a. Ecologism (পরিবেশবাদ) –

Ecologism refers to the philosophy and social movement advocating for the protection of the environment and sustainable living. It is considered a significant development in the environmental politics and offers an alternative to mainstream ideologies like utilitarianism, liberalism and marxism.

Core concepts:

Intrinsic value of Nature

Ecologism posits that nature has value independent of its usefulness to humans. Natural entities like species and ecosystems deserve moral consideration for their own sake.

Interconnectedness

It emphasizes the intricate web of relationships within ecosystem, recognizing that actions affecting one part can have far-reaching consequences.

Beyond Anthropocentrism –

It emphasises that it challenges the idea that humans are superior or seperate from nature advocating for a biome biocentric (equal importance to all living beings) or ecocentric (prioritizes the well being of entire ecosystem) perspective.

Critique of industrialism –

Many ecologist viewpoints are critical of the environmental damage caused by industrial societies and consumerism.

Sustainability and conservation –

While some embrace radical changes, others focus on sustainable practices and responsible resource management.

Definitions

Ecologism is a political ideology which bases on the partnership between humans and nature. It argues that we must take actions as the current consumption and economic growth rates are unsustainable.

Our planet is currently under severe threat. These environmental threats include climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation and waste. At the current rate of destruction, there is a chance that the earth will soon be unable to sustain

life on the planet. This threat to the earth has placed ecologism at the forefront of 21st-century politics.

Purpose of Ecologism -

The purpose of ecologism is to shed let on the relationship between human and the environment in various fields ranging from politics to economics.

Principles of Ecologism -

Ecology - Ecology is a term that German zoologist Ernest Haeckel coined in 1866. Ecology argues that by believing ~~they~~ Human are the masters of nature, they have actually upset the balance of nature.

Holism - It rejects the mechanistic view of the natural world, instead seeks to view the world as a whole. It emphasis on the inter-dependence of different parts of the world and a belief that we must look at the big picture to understand the different parts of the world.

Environmental Ethics - It advocates for a non-human centred approach to morality is ethics. It extends the problems of morality to future generation of people, other animals and the material world around us, instead of concentra

- trating on what is good and evil or right and wrong in terms of human being.

Environmental Consciousness - It is a state in which one is attuned to, aware of and concerned with the world, including nature. There is a need to adjust what it means to be environmentally conscious, particularly within the western world.