



Sonargaon University (SU)

Research Monograph On

“Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms”

Research Monograph Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the award of the degree

in

LL.B (Hon's)

Department of Law

Sonargaon University (SU)

Submitted To

Joydeep Chowdhury

Lecturer

Department of Law

Sonargaon University (SU)

Submitted by

Kazi Abu Bakkor Jony

ID No. LLB2202026033

Program: LL.B (Hon's)

Department of Law

Sonargaon University (SU)

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Letter of Transmittal

To

Joydeep Chowdhury

Lecturer

Department of Law

Sonargaon University (SU)

Subject: Submission of Research Monograph on “**Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms**”

Dear Sir,

This is a great pleasure to submit the Research Monograph on “**Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms**” as a partial requirement for the fulfillment of my LL.B course under the Department of Law of the Sonargaon University (SU).

I have given due efforts to make this Research Monograph as fruitful one and to make it as informative as possible. I hope that this paper will not be the formality of academic course completion rather it will be a source of information for other purpose on this topic.

Yours sincerely

.....

Kazi Abu Bakkor Jony

ID No. LLB2202026033

Program: LL.B (Hon's)

Department of Law

Sonargaon University (SU)

Declaration

I do hereby declare that the Research Monograph Title “**Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms**” prepared solely by me and which has been submitted to the department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU) for achieving the LL.B (Hon’s) Degree. This is an original work of mine. No part of this research, in any way or in form, has been submitted to any University or Institution for any Degree, Diploma or for other similar purposes.

.....

Kazi Abu Bakkor Jony

ID No. LLB2202026033

Program: LL.B (Hon’s)

Department of Law

Sonargaon University (SU)

Supervisor Certificate

This is to certify that the work presented in this dissertation is based on the work, carried out by the author herself under my supervision in Department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU).

It is also certifying that the work presented here is original and suitable for submission as the style and contents, for fulfillment of LL.B. program.

.....

Joydeep Chowdhury

Lecturer

Department of Law

Sonargaon University (SU)

Acknowledgement

***In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful".** Praise by Allah & thanks to Allah for patronizing me to finish this Research Monograph. I am very happy to finish it. It is a great Research of my life. It is a long cherished hope of my life to become a great lawyer. That's why I have admitted in the Department of Law in Sonargaon University (SU) to fulfill my dream. But through my whole study life in this field, I did not get much more opportunities to examine and show my knowledge and skill in this wide field. Lastly I have got a great chance to make my study meaningful when I got the chance to prepare a Research Monograph on **Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms**

I acknowledge my grateful to respected course teacher **Joydeep Chowdhury** for instructing me how to prepare a Research Monograph and his famous Books lectures on this subject help me to complete my task sincerely.

I am also thankful to my classmate as they help me to complete the Research Monograph. I am extremely paying my solitude to all the authors and writers whose works help me to draft this original Research Monograph.

We are indeed thanks to everyone who inspired us to write this Research Monograph.

Thank you

Kazi Abu Bakkor Jony

ABSTRACT

The natural environment encompasses all living and non-living things, but this environment is getting polluted day by day and is one of the biggest problems the world faces today. There are many activities that can be done by both the common citizen to the governments of the world, which could severally improve the world's environmental problem. For the protection of these environments some laws are developed, through which it can be protected. These all are called environmental laws and regulations. Different types of laws are found in different countries. However those all laws developed for the welfare of our environments, so we must maintain all those laws, and make proper public awareness for the further protection of our nature. Yet, most people do not know about this problem. This shows that environmental pollution is becoming an increasingly worse problem that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible, not only for the good of the environment but also for the people that live in it. Many factors are present for environmental pollution has become such a large issue in the world. However, if the people of the world were to address the issue it would definitely help both the environment and its people.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The protection of the global environment has become one of the central objectives of the international community in recent decades. Issues such as climate change, the depletion of the ozone layer, and the loss of the biological diversity has resulted in a growing international awareness of the problems facing the planet. Moreover, there is also recognition that States will need to act more collaboratively at the international level if effective solutions are to be found to these problems. Besides, Degradation of natural resources and environmental pollutions are most concerning subject in present day. Social scientist and the environmentalist are performing in many evaluative worldwide discussions. With the increasing population day by day the amenities are not improving simultaneously. With the advancement of science and technologies the needs of human beings has been changing rapidly. As a result different types of environmental problems have been arising. One of the major issues arising out of such environment problem is the extinction of the biological diversity from the world. Many kinds of biological species, both animals and plants, are coming to the extinction. Environmental degradation is one of the major reasons of such extinction. At present water is becoming polluted in many ways. As a result many type of fisheries are becoming to an extinction. Similarly, the pollution of air and land is causing deforestation and desertification. This causes various types of animals to loose their home and ultimately die because of lack of food. This research is all about the environmental pollution and its impact on the wildlife and biodiversity.

1.2 Research Question:

How Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms?

1.3 Objectives of The Thesis

The prime objective of this paper is to Environmental Governance in Bangladesh:
Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms.

The specific objectives of this study as stated below is—

1. To examine the concept of environment and environmental justice
2. To investigate the current environmental situation in Bangladesh
3. To describe the role of judiciary to ensure environmental justice in Bangladesh 4.
To analyze the Challenges of getting environmental justice in Bangladesh

1.4 Limitation of The Study

Though there are huge information's in text books, journals and in internet it's not sufficient. I have to also give concern about time and cost. Furthermore, the present study is undertaken as part of fulfillment of the requirements of LLB degree. The researcher gets only one month to complete the research. Moreover, the research is directed to be within prescribed word limit. Therefore, there is not much scope for doing a comprehensive study. Yet, I try my best to fulfill the objectives set out in the present study.

1.5. Scope of The Study

The scope of this research includes the areas of Information required to collect and analyze regarding the Environmental pollution and its impact on biodiversity, especially in Bangladesh. This entire research monograph is focusing on the initiatives, have been taken to its main object to protect our environment and also many scopes to protect the Global environment. The protection of the global environment has become one of the central objectives of the international community in recent decades. This research monograph covers the problematic aspects of the environmental degradation and its impact and possible ways to overcome it.

Limitations:

1.6 Analytical Framework

Generally, a research monograph is prepared by following two types of methods, namely qualitative method and quantitative method. In order to reach into the summary of this research the qualitative method has been mostly utilized. To get in depth knowledge about the subject document study, observational study, descriptive study and case study methods has been used. To some extent the quantitative method has also been used. To some extent, the quantitative method has been used in order to collect some relevant data and statistical documents. To reach to the conclusion of the study of the environmental degradation some source-materials are used as primary source materials and some are used as secondary source materials. As the primary sources and materials I have followed the followings:

- M. means and includes some porous through which one can formulate or establish his research goals.
- research of Dr. Mashhood Ahmad Khan and Arsalan Mujahid Ghouri named 'Environmental Pollution: Its Effects on Life And Its Remedies' published in International Refereed Research Journal
- Stephen T. Jackson 's research on Balancing biodiversity in a changing environment
- Electronic Data of different websites.

The secondary source materials of this research is mainly the references in the official and demo-official records, published reports, newspapers and journals and various private organizations reports to relate in environmental education. Secondly, some of the useful literatures related to environmental education in Bangladesh written by prominent scholars have been taken to compare, cross and justify the objectives. The above mentioned source-materials have been collected in governmental and nongovernmental and different university libraries in Bangladesh We have also utilized modern technologies like internet, website, email etc. to collect facts and figures about our research field which was help us to reach a further-more accurate decisions and opinions. I went to Library to collect same information from book and some thesis paper about laws Regulations Environment of Bangladesh which was so relevant as to work

historical study then from another day I have tried to collect Book and Law journal relating the Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms. I have search an Internet and have found so many information relating Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms. I check some important law books to get information about the Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms.

1.7. Review of The Literature

Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries with a low resource base, a burgeoning population with a very low land-man ratio, often threatened by both natural & anthropogenic stresses. The vast majority of the population lives almost exclusively on the natural resource base. This resource base is under serious threat and environmental planning is essential for the survival with dignity for Bangladesh's over 115 million people & for sustainability of the echo system like all other nations of the world Bangladesh also acted to the global call for the protection and conservation of natural environment & ecology. Industrial development significantly contributes towards economic growth of a country. It brings along with it a host of environmental problem too. It is increasingly being recognized in Bangladesh as in other part of the world that for development to be meaningful & sustainable over a longer period environmental concern must be integrated into all development policies. Integrating environment in all development activities and achieving environmentally sound development planning has immerged as the greatest challenge to the dominant development paradigms all over the world and becomes a more formidable challenge countries such as Bangladesh with resource constraints inherent geomorphologic instabilities along with its vulnerability to natural disaster. Any planning effort must be for the people as there the users of environmental resources in the final analysis. Relating to this research topic I have studied the followings:¹

¹ Its Effects On Life And Its Remedies by Dr. Mashhood Ahmad Khan and Arsalan Mujahid Ghouri

Environmental Pollution

In this document the writers emphasized that, pollution reaches its most serious proportions in the densely settled urban industrial centers of the more developed countries. In poor countries of the world more than 80% polluted water have been used for irrigation with only seventy to eighty percent food and living security in industrial urban and semi urban areas. Industry, clustered in urban and semi-urban areas surrounded by densely populated, low-income localities, continues to pollute the environment with impunity. Over the last three decades there has been increasing global concern over the public health impacts attributed to environmental pollution, Human exposure to pollution is believed to be more intense now than at any other time in human existence. Pollution can be made by human activity and by natural forces as well. Selfish private enterprise and their lack of awareness of public wellbeing and social costs and natural disasters are the one of the main reason of pollution.²

Bio economic Impacts of Pollutants Affecting

The economic valuation of pollution effects was well covered in the literature. This is important given that many benefits derived from marine parks are tourism-related, and are based on visitation rates or non-consumptive existence values. This study found that future work may focus on modeling population dynamics, as species dispersal, spillover effects and predator-prey interactions emerged as important determinants of the benefits of reserves.³

Effects Of Ambient Air Pollution On Fetal Growth

They provided a systematic review of the literature on the effects of air pollution on low birth weight (LBW) and its determinants, preterm delivery (PTD) and intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), was conducted. Twelve epidemiologic investigations that addressed the impact of air pollution on four pregnancy outcomes were identified. Results were analyzed separately for each prenatal outcome because of differences in pathogenic mechanisms. Effects of air pollution were apparent on PTD and IUGR, but

² Bio economic Impacts of Pollutants Affecting Marine Park J environments

³ Centre for Agricultural &Regional Economics

not on LBW. Most of the associations reported were rather small. The estimation of summary effects was not meaningful because of the heterogeneity of the effect estimates arising from differences in the measurements of outcome, exposure, and confounders and the small number of studies per outcome (four studies for PTD and six for IUGR). Current scientific knowledge on the impact of air pollution on fetal growth is still limited; thus, several issues should be examined further.⁴

Effects of Air Pollutants on Ecological Resources: Case Studies by James

Democker:

This research describes the methods and results of the ecological benefits analysis from the First Prospective. It then describes the recommendations of the EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) regarding the approach to the ecological benefits assessment for this Second Prospective analysis. The information in this chapter is organized by pollutant class, detailing available research regarding sources and trends of the pollutants, the potential effects on ecosystem services, and identifying sensitive ecosystems at particular risk of injury.

Air pollution and health, with recommendations for quantification

A comprehensive literature review of air pollution and health, with recommendations for concentration-response and impact functions to be used in quantification, was therefore a priority for NEEDS, with the twin aims of updating recommendations from Extern and aligning these recommendations more fully with those of the World Health Organization (WHO). Fortunately, the health impact assessment (HIA) for the cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of the Commission's major Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) program had similar requirements. This allowed joint effort on the two projects and a far more comprehensive analysis for each one that would have been possible with the funding for that project only.⁵

⁴ Effects Of Ambient Air Pollution On Fetal Growth by Maisonet M, Correa A, Misra D and Jaakkola JJ.

⁵ Air pollution and health, with recommendations for quantification by IOM (Institute of Occupational Medic Tnj Edinburgh, UK:

I have read some other researches and writings from the internet and explored many laws. By analyzing these documents I observed that every authors and researchers gave so many effective recommendations. In my research, in addition to those writings, I tried to provide some additional recommendations.

1.8 Chapter Outline

- Introduction
- General Conception of Environmental Laws
- Threat of Environmental Pollution
- Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms
- Recommendation and Conclusion

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.0 Introduction

Environmental law is a broad category of laws that include laws that specifically address environmental issues and more general laws that have a direct impact on environmental issues. The definition of what constitutes an environmental law is as wide as the definition of environment itself. "Environment" in the modern context of sustainable development encompasses the physical and social factors of the surroundings of human beings and includes land, water, atmosphere, climate, sound, dour, taste, energy, waste management, coastal and marine pollution, the biological factors of animals and plants, as well as cultural values, historical sites, and monuments and aesthetics. Environmental law can be generally defined as the body of law that contains elements to control the human impact on the Earth and on public health.

2.1 Environmental Governance in Bangladesh of Environmental Law

The pollution from industrial effluents, urban and agricultural waste in some rivers and water bodies has reached alarming levels in Bangladesh. The surface water qualities of the rivers of Bangladesh are getting highly polluting day by day.⁶ The long term effects of the water contamination by inorganic and organic substances, many of them toxic, are incalculable and the chemicals that enter into the food chain have public health implications.⁷ There are many activities that can be done by both the common citizen to the governments of the world, which could severally improve the world's environmental problem. On the other hand, if the current way the world's environmental problem is being handled continues, catastrophic consequences can follow for the future population. For the protection of our environment it's necessary to maintain some consciousness rules, regulations and laws. Though this Environmental Laws and

⁶ Md. Nazmul Hasan et al., 'Monitoring Pollution Level of the River Khiru at Mymensingh Bangladesh', Proceedings of the International Conference on Environmental aspects of Bangladesh (ICEAB 2011), pp. 20 - 24.

⁷ AU Ahmed and M Reazuddin, *Industrial pollution of Water Systems in Bangladesh*, 2nd ed. (Dhaka: University Press Limited, Bangladesh, 2000), p. 175 -78.

Policies are predominantly goal oriented. Standards, principles and procedures for the protection of the environment are often instrumental to achieve, say, the conservation of fragile ecosystems and endangered species, the preservation of fresh water and other natural resources, the restoration of contaminated soils as well as the stratospheric ozone layer, and the protection of human health. This goal oriented feature is evident in national as well as international law.

The 'concept' and foundation of the environment is very much connected with the human civilization on the earth. From the creation of this universe, some ideas may be formed in relation to the environment. This concept is also observed in the different religious books such as the Holy Quran, the Hadith, the Ijma the Qias, the Gita, the Bible, etc. These books focused the importance of the environment in different angles in various forms. Considering the gradual development of the human civilization, the idea relating to environment is also expanded and flourished. At the present globe, the concept of environment is quite different than the other previous periods. Now the environment is understood in a very micro based. Environmental law and its functions are closely related to environment. Its functions depend on the environment. So, at first it requires wide understanding of environment. The environment is very vague and vast term and it requires a wide range of understanding to know the environment. Its normal meaning relates to surrounding's but obviously it is a concept that is relative to whatever object it is which is surrounded. It is very vague, vast and it requires a wide range of understandings. The word 'environment' is a very broad term. It is the totality of the world around us, including plants, and different scientists of different disciplines under different references have defined domesticated animals, but it. It is originated from the French word "environ" which means encircle or make surroundings. To define environment is not an easy task. The word 'Environment' means the action of environing; the state of being environed. The conditions under which any person or thing lives or is developed; the sum total of influences which modify and determine the development of life or character. Its normal meaning relates to surrounding's but obviously it is a concept that is relative to whatever object it is which is surrounded. In fact, environment is an integral part of human life. In brief, it is defined as the

surroundings of inhabitation and economic activities of the people. Broadly, it is composed of three different components such as natural, techno sphere and social environment. It refers to the "sum total of conditions which surround man at a given point in space and time." Environment as a productive system provides basic supports that are required for flourishing all forms of lives. Once Einstein's defined the environment as 'everything that is not us' to that of the European Union: "The whole set of elements which form the frameworks, the surroundings and the living conditions of man and society, as they are or as they are perceived."⁸ In fact the notion of environment includes always nature and culture. Nature can be seen as beautiful and harmonious but it also inspires fear in man who has had to fight it in order to survive. Now, nature is threatened by man who has become detached from it. Technology has endowed humans with the power of a major geological agency, which may act on a continental or even planetary scale for example, acid rain, photochemical smog, radioactive contamination, stratospheric ozone depletion, climate change.⁹

2.2 General Concept of Environmental Law

While it is possible to identify earlier legal structures that would today fall into the "environmental" law metric - for example the common law recognition of private and public rights to protect interests in land, such as nuisance, or post-industrial revolution human health protections - the concept of "environmental law" as a separate and distinct body of law is a 20th Century development.¹⁰ It is a complex body of law made up of global, international, national, state and local statutes, treaties, conventions, regulations and policies which seek to protect the environment and natural resources affected, impacted or endangered by human activities.¹¹ The United

⁸ P Bourdeau, *The Man-Nature Relationship and Environmental Ethics*, 1st ed. (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2004), p. 14.[<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/ways-to-prevent-pollution.html>, last visited on 10th October, 2018].

⁹ Moor Mohammad, 'Need to Implement the Environmental Ethics to Protect the Society: A Study on Global Perspectives for Sustainable Development,' *African Journal of Business Management* Vol. 5 (26), pp. 10387-10395, 28 October, 2011.

¹⁰ R.Lazarus, *The Making of Environmental Law*, (Cambridge: Cambridge Press, 2004), p.29.

¹¹ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_law, Last visited on 2nd October, 2018].

States Environmental Protection Agency administers the laws required to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment air, water and land upon which life depends. media and NGOs play a vital role in mobilizing public opinion against activities that may degrade the environment. The fifth of June each year was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 1972, to mark the beginning of the First Conference and as a means of focusing attention on national and world environment problems.

2.4 The Role of Environmental Law

Having looked at what constitutes sustainable development, let us now examine what role environmental law plays within the framework of sustainable development. Environmental law is an essential tool of governance and management of sustainable development. It provides the foundation for governmental policies and actions for the conservation of the environment and for ensuring that the use of natural resources is both equitable and sustainable. There has been a remarkable worldwide development in the field of environmental law hi recent years. In the last 20 years over 100 multilateral treaties on environmental subjects as diverse as Biological Diversity, Trans boundary Long-Range Air Pollution, The Law of the Sea, Climate Change, Desertification and Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage have been concluded. In addition, numerous "soft" law instruments on the environment have been promulgated such as the 1982 World Charter for Nature and the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Regionally, there are the 1997 Bridgetown Declaration of Principles and the St. George's Declaration of Principles of Environmental Sustainability in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Countries throughout the world are rapidly amending or adding internal legislative, regulatory and administrative measures for the purpose of enhancing environmental management. Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Belize have put administrative measures in place. Trinidad and Tobago has gone a step further with the enactment of the Environmental Management Act, 2000, which established the Environmental Commission, as a superior court of record, with jurisdiction to hear and

determine environmental disputes as provided for under the Act or any other written law. The Rio Declaration advances this cause under Principles 11 and 13.

Principle 11 provides that all states shall enact effective environmental legislation. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and development context to which they apply. Principle 1 provides, inter alia that states shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. Since law is an instrument for translating societal goals and aspirations into practice. Environmental law has a two-fold role to play in the creation of and sustenance of a society, which follows just socio-economic norms, as well as to interweave environmental interests in the scheme of developmental policies and programmes.

2.5 Why is the Environment so Important

Our life support system is maintained by all the species that make up the biosphere biodiversity. The survival of all these species is interconnected and dependent on each other. Human being is also a part of this biosphere, extinction of one species is really the extinction of many species and the decline of our life support system for us and future generations. So, all the components of the environment are equally important for human being as well as for the other life-system's biosphere-life- species.¹²

In the field of protection of human environment from pollution, the development of International law has been more recent. Thus the cause celebre, the Trail Smelter arbitration was constituted in 1935 by a bilateral agreement between the two parties involved, Canada and the United States doctrine which came to be regarded as the classical principle of international environmental law -that "no State has the right to use or permit the use of its territory in such a manner as to cause injury, in or to the territory of another, in spite of this long history of development in international environmental law".

In order to understand international environmental law, it is necessary to have a basic grasp of general international law. International environmental law is a subset of

¹² Taufiq Akhter, *Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and Bangladesh*, 2Bded. (Dhaka: University Publication, 2008), p. 36.

international law; and international law has been developing over a long period of time. Since a significant part of international environmental law is incorporated in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), an introduction to treaty law is essential for understanding the contents of this manual. Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into an environment that causes instability, disorder, harm or discomfort to the ecosystem i.e. physical systems or living organisms. It is created mostly by human actions, but can also be a result of natural disasters. Pollution has a detrimental effect on any living organism in an environment, making it virtually impossible to sustain life. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat, or light. Pollutants, the elements of pollution, can be foreign substances or energies, or naturally occurring; when naturally occurring, they are considered contaminants when they exceed natural levels. Bangladesh is apparently now in the grip of all sorts of pollution, like air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution and others. Environmental pollution poses one of the greatest threats to the existence of life on this Universe. With sights like those of smog hanging over cities becoming a common occurrence, it's now the time to focus on finding concrete solutions for environmental issues. The statistics are alarming, and they're certainly something that cause unrest in our thinking. In the past 50 years, threats of environmental pollution have increased significantly. Simply stated, it is nothing but addition of contaminated substances into the environment, which degrades the ecosystem, harms, and causes discomfort in the health of species that inhabit our planet.

Chapter 3

CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

3.0 Introduction

Pollution has become the first enemy of the mankind. Industrial revolution of 19th century led to environmental disaster. The whole world is now more afraid of pollution rather than nuclear blast. Technological advancement has brought revolutionary changes in life style and national economy with overwhelming power over nature. The protection of environment has become a major issue around the globe for the well being of the people and economic development. The present environmental condition of Bangladesh is not at all equilibrium. Severe air, water and noise pollution are threatening human health, ecosystems and economic growth of Bangladesh. Air pollution caused due to increasing population, burning fossil fuels. The water pollution caused due to industrialization. The underground water of Bangladesh has been polluted due to arsenic. Environmental degradation of Bangladesh is also caused due to poverty, over-population and lack of awareness on the subject. It is manifested by deforestation, destruction of wetlands, soil erosion and natural calamities. Some suggested steps to improve the pollution control.

3.1 Major Environmental Issues Failure of Enforcement Mechanisms

Regional/Global: Ecological changes due to shared water disputes, Maritime boundary dispute and a weaker regime on marine resources, Green house effect and its consequence on Bangladesh, Refugees and migration, Ecological effect caused by trans frontier activities.

National: Population and poverty, Degradation of resources means anti-people and uncoordinated, Conflict of development with environment illiteracy Vs ignorance, Pollution: water, air, soil, Destruction of mangrove, tree cover and firewood, Loss of fisheries, Unplanned human settlement, Unplanned urbanization and industrialization, Loss of wildlife, Natural hazards.¹³

¹³Habib and Ehsanul, 'Public Interest Environmental Litigation: A Tool to Ensure Compliance and Enforcement' Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA), 5th International Conference on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement, pp. 446 - 447.

3.2 Different Aspects of Environment Pollution

3.2.1 Air Pollution

Air pollution is a serious environmental health hazard affecting the populations of Bangladesh. Air pollution of Bangladesh is caused due to increasing population and associated motorization. Indoor air pollution is mainly associated with the use of biomass fuels during cooking with poor ventilation. Industrial emissions and automobiles are the principle sources of outdoor air pollution.¹³

3.2.1.1 Main Causes of Air Pollution

A. Burning of Fossil Fuel

Air pollution mainly occurs due to burning of fossil fuels like coal, petroleum etc and associated black smoke. Over 99% of the brick kilns use fossil fuel but don't comply with the "**Brick Kiln Ordinance**" and pollute enormous air.

B. Industrial Discharge

Industries cause air pollution through smoke emission. Agro based industries like sugar, pulp; paper tanneries and value added industries like textile, garments, pharmaceuticals, oil refineries, and fertilizer and chemical industries are the major contributors for air pollution.

3.2.2 Water Pollution

Water pollution creates serious health hazard for Bangladesh. The dumping of municipal wastes, hospital wastes and toxic environmental discharges from mostly industries pollute both surface and ground water sources. The most dangerous threat emanating from environmental degradation is the arsenic contamination of ground water.¹⁴

¹³ KM Nurul Huda, 'Air Quantity Management Policy and Vehicle Emission Control', 1998 *Journals D.O. Carpenter, State University of New York*.

¹⁴ The Daily Star (16 July 2002), p. 9. [<http://thedailystar.net>, last visited on 3rd October, 2018].

3.2.2.1 Main Causes of Water Pollution

A. Industrial Waste and Effluent

The main industrial areas of Bangladesh are at Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Bogart districts. The mostly contributing industries for water pollution are pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, metal processing, food industry, fertilizer, pesticides, dyeing and painting, textile, tanneries. More than 200 rivers of Bangladesh directly or indirectly receive a large quantity of untreated industrial wastes and effluent. Everyday approximately 700 tanneries of Dhaka city are discharging about 16,000 cubic meters of toxic wastes. The Department of Environment (DOE) has listed 1,176 factories that cause pollution throughout the country.

B. Arsenic Contamination of Ground Water

Arsenic in ground water poses a serious environmental hazard for Bangladesh. About ninety-seven percentages (97%) of Bangladesh people have been using ground water as the main source of drinking water but the water has been threatened by arsenic contamination. More than half (52%) of the studied population drink well-water containing $>50\mu\text{g/L}$ of arsenic and more than two-thirds (70%) drink well-water containing $>10\mu\text{g/L}$ of arsenic. The acceptable level of arsenic in drinking water is 0.05 mg/L for Bangladesh but some places it is found more than 70 times higher than that standard. About 80 million people are at a risk of arsenic contamination.¹⁵

C. Solid Waste and Sewage Disposal

The indiscriminate discharge of solid waste, domestic and hospital sewage are the major source of water pollution in Bangladesh. About 4,000 to 4,500 tons of solid wastes are generated daily and only half of the generated wastes are disposed of in low lying areas or into river water. These solid wastes are associated with the problems of littering on roads, spilling around the bins, clogging of drains, indiscriminate dumping on vacant

¹⁵ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/environmental/pollution/Bangladesh, Last visited on 3rd October r, 2018].

plots and cause serious environmental pollution. More than 500 hospitals and clinics of Dhaka city generate and release hazardous and toxic wastes without any treatment.

3.2.3 Noise Pollution

The noise pollution is also a major health hazard in Bangladesh. According to World Health Organization (WHO), 60 decibel (DB) sound can make a man deaf temporarily and 100 DB sound can cause complete deafness. According to the Department of Environment (DOE), the perfect sound condition for Bangladesh is 45dB for the daytime and 35 dB for the night in peaceful areas and 50 dB for the daytime and 40 dB for the night in residential areas. The main sources of noise pollution are industries, motorized vehicles, construction works and indiscriminate use of loudspeaker. At present noise level in Dhaka city are estimated ranging from 60 to 100 decibel. If present situation continues then by the year 2017, 50% people of Dhaka city will loss 30 decibel of hearing power.

3.2.4 Global warming

The planet's temperature is rising. The trend is clear and unmistakable. Every one of the past 37 years has been warmer than the 20th century average. The 12 warmest years on record have all occurred since 1998. 2012 was the hottest year ever recorded for the contiguous United States. Globally, the average surface temperature has increased more than one degree Fahrenheit since the late 1800s. Most of that increase has occurred over just the past three decades.

Climate change will have a significant impact on the sustainability of water supplies in the coming decades. A new analysis, performed by consulting firm Tetra Tech for the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), examined the effects of global warming on water supply and demand in the contiguous United States. The study found that more than 1,100 counties - one-third of all counties in the lower 48 - will face higher risks of water shortages by mid-century as the result of global warming. More than 400 of these counties will face extremely high risks of water shortages. When it comes to connecting the dots between climate change, extreme weather and health, the lines are clear. The earth is saying something with record heat, drought, storms and fire.

Atmosphere is overloading with carbon dioxide, which traps heat and steadily drives up the planet's temperature. All this carbon come from the burn for energy coal, natural gas. and oil plus the loss of forests due to deforestation, especially hi the tropics. Within the scientific community, there is no debate: An overwhelming majority of climate scientists agree that global warming is happening and that human activity is the primary cause. Solving global warming will improve our lives by cleaning up air pollution while investing in clean energy, green jobs and smart energy solutions that get the U.S. economy moving again. We need to drive smarter cars, save money with energy efficient homes and offices, and build better communities and transportation networks. See how we can solve the climate crisis today. Climate change is one of the most serious public health threats facing the nation, but few people are aware of how it can affect them. Children, the elderly, and communities living in poverty are the most vulnerable. Explore our interactive maps to see climatehealth threats in your state, actions that are being taken to prepare communities from climate change's serious health threats, and what you can do about them.

3.3 Disasters Already Damaged Ecosystem & Environment

3.3.1 Atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki - Effect of atomic bomb as follows-

Point 1: Water is contaminated. This is cause after the radioactive particles. Being released by A-bomb, it went to the soil and, when the rain comes (usually immediately after the explosion, as the result of huge heat energy being released where water found on soil were evaporated immediately), the particle flows to seas or rivers. This causes all the marine life to die in matter of time. **Point 2:** The area is nuked that too much radioactive particles will kill including humans. So no one can live the nuked area for years.

Point 3: As the soil is contaminated by the radioactive particles, the soil could not grow crops.

Point 4: All the effects wear down very slowly especially the bomb - The Uranium Bomb that requires millions of years as its one half-life. One half-life meant half of the radioactive particles had decayed. When all have decayed, the radioactive particles are

gone and life starts to grow back. Sadly, half-life is something no one could control. So let nature take its course for the half-life of uranium.

3.3.2 Bhopal Disaster, India, 1984

A catastrophic gas leak at a pesticide plant in Bhopal, India, in December 1984, as a result of which over 2000 people, mostly children and older people, died and some 50000 suffered from various degrees of blindness, temporary and permanent. The air pollution incident was the world's worst industrial disaster. The disaster has promoted intensive reviews of industrial practices in the USA (resulting in a toxic air pollutant control bill in 1985), and in the EU and the OECD.

3.3.3 Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster

Occurred in April 1986, the worst accident in nuclear power station history. Located 104 km north of Kiev in the Ukraine (then part of the Soviet Union), the Chernobyl nuclear power station consisted of four reactors, each of 1000 MW capacity. The incidence of thyroid cancer rose markedly in adults and children. Several thousand extra cancer deaths were expected over the years from the radioactivity. The event strengthened opposition throughout the world to nuclear power plants.

3.4 Pollution in Buriganga River

A cruise on Bangladesh's historic Buriganga River used to be a must for visiting dignitaries; is at present one of the most polluted rivers in Bangladesh that are confronted with foul smells and rotting fish resulting from massive pollution. It was once the main source of drinking water for Dhaka's residents and an hour downstream from the capital city the river is still crystal clear. Only a small fraction of the total wastewater being generated in the city is treated. Consequently, the amount of untreated wastes, both domestic and industrial, being released into the Buriganga is tremendous and is increasing day by day. The river is seriously polluted by discharge of industrial effluents into river water, indiscriminate throwing of household, clinical, pathological & commercial wastes, and discharge of fuel and human excreta, in fact, the river has become a dumping ground of all kinds of solid, liquid and chemical waste of bank-side population. These activities on the Buriganga have caused narrowing of the river and

disruption of its normal flow of water. The water of the river has become so polluted that its aquatic life has almost been extinguished.¹⁶¹⁶ Pollutants have eaten up all oxygen in the Buriganga and we call it biologically dead. There is no fish or aquatic life in this river apart from zero oxygen survival kind of organisms. The water of this river posed a serious threat to public life and was unfit for human use. People, living near the river, use the water because they are unaware of the health risks and also having no other alternative. This causes incidents of water borne and skin diseases. But as it flows through the capital, waste from sewers and factories especially tanneries pour into it. Up to 40,000 tons of tannery waste flows into the river daily along with sewage. About 12 sq. km area of Hazaribag and adjacent area are full of offensive odors of various toxic chemicals as hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, poisonous chlorine and several nitrogen based gases to mention a few. An average of 19 cubic liter water containing more than 300 different chemical compounds is being discharged daily from these industries. The relative acidity or alkalinity of this liquid toxic waste flown through the drainage system has been observed as between 1-15-13 not only that, traces of chemical elements also remain.

Detergent increases the PH level in water. Although treating the water for toxic chromium, sulphuric acid, and salt and chlorine compounds is seriously being considered the practice is yet to start. According to a recent estimate, about 70,000 tons of raw hides and skins are processed in these tanneries every year polluting the environment and the quantity of no tanned solid wastes namely raw trimming, we lime fleshing, pelt trimming generated in these tanneries is estimated to be 28,000 tons. Statistics provided by various sources suggest that a big tannery of the Hazaribagh area releases 2,500 gallons of chemicals wastes each day, polluting the city's air in addition to contaminating the water of the river Buriganga. Effluents and solid waste generated at different steps of leather processing trekking through the lowlying area of Hazaribagh contaminated by chromium, the old wounds take a longer time to heal. Long term chromium contamination may cause cancer. Laboratory tests carried out by DoE show

¹⁶ Sonya Afrin, Subarna Sharmin and Md. Moksed Alam, *ibid.*, p. 39.

that chromium, a carcinogenic agent, has seeped into the aquifer at some places of Hazaribagh flow into the Buriganga River. Liquid waste is contaminating the waters of the Buriganga River on the surface as well as the ground water resource base. When solid waste and effluents run into the river, the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the water rises. Among others, effluents of tannery factories lower the dissolved oxygen (DO) content of the river water below the critical level of 4 ml/l.¹⁷ Environmental issues have become major concerns due to impact on public health and development of Bangladesh. Air and water pollution, ground water contamination, nuisance from solid wastes and noise pollution are the main environmental pollutions of Bangladesh. Dhaka City is one of the most polluted cities in the world. Environmental problems occur mainly due to population growth, urbanization, industrialization, rapid rise in transportation, inadequate and improper traffic management, poor sanitation systems and inefficient solid waste management. Acid rain has been an increasingly serious problem since the 1950 particularly in Northeastern United States, Canada, and Western Europe, especially Scandinavia. Aquatic life has been impacted negatively in some areas, due to the presence of acid rain.

In the United States, electric power plants emit more than two billion tons of carbon dioxide each year, or roughly 40 percent of total emissions. The nation's landmark air pollution law could cut that number significantly.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 39 - 40.

Chapter 4

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH: FAILURE OF ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS

4.0 Introduction

Bangladesh depends on its river system for fishery, agriculture, navigation and sanitation. Therefore, proper management and maintenance of river is very important not just because of their crucial role in maintaining ecological balance but to increase fisheries production as well as to provide livelihood for the poor people of Bangladesh.¹⁸ Recent years Bangladesh has been faced enormous river water pollution for the development of industrial and agricultural sector that creating higher unbalance to the environment.¹⁹

The Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA), a non-profit and nongovernmental organization of lawyers was set up in 1992 with the objective of establishing a sound environment and ecological order for all using law as tool. The formation of BELA was indeed a response to the global call for movement to protect and conserve natural environment and ecology that has strong justification in a rural agronomy based country like Bangladesh.

With the ever deteriorating environmental state of the country at the backdrop, Dr. Mohiuddin Farooque, the founder of BELA decided to pursue the cause of environmental justice through a motivated local advocacy group. The initial idea was to monitor and pursue implementation and observance of the existing laws on natural resource and environment management. As an advocacy group of young lawyers, BELA since then has been working out techniquesstrategies to accord protection to environmental resources and thus safeguard the rights of the millions who depend on such resources.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 23

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 37

4.2 Different Environmental Laws and Polices in Bangladesh

Law/ Act/ Guideline	Environmental Component/Sector
Master plan for solid waste management for Dhaka city	Solid waste management (On process)
City Corporation Acts/Ordinances,	(all) inner city Environmental Management
The Public Parks Act, 1904	Parks, Recreation Spots
The Forest Act, 1927	Forest
Motor Vehicles Act, 1939	Air, noise
Town Improvement act, 1950	Land use
The Building Construction Act 1952	Construction of buildings/ houses
The Private Forest Ordinance 1959	Private Forests
Factories Act, 1965	Air, occupational hazards
Pesticide Ordinance, 1971	Agriculture
Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order 1973	Wildlife, forests
Traffic Law, 1983	Air, noise
Irrigation Water Rate Ordinance, 1983	Agriculture
Groundwater Management Ordinance 1985	Ground water
Brick Burning Control Act, 1989	Air, land
Environment Policy, 1992	Air, water, land, health
Atomic Security & Radiation Control Act 1993	
National Forestry Policy 1994	Vegetation
Environment Conservation Act, 1995	Air, water and noise
Water Supply and Sewerage Authority	Water, sewage

Act 1996	
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Environmental Conservation Rules, 1997	Air, water and noise
EIA Guidelines of Industries, 1997	Air, water, noise
Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan, 1997	Land use
Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 1998	Water and sanitation
National Fisheries Policy 1998	Water, aquatic habitat
National Water Policy, 1999 (approved)	Water
National Agriculture Policy 1999	Land use
Industrial Policy 1999.	Air, water
Environment Court Act, 2000	Air, water, land etc
Open Space and Wetland Protection Act, 2000	Land
Bangladesh Water Development Board Act 2000	Water, agriculture
Urban Water Body Protection Law, 2001.	Water
Noise Control Act, 2004	Noise

Table 2.12 Environment related policies and laws²⁰

4.3 Pollution Control: Best practice Concepts

a) Best Available Control Technology (BACT): Emission controls or production methods, techniques, processes or practices that is capable of achieving a very high degree of reduction in the emission of wastes from a particular source. Financial and economic considerations are excluded from this concept.

²⁰ JICA's Technical Cooperation to Iran from 1990.

b) Best Available Control Technology not Entailing Excessive Costs (BACTN

EEC): Essentially a refinement of BACT, allowing the level of costs to be taken into consideration. A concept incorporated into the British Environmental Protection Act.²¹

c) Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO): A term introduced by the British Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution in its Fifth Report in order to take account of the total pollution from an enterprise or activity and the technical possibilities of dealing with it; possibly a successor to BPM. Apart from dealing with all pollutants, BPEO was to take into account the risk of pollutants transferring from one medium to another.

d) Best Practicable Means (BPM): A commonly used approach to pollution control requirements from industrial and other premises. The word 'practicable' is taken to mean reasonably practicable having regard, among other things, to the state of technology, to local conditions and circumstances, and the financial implications of the measures'. The concept is much easier to apply than the ambient quality approach.

e) Good Control Practice (GCP): The application of established pollution control methods, or practices, that a control agency considers capable of achieving an adequate degree of reduction and subsequent dispersion of wastes emitted from a particular source. GCP might be appropriate in a relatively isolated situation.

J) Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT): Emission control requirements that are more exacting than those imposed by BACT. This higher standard may involve the application of new, original, or innovative control technology to emission sources, almost regardless of cost.²²

4.4 Environmental Communication

Communication plays an important role in bridging the gap between environmental information and the target groups. Traditionally, information dissemination and communication in the region has been carried out through the mass media (print, broadcast and electronic) and scientific publications.

²¹ Alan Gilpin, *ibid*, p. 361.

²² Alan Gilpin, *ibid.*, p. 347.

Education and Awareness

Education and awareness on environment are essential part of sound ecological management. In this, Bangladesh has, at least, claimed some success than the government. Media reports on environment have increased over the past years. Formal education has already included courses on environment as a part of the curriculum. Non-formal education has also included environmental awareness in the curriculum. At the same time, a large number of NGOs are involved in terms of building awareness on environment among the public. Some are involved in training, some in disseminating information and others are more directly involved in managing local resources using environment friendly technologies.²³

Print Media

Newspapers are increasingly addressing environmental issues. In order to promote environmental reporting, media professionals in their own countries have formed national forums of environmental journalists. While these national organizations act as independent NGOs of media professionals, they have been brought under one umbrella by the Asia Pacific Forum of Environmental Journalists (AFEJ). AFEJ has conducted a number of activities aimed at enhancing journalists' reporting capabilities and public awareness of the environment, including the publication of a newsletter, providing news clipping service, selecting the best environmental journalist of the region and conducting many training programs at the national and regional levels.

Electronic Medias

Electronic media such as radio, satellite television and video have also greatly enhanced information dissemination and communication on the environment. Some satellite channels broadcast documentaries and feature programs on the environment and development issues regularly. For example, BBC World Service television carries a regular series of short documentaries under the title "Earth file", covering many aspects

²³ 'Environmental Policy', Centre for Policy Dialogue, Prothom Alo, *The Daily Star*, (20 -22 August 2001), p. 15.

of the environment. Since satellite networks are continually in need of new material to sustain their 24-hour broadcasts, national broadcasting authorities could offer the satellite channels well produced, local programs that are of regional or international interest and significance.²⁴

4.5 Some Case Studies

Case 1: A study has been done in Kuala Lumpur along with the area of the University of Malaya, Malaysia about the performance of the international environmental actors as mentioned earlier. Most of the respondents think that they have been contributing to the environmental conservation and development. Generally, the people working in the organizations do not like to speak more about the performance of the organizations. One of my colleagues who worked in the international organizations but right now working in the University of Malaya spoken as follows: There are many constraints such as non-cooperation with the stakeholders, policy making problems, funding and implementing problems, logistic problems etc. Overall performance of the international environmental actors are satisfactory and quite healthy for our environmental conservation and development.²⁵

Case 2: A study was conducted to quantify some trace metals and anions in Gulshan Lake, Bangladesh over five years. The heavy metals, i.e. Pb, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni and Cu, were found below detection limit. The concentration ranges of other metals including anions were 170-1280 Dg/L for Fe, 30-190 Dg/L for Mn, 24-63 Dg/L for Zn, 4-6 mg/L for phosphate, 10-15 mg/L for sulphate, 17-39 mg/L for chloride and 0.20-0.30 mg/L for fluoride. No clear trend in concentration of detected metals and anions, sampling-site-, season- or year-wise, was observed for the period of 2002 and 2004 - 2007. All measured concentrations were found to be well below drinking water standards. The water quality monitoring program was conducted for Gulshan Lake water, which

²⁴ Mahbulul Alam, A.Z.M.Manzoor Rashid and Yasushi Furukawa, 'Policy Implications and Implementation of Environmental ICTPs in Developing States: Examples from Bangladesh', *Electronic Green Journal*, (June 2008), p. 54.

²⁵ Noor Mohammad, 'The Role of Global Governance Mechanisms to Protect the Environment for Sustainability: A Study on Bangladesh Perspective' *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 5(10): 1175-1186, 2011.

indicates that the lake water was still not polluted by of different metals and anions that might have caused the death of aquatic organisms such as fish in 2002. Neither sampling site-wise, season-wise nor year-wise concentrations of all the studied variables showed any clear pattern of change. Thus, a possible explanation might be that the lake has been an acceptor of both regular and non-regular pollution pulses. Investigation of organic pollutants may be worthy.²⁶

Case 3:

Dr. Mohiuddin Farooque v. Election Commission & others Writ Petition No. 186/1994 (Nuisance during Election Campaign)

The first ever-environmental litigation was filed in 1994 in the form of a Writ Petition in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh by a group of environmental lawyers called the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA). In Bangladesh, Environmental Lawyers Association v. Election Commission and others, it was stated that the unregulated use of loudspeakers, unscheduled processions, and encroachment of public ways and writing on walls were a constant feature of election campaigns and were making life difficult for the people. Repeated directions by the Election Commissioner to show respect for the laws were ignored. A public-interest suit was filed in the nature of a writ of mandamus requesting that either the nuisance be stopped or the election postponed. The matter was subsequently disposed of on the basis of the assurance of the Attorney-General and the leading political parties that all necessary steps would be taken to implement the directions of the Election Commissioner. For the first time in the judicial history of the country a judgment expressed the desire of the court to mitigate hardships suffered by the people. It was filed against the four authorities of the Government responsible for the enforcement of various civic rights, and accordingly, the respondent was the State. The election of the four Municipal Corporations of the country, held at the beginning of this year, evidenced gross violation of some legal obligations and, consequently, interfered with the various rights of the people. The unlawful activities created by the election

²⁶ Shamshad B. Quraishi, et al, 'Season- and Year-Wise Distribution of Some trace Metals and Anions in Gulshan Lake, Bangladesh', Maejo Int. J. Sci. Technol. 2010,4(02), 337 -346.

campaign resulted in encroaching on public properties, restricting and depriving the rights to life, property, enjoyment of public resources, etc. of the city dwellers. The footpaths and other public places were saturated with election camps; incessant use of loudspeakers and other noisy instruments rendered life miserable; the walls of the four major cities of the country where the elections were being held were all covered with election slogans; unscheduled and unregulated processions created serious traffic jams, and so on. Repeated appeals by the Election Commission for showing respect to the laws of the country were virtually ignored. All this anarchy prompted the institution of a petition where the Honorable High Court issued rule nisi upon the respondents asking them to show cause as to why they should not be directed to comply with the directive issued by the Election Commissioner touching upon the various acts and laws and rules. The Court also considered the prayer of the petitioner to restrain the Election Commissioner from holding the election till full compliance with the respondents. The rule, however, was disposed of, following assurance from the Attorney General that the Government would take all necessary steps to implement all the directives of the Election Commission.²⁷

²⁷ [<http://a-z-az.blogspot.com/2011/12/alteraative-dispute-resolution-adr.html>, Last visited on 6 October, 2018]

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

Bangladesh is an underdeveloped country. It's a country of huge possibilities and hope. But environmental issues can be a severe concern for a country like Bangladesh. Natural calamities such as flood, earthquake, cyclone, soil erosion etc. can make enough damage to the chances of Bangladesh. Geographical situation of Bangladesh makes it more interesting in the perspective of environmental degradation. The main aim of this study is to know about the environment policy of Bangladesh and is it enough to protect the environment in crunch moments.

5.1 Recommendations

From the above study, some recommendation may be made here such as:

Recommendations for International Perspective

1. The provisions of the treaties, declaration and international law related to environmental should be implementing properly etc.
2. The UN specialized agencies have been working for the conservation and development of the environment. But their jurisdiction under the Public International Law is limited. Their jurisdiction should be enhanced.
3. The UNO has been working with the around 20 specialized agencies. These agencies should be expanded.
4. In order to ensure environmental justice to all including the environmental rights, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice may be expanded and should be given independence as the national courts.
5. It is observed that most of the cases the globe environment has been facing numerous environmental problems with degradation. Therefore, the several World Environmental Courts may be established based on the regions for settling the environmental offences like the national environmental courts.
6. In order to make a peaceful and healthy environment, an international coordinating law may be passed to solve the intergovernmental disputes.

7. There are many provisions relating to the environmental conservation and development issues. These provisions need to be implemented properly and the necessary mechanisms to be developed in that way.
8. Need to implement the principles of the International Environmental Laws.
9. Transparency and accountability in all levels should strictly be made in order to achieve environmental sustainability.

Recommendations for Bangladesh Perspective

Although the total burden of disease in Bangladesh is comparable to other South-East Asian countries with high mortality rates, the share attributable to respiratory infections and diarrhoeal disease, both associated with poor environmental conditions, is significantly higher. Environmental health risks are also increasing rapidly as a result of industrial growth, which is the fastest in South Asia, and urbanization. Almost all future population growth, forecast to be some 100 million over the next fifty years, is expected to occur in urban areas, underlining the growing importance of addressing urban and industrial contamination.

1. To implement different provision of international Environmental law and international national standard to Environmental relation.
2. To standard the power and function of Environmental Court.
3. To increase the number of Environmental Court to cover the different part of the Country.
4. To identify the most Environmental pollution areas and to take special action and measures to save the environment.
5. The teaching of environmental law can be achieved by integrating advocacy networks and the development of joint programs and partnerships with foreign law schools, in Asia and elsewhere, in a context of internationalization of legal education in general.
6. Environmental measures such as standards, taxes, subsidies, charges and ecolabelling sometimes play a discriminatory role in terms of having an impact on international competitiveness in business trade relation to environment issue.

7. This CEA is intended to assist the Government, civil society and development partners of Bangladesh in identifying and addressing critical environmental constraints to sustainable, poverty-reducing growth. The initial set of issues chosen for analysis was selected jointly by the Ministry of Environment and Forest and the World Bank based on their relevance to growth and poverty reduction, as well as a consideration of the value of new analysis.
8. Severe environmental pollution is threatening human health and economic growth of Bangladesh.

Environmental law draws from and is influenced by principles of environmentalism, including ecology, conservation, stewardship, responsibility and sustainability. Pollution control laws generally are intended (often with varying degrees of emphasis) to protect and preserve both the natural environment and human health. Resource conservation and management laws generally balance (again, often with varying degrees of emphasis) the benefits of preservation and economic exploitation of resources. From an economic perspective environmental laws may be understood as concerned with the prevention of present and future externalities, and preservation of common resources from individual exhaustion. The limitations and expenses that such laws may impose on commerce, and the often unquantifiable (non-monetized) benefit of environmental protection, have generated and continue to generate significant controversy. There are some problems that might be solved through the proper application of the law and legal system, and there is a need for specific, concrete programs to be initiated, although, the government has limited ability to achieve its full potential in this area due to the existence of some pertinent issues regarding plans, policies, and implications. However, in the context of Bangladesh, the problems are still not difficult like other developed and developing countries. They can be solved more quickly using environmental education and the proper recycle of all kind of solid wastes. It is concluded that Bangladesh government can emphasize the above points: industrial pollution, law enforcement, and environmental education, and a favorable situation will be brought about in the long run.

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