ABSTRACT

ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE AND DOCTRINE OF SUSTAINABLE LIVING: A CASE COMMENT OF MANOJ MISRA V. DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & OTHERS

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Environmental damage occurs when human activities harm the natural world, including water, air, land, and animals. Examples of environmental damage include air pollution, deforestation, and soil erosion. The effects of environmental damage can be far-reaching and can impact human health, social and economic development, and the quality of life of other species.

The doctrine of sustainable living is a philosophy that seeks to balance economic, social, and environmental concerns to ensure that current generations can meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable living involves using resources in a way that does not exceed their replenishment rate, minimizing pollution and waste, and preserving biodiversity.

The doctrine of sustainable living is becoming increasingly important as the world faces environmental challenges such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, and resource depletion. Governments, businesses, and individuals are adopting sustainable practices to reduce their environmental impact and create a healthier planet for current and future generations.

The case of *Manoj Misrav*. *Delhi Development Authority* & *Others*(2017) is a landmark case in India's environmental law. The case was initiated by Manoj Misra, an environmentalist and social activist, who filed a petition in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) against the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and other government agencies for polluting the Yamuna River.

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