

Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation

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Abstract: *Environment Conservation and Sustainable Development are very famous terms nowadays as we are witnessing a sharp shift in Global temperature and seasons. They both are complementary to each other because only because of environment conservation, sustainable development is possible. However, in spite of its pervasiveness and the massive popularity it has garnered over the years, the concept still seems unclear as many people continue to ask questions about its meaning and history, as well as what it entails and implies for development theory and practice. The objective of the paper is to understand the concept and meaning of these terms and also to find out the measures taken by the Government for Environment Conservation and Sustainable Development. This is done through extensive literature review and for comprehending, secondary data sources have been used. The paper finds that the environment sustainable measures could only be successful if the policies penetrate down to the society.*

Keywords: Environment Conservation, Sustainable Development, Global temperature, Seasons, Pervasiveness

1. Introduction

“A true conservationist is a man who knows that the world is not given by his fathers, but borrowed from his children.”

John James Audubon

Without a robust ecosystem, human existence is practically impossible. All elements in our environment, both living and non-living, interact with one another in a natural setting. One of the most important concerns that must be addressed in the fight against climate change and global warming is environmental conservation. The world needs sustainable development now more than ever to protect Mother Earth from the negative effects of industrialization. The entirety of all resources and the planetary inheritance are together referred to as the environment. It contains every biological and abiotic element that interacts with one another. Abiotic elements include air, water, land, and so on, whereas all living things—birds, animals, plants, forests, fisheries, etc.—are classified as biotic elements. Examples of abiotic components of the environment are sunshine and rocks. The interrelationships between these biotic and abiotic environmental components must then be studied as part of an environment research. The environment carries out four essential tasks: (i) provide resources, which comprise both non-renewable and renewable resources. Resources classified as renewable are ones that can be utilized without running out or getting exhausted. In other words, there is always a supply of the resource available. The fish in the ocean and the trees in the forests are two examples of renewable resources. On the other hand, non-renewable resources run out as a result of extraction and usage. Fossil fuel is one example of a non-renewable resource since it: (ii) absorbs waste; (iii) supports life by supplying genetic and biological diversity; and (iv) also offers aesthetic benefits like scenery, etc. As long as the demand on these functions is within the environment's carrying capacity, these functions can be carried out continuously.

Protecting the environment and natural resources at the human, organizational, and governmental levels is made possible by the practice of environmental conservation. The

first two functions of the environment are under tremendous stress because to the growing populations of developing nations and the wealthy production and consumption levels of the industrialized world. The ecology can no longer absorb the trash produced, and many resources have vanished completely. The ability of the environment to absorb degradation is known as its absorptive capacity. As a result, we are currently on the verge of an environmental catastrophe. Water has become a valuable commodity due to the pollution and depletion of rivers and other aquifers caused by historical industrialization. Safeguarding the environment entails keeping it free from human harm and preserving it for future generations. We observe a variety of things when we go outside, including trees, birds, flowers, animals, and more. Nature is beautiful because of all these things. We adore seeing them, too. So why are we endangering their life? Other than that, we need a healthy climate, adequate rainfall, fresh air, fresh water, and other resources to sustain our way of life. The Value of Protecting the Environment has become increasingly vital in the modern day. The advice that follows clarifies this vital requirement to prevent additional environmental deterioration:

- a) To lessen pollution of the air, water and land
- b) In order to enable the preservation of natural resources for our posterity
- c) In order to guarantee the preservation of biodiversity
- d) In order to put sustainable development into practice
- e) To bring the natural balance back
- f) To prevent the damaging effects of global warming on our planet

In the modern day, sustainable development is essential for both human life and future preservation. In contrast to the previous two major revolutions in human history, the Industrial and Green Revolutions, the "sustainable revolution" will need to occur simultaneously and quickly on a variety of levels and in a wide range of contexts. Technically speaking, it will entail, among other things, the transfer of cleaner and more energy-efficient technologies to developing nations, the adoption of conservation and recycling practices on a larger scale, and the development of sustainable technologies based on the replacement of non-

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renewable fossil fuels with technologies that utilize renewable energies like the sun, wind, and biomass. It will entail, among other things, changing trade and development policies that harm the environment, improving the lot of indigenous peoples, distributing wealth and resources more fairly both within and between countries, putting a true cost of products that harm the environment or exploit it, and encouraging sustainable practices through incentives and controls from the government and the law. In terms of society, it will entail a fresh push for universal access to primary education and healthcare, with a focus on women's education and social emancipation. Large-scale afforestation initiatives, ongoing research into and support for organic farming methods and biopest control, and the ardent preservation of biodiversity are all significant environmental issues. Data that will enable the creation of precise social and environmental accounting systems is required on an informational level. By maximizing human well-being or quality of life, ecologically sustainable development seeks to avoid endangering the life support system. Depending on their degree of economic and technological development, industrialized and developing nations may use different approaches to sustainable development. The idea of sustainable development emerged in response to the ever-changing and expanding environmental problems that our world is currently dealing with. To do this, a lot of campaigns and social events must be used to raise awareness among the populace. By doing a few simple things, like turning off the lights when not in use, people may adopt a sustainable lifestyle and conserve electricity. Public transportation is essential for lowering greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. They ought to stop wasting food and conserve water. They develop a habit of buying environmentally friendly goods. They should adopt the 4 R's—refuse, reduce, reuse, and recycle—in order to minimize the production of waste.

Preserving natural resources is the main requirement for sustainable development. The development policy should adhere to the following standards for conservation:

- (i) Make every effort to prevent excessive pollution from impairing the renewable resources' inherent ability to regenerate, since this can negatively impact the biospherical capacity of waste assimilation and the life support system.
- (ii) Every technical advancement and planning strategy process shall, to the extent that it is physically feasible, attempt to switch from the use of non-renewable to renewable resources.
- (iii) Create a phase-out plan for the overall usage of non-renewable resources.

Therefore, competent and efficient management of the resources at hand is required for global sustainable growth. Making "environment-friendly products" (EFP) is a step in the right direction in this industry. The marketplaces are overflowing with everyday consumer goods as a result of industrialization and technological advancement. However, they might pose a risk to public health and harm the environment. Nowadays, the manufacture of EFP is being prioritized globally. Plans are underway in India to sell EFPs through the combined efforts of the Central Pollution Control Board, the Ministry of Environment and Forests,

and the Bureau of Indian Standards. Additionally, an ECOMARK labeling scheme has been in place since 1990. Products including soaps, plastics, papers, cosmetics, colors, lubricating oil, insecticides, medications, and different culinary items are included in its initial phase.

The scheme's goals are as follows:

- (i) to incentivize manufacturers to lessen the negative environmental impact of their products;
- (ii) to recognize and commend companies that genuinely take steps to lessen the negative environmental impact of their products;
- (iii) to help consumers become more responsible in their daily lives by educating them so they can consider environmental factors when making decisions about what to buy;
- (iv) to encourage the public to buy environmentally friendly products; and
- (v) To enhance environmental quality and promote sustainable resource management.

Eco-friendly power generation techniques can be applied not only in the manufacture of consumer goods but also in the energy sector. For instance, the Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combined Cycle (PFBC) technology is helpful in producing power from coal because it allows coal to burn cleanly and efficiently in combined cycle plants.

We must place a strong emphasis on the best management of land, water, minerals, and other natural resources in order to meet the growing demand for these essential elements of life and the finite availability of these resources, as well as the concerns of ecological balance and environmental deterioration. Utilizing the indigenous knowledge of individuals who live near to the environment and the earth is also necessary for eco-restoration in addition to growth. Real-world application of the sustainable management concept necessitates a multidisciplinary approach to issue solving that is quite intricate. Above all, sustainability is a philosophical question. We cannot successfully realize the concept of sustainability in agriculture if we do not have a strong understanding of the need and the desire to raise awareness.

It is the responsibility of political decision-makers to establish the appropriate framework and prerequisites for a sustainable agricultural development. On the other hand, global engagement cannot be overlooked. Sustainability is a reflection of our awareness of our need and obligation with regard to who, what, and how production might be directed in the future in a way that is economical, ecologically friendly, and sparing on environment. While globalization is primarily concerned with economic change, global change is an ecological phenomenon. There is a legitimate concern for better information to be used in local, regional, and global decision-making processes after a recent review of sustainable agriculture in the context of trade liberalization and globalization. The environment is under more stress as a result of economic development, which aims to increase production of goods and services to meet the requirements of a growing population. The demand and supply for environmental resources were not equal in the early phases of development. The demand for environmental resources is

rising globally, but there is a limited supply because of abuse and overuse. The goal of sustainable development is to advance the type of growth that minimizes negative effects on the environment and satisfies current needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to satisfy their own.

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