

ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENTS: A THESIS

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Abstract

Ecological movements are one of the new social movements that have gradually taken a prime position in the professional field. It is growing as a relatively new phenomenon in the expanse of social movements and cross-cultural actions that are going through the entire civil society. Why is it called a new phenomenon in the domain of the latest social movements? Because the ecological actions are the result of counter effects to the post-industrial cultural worlds in the second portion of the last century through which natural capital is retaining its pace. Why it is called a cross-cultural issue that it seems that every society has to pay importance to it in different forms? It is assumed that our blue planet is falling into doom and the natural capital is losing its integrity by tremendous exertions for mere material benefits and the earthly leisure of greedy humans. Resulting in the way many an ecological movement will have to pose an important stature in the professional world. At this juncture, we have to understand how an ecological movement raises some environmental questions that point out the dark sides of material developments and how to overcome the bane of human exertions for the earthly benefits that are eroding our blue planet. The fact observation and thought exchange methods have been used for furnishing the article.

Keywords: *Ecological Movements, New Social Movements, World Conglomerations, Natural Capital, Material Developments.*

Human antiquity is the history of conquest over nature. A conscious being revolts against nature and endures themselves in geological worlds¹. From a negligible species to the bigger one, everybody is struggling to live which leads them to a secure position on the Earth. Humans also too. They are constantly trying to rebel in contradiction to the creation and making room for existence. Humans had refrained from forming a settled livelihood in the age of major glacial epoch², but they were trying to fight against the ice age on Earth around twelve thousand years ago. And had succeeded. The new humans were made up in the age of Holocene³, since then they have framed a settled livelihood primarily on the bank of the river. Humans have noticed that gathering is the instrument through which they can get leisure and leisure opens up another aspect of livelihood which is the right to self-determination through which humans get individual belongings. Gatherings bring the concept of private properties. The private possessions created a situation where the clash of interests prevailed. The clash of interests created the civilization and a civilization tried to dominate others. At the same time, humans want to secure peace and security because they are rational beings. Rationality gives them a conjugal life that shapes society. As the unit of social forms, they follow the social rules at the same time they want to secure earthly benefits. They do play dual roles for earthly benefits: as the unit of social

conglomerations and as the agent of geological worlds. And they have started the Anthropocene⁴, which means the age of humans.

Ecological Movements: A Critical Analysis

Ecological movement is called one of the new social movements that are a recent phenomenon that has been practiced professionally since more or less the last fifty or sixty-odd years when the post-industrial social cultures have reached saturating and satisfying points. The last century has witnessed two great wars that were spread over the world for the occupancy of unquantified material possessions. The proximity of economic belongings and earthly leisure brings the clash of interests among the substantial aspirants that made the war-like situation in Europe. Resulting in the way of counter-revolution has been framed against the immeasurable gatherings by the greedy classes and exploiter communities. They have exploited the colonial subjects that have needed a greater magnitude for maximum attention in the professional fields. The colonial subjects want to restore the humanist approach to the world conglomeration. Because they feel, the exploitation in every aspect of human life by the colonial masters to the colonial multitude made into a cultural phenomenon that was subservient to the masters. It was the primary testimony of a tremendous attack on humanity that created a moral ulcer in the social fabric. At the same time, nature has suffered the maximum for arbitrary material exertions for wealth accumulation that has followed by those nations who were free from the bane of the colony along with colonial masters.

We have categorized here the new social movements into three major groups: the humanist movements, animal-friend actions, and nature-restoration operations. The humanist movements will open up the socio-political-economic environments where the human conglomeration gets the opportunity to meet every aspect of livelihood. The animal-friend actions will manifest the proximity of humans and other species that will create an ecofriendly environment resulting in the possible conjugal life between humans and animals. The nature-restoration operations present the juxtaposition between humans and the inert matters that are conceivable. From this, we have taken the last one which is nature-restoration operations also known as the ecological movements⁵. Because where humans and nature conjointly engage and make a different trajectory to go with the correlated issues. Primarily humans have played as the unit of the geological world where they maintained conjugal relations with nature. Humans have used the raw materials from nature for their material accomplishments but basically, they have sustained nature for their interests since the rise of civilization. Over time, they breach the affinity of kinship with nature that has lost the balance in conjugal rapport resulting in the way nature bounces back hard to the humans, and vengeance by the inert matters taking place in many a form. Against this backdrop, the counter-revolutions were taking place in the professional domain against the policy-generating measures about eroding nature for earthly leisure and enormous wealth accumulations by the sizable number of acquisitive

societies. The ecological movements are raising some questions as regards why the conjugal affinity between humans and nature broke down and how to restore it. If we do not maintain our conjugal relation with sub-humans and inert matters then humans will necessarily extinct from the bigger panorama of the blue planet.

Ecological Movements: The Thematic and The Problematic

Why the ecological movements are significant? Ecological movements are significant because they prepare room for nature's good resulting in the way human's future will be secure. If we do not secure the good of our blue planet then human extinctions are possible. This issue has to many a consonantal application that has been manifesting its magnitude in the professional and populist fields. The consonantal appliances of the issue have been divided into not-diverse rather two interrelated subjects: a) thematic, and b) problematic that is fully articulated and comprehensive in a manner through which we shall dispose of it. The thematic is the epistemological and ethical issue that makes a framework discussion by different elements. It has been considered by the statement, "The basic principles of an ideological system are expressed in terms of both epistemology (assumptions about the way knowledge is structured) and ethics (assumptions about what is morally correct). These principles may well seem natural or "common sense" to a person who believes in them."⁶ On the other hand, the term problematic refers to the modality of propositions that are "to be recovered by a 'symptomatic reading' of the relevant body of texts."⁷

A problem is composed of various concrete statements that make a possibility to think about a particular issue that gives explicit reflections of a theme. It may be designed according to Philip Holden's words, who states, "A series of concrete statements about actions which should be taken based on the theme."⁸ The ecological movements have challenged the people who want to make wealth by hook or crook on the contrary they make a statement that the ecological resentment is anti-developmental and it refrains the human exertion for material accomplishments. This issue is to be called problematic. On the other hand, all of those have importance to developmental activities as a theme. Here lies the significance of the ecological movements and it has manifested two theses that procure the different aspects of this resentment.

Ecological Movements: A Thesis

The Proximity of the Human and Natural-Capital Brands the World Good.

The ecological movements want to restore natural capital for the benefit of humans and other species. It tries to establish the role of humans as the geological agent in natural differentiations. Many a time the natural differentiations do oblivion and make a binary among humans and sub-humans as the unit of natural capital. Ecological resentments have to pursue the sustained differentiation in the natural capital that may open up a new means of relationships in the conjugal life of humans and nature that shall make our present good and future well-off. Interdependent relationships between humans, sub-humans, other living creatures, and inert matters follow some basic principles and every segment of

the natural capital follows the rules whichever does apply to them. Here we have mentioned an inimitable example that will follow in this fashion: Allan Weisman wishes to practice a thought experiment, he assumes: "Suppose that the worst has happened. Human extinction is a fait accompli. ... picture a world from which we all suddenly vanished. Tomorrow. Unlikely perhaps, but for the sake of argument, not impossible. ... How would the rest of nature respond if it were suddenly relieved of the relentless pressures, we heap on it and our fellow organisms?"⁹ and he also say that if it happened not so practically but rather hypothetically, "Is it possible that, instead of having a huge biological sigh of relief, the world without us would miss us?"¹⁰

Alan Wiesman is not cognizant of the whole figure of the realm of species. For argument, if suddenly humans disappear, then other species will fall into critical conditions. To us, it has two primary reasons: a) if the sudden extinction of humans befalls, then human accomplishments have back and forth to nature, and it would be perilous to all. Subsequently, in no way, it would reduce the relentless pressure on them, then, on the other hand, it will expose many a destructive way; b) if hypothetically, the most conscious beings called humans, suddenly disappear then a big gap in nature will be fabricated resulting in the way of ecological balance will doom. At this juncture, we understand as regards why the proximity of humans and nature is inevitable.

Humans have conjugal relations with natural capital. Here we may clarify what is natural capital.¹¹ The natural capital is the conglomeration of different things that are composed of conscious beings, other living creatures, and inert matters. Natural capital is the group of key elements from which humans extract the necessary means and transform them into happenings that make our life is prospering. A prosperous life secures peace and fraternity that arguably establishes freedom for mankind. It to be said that the two things: humans and natural capital are complemented each other. As conscious beings, humans have been bestowed with the ample capacity to understand other living creatures and inert matters.

We have to care about the understanding of nature but in practice, the avaricious peoples are eroding it religiously resulting in the way of natural calamities and other devastating events occurring in regular or irregular intervals. The ecological movements eagerly desire to make a resistance against the tendencies and activities to exhaust natural capital. The resentment of mankind in the name of restoring natural capital against villainy activities shares and includes the particular geo-psychological actions that will prevail in the present and recent future. What are geo-psychological actions? It is a serious thing that has to be practiced made of the inclusive tendencies of humans. Historically an ecological movement has to be tried to manifest the geo-psychological actions in the world conglomeration that will secure us, we assume.

The agitation about the restoration of nature secures the tendencies of natural capital, on the other hand, those who are in the anti-restoration movement of

nature blame the resentment against the eroding world and label them as anti-developmental and anti-human accomplishments. They do not understand if nature goes to the destructive condition, then nature will bounce back in the form of natural tragedies. The entire humanity will suffer from the villainy activities of the self-centric grasping peoples and human exertion does not yield good results. For this very cause, the ecological movements do not merely practice physical resentments rather they try to manifest the notion of basic principles to follow by the natural capital whichever is appropriate to them. This notion will maintain harmony in nature, we assume.

The ecological movements rely upon the diverse features of non-living matters and living beings in the geological realm that explicitly manifest the complexities of natural worlds. The anger against the anti-nature efforts categorically reveals that every human exertion for earthly benefits and activities to material accomplishments is to be cautious because the complex-ridden geological realm is highly responsive and sensitive. Many a time their response to the human exertion for wealth accumulation reveals the opposite results and yields a negative state of mind that has an evil impact on the conjoint relations of natural capital. The sensitivities of the sub-humans and the non-living matters do influence humans and other creatures in nature. So, an ecological movement has the sole duty to take care of it and organizes a strong resentment for sustaining sensitivities and responsive features of the natural capital. The leaders of the ecological movements primarily think of a particular notion that is composed of a mindset through which it can hold continuity of the proximity of humans and nature and those who want to breach the relations then shall face tremendous resistance. The interdependent affinity in natural capital is the fundamental concern of the ecological actions and the sustaining relations in geological worlds shall make a prosperous life but the breach of the proximity of humans and natural worlds will reveal the opposite results.

Concluding Words

Ecological movements are one of the new social movements that have emerged as the tendency of counter activities against the anti-natural capital in the professional fields and social activists. The human exertion for material development and earthly happenings is making a particular cultural affinity that culture is maintaining excluding policies of those humans who want to retain nature. The counter-discourses of the ecological movements in contradiction of the post-industrialist and anti-natural capital have conjointly manifested by two theses which are branding and practicing affectionate tendencies in the professional worlds. The magnitude of the ecological movements is evolving and the nature friend activists are trying to find a way of counter-attacking the situation against the eroding natural capital practice. Because the sizable numbers of greedy people are corroding natural capital and destroyed our blue planet in the name of inducting earthly belongings during the last five centuries. Nature is retorting and retaliating through many an event and the ecological actions are

trying to cope with the anti-nature activities, retain nature, and practice the instrument of Sustainable management for justifiable developmental efforts and hope that will yield a good result for mankind. The thesis of the ecological movements has indicated a way out for nature's friend propensities in the arena of the new social movements: a) the first thesis focused on the conjugal relations in the natural capital that has manifested the proximity of humans, sub-humans, and inert matters is essential for livelihood to all and b) the Sustainable management is the idea and the practicing instrument that is necessarily using for durable happenings. If we follow the propensities of nature friend actions then our life will be prosperous.

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