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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: SOME ISSUES AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT CONCERNS

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ABSTRACT

Any county's environmental problems are related to the level of its economic development, the availability of natural recourses and the life style of its population. In India, rapid growth of population, poverty, urbanization, industrialization and several related factors are responsible for the rapid degradation of the environment. Environment problem have become serious in many parts of the country, and hence cannot be ignored. If human want to a long life and comprehensive development, for this there is a requirement of sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: Population, Poverty, Urbanization, Industrialization, Management.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development means attaining a balance between protection and human economic development, between the present and future needs. it require an integration of between social and environment approaches towards development. According to the report "our common future" by ms. Halem brundtlad sustainable development is defined as development that satisfies the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to satisfy theirs. This report published in 1987 by united nation world

commission on environment and development basically it is a rational management of human, national and economic recourses that aim to satisfy the essential needs of humanity in the long run.

There are two question arises related sustainable development -first is what is to be sustained, and second is what is to be developed. answer of the first question is nature(earth, ecosystem),life support(resources,environment) and community(cultural ,groups, places) are sustained and development people through

equity, equal opportunity and economy weather, productive sector and consumption and society through institution ,social ,capital, states ,regions.

In other hand environment protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on individuals, organizational and governmental levels, for the benefit of both the natural environment and human.

As we know that recourses are limited, without environment protection sustainable development is not possible. if we waste recourses and polluted our environment then less recourses left to our next generation and it create lot of problem to our society, so protection of environment is necessary not only our present generation but also our future generation.

SOME ISSUES RELATED WITH ENVIRONMENT

All over the world there are many issues which create a lot of problem on the way of sustainable development, some issues are-

1.Global warming:- Global warming refers to an unequivocal and continuity rise in the average temperature of earth climate system. This is also used to refer to increases in average temperature of the air and sea at earth's surface. IPCC (international panel on climates change) stated that the largest driven of global warming is carbon dioxide emission from **fossil** fuel combustion, cement production and land use such as deforestation. Global warming is also known as the greenhouse effect. Every year almost 7 billion tons of carbon dioxide is released in to the atmosphere by human activity. Almost every year we see natural disaster that are extremely powerful, like sunami ,earthquake, acid rain etc. to control global warming and

greenhouse effect ,there is requirement of environment protection.

2 .Land degradation;- The land serves as storage for water and nutrient required for plants and other living micro-macro- organisms. The demand for food, energy and other human requirement depends upon the preservation and improvement of the productivity of land. The land recourses are limited in India which has about 18% of world's population. main causes of land degradation is -loss of forest and tree cover ,unsustainable grazing, excessive use of irrigation ,improper use of agricultural chemicals, burning of bio mass in fields, disposal of industrial and domestic wastes on productive land etc. to control land degradation following forests and land protection laws are in force in India:

- ↪ Easement act 1884
- ↪ Land acquisition act 1894
- ↪ Indian forest act 1927
- ↪ The wildlife(protection) act 1972
- ↪ Forest (conservation)act 1980
- ↪ The environment (protection) act 1986
- ↪ National forest policy,1988
- ↪ The panchayati raj act 1994
- ↪ Several state laws on the pricing and contracting of non-timber forest produce

3 .Water pollution:- The ultimate goal of combating water pollution is to restore the quality of water in all the natural water bodies to a level which can support human use and function of ecosystem that depend directly or indirectly on them.

The water (prevention and control of pollution) act 1974, as amended deals comprehensively with

water issues. It provide for a system to grant consent for the prevention and control of water pollution.

Water cess act 1977 empowers the central government to impose a cess on water abstracted from natural resources by industries and local authority.

4 .Air pollution:-Air pollution can result from both human and natural actions .natural events that pollute the air include the forest fires, volcanic eruptions, wind erosion, evaporation of organic compounds and natural radioactivity. Human activity that result in air pollution includes; emissions from industries and manufacturing activities, burning fossil fuels, household and farming chemical.

Governments throughout the world have already taken action against air pollution by introducing green energy, wind energy, solar energy and renewable energy.

5. Ozone hole:-Main causes of ozone holes is generally agreed to be CFC(chlorofluorocarbon) compounds which break down due to ultraviolet light and become free radicals containing chlorine high in the earth atmosphere, which effect poles (particularly the south pole) during winter.

REGULARITY MECHANISM FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN INDIA

The present legislative framework is broadly contained in the umbrella environment (protection) act1986;the water (prevention and control of population) act,1974;the water cess act,1977;and the air (prevention and control of population) act,1981.the law in respect of management of forests and bio diversity is

contained in the Indian forest act,1927;the forest (conservation) act,1980;the wild life protection act,1972 and the bio diversity act 2002.

The following rules under the environment protection act 1986 further complement the provision under the act-

- ⇒ The environment protection rules ,1986
- ⇒ The manufacture, storage and import of hazardous chemical rules,1989 amended 2002
- ⇒ The hazardous wastes management and handling rules,1989 amended 2000,2003
- ⇒ The manufacture use ,import, export and storage of hazardous microorganisms genetically engineered organism or cells Rules,1989
- ⇒ The Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning Preparedness and Response) Rules,1996
- ⇒ The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 as amended 2000 and 2003.
- ⇒ The Ozone Depleting Substance (Regulation) Control Rules, 2000.

EXISTING SCHEMES, MISSION AND PROGRAMMES

There are various centrally sponsored schemes undertaken for pollution abatement. The major objectives of these schemes are to ensure pollution abatement through various means such as assessment and monitoring of air and water quality, introduction of cleaner technology for recourses conservation, setting up of common effluent treatment plant (CETPs) in cluster of small scale units, research and development.

The major activities initiated under the various schemes on pollution abatement are briefly summarized below:

1. Central pollution control board: the CPCB undertakes the projects and programmes through various institution, research organization relating to assessment and monitoring of air and water quality.
 2. Industrial pollution abatement through preventing strategies: the objective of this scheme is to assist small scale industries in adoption of cleaner production practices and reduction in west generation.
 3. Establishment of environment protection authorities and environment commission and tribunal: three authority namely:
 - A: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT APPELLATE AUTHORITY (NEAA)
 - B: LOSS OF ECOLOGY (PREVENTION AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION) AUTHORITY
 - C: ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION (PREVENTION AND CONTROL) AUTHORITY
 4. Assistance for abatement of pollution and environment policy and law
 5. Clean technology
 6. .Environment impact assessment
 7. Common effluent treatment plant
 8. . Taj protection programme
 9. National solar mission
 10. National mission for enhanced energy efficiency
 11. National water mission
 12. National mission for sustaining Himalayan ecosystem(NMSHE)
 13. National mission on strategic knowledge for climate change
 14. National mission for a green India.
- So there are lots of programme, mission and scheme for environment protection, but without public awareness environment protection is not possible.

CURRENT CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION IN INDIA

India carbon dioxide per capita is well below the world's average. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions of some regions in the world in 2004 are as follows:

| COUNTRY | PER CAPITA CO2 EMISSION (METRIC TONS) |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| US | 20.21 |
| EU | 9.40 |
| JAPAN | 9.87 |
| CHINA | 3.60 |
| RUSSIA | 11.71 |
| INDIA | 1.02 |
| WORLD AVERAGE | 4.05 |

Table shows that co2 emission in developed country much higher than the developing country, which is the main cause of global warming.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Following are the international treaties/conventions/declarations on environment management to which India is a party.

- ✧ United nations conference on the human environment -stockholm 1972;
- ✧ Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES),1975;
- ✧ Ramsar convention,1971,1975;
- ✧ The basel convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes,1989;
- ✧ United nations conference on environment and development(UNCED),1992,2002; agenda 21,rio declaration ,millennium development goals;
- ✧ Framework convention on climate change (FCCC)1992; Kyoto protocol,1997
- ✧ The Vienna convention ,1985; Montreal protocol on ozone depleting substances,1992

- ✧ Convention on biological diversity,1992; Cartagena protocol on bio safety ,ratified 2003;
- ✧ Convention to combat desertification,1996;
- ✧ Rotterdam convention on prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals in international trade,2002;
- ✧ Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutants (pops),2001;
- ✧ Chemical weapons convention,2005;
- ✧ Strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM),2006;
- ✧ WTO agreement
- ✧ Bali climate change conference,2007 Indonesia;
- ✧ Bonn climate change conference, june 2009 Germany;
- ✧ Copenhagen climate change conference ,dec 2009 Denmark;
- ✧ Doha climate change, dec 2012 Qatar;
- ✧ Bonn climate change conference, june 2013 Germany; ect.

So there are lots of conferences, convention in all over the world for environment protection.

CONCLUSION

In all over the world there are lots of efforts are being made on for the environment protection in a sustain manner by the government .At all levels of education provision have been made for the knowledge of environment and its conservation, but still problem of pollution, global warming, land degradation, ozone hole etc create a lot of problem to the human being.

From the view point of society needs, it is necessary to ensure the further development of economy on the one hand and, on the other hand, to reduce the environment contamination and to ensure the environment protection. if human being west recourses and pollute our environment then

less recourses left to our next generation and it create lot of problem to our society, so protection of environment is necessary not only our present generation but also our future generation. In my view without public awareness sustainable development is not possible. for environment protection there is a need for Co ordinance between government ,NGO and public .

SUGGESTION

- ✧ For the sustainable development, there is a need for coordination between government agencies, NGOs and the public for the proper management of environment quality in the country.
- ✧ Government providing special training for environment protection.
- ✧ Encourage educational and practical opportunities on redesign
- ✧ Set up community recycling centers with comprehensive waste collection reduce water demand and pollution
- ✧ Develop more green recourses for companies
- ✧ Encourage urban agriculture

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