

## Concept of Environment and development

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→ The environment is where we live and development is what we all do in attempting to improve our lot with that. The two are inseparable.

→ Environmental crisis not only involve social and political aspects but also an economic problem is posed.

→ Present day human activities motivated by the attitude of consumerism and unsustainable consumption have caused great harm to the environment.

→ Environment plays a key role (foundation) for development.

→ Development should focus or it can be said as the process of furthering people's well-being. Good development focuses on:-

- \* increasing the asset base and its productivity.
- \* empowering poor people and marginalized communities
- \* reducing and managing risks and
- \* taking a long term perspective with regard to future generation.

The environment is central to all four of these requirements. Long term development can only be achieved through sustainable management of various assets:

→ financial, material, social and natural.

→ Natural assets, including water, soil, plants and animal is a basic asset for the livelihood of all people.

\* The challenges lies in the proper management of these resources.

- A healthy environment plays a key role for development, the relationship is not always reciprocal.
- There exist many views on the benefits and disadvantages of modern development.
- It has been argued that development is destructive, even violent, to nature.
- Past development practices have often not been beneficial to the environment.
- However, development can be made sustainable.
- Long term development can only be achieved through sustainable management of various assets of the environment.

Concept of Environment and developmentEthical Issues and Ecological issues

- Ethics is a set of codes established by a society.
- Ecological ethics means social code pertaining to ecology and environment.
- For example we have heard our grand mother's instructions about not wasting food, not throwing edibles in garbage or drain.
- These shows sensitivity of older generation about food.
- Today as per a report by <sup>(Food and agriculture organization)</sup> FAO one third of total food-grain produced is wasted during various processes as a result water, carbon footprint in crop production all goes in vain.
- Ecological ethics followed by older generations:
- \* last generation was integrated with nature very closely. Neem and fruit trees were mandatory in every house. This not only supported community but also birds, animals etc.
  - \* To maintain and protect trees some kind of faith and social belief were used.
  - \* There were many other practices like worshipping rivers or any other water entity which shows the amount of respect water was given.
- The ecological ethics are degenerating due to various reasons:-
- 1) Consumerism have disturbed the symbiotic relation between nature and people.
  - 2) Children are not able to build relationship with nature from childhood due to above reason.

3) Ecology and environment is a community good sense but in cities senses of community is weak.

Ecology and environment can not be protected without community participation. We has many examples like Chipko movement by Sundarlal Bahuguna, where people's collective effort have got success. Government should also make effort that all scheme related to ecology and environment take a step ~~from~~ encompassing human beings with apt government support and incentives.

### Socio-Economic Issues.

→ The man-made changes and natural exploitation for economic growth are the major contributors to environment deterioration.

→ The main cause for this is the underlying thought that development policies promote economic well being, while environmental policies have been seen to be restricting it.

\* For the sake of sustainable development, there is a need to balance economic development with environmental protection.

### Impact of Human Activity on Environment.

According to an UN backed report by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services:

→ 1 million animal and plant species are currently threatened with extinction from human activity.

→ Urban area have more than doubled since 1992 at the expense of forests and wetlands.

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→ Also, the global population is projected to reach 9.8 billion by 2050. So likewise, intensive agriculture, overfishing, energy production, and the extraction of raw materials will significantly alter three-quarters of Earth's land and over half of the oceans.

### Economic factors Affecting Environmental Sustainability

→ lack of Environmental Compliance. ∴ Neglect of environmental principle is a key reason why natural hazards end up causing a significant number of avoidable casualties.

- Works or activities are not well checked whether they pertain the risk of natural hazards and are not implemented well.

- Unscientific cutting of trees and quarrying activities increases the risk of soil erosion and subsequently increase the risk of landslide.

→ For providing welfare to vulnerable sections of society, the government has provided a number of subsidies.

- But such subsidies in different services like energy and electricity leads to their overuse and harm environment.

- Subsidies also decrease the revenue earned and limit the government's capacity to invest in new, cleaner technologies.

→ Access to natural resources is entirely open and consequently resources are overused.

→ Increasing population also enhance the linkages between underdevelopment and environmental

problem.

• For example poverty generates significant migration, which makes urban areas environmentally unsustainable.

• And this causes increase of pressure on resources and consequently the environmental quality gets worsen up and diminishes productivity.

⇒ There is need of development of a linkage between biodiversity and environmental sustainability and an integration of biodiversity and its related features while making any global decision.

⇒ On one hand, development still remains the greatest challenge, ~~turn~~ faced by humanity. However, despite the economic and social progress over the last century, poverty, famine and environmental degradation still persist on a global scale.

⇒ Moreover, on the other hand, environmental deterioration and climate change, have started to show damages to the developmental progress made so far.

⇒ Thus, development goals must be made without breaking environment regulations and keeping in mind the social economic issues.