



World Translation

An International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal

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P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)

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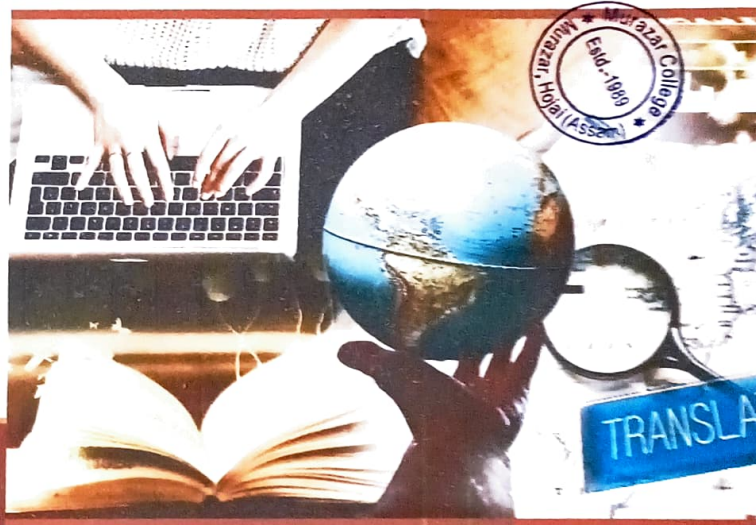
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Environmental Sustainability -Issues and Challenges With Special Reference to Ner- India



Md. Nozmul Hoque

Research scholar

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The concept of Environmental Sustainability: Before going to discuss about the environmental sustainability we must know what does environment and sustainability mean. The word Environment is derived from the French word 'Environ' which means 'surrounding'. It includes biotic factors like- human beings, Plants, animals, microbes and abiotic factors such as light, air, water, soil and etc. Thus the word environment means a sum total of all surroundings of a living organism including natural forces and other living things which provide conditions for development and growth as well as danger and damage.

The word sustainability is derived from the Latin word 'sustinere' which means 'to hold; sub, up). Thus Sustain can mean 'to maintain', 'to support', or 'to endure. Environmental sustainability mean an avoidance of the depletion of natural resources like air, water, forestry, land-living and etc. in order to maintain an ecological balance.

To define and understand the meaning of environment we turn to some of the experts views-

Environment refers to the sum total of conditions which surround man at a given point in space and time'

-(C.C. Park,1980, p.28)

Thus environment is defined as '(1) The circumstances and conditions (physical conditions) that surround (and affect) an organism or group of organisms, or (2) the social and cultural conditions that affect an individual or community. Since human inhabit the natural

world as well as the 'built' or technological, social and cultural world, all constitute parts of our environment'

-(W. P. Cunningham and M.A. Cunningham, 2004)

Environmental sustainability mean an avoidance of the depletion of natural resources like air, water, forestry, land-living and etc. in order to maintain an ecological balance. Sustainability means living within the resources of the planet without damaging the environment now or in the future.

The term Sustainable and environmental Sustainability is used to describe many different approaches toward improving our way of life in this world. Sustainability does not have a rigid definition. Hence there are some views of what Sustainability can embrace

- Sustainability means reducing our harm on the environment and ultimately reversing the harm we have already caused.
- Sustainability means renewing resources at a rate equal to or greater than the rate at which they are consumed.
- Sustainability means living within the resources of the planet without damaging the environment now or in the future.
- Sustainability means creating an economic system that provides for quality of life while renewing the environment and its resources.
- A sustainable community is one that resembles a living system where all of the resources (human, natural, and economic) are renewed and in balance for perpetuity.
- Sustainability means taking the long-term view of how our actions affect future generations and making sure we don't deplete resources or cause pollution at rates faster than the earth is able to renew them.
- Sustainability means living a life of dignity in harmony with nature.
- Some of the many uses of the word sustainable include: Sustainable Business / Sustainable Development / Sustainable Agriculture / Sustainable Living / Sustainable Community.

Objectives of the study:

- i. **Protection of Natural Resources:** Preserve and extend accessible green spaces, shorelines, natural water courses and the Niagara Escarpment for future generations.

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- ii. **Reforestation of the City:** Promote the replanting and management of vegetation on private and public property within the city.
- iii. **Actively Promote Sustainable Development:** Advocate changes at the senior levels of government, as well as in the city, in order to evolve towards sustainability.
- iv. **Make the Best Use of Land:** Land-use decisions based upon an ecosystem approach to ensure environmental integrity and diversity. To include, but not be limited to, promoting environmentally sensitive lands and using fertile soil for agriculture throughout the municipality.
- v. **Protection and Enhancement of Natural Features:** Protect and enhance Burlington's natural features by ensuring that the physical features of shorelines, agriculture lands, flood plains, forestry tracts and notable landmarks such as the Niagara Escarpment are preserved for future generations.
- vi. **Natural Storm Water Management:** Protect water courses in their natural state and for those water courses that have been significantly altered, restoration to a more natural state will be encouraged as opportunities arise.
- vii. **Minimal Discharge of Toxic Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals:** Promote the elimination of private and public use of toxic pesticides and other chemicals that have negative effects on the environment, particularly those known to be persistent.
- viii. **Accessible Community Development:** Form a new type of community development which includes readily available local community components such as commerce, shopping, employment, education and recreation within walking distance of all residences.
- ix. **Responsible Use of Natural Resources:** Encourage conservation of natural resources; the city should work towards ensuring that users are charged for the full local costs of their individual use of water, electricity and sanitary sewers. There should also be educational programs to encourage conservation of natural resources.
- x. **Energy Conservation:** Promote energy conservation through efficient land use planning and building design.
- xi. **Balanced Transportation System:** Develop a balanced transportation system including transit, pedestrian, and cycling amenities and best use of the road system for movement of goods and people, with the existing facilities used to their fullest capacity.

Hypotheses of the study: Problems may be due to lack of coordination between government agencies, NGOs and the public for the proper management of environment quality and to

achieve sustainable development in the country.

The Three Pillars of Sustainability

In 2005, the World Summit on Social Development identified three core areas that contribute to the philosophy and social science of sustainable development. The Brundtland Commission described it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." We must consider the future then, in making our decisions about the present.



1. Economic Development

This is the issue that proves the most problematic as most people disagree on political ideology what is and is not economically sound, and how it will affect businesses and by extension, jobs and employability. The supply and demand market is consumerist in nature and modern life requires a lot of resources every single day, for the sake of the environment, getting what we consume under control is the paramount issue.

2. Social Development

There are many facets to this pillar. Most importantly is awareness of and legislation protection of the health of people from pollution and other harmful activities of business and other organisations. It is also about maintaining access to basic resources without compromising the quality of life. The biggest hot topic for many people right now is sustainable housing and how we can better build the homes we live in from sustainable material. The final element is education - encouraging people to participate in environmental sustainability and teaching them about the effects of environmental protection as well as warning of the dangers if we cannot achieve our goals.

3. Environmental Protection

We all know what we need to do to protect the environment, whether that is recycling, reducing our power consumption by switching electronic devices off rather than using standby, by walking short journeys instead of taking the bus. Environmental protection is the third pillar and to many, the primary concern of the future of humanity. It defines how we should study

and protect ecosystems, air quality, integrity and sustainability of our resources and focusing on the elements that place stress on the environment.

Environmental Issues and challenges in India: Any country's environmental problems are related to the level of its economic development, the availability of natural resources and the lifestyle of its population. In India there are several related factors which are responsible for the rapid degradation of the environment. Hence, we are facing various environmental challenges. It is essential to get the country acquainted with these challenges so that their acts may be eco-friendly. Some of these challenges are explained as under:



1. Air and Water Pollution:

Majority of our industrial plants are using out-dated and population technologies and temporary facilities lacking of any provision of treating their wastes. A great number of cities and industrial areas have been identified as the worst place in terms of air and water pollution.

Acts are enforced in the country, but their implement is not so easy. The reason is their implementation needs great resources, technical expertise, political and social will. Again the people are to be made aware of these rules. Their support is indispensable to implement these rules.


2. Rapid Growth of Population:

A population of over thousands of millions is growing at 2.11 per cent every year. It puts considerable pressure on its natural resources and reduces the gains of development. Hence, the greatest challenge before us is to limit the population growth. Although population control does not automatically lead to development, yet the development leads to a decrease in population growth rates.

3. Poverty:

India has often been described a rich land with poor people. The poverty and environmental degradation is the two sides of same coin. The majority of our people are directly dependent on the nature of the country for their basic needs like- food, cloth and shelter. About 40% of our people are still living under below the poverty line.

Environment degradation has adversely affected the poor who depend upon the resources


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of their immediate surroundings. Thus, the challenge of poverty and the challenge environment degradation are two facts of the same challenge. It is population growth which resulted poverty, makes every child an earner, a helper.



4. Agricultural Growth:

Every people acquainted with the scientific methods of agriculture to increase the agricultural growth with damaging the environment. Uses of chemical fertilizers and pesticide varieties have caused soil damage.

5. Water pollution:

Factors like community wastes, industrial effluents and chemical fertilizers and pesticides have polluted our surface water affected quality of the groundwater.

It is essential to restore the water quality of our rivers, lakes and other water body is an important challenge. It so finding our suitable strategies for consecration of water, provision of safe drinking water and keeping water bodies clean which are difficult challenges is essential.

6. Development and Forests:

Forests serve catchments for the rivers. With increasing demand of water, plan to harness the mighty river through large irrigation projects were made. Certainly, these would submerge forests; displace local people, damage flora and fauna.

As such, the dams on the river Narmada, Bhagirathi and elsewhere have become areas of political and scientific debate. Forests in India have been decreasing for several centuries owing to pressures of agriculture and other uses. These areas are to be brought back under vegetative cover. The tribal communities inhabit in the forests and they respect the trees, birds and animal that give them nutrition. We must recognize the role of these people in restoring and conserving forests.

7. Degradation of Land:

At present out of the total 329 million hectare of land, only 266 mha possess any potential for production. Of this, 143 mha is agricultural land nearly and 85 suffer from varying degrees



of soil degradation. Of the remaining 123 mha, 40 are completely unproductive.

The remaining 83 mha is classified as forest land, of which over half is denuded to various degrees. Nearly 406 million head of livestock have to be supported on 13 mha, or less than 4 per cent of the land classified as pasture land, most of which is overgrazed. Thus, out of 226 mha, about 175 mha or 66 per cent is degraded to varying degrees. Water and wind erosion causes further degradation of almost 150 mha.

8. Reorientation of Institutions:

The people should be roused to orient institutions, attitudes and infrastructures, to suit conditions and needs today. The change has to be brought in keeping in view India's traditions for resources use managements and education etc. Change should be brought in education, in attitudes, in administrative procedures and in institutions.

9. Reduction of Genetic Diversity:

At present most wild genetic stocks have been disappearing from nature. Wilding including the Asiatic Lion are facing problem of loss of genetic diversity. The protected areas network like sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves are isolating populations. So, they are decreasing chances of one group breeding with another. Remedial steps are to be taken to check decreasing genetic diversity.

10. Climate Change:

Global warming has been concerning scientists for decades, but Al Gore legitimized the crisis with his controversial film *An Inconvenient Truth*. From the melting polar ice caps to catastrophic weather and threatened ecosystems, not only is climate change real, scientists agree that humans are influencing climate change with our production of greenhouse gases (mainly stemming from carbon dioxide and methane). What can you do? How bad is it? Why do so many people still think climate change isn't real? Is it real? These are just some of the issues worth exploring. The good news is that despite the urgency of the crisis, there are exciting technological developments as well as meaningful lifestyle changes you can make to help.

11. Evil Consequences of Urbanization:

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Nearly 27 per cent Indians live in urban areas. Urbanization and industrialization has given birth to a great number of environmental problems that need urgent attention. Over 30 per cent of urban Indians live in slums. Out of India's 3,245 towns and cities, only 21 have partial or full sewerage and treatment facilities. Hence, coping with rapid urbanization is a major challenge.

The ways of protect Environmental sustainability in India?

We all know that our earth is getting warmer day by day and nature is becoming imbalance. It because of global warming many times over floods, strong winds, tornados, hurricanes deficiencies is happened. Environmental sustainability can be protected by conservation of our nature. The nature conservation means to maintain, to protect and to keep alive of our natural surroundings. Hence we need to understand the below mentioned points-

1. We need to protect our rain forests as it produces most of our oxygen. Rain forest plants grow the cure for many illnesses. Rain forest regulates our climate. If rain forests are destroyed billions of living beings will die. Hence, we should work hard to protect all the forests on the earth as because all the animals, plants and people depend on them.
2. We need to defend our oceans by challenging water pollution wasteful and destructive fishing.
3. We need to create a toxin free future with safer alternative to hazardous chemicals.
4. We need to make a significant dent in the climate change curve.
5. We need to protect biodiversity.
6. We need to protect our natural resources.
7. We should campaign for sustainable agricultural development.
8. Conservation of local vegetation (flora), wildlife (fauna) and natural homes through offering conservation advice and environmental impact assessment, research and implementing biodiversity conservation plans.
9. Conducting regular ecological survey to take inventory and update the status of biodiversity assets to establish an ecological database.
10. We need to protect our soil and its erosion. Soil conservation is important to make sure that we have enough land to live on and to cultivate food grains for us. Erosion can be controlled by planting with grass and plants. If we see something that is making the soil sick we should do everything we can to make our soil healthy.

Conclusion

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Environmental problems have become serious not only in NER but in all parts of our country and hence it cannot be ignored. The main environmental problems in India is relate to air and water pollution particularly in metropolitan cities and industrial zones which affect the poor adversely as they depend on them for their own livelihood, threat to biodiversity and inadequate system of solid waste disposal and sanitation with consequent adverse impact on health, infant mortality and birth rate. In India, efforts are being made on for the environmental management in a sustainable manner. The Government has recently started emphasizing the combined use of regulatory and economic instruments for improving environmental quality. "Responsibility is born when the love, the feeling of responsibility for others grows stronger than the love for yourself" Peter Bonenberger.

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