



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

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Introduction

- Sustainable Development stands for meeting the needs present generation without endangering the ability of futures generations to meet their own needs
- Sustainable development aims at providing a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come.
- It is a vision of progress that integrates immediate and long-term objectives, local and global actions.
- Sustainable development regards social, economic and environmental issues as inseparable and interdependent components of human progress.
- Sustainable development must be taken up the society at large as a directive principal for every citizen.

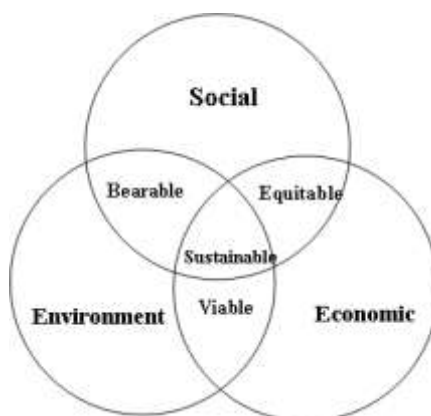
Objectives

- To establish and strengthen the knowledge of Man-Environment relationship.
- To determine the extent of awareness about amongst student and teachers.
- To explain the causes and effects of environmental exploitation.
- To promote integration of environmental education into the curriculum, at all levels of education.
- To develop strategies for sustainable development.

Definition

- Ecology is the study of relations of organisms or group of organisms to their Environment ----- Odum
Ecology is the science of all the relations of all organisms to their environment --- Taylor

Ecology is the science dealing with the relationship of organisms to one another and to other factors comprises their environment -Encyclopedia Britannica.



Scope of Environmental Studies

- Environmental Science graduates have multiple career options. They can work with different government departments and agencies like forest and Environment, Pollution Control Boards, Urban Planning, Industries, Water resources and Agriculture etc.
- Environmental Scientists also can seek employment in media as Environmental journalists. Teaching in colleges, universities is also a good option available for environmental scientists.
- Undergraduate and post graduate courses in environmental science are offered by several institutes across the countries.

Historical Background of environmental movements

1972 -- United nations conference on the human environmental held at Stockholm mainly concerned with environmental and development problems of the third world.

1987-- Executive Summary Brundtland –Report “Our Common Future” (1987). The commission recommended a pattern of sustainable development.

1992-- The United Nations conference on environmental and development (UNCED) at Rio de Janerio (1992) also known as Earth summit, mainly dealt with issues of climatic change and bio-diversity.

1995-- World summit on Social Development and a host of other conference on topics – water, sanitation, soil, forestry, climate change etc.

2002 -- World summit on sustainable development (WSSD, Johannesburg): plan of implementation

2006 – Review meeting on environmental impact Assessment sent by the secretary to P.M. to the Ministry of Environment & Forest.

2006 – The European Council of June (Review 2007 & 2009) adopted an ambitious and comprehensive renewed SDS for an enlarged European Union which had these as main objectives.

- Climate change and clean energy
- Sustainable consumptions & Production
- Conservation and management of natural resources.

Environmental legislation in India

Article 48 (A) was added to the Directive principle of state policy and stated:

“The State shall endeavor to protect and improve the natural environment and safeguard the forest and wildlife in the country.”

- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
- Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.

The recommendations of Tiwari Committee (1980), under the chairmanship of N.D. Tiwari, as a follow-up separate Department of Environment forest and wildlife was created 1985.

- Environment Protection Act, 1986 by Indian parliament to fulfill obligation provided under article (48) as well as to show its commitment towards Stockholm Declaration of 1972 – to protect and improve natural resources.
- Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Rules), 2000 in accordance with EPA, 1986.
- Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling rules 2000.

Major Environmental Concerns

Type of Pollutions: air, water, noise, soil, etc.

Causes- unethical exploitation of natural resources E.g. agricultural pesticides, mining, industries, power generation, domestic waste bio -medical waste etc.

Effects- global warming, climate change, decrease in potable water, human health & hygiene, plant & animal life endangered.

Solution - ethical implementation for sustainable development and usage of natural resources for overall benefit.

Global warming - it is due to green house effect due to certain gases.

Causes - accumulation of green house gases such as CO₂, NO₂, SO₂, etc.

Effects - overall rise in sea-level due to melting glaciers and expansion of oceans.

Solution - to reduce the impact of global warming, worldwide limitation on emission of gases, change in attitude and lifestyle.

Climate change - transformation of atmosphere and severe climatic changes.

Causes — atmosphere-ocean heat exchange, surface reflectivity, atmospheric chemistry, continental drift, etc.

Effects — extreme weather, increased evaporation, temperature rise, local climatic change, oxygen depletion.

Solution - sustainable industrial and agricultural practices, forms of energy production and lifestyle, to formulate plans that rectify the same.

Electronic waste recycling under hazardous conditions



Most electronic devices are toxic due to harmful chemicals used in production.

The situation in our country is alarming, as most of the recycling happens in the informal sector.

Plastic pollution:

Causes - domestic & commercial use of plastics ranging from food products to textiles, industrial packaging of plastics due to their easy and inexpensive availability.

Effects - health hazard for animals and accumulation of solid plastic waste in surroundings.

Solution - usage of eco-friendly material and bio-degradable plastic, minimize use of plastics and replace it with natural substances like jute bags.



Do not Litter Plastics

Use Jute Bag as Substitute

Efforts towards Environmental awareness

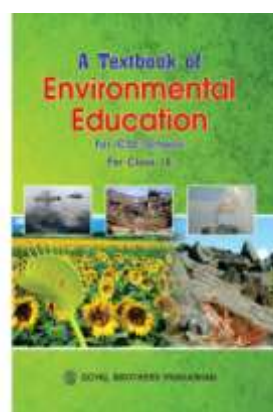
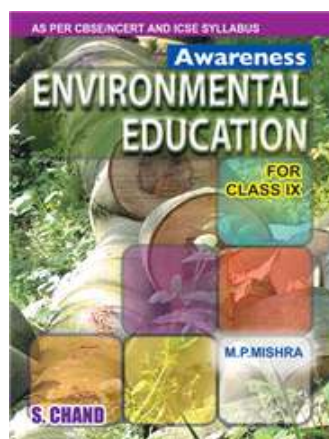
Environmental education has to involve all the sections of the society- Schools, Colleges, Dept.'s of education, Government agencies, NGO's, etc.

MHRD-NCERT have brought out curriculum for all classes I-XII, integrating environmental studies in all subjects.

Environment education has to be introduced in the curriculum from the grass-root level.

Teachers and students need to take active role in protecting our environment.

Strictly as per Model Syllabus Prescribed by NCERT



Environment education will be a compulsory subject in the curriculum.

- Activities such as field trips, demonstrations, festivals like vanmahotsav, World Environment day (JUNE 5), tera quiz competitions etc.



Environment Protection Training. and Research Institute

Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI) was set up as an independent registered society. In 1992 with the assistance of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India.

It undertakes training modules for

Technical subject (specific, industry specific and organization sps.)

Environmental awareness.

Academic.

Collaborative.

Special project related.

Tailor made programmes.

Conclusion

The environmental issues are multi-dimensional and varied in nature in developed and developing countries there are global problems which had impact throughout the world.

Apart from regional and local problems, immediate attention is needed for problems created by technology transfer from developed countries to the third world countries.

Suggestion

- The aim of ecologically sustainable development is to maximize human well-being or quality of life without jeopardizing the life support system.
- The prime need for sustainable development is the need for conservation of natural resources, for these policies and principles must be binding.

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