

Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection

Arun Kumar Naik

Principal, R.N.Tagore B.Ed. College, Brindabanpur, Bankura, West Bengal, India

Abstract

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts : the concept of needs in particular the essential needs of the world's poor to which overriding priority should be given and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs economy growth will remain the basis for human development, but it must change and became less environmentally destructive. The challenge of sustainable development is to put this understanding into practice, changing our unsustainable way into more sustainable ones. Environment is degrading at a much faster than our imagination. Most of this mess is caused by human activities. The damage is both at global and regional level. Depletion of ozone layer and increase in the emission of green house gas are the example of the damage at global level where as groundwater pollution, soil erosion are some of the regional consequences of human activity and their impact on environment . Therefore what so ever wrong has been done by us must be rectified by us only. To protest and manage environment, it is imperative to have a sound environment education. It is a way to teach people and societies and how to use the present and future resources optimally.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection.

Introduction

Everybody has the right to healthy, clean and safe environment. This can be achieved by reducing pollution, poverty, poor housing and unemployment. No one in this age, or in the future should be treated unfairly. Global environmental threats, such as Climate change and poor air quality must be reduced to protest human and environment. Sustainability is related to the quality of life in a community whether the economic, social and environmental systems that make up the community are providing a healthy, productive, mining full life for all the community residents, present and future. Environment includes all living and non-living objects. We live in the environment and use the environment resources (like air, land and water) to meet our needs. Development also means meeting the needs of the people. While meeting the ever-growing needs, we put pressure on the environment. When the pressure exceeds the carrying capacity of the environment to repair or replace itself, it creates a serious problems of environment degradation. If we uses any environmental resources such as ground water beyond its limit of replacement, we may lose it forever. Therefore, there is a need to create 'awareness' about environmental protection. While efforts are being made at the national and international level to protest our environment. It is also the responsibility of every citizen to use our environmental resources with care and protest them from degradation. Keeping above view in mind cares need to realise and strike a balance between development and environmental protection.

Concept of Sustainable Development

- The concept of Sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different and often competing needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations, we face as a society. The world commission on environment and development (the brundtland commission) submitted its report entitled 'our common future' in 1987. This report highlighted and popularised the concept of 'Sustainable development'. Sustainable development has been defined on meeting the needs of the present generation without

compromising the need of future generation. All developmental activities involve so amount of environmental degradation. What is required is to take into account the damage to environment as a result of development and strike a balance between development and environmental protection.

- The aim should be to achieve Sustainable level of people's welfare and development. The primary concern is how many people can ultimately be supported by environment and at what level of quality of life.
- Development is driven by one needs, without fully considering the wider or future impacts. We are already seeing the damage this kind of approach can cause, from large scale financial crises caused by irresponsible banking to changes in global climate resulting from our dependences on fossil fuel based energy sources.
- Living within our environmental limits is one of the central principles of Sustainable development, one implication of not doing so is climate change. But the focus of Sustainable development is far broader than just the environment. It is also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
- The concept of sustainable development is more about environment and less about development: more about stability and less about change, more about restricting one's wants and less about the continuing material development more about the non-exploitative attitude towards environment and less about harnessing it; more about small communities and less about the large ones. It is not a concept of development with environment, but is environment without growth.

Objectives

- The challenge of sustainable development is to put this understanding into practices changing our unsustainable way into more sustainable ones. The aim of sustainable is to balance our economic, environmental and social needs, allowing prosperity for now and future generations. Sustainable development consists of a long- term integrated approach to developing and achieving a healthy community by jointly addressing economic, environmental and social issues, whilst avoiding the over consumption of key natural resources.
- Sustainable development encourages us to conserve and enhance our resource base by gradually changing the ways in which we develop and use technologies. Countries must be allowed to meet their basic needs of employment, food, energy, water, and sanitation. Economy growth will remain the basics for human development, but it must change and become less environmentally destructive. The four objectives of sustainable development are as:
 - a) Social progress and equality,
 - b) Environment protection,
 - c) Conservation of natural resources and
 - d) Stable economic growth.
- Securing economy development, social equity and justice and environmental protection is the goal of sustainable development. Although these three factors can work in harmony, they are often found to conflict with one another. During the latter half of the 20th century economic development for a better standard of living has been instrumental in damaging the environment.
- We are now in a position whereby we are consuming more resources than ever and polluting the Earth with waste products more recently, society has grown to realize that we can not live in a healthy society or economy with so much poverty and environmental degradation.
- Everybody has the right to healthy, clean and safe environment. This can be achieved by reducing pollution, poverty, poor housing and unemployment. No one in this age or in the future should be treated unfairly. Global environmental threats, such as climate change and poor air quality must be reduced to protect human and environment health.
- The use of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels should not be stopped overnight, but they must be used efficiently and the development of alternatives should be encouraged to

help phase them out. Everybody has the right to a good standard of living with better job opportunity.

- Economy prosperity is required if our country is to prosper and our business must therefore offer a high standard of products that consumers thought-out the world want, at the prices they are prepared to pay. For this, we need a workfare equipped with suitable skills and education within a framework to support them.

Environmental Protection: Key Issues

- In the past two decades, environment has attracted the attention of decision makers , scientists and even layman in many part of the world. They are becoming increasingly conscious of issues such as famines , droughts , floods ,scarcity of fuel fire wood and fodder ,pollution of air and water, problems hazardous chemicals and variations , depletion of natural resources , extinction of wild life and dangers to flora fauna .
- People are now aware of the need protest the natural environmental resources of air ,water, soil ,and plant life that constitute the natural capital on which man depends .The environmental issues are important
- The absence of their solution in more horrible . Unless environmental issues are not solved or not taken care of the coming generations may find earth worth no living. The need of the planet and the needs of the person have become one.
- Environment protection includes all available practices used to protest our environment, where on individuals organisational or global (International) level. This basically means that each and every one of us can do something to protect our environmental, but of course global action are the ones that would help our environment, the most.
- Protecting environment, is the responsibility of every one ,hence environmental, education can not be confined to one one group or society. Every individuals must be prepared for saving the environment .It must be a continues or life long process.
- Conserving nature and environment, will be much easier if children/student are taught about depleting resources , environment, pollution land siding and gradation and extinction of plants and animals . Education is a short of investment that turns into a valuable asset over a period of times.
- Scientists have been issuing warnings about the negative state of our environment, for quit sometime but unfortunately world leaders do not listen to science and global action to protect our environment, form further degradation still looks like mission impossible. This was best demonstrated in talks about the new climate change ,deal where world leader once again failed to find the mutual language being divided by different individual interests .
- Human Population is constantly growing and world still fails to find the right balance between the increase in human population and environment, needs more people on this planet means more environmental, problems, quit simply because our society does not have the ecological consciences. In the world where everything is about the money, It is impossible to develop global ecological conscience as and install it into our society.

- Many countries have different organization and other bodies devoted to environmental, protection. There are even some International Environment Protection organization for instance the united nation environment, program. Only united world can save our environment, and our planet for our future generation. out planet , our environment, our responsibility.

National and International Efforts to the Protection of Environment

- In India, the environmental awareness gained important since 1970s after the UN sponsored conference on environment in Stockholm (1972). Indian government took man environment friendly activities. Ministry of environment and forest was established and laws were enacted on environment protection in 1986. The objective of India's National Environment Policy, here, are worth stating:

1. Promote environmental education at all level and create public awareness.
2. Promote environment safety-technologies, recycling of resources and utilization of wastes.

3. Conserve and develop safe, healthy, productive, and aesthetically satisfying environment.
4. Upgrade, develop and manage rural and urban settlement to enhance the quality of life.
5. Plan development on sound ecological principles with environmental impact assessment and incorporating appropriate environmental safeguards.
6. Safeguard the environment within the National Maritime Exclusive Economic Zone.
7. Preserve science landscape, as well as historic and cultural monument and their environment.
8. Evolve environment norms and establish effective mechanism for monitoring surveillance and collection and dissemination of information

Some Measures Taken By Indian Government to Check Environment Pollution

1. **No smoking in public places:** A ban is proposed on smoking in public places. The Delhi Government has taken a lead in this direction.
2. **Ban on Harmful Pesticides:** Eight chemical pesticides, of which DDT, BHC, Aldrin and malathion are the main culprits have been isolated. These are now plans to replace them with safe biopesticides.
3. **Pollution By Motor Vehicles:** Anti-pollution measures against motor vehicles are being strictly enforced. Vehicles not adhering to the standards prescribed are fined heavily and may even be asked to be off the road.
4. **Public Liability Insurance:** This makes it mandatory for all companies to take out a public Liability insurance to be paid 48 hours.
5. **Unleaded of Petrol:** Refineries are being persuaded to make their petrol lead free. Indian petrol has the highest lead content, which creates major pollution through automobiles.
6. **Environment Friendly Product:** The Government is setting stringent standards for all products in the market. Those, which meet these standards of production and performance will be given the label of excellence live the ISI mark.
7. **Solar Energy Commission:** Since the energy sector is the major polluter, the idea is to create decentralized energy at the village level, instead of multiplying the mainstream producer.
8. **National Waste Management Council:** The main task is to convert 40 million tones of fly ash, that lie as a mountain near thermal power plants into bricks, city garbage into energy and sewage into fertilizer.
9. **Environmental Courts:** Special courts are being set up to ensure speedy justice of the poor against factories that pollute the Environment

Conclusion

The challenge in much harder taking into account growing conjunction . If Economic activity doubles per capital roughly every 30 yrs, as it has since about 1800 in the industrial countries , the result is an eight fold increase by 2100 . Multiplied by population, the united states would have 12 times today's emissions and demands on resources, other things being equal. This scenario of the 'dirty dozen' requires micro or zero emissions per unit of economic activity to maintain or enhance environmental quality. In other words, Americans need to clean processes by more than one order of magnitude. More reassuringly, the annual cleaning need be about 2.5 percent population frame the challenge for green technologists. To maintain current levels of cleanliness with the 50 percent increased in populations. I think likely for the United States and the current levels and kind of economic activity, emission for unit of activity would need to drop by one-third. This is an easy target. And improvement of 1.5 percent per year reaches the target by 2020.

REFERENCES

1. Agarwal, S.K (2013) Water Pollution, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
2. Ausubel, J.H (1996) American Scientist Magazine 84(2); 166-178 March - April.
3. David, J.C Mackay (2016) Sustainable Energy , Without The Hot Air (Paperback).
4. Havilah, N.S(2013) Environmental Education, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
5. Haluzan,N(2010) Environmental Protection, Definition & Issues.
6. <http://Www.Mapsofindia.Com/My.India/Why-Environmental-Education-Is-The-Need-Of-The-Day>.

7. <http://Www.Yourarticlerepository.Com/Essay/Need-For-Environment-Awareness/425091>[Retrieved On April 02,2017.]
<http://www.thewaleswewant.co.uk/aboutwell>[retrieved on aug 19,2015]
8. <http://www.phe.rockefeller.edu/sparetheearth/can> Technology spare the earth.[Retrieved On Nov.2017]
9. Joshi,P.C & Joshi,N(2012) A Text Book Of Environmental Science, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
10. Mohan,I(2012) Environment Education, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
11. Pachuri,S.C.& K.P(2013) Environmental Education A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
12. Singh,S.R (2012) environmental education and sustainable Development, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.