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**THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN
PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT OF INDIA- A
CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

The Private sector has been blamed for protecting the environment from the previous era. The private sector is important part of economy. They don't take the nature or the environment seriously and only motive is to make profit. The Industrial City on previous time it is a symbolism of pollution and disregarded with its all the factories which absorb scarce natural resource. The industries are major reason for polluting the environment by discharging of smoke, realizing of harmful liquid substances on the water and also the dumping of that hazardous substances. After then De-industrialization and strict environmental regulation was seriously helped to reduce the environmental degradation.

Keywords - Env- Environment, Gov.- Government, UN - United Nation

INTRODUCTION

The unsustainable utilization can result from over or excess use of resources due to increase in population and extra ordinary lifestyle. The surroundings wore a natural landscape which includes all the forest, river, mountain and others, however during the course of human development this landscape has been modified by the human intervention. This led to development or building of cities, town, villages but we are still totally dependent upon the natural landscape for agriculture, water and food. Our daily lives and life are linked with our surrounding inevitably affects them, water to drink, air to breathe and food from our surrounding are the vitals which keeps the system intact. These led to many cultural practices that help traditional societies to preserve and protect. However over the past 200 years technological innovation has boom and looked up on to produce more resources. The earth cannot be expected to sustain expanding level of utilization resources. These includes pollution of clean water discarding plastic after single use, wastage of food, improper waste management, discharge of untreated industrial influence into the water bodies, release of toxic gases into the environment.

These entire factors accumulate in the environment to adversely affect our life. Many chronic disease like Respiratory diseases, gastro initial diseases and cancer may be caused. And the government cannot safely guard the environmental damage.

1. The first is to growing more foods by using pesticides and fertilizer.
2. The second is to developing better strains of domestic animals and crops.

In simple words environment refers to everything that is in our surroundings. The Environment has majorly three types of Constituent such as-

- The first one is **Physical**. It includes Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Lithosphere
- The second one is **Biological**
- The Last one is **Social**.

For Protecting the environment from all kind of pollution there is a big role of Environmental Protection Act 1986. **The Objectives of Environmental Protection Act 1986 are as follows:-**

1. The first aim and objective of this act is to protect and improve all the components such as air, water, land etc.
2. The second aim and objective of this act is to implement all the decision that has been taken in UN Conference related to the Stockholm, 1972.
3. The third main objective of this Act is to co-operate all the activities that is related to different types of regulatory agencies that fell under the existing Law and order and to create an authority or authorities for environment Protection.
4. The fourth major objective is to provide a sufficient punishment to those who endanger the environment and its safety.

According to **section 2 (A)** of environment (protection) Act 1986, defines environment and says that environment includes all the components that is water, the Air, Land and the citizenry which live between the natural water, natural Air, nature gifted Land , the Human Beings on the earth, other living creatures, plants, Animal, micro-organism and property. According to Section 2(b) it refers to environmental pollutants as any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in the in such attentiveness as may be too injurious to the environment.

According to **Section 2(e)** it refers to hazardous substance, that means any substance or devising which by reason of its chemical or physicochemical properties or handling is susceptible to cause harm to person and other living creatures.

After then according to **Section-3** of Environmental Protection Act it gives details related to the Central government duties, work and measures that have to be taken for protecting and improving the environment. For this motive the Central Gov. may take or include measures with regarding to following matters:-

1. Collaboration of Actions by the State Government officers and all the other authorities that fell under this Act and also any other law and order for the time being enforced which is connected to object of this Act.
2. The Second is to execute all the plans regarding the National wide programme for protecting the environment.
3. To maintain the quality of Environment.
4. To make the Standards for emission or releasing of harmful environment pollutants that is coming from various sources.
5. To restrict the areas related to building or setting up of industries or any kind of operations shall not to be carried out.
6. To gives standards related to any kind of accident which may be cause environment pollution.
7. To give certain standards and safeguards from handling the substances that is dangerous for the environment.
8. To building or setting up of Environment Laboratories and institutes for carrying out smooth function related to environment protection.
9. To prepare rules or guides that is related to prevention of environment pollution.
10. To take decision regarding all the other matters which Central Government may think that it is necessary for prevention of environment pollution.

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR FOR PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

The protector of private sector say that the bulk of this industrial pollution comes from a relatively small number of industries, and there is no proof that these small industries are less polluting when they are publicly owned by Gov. Private sector includes company, firm industries etc. Another thing is that the right economic gestures, the chasing of profits can vitalize the search for better technologies and production for the processes. The increasing number of private sector industries generally makes their profits margin by serving others to upgrade their environmental work or performance. Surprisingly companies in contaminate industries are starting to try to change their personality from environmental evils to such kind of partners and search for the environmental improvement. There are many business leaders also who give consent that well planned and designed environmental standards can bring better efficiency improvements and make industries more competitive. The entrepreneurial drive of private sector is the key to environmental betterment.

	Firm	City	Nation
Step 1: To Control	End-of-pipe technology	To Relocate	End-of-pipe regulation
Step 2: Inc Efficiency	Cleaner production	Collective environmental services	Environmental assessment
Step3: To Institutionalize	Life-cycle environmental management	Eco-industrial estates	To Integrated the pollution control

Step 4: To Restructure	First is 0 emissions	Second is to Carry-capacity planning	Third - Extended producer responsibility
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Environmental impacts of selected industries			
Sector	Air	Water	Soil/land
Chemicals (industrial inorganic and organic compounds, excluding petroleum products)	<p>Many and varied emissions depending on processes used and chemicals manufactured</p> <p>Emissions of particulate matter, SO₂, NO_x, CO, CFCs, VOCs and other organic chemicals, odors</p> <p>Risk of explosions and fires</p>	<p>Use of process water and cooling water</p> <p>Emissions of organic chemicals, heavy metals (cadmium, mercury), suspended solids, organic matter, PCBs</p> <p>Risk of spills</p>	<p>Chemical process wastes disposal problems</p> <p>Sludges from air and water pollution treatment disposal problems</p>
Paper and pulp	<p>Emissions of SO₂, NO_x, CH₄, CO₂, CO, hydrogen sulphide, mercaptans, chlorine compounds, dioxins</p>	<p>Use of process water</p> <p>Emissions of suspended solids, organic matter, chlorinated organic substances, toxins (dioxins)</p>	

<p>Cement, glass, ceramics</p>	<p>Cement emissions of dust, NOX, CO2, chromium, lead, CO</p> <p>Glass emissions of lead, arsenic, SO2, vanadium, CO, hydrofluoric acid, soda ash, potash, specialty constituents (e.g. chromium)</p> <p>Ceramics emissions of silica, SO2, NOX, fluorine compounds</p>	<p>Emissions of process water contaminated by oils and heavy metals</p>	<p>Extraction of raw materials</p> <p>Soil contamination with metals and waste disposal problems</p>
<p>Mining of metals and minerals</p>	<p>Emissions of dust from extraction, storage and transport of ore and concentrate</p> <p>Emissions of metals (e.g. mercury) from drying of ore concentrate</p>	<p>Contamination of surface water and ground water by highly acidic mine water containing toxic metals (e.g. arsenic, lead, cadmium)</p> <p>Contamination by chemicals used in metal extraction (e.g. cyanide)</p>	<p>Major surface disturbance and erosion</p> <p>Land degradation by large slag heaps</p>
<p>Iron and steel</p>	<p>Emissions of SO2, NOX, hydrogen sulphide, PAHs, lead, arsenic, cadmium,</p>	<p>Use of process water</p> <p>Emissions of organic matter, tars and oil, suspended solids,</p>	<p>Slag, sludges, oil and grease residues, hydrocarbons, salts, sulfur compounds,</p>

	<p>chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, zinc, organic compounds, PCDDs/PCDFs, PCBs, dust, particulate matter, hydrocarbons, acid mists</p> <p>Exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation, ionizing radiation</p> <p>Risks of explosions and fires</p>	<p>metals, benzene, phenols, acids, sulphides, sulphates, ammonia, cyanides, thiocyanates, thiosulphates, fluorides, lead, zinc (scrubber effluent)</p>	<p>heavy metals, soil contamination and waste disposal problems</p>
<p>Non-ferrous metals</p>	<p>Emissions of particulate matter, SO₂, NO_X, CO, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, chlorine, aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, zinc, mercury, nickel, lead, magnesium, PAHs, fluorides, silica, manganese, carbon black, hydrocarbons, aerosols</p>	<p>Scrubber water containing metals</p> <p>Gas scrubber effluents containing solids, fluorine, hydrocarbons</p>	<p>Sludges from effluent treatment, coatings from electrolysis cells (containing carbon and fluorine), soil contamination and waste disposal problems</p>

Coal-mining and production	Emissions of dust from extraction, storage and transport of coal Emissions of CO and SO2 from burning slag heaps CH4 emissions from underground formations Risk of explosions and fires	Contamination of surface water and ground water by highly saline or acidic mine water	Major surface disturbance and erosion Subsidence of ground above mines Land degradation by large slag heaps
Refineries, petroleum products	Emissions of SO2, NOX, hydrogen sulphide, HCs, benzene, CO, CO2, particulate matter, PAHs, mercaptans, toxic organic compounds, odors Risk of explosions and fires	Use of cooling water Emissions of HCs mercaptans, caustics, oil, phenols, chromium, effluent from gas scrubbers	Hazardous waste, sludges from effluent treatment, spent catalysts, tars
Leather and tanning	Emissions, including leather dust, hydrogen sulphide, CO2, chromium compounds	Use of process water Effluents from the many toxic solutions used, containing	Chromium sludges

		suspended solids, sulphates, chromium	
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SOURCE: Drawn from Table 2.3 in World Resources 1998-99 which, itself, was adapted from World Health Organization (1997), Health and Environment in Sustainable Development: Five Years after the Earth Summit, WHO, Geneva, Table 3.10, page 64.

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT-

Only the government and the civil society are not just enough for tackling our environmental issues and for accomplishing the social and environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is engaging the private sector to bring long-lasting resolution and is moving away from the concept of incremental to transformational alteration. A Private Sector Unit became well-known from 2018 in UNEP to coordinate the work at the corporate level with the business group with the aim of improving the corporate engagement with business. The private sector has enhanced at a vast level still its lacks when it comes to create innovative, advanced and technical solutions for the environmental issues. In addition to it the private sector some time fails to provide resources which can meet the global environmental problems. The role of UN Environment Programme is to scale up its networks with the private sector also understanding the transformational deed as reflected in the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN Environmental Program also makes sure that its associations with the private sector are connected to its entire order and can easily tackle the major environmental challenges. For protecting the environment UNEP seeks out does endorse multilateralism which will ultimately safeguard our nature for the upcoming generations.

The Tactical Vision for the Private Sector Arrangement –

1. Meeting the UN Environment Program’s order by operating all together

- The strategies should be outlining the vision and motives of the program also the codes for reaching the anticipated outcomes. On the other end of the spectrum, it should also focus on the track of collaboration with the private sector with protecting the reliability, neutrality, the foremost object and last but not the least the transparency of the UN Environment Programme, its employees as well its Programme of Work.
- The in total motive of a Strategy is to form a private sector which can easily cooperate at complete levels of the UN Environment Programme.
- A vision statement has a crucial role as it gives a future direction towards the aim of the UN Environment Programme in the run up to 2025 in term of its private sector engagement.\

2. The Vision of the Strategy-

- The UN Environment Programmer’s related to the private sector has made a good number of changes, innovations, positive impacts on the economic condition as well as certain social benefits. Apart from this, it has it has also reduced the exiting environmental risks and help in the achieving Sustainable Development Goals.\

3. Mission of the Strategy-

- The basic strategy was to engage with the private sector in a transparent manner with an impact-orientated way to manage our environment sustainably; contributing significantly to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Another major mission was to inspire as well as inform the people of the nation and their role towards the environment as well by improving their standard of living they can also help the up-coming generations.

4. The Four Pillars of the Strategy-

- **First Pillar-** By 2025, the UN Environment Programme's with the private sector had created various positive and measureable impacts on the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Second Pillar-** By 2025, the UN Environment Programme's association with the private sector had increased the awareness among the people. It has also promoted culture and made an immense change in the mindset of among the consumers, it had developed a sustainable business model which has ultimately contributed to a holistic and sustainable transformation across many sectors.
- **Third Pillar-** It has also supported the private sector in emerging independent with innovations that it makes solutions for the global as well as the local environmental challenges.
- **Forth Pillar-** It had played an equal role in scaling up techniques and innovations plus accelerating energy towards sustainable development.

The Key Principles of the Private Sector Engagement-

Principle I: The engagement with the private sector intends to be associated with the UN Environment Programmer's objectives, impact as well as its outcomes. The objective should concentrate on solving the environmental issues plus provide economic and social benefits and above this its center should be towards the Sustainable Development Goals and Multilateral Environmental Agreements Goals. Guidelines and principles should be made that can regulate the concern between the United Nation and the private sector. It should also encourage adherence to UN system-wide agenda and to the UN Global Compact.

Principle II: The intention should always be concentrated in creating a positive environment and spreading transparency, joint benefits for both the parties and emphasis on the impact and outcome. The desired outputs, results and the impacts should be measured and evaluated carefully. An indication of the time and milestones shall be included. And this could be ensured through identifying the systematic agenda and describing its optimistic impact on the environment.

Principle III: The UN Environmental Programme is obliged to ensure that transparency is completely followed in order to deliver all the stakeholders. Transparency also ensures that integrity is neutrality is maintained throughout the UN Environment of a Program. The UN Environment Program is obliged to give the accurate information regarding the basics of the engagement, the meticulous financial value of the should be completely disclosed.

Principle IV: The main aim should be creating additional value by encouraging more and more positive actions, spreading innovations, decent supremacy and best practices. In addition to it, the objective is to encourage healthier environmental governance whilst safeguarding an allowing environment for private sector entities, thus accelerating the momentum in the direction of positive impact. Similarly, the UN Environment Programme also provides benefits to the private sector which comprises access to science-policy interface. The UN Environment Programme can also play an active role in inspiring the other private sector entities and the policymakers to raise positive action and accelerate transformational changes.

Principle V: The foremost aim should be raising the environmental standards and contributing more and more works towards the betterment of sustainable development. Therefore, the UN Environment Programme aims to strengthen a worldwide pledge to the urgency to safeguard our globe in all private sector engagement.

Principle VI: The basic principle of UN Ethical Framework is integrity, impartiality and independence that should be applied by all the staff in the private sector. The UN staffs are chosen on the basis of their efficiency in work, capability and their integrity. The integrity embraces aspects like behavior of the staff and qualities like honesty, trustworthiness, impartiality and incorruption. The UN staffs are also expected to follow a standard of ethical code. The UN Environment Programme staff shall act with neutrality and shall never get diverted from the objects and goals and for achieving such goals there should be transparency and open decision-making records.

The Framework for Private Sector Engagement:

Different Ways of Engaging with the Private Sector-

According to this section that give an over view of UN Environment Programme's activities related to the private sector by giving blueprints in a structured way for arrangement of modalities

and discussing the major benefits of the engagement for the UN Environment Programme for the private sector and for policymaker as well as stakeholders. All private sector engagement majorly focuses on building joint benefits and creating a mutual purpose through understanding the Principles of Engagement. To make a transformation in UN Environment Programme it is required to make effective collaboration with the private sector over several modalities. Based on the level of efforts as well as risk five distinct levels of engagement are made, these are:

- **Level I: Information Dissemination**

In the engagement level I between the private sector and the UN Environment Programme the information should be shared through channels where there is no involvement of the active dialogue. Besides, this entire private sector contributor plays a role of an information recipient. Exchange of information is unidirectional. At this level there is no risk as well as straight interaction to the UN Environment Programme.

- **Level II: Public Events, Training and Campaigns**

In the engagement level II are totally grounded on the private sector entity which is taking an active role, it also includes members in events, training which cohosted by the UN Environment Programme are. The info in the private sector is unidirectional and times there are chances for dual information flow. This level doesn't pose direct risk to the UN Environment Programme from engagement with a few entities. There are various benefits in the private sector which contains access to the UN Environment Programme's mechanical and scientific proficiency and encouragement power.

- **Level III: Open Network and Policy Discussion**

In level III the engagement involves the private sector to make an active role and it includes engaging with the private sector in open grid, one-off meetings and public procedures by the UN Environment Programme. In level III the engagements are occasionally limited where multi stakeholders are comes together in one forum. The private sector should take an active and contributing role in distribution the

inputs, knowledge and proficiency. The foremost objective is to create a nontoxic environment with sustainable business. Here, the entrance is restricted based upon the specific objectives of meeting.

There is also certain risk which can threaten the environment, society and its people also the climate. This risk can be eliminated by creating authorization to the UN Environment Programme's policymaking gathering the fora, and the Multilateral Environmental Agreement of non-government stakeholders over the use of the Major Group and Stakeholders arrangement where appropriate. This structure basically encourages stable and equivalent contributions from the private sector and additional stakeholders plus civil society.

- **Level IV: Multi- Stakeholder Fora (Networks and Platforms)**

This level of engagements consists of various networks and platforms that the UN Environment Programme organizes. Their main focus is on specific topic and have a desire to create an industry which includes interaction among multi I stake holders. These networks are convened for extended duration with the aim of providing the private sector entities with multi-stakeholders and peers. The foremost goals are to share the best practices amid the members, and also give them a chance by providing active opportunities in developing the joint framework, basic principle or the general guidelines that can be beneficial for future direction of industries. According to level IV of multi-stakeholder, a grid, forum or a kind of platform that requires the private sector entity to efficiently become a participant and come into an agreement i.e., especially developed for that forum. The agreement also gives detail about the terms and conditions especially for the forum. The key objective or goal of any graduate is to a self-governing entity where the United Nation Environment Programme works are decreased. It will also help by setting up of fees that aims to guarantee the forum and can increase the independence.

- **Level V: Partnerships, Alliances and Transactions**

According to level V, the engagements are totally related to close basis, vigorous approaches to working with coordination with a private sector industry to reach the main objective or goal. The role of UN Environment Programme is very important because it plays role of a broker when the financial transaction is held between the Private Sector and Public Sector.

CONCLUSION

The Private sector has been blamed for protecting the environment from the previous era. The private sector is important part of economy. They don't take the nature or the environment seriously and only motive is to make profit. The Industrial City on previous time it is a symbolism of pollution and disregarded with its all the factories which absorb scarce natural resource. The industries are major reason for polluting the environment by discharging of smoke, realizing of harmful liquid substances on the water and also the dumping of that hazardous substances. Private sector includes company, firm industries etc. Another thing is that the right economic gestures, the chasing of profits can vitalize the search for better technologies and production for the processes. The increasing number of private sector industries generally makes their profits margin by serving others to upgrade their environmental work or performance. Surprisingly companies in contaminate industries are starting to try to change their personality from environmental evils to such kind of partners and search for the environmental improvement. The private sector has enhanced at a vast level still its lacks when it comes to create innovative, advanced and technical solutions for the environmental issues. In addition to it the private sector some time fails to provide resources which can meet the global environmental problems. The role of UN Environment Programme is to scale up its networks with the private sector also understanding the transformational deed as reflected in the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN Environmental Program also makes sure that its associations with the private sector are connected to its entire order and can easily tackle the major environmental challenges. The engagement with the private sector intends to be associated with the UN Environment Programmer's objectives, impact as well as its outcomes. The objective should concentrate on solving the environmental issues plus provide economic and social benefits and

above this its center should be towards the Sustainable Development Goals and Multilateral Environmental Agreements Goals.

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