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NGO'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: A STUDY OF SATARA DISTRICT

Dr. D. G. Nejkar

Associate Professor , Department of Social Work Karmaveer Hire Arts ,Science ,Commerce and Education College, Gargoti, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

The Non-Governmental companies (NGOs), Voluntary organizations and movements constitute maximum prominent actors inside the civil society domain. The lively involvement of NGOs is one of the tremendous features of environmental motion in India. In India, the increasing NGO interest within



the subject of environment is a welcome signal for making people privy to the environmental problems. NGOs additionally create an open discussion board for talk amongst all worried, co-ordinate with the corporations concerned, and offer inputs for policy making. at the grassroots degree, they address locally applicable

environmental issues. Particularly, after 1980 with the upward thrust in the neighborhood environmental troubles and together with them growing felt want to cope with those problems environmental NGOs have emerged in Satara district. To deal with nearby environmental issues many environmental NGOs have been formed in Satara district. Consequently, to undertaken have a look at of environmental NGOs and features of environmental movement in Satara District is the primary objective of the present examine.

KEYWORDS :NGO's Environmental Protection , Non-Governmental companies (NGOs), Voluntary organizations .

INTRODUCTION :

Since from the last twenty years humans in numerous areas of India have taking part in

nonviolent movement moves to save their surrounding environment, their livelihood, and their ways of life. These environmental movements have emerged from the Himalayan regions of Uttar Pradesh to the tropical forests of Kerala and from Gujarat to Tripura in reaction to initiatives that threaten to dislocate human beings and to have an effect on their fundamental human rights to land, water, and ecological balance of life-guide systems. The environmental movements are slowly progressing toward defining a model of development to replace the cutting-edge useful resource-intensive one which has created severe ecological instability. In spite of restrained resources the environmental actions have initiated a new political warfare for safeguarding the pastimes of the poor and the marginalized, amongst whom are girls, tribal companies, and peasants. The various predominant environmental moves are Chipko Andolan and save the Bhagirathi and prevent Tehri undertaking committee in Uttar Pradesh; store the Narmada motion in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; youngsters organizations and tribal human beings in the Gandhamardan Hills whose survival is directly threatened by means of development of bauxite deposits; the opposition to the Baliapal and Bhogarai check range in Orissa, protest movement against Buxite mining in Niyamgiri hills in Orissa, the Appiko motion in the Western Ghats; companies opposing the Kaiga nuclear electricity plant in Karnataka; the marketing campaign against the Silent Valley assignment; the rural ladies's advancement Society (Gramin Mahila Shramik Unnayan Samiti), shaped to reclaim waste land in Bankura district; and the opposition to the Gumti Dam in Tripura.

INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL TREND:

Meanwhile there's full-size agreement within the environmental movement with regard to the disasters of the prevailing improvement version, there may be little consensus on manageable alternatives, all similar to the range of conflicts. It's far but, feasible to discover 3 distinct ideological perspectives inside the movement. It is of route absolutely viable that none of the ideologies so recognized is found in a particular warfare or certainly that adherents of all 3 viewpoints may participate in unison in a particular initiative. But, near study and discussions with agencies spread all over India does suggest that 3 strands analyzed below are the dominant ideologies of Indian Environmentalism. The first is referred to as Crusading Gandhian which relies closely on an ethical religious idiom in its rejection of the present day manner of life. Right here, environmental degradation and social war are considered peculiarly as an ethical problem, their origins mendacity in the wider popularity of the ideology of materialism and consumerism which pulls human beings faraway from nature even because it encourages wasteful lifestyles. Crusading Gandhians argue that the essence of 'Japanese' cultures is their indifference, even hostility to monetary benefit. As a consequence if India had been to abandon its pursuit of western models of economic improvement, it would handiest be returning to its cultural roots. These environmentalists name therefore, for a go back to pre-colonial village society, which they uphold because the exemplar of social and ecological concord. Crusading Gandhians have worked tough in wearing their message of ethical regeneration across the indeed throughout the globe. They've sharply attacked the stranglehold of modernist philosophies-mainly those upholding rationalism and financial growth. They propagate an alternative, non-current philosophy whose roots lie in Indian subculture.

EMERGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA:

At the same time as there is a lively environmental debate and environmental movement in India, it must be cited that it's very existence demanding situations the traditional expertise of western social technology. Historians of western environmentalism are unanimous that environmentalism is a

complete belly phenomenon, an instantaneous consequence of monetary affluence through which desert regions and clean air grow to be cherished once primary material desires were fulfilled. The emergence of famous environmentalism within the US changed into an necessary part of the modern widespread of living as people sought to add new amenity and aesthetic desires and desires to their in advance preoccupation with requirements and conveniences. On this angle, environmentalism is organically associated with the expansion of entertainment possibilities in a submit business society. Negative nations like India, Brazil, Kenya have proven robust interest in environmental problems. All of them have growing environmental actions with markedly decrease elegance constituencies. Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha identify some of the predominant variations among Indian Environmentalism and western Environmentalism. (Gadgil and Guha, 1994). The differences are as follows. First, in the Indian case, environmental degradation and the ensuing resource shortages without delay threaten survival and livelihood options. With the aid of comparison, environmental conflicts in the west have generally emerged out of threats to fitness and amusement alternatives. The forces for environmental destruction are in each instances, overwhelmingly nation companies and personal enterprise. In one situation, intensification of resource use undermines present however subsistence oriented economic activities. While within the other it poses a hazard to the health or amenities of nearby communities. In superior commercial societies, pleasant of existence issues along with environmental protection incredibly displaced economic conflicts because the motivating aspect behind collective movement; at the same time as inside the developing global; environmental war is for the maximum component, only every other form of economic warfare.

Those distinct motivations carefully affect the strategies of protest. In India, direct action- tree hugging, demonstrations, attacks on respectable property- have shape the beginning been a vital thing of environmental movement. In western societies, environmental businesses have relied to an extra degree on litigation, skillful use of the media and lobbying politicians-tactics with a more chance of achievement in a extra formal and mature democratic political system. However in current years, environmental agencies in India are turning increasingly more to the courts as a complement to famous protests, whilst in the us, militant environmentalists disgusted with the incremental lobbying of mainstream agencies have taken to direct motion-the spiking of timber to protect threatened barren region. 2d, technological know-how and clinical community have performed a key position in western environmentalism. In India, scientists have performed a severely circumscribed position in the environmental debate. Alternatively, journalists, Gandhians and environmental activists themselves were inside the leading edge. 1/3, within the western world, the destruction of the environment has had an unfavorable effect usually on health and on herbal habitats valued for motives of science, aesthetics or enjoyment, whereas in the poorer countries it has in addition gravely undermined the lifestyles chances of hundreds of thousands of rural families. This key distinction has intended that inside the US for example, the environmental motion has via and huge run parallel to the consumer society without wondering its socio-ecological basis. The sharper side to environmental conflict within the 0.33 global, and its close connections to questions of subsistence and survival, have promoted a more thorough going critique each of consumerism and of out of control financial development. This has been a critique primarily directed on the iniquitous and unsustainable patterns of financial increase that characterize maximum third global countries. The subsequent is an account of the reasons of environmental motion in India.

SATARA DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL NGO'S:

In particular, after 1980 with the rise inside the local environmental troubles and at the side of

them increasing felt need to deal with these problems environmental NGO's have emerged in Satara district. The environmental NGOs emerged from civil society. the entire fifty eight NGOs, protected under the present study had been working at 26 exclusive villages and towns; maximum of the NGOs are working in cities which includes: Satara metropolis, Karad, Phaltan and Wai. Majority of the environmental NGOs have been registered, Non-Governmental agencies (NGOs); the ones having exceedingly small length having up to twenty contributors. Maximum of the environmental NGOs had been having impartial workplace, written constitution and very own government frame. Majority groups were having full time volunteers in their NGOs. Majority of the environmental NGOs changed into not using paid workforce. Majority of the environmental NGOs become having honorary working staff.

NGO'S OF SATARA DISTRICT UNDERTAKEN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The crucial troubles addressed thru the programmes undertaken with the aid of NGOs blanketed: 1) Water Conservation and Tree plantation, 2) disaster management, 3) woodland fireplace and Oppose to Cuttings of trees, 4) store Kas Plateau and Kas Lake, 5) competition to New Mahabaleshwar mission, 6) clinical remedy to Wounded Birds and Animals, 7) safety of Lakes, 8) Ban on Plastic baggage, 9) protection of uncommon Medicinal Plant Species, 10) Deforestation, 11) stable and liquid Waste control, 12) save Snakes, thirteen) protection of Sanctuaries and national Parks, 14) Noise pollution, 15) industrial pollutants, sixteen) solar strength, 17) organic Farming, 18) Biodiversity of hills, 19) natural disaster, 20) Waste Water, 21) River cleaning, 22) Tissue way of life, 23) Water literacy, 24) Soil erosion, 25) Saline land and 26) Social forestry.

NGO'S OF SATARA DISTRICT ORGANIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM:

The programmes undertaken with the aid of the NGOs for the environmental safety and conservation included: 1) Tree Plantation and Distribution of Medicinal plant life, development of Nursery, 2) Distribution of Paper and material baggage, 3) growing recognition about Tree Plantation, four) different activities and Programmes organized for protection of Nature, 5) creating consciousness most of the masses thru numerous programmes prepared by using NGOs, inclusive of: specialists lectures, documentaries, slide shows, movies, avenue-plays, nature camps, farmers campaigns, rallies, poster exhibitions, essays, agitations, demonstrations, cycle rallies etc, 6) organize various sports to generate focus a few of the human beings through NGOs which includes: seminars, workshops, institution discussions, conferences, birthday party of countrywide days and gala's, writing and publishing articles in newspapers, journals, books, studies in environment related topics, Ek Gaon Ek Ganpati, donation of Ganesh idols and Nirmalya, eco-friendly Ganesh idols, creakless festivals, water literacy, observation of birds, census of tigers, illustration of public listening to, public forum, adolescents discussion board for creating recognition, demonstration on store energy, use of solar power, wind strength, organic farming, those pollution free sports are useful for environmental safety and conservation.

ACHIEVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH NGO'S:

1. Formation of Eco Club: The Centre for environment training principal India nearby workplace, Pune, had commenced the Sahyadri EcoClub Programme in 21 colleges of Satara District. The principle objective of the Eco-club was to inculcate the importance of nature a number of the students. Those colleges are imparting special education about the protection and nourishment of nature. The 'Astha' NGO is giving steerage on rain harvesting, water coloration improvement and solid waste

management. This environmental schooling is given via direct motion programmes. The essay competitions, elocution competitions, rallies and exhibitions are organized for developing attention amongst hundreds.

2.Addition of the 'Koyana Sanctuary' into global historical heritage: All environmental NGOs in Satara district were trying to encompass Koyana Sanctuary into the arena background facilities due to the fact that last two many years. They organized rallies, street indicates, memorandum, demonstrations, sitting agitations, professionals' lectures for inclusion of Koyana sanctuary. In the long run they've succeeded and the UNESCO has declared it into the world history facilities.

3.Donation of Ganesh Idols and Nirmalya: Drongo, ENCA, Ranwata, Astha and Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti at the same time prepared 'Ganapati Dan' (Donating the idols instead of immersing in water) and 'Nirmalya Dan' programmes. 'Ek Gaon Ek Ganapati' idea is carried out in such a lot of villages. Late Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, founder of Maharashtra Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti changed into the chief pioneer of this idea.

4.Kas Plateau and Lake Save: Dr. Sandeep Shrotri, President of Ranwata organized seminar on 'save Kas- keep heritage' on 1st April 2012 and 200 participants which include 18 audio system, 35 specialists and 24 corporations at worldwide, national, nearby and local stage participated. Earlier than this all of the environmental NGOs in Satara district came together and discussed on the Kas Plateau, prepared memorandum signed it and forwarded to the authorities. The prime aim was to encompass the Kas Plateau and Koyana Sanctuary into the world history Centre. Because of it has been blanketed into the world historical past facilities.

5.Ajinkyatara castle Conservation: The NGOs have initiated a collective motion to save the Ajinkyatara fort. The everyday Sakal has taken initiative for growing consciousness approximately the fortress and published contribution of various NGOs and given suitable vicinity within the newspaper.

6.Competition to New Mahabaleshwar venture: The government deliberate to start a new hill station near the Koyana wooded area reserve and the Koyana backwater. This could pollute the one hundred TMC of water, which might also play an crucial position within the coming years thinking about the amount of rainfall. The individuals of diverse NGOs consisting of Manvendra Nath Roy informal educational Institute, ENVIRO Nature club, Sayadri journey membership, Kalpana Chawala Vidnyan Centre, elements of Nature and Conservation, Drongo, Ranwata, Astha, Vasundhara Nisarg Sanstha alongside the alternative NGOs opposed the authorities on the basis of conservation of biodiversity and the endemic species gift in the region.

7.Tree Plantation Programmes: All NGOs in Satara district have actively participated within the tree plantation hobby. They additionally against tree cuttings and filed instances in opposition to the violators of environmental legal guidelines.

8.Forest Fire safety: The NGOs organized different programmes and sports for eradication of forest fire close by villages to increase the awareness among people approximately it. Dr. Sudhir Kumbhar, of Manvendra Nath Roy agency is an lively member who conjures up the scholars for work of nature protection and conservation. He has also created cognizance about the forest hearth thru songs, mimics, poster exhibitions, lectures, documentaries, pamphlets, banners and so on. and he has additionally prepared anti-forest oath.

9.Employer of Human Rally: The people from extraordinary strata which include medical doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers, social people, activists, shopkeepers, students, workers and journalists got here together and shaped two km human chain on international environment Day for growing attention about environmental conservation. They gave slogans by means of placing banners in neck and after that they took an oath for the protection of environment. All NGOs had prepared a few

pamphlets and allotted them amongst humans.

CONCLUSION:

The rise in the local environmental problems and at the side of them increasing felt want to deal with these troubles environmental NGOs have emerged in Satara district. The environmental NGOs emerged from civil society. The character of corporations (NGOs) are non- income basis. The environmental NGOs in Satara district have been gambling a important function in growing environment recognition amongst hundreds. they have got undertaken diverse environmental cognizance programmes/sports and action programmes for environmental safety and conservation. The environmental NGOs performed powerful role for safety of

Environment and the most important achievements of the environmental actions have taken shape in Satara District.

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Dr. D. G. Nejkar

Associate Professor , Department of Social Work Karmaveer Hire Arts ,Science , Commerce and Education College, Gargoti, Kolhapur.

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