

Sustainable development

Sustainable development

- The sustainable development has been defined as “meeting the need of the present generation (population) without compromising the needs of coming (future) generation”.
- The term was introduced by the world commission on environment and development in its seminal report 1987, **OUR COMMON FUTURE**. (G.H. Brundtland, 1987, Former Prime Minister of Norway)
- In understanding the concept of sustainable development we very often encounter two terms: **Sustainable** and **development**.

•**Sustainable:** The meaning of sustainability is “that can be maintained” and in an ecological sense, “conservation of ecological balance by avoiding depletion of natural resource”.

•**Development:** The meaning of development is “the act or instance of ”

Objectives of Sustainable Development

- Protect our biodiversity
 - Prevent soil erosion
 - Slow down the population growth
 - Increase forest cover
 - Cut off emission of CFC, SO_x, NO_x and CO₂
 - Reduce waste generation
- Etc.....

Sustainable generation urges

- The maintenance of ecological integrity
- It also focus conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable development improves the quality of life.
- Sustainable development ban the depletion of natural resources at faster speed than their generation.

Environmental Sustainability

Consumption of renewable resources	State of environment	Sustainability
More than nature's ability to replenish	Environmental degradation	Not sustainable
Equal to nature's ability to replenish	Environmental equilibrium	Steady-state Sustainability
Less than nature's ability to replenish	Environmental renewal	Sustainable development

Few areas of Sustainable development

Environment and Development:

- Conservation of Natural resources
- Technology up-gradation
- Cleaner fuel, Efficiency in production and
- Environment sound practice

Agricultural and Rural Development:

- **Controlling degradation of land**
- **Sustainable forestry**
- **Rural Development**
- **Soil conservation**
- **Watershed management etc.**

SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(a) Sustainable management of non – renewable resources

- Economy in the use of mineral resources, reduction in wastage and whenever possible the use of some cheaper substitute.
- Re-use and recycling which shall reduce the demand on material.

(b) Sustainable management of renewable resources:

The three important sectors which feed mankind are:

- i. **Agricultural sector**
- ii. **Live-stock and Fisheries**
- iii. **Forest and wild life**

Few Strategies of Sustainable Development: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Bureau of India Standards (BIS)
- ISO 14000 and 9000
- Environment Legislation
- Occupational health and safety management system (OHSMS:18000)-By British standardization institute (BSI)
- EIA (Environmental Impact assessment)

NOT SUSTAINABLE SUSTAINABLE

