

Resolution To The Troubles Of Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The paper shows that environment is one of the basic public property of a human system and therefore, it must be individually confined. According to our present awareness, the sustainability is essential for all human systems and it is necessary to raise the sustainable development principles in all human system property. Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The paper emphasis on the factors affecting sustainable development, conditions for sustainable development, methods and techniques to solve the environmental problems and the tasks of executive governance in the environmental section.

Keywords:Environment,HumanSystem,Sustainability,Sustainability Management, Methods and Tools.

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Introduction

The paper summarizes the results of the efficient study of environment in the recent 5 years. It starts from factors that currently affects the sustainable development and summarizes the conditions and limits of sustainable development, as well as the methods and techniques used to solve the environment problems. The environment itself is a system of systems that, from the viewpoint of human existence and development, it is a part of the superior system of systems. According to the current situation, it is clearly impossible to immediately develop the environment to meet the needs of human existence. Therefore, we have to introduce the compromises that respect human needs and environment into the practice, based on our knowledge and experience. Their impact and benefits are monitored in the way that allows carrying out the corrective measures if they seem to be necessary.

Based on recent information, sustainability (sustainable development), is not only related to the environment, but also to the entire human system and it basic assets (i.e. public

assets) on which the human lives are reliant. Basic human system property are human lives, health and security, environment, property and public welfare, infrastructures and technologies, in particular those that belong to the critical ones. The sustainability measurement in general sense is the formalised process for identification, prediction and estimation of potential impact of random inputs including the variants for society sustainable development (e.g.

legal rules, ordinances, policy, political intention, plan, program, and project). From the viewpoint of present awareness of human system and its resources, the mentioned estimation might be performed always at good governance of country.

Factors affecting sustainable development

- Deforestation – Cutting down of trees to meet the demands of overpopulation.
- Overuse of Chemicals – Excessive use of chemicals like fertilizers, pesticides etc pollutes the soil and decrease the quality of crops in agriculture.
- Transportation – Extreme use of private automobile for a individual person give rise to increase in greenhouse gases and affects the environment.
- Use of Non-renewable Resources – Non-renewable resources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take thousands of years to form naturally and cannot be replaced as fast as they are being consumed. Over use of common resources such as plastic bags creates pollution in the environment and affects the development of nation.
- Dumping of waste materials – Dumping of waste products of factories, companies etc into the river give rise to water pollution and affects the sustainable development.

Conditions for sustainable development

[Factors require to maintain sustainable development]

- **Sustainability** - Sustainability can be defined as the practice of maintaining processes of productivity indefinitely—natural or human made—by replacing resources used with resources of equal or greater value without degrading or endangering natural biotic systems. Sustainability involves the maximum preventive measures that are required for the security of natural resources. For

example – Construction of dams across the river to prevent floods and soil erosion. Sustainability is important for the development of nation.

- **Agriculture** - Sustainable agriculture consists of environmentally-friendly methods of farming that allow the production of crops or livestock without damage to human or natural systems. It involves preventing adverse effects to soil, water, biodiversity, surrounding or downstream resources—as well as to those working or living on the farm or in neighboring areas. Sustainable agriculture is important to contained the effects of chemicals used in agriculture like fertilizers, pesticides etc.
- **Energy** - Sustainable energy is the sustainable provision of energy that is clean and lasts for a long period of time. Unlike the fossil fuel that most of the countries are using, renewable energy only produces little or even no pollution. The most common types of renewable energy in US are solar and wind energy. Solar energy is commonly used on public parking meter, street lights and the roof of buildings. Sustainable energy is important to manage the effects of pollution in the environment.
- **Renewable Resources** – It is an organic natural resource which can reload to overcome usage and consumption, either through biological reproduction or other naturally returning processes. The common example of renewable resources is water. It is important to reuse the resources to avoid the wastage of water and excessive use of plastic bags.
- **Public transport** – It is essential to increase the use of public transport so that we can minimize the effects of greenhouse gases. Use of public transport indirectly helps to control the global warming and it directly helps to retain sustainable development.
- **Corporate** - Corporate sustainability is a business approach that creates long-term consumer and employee value by creating a "green" strategy aimed toward the natural environment and taking into consideration every dimension of how a business operates in the social, cultural, and economic environment. It also formulates strategies to build a company that fosters longevity through transparency and proper employee development. It includes eco-efficiency which is achieved by the delivery of competitively priced goods and services that

satisfy human needs and bring quality of life, while progressively reducing ecological impacts and resource intensity throughout the life-cycle to a level at least in line with the earth's carrying capacity.

- **Architecture** - In sustainable architecture the recent movements of New Urbanism and New Classical architecture promote a sustainable approach towards construction, that appreciates and develops smart growth, architectural tradition and classical design. This in contrast to modernist and globally uniform architecture, as well as opposing to solitary housing estates and suburban sprawl, with long commuting distances and large ecological footprints.

Tools, methods and techniques for solutions to environmental problems

It is necessary to introduce strategic, system and proactive management , based on a realistic, systematic and proactive view of human system and its problems.

For decision-making, a model of environment that is restricted to human medium has been used, because the aim of human strive is to ensure the human society development, i.e. by recent words said the such development trajectory of whole environment system that onward enables humankind development.

Based on the present knowledge, each quality management, including environmental management must carry out the decision-making process with respect to the following goals :-

- * To prevent emergency situations and to localize emergency situations (the accidents can origin in the frame of both, individual components or even in the frame of the whole environment system).
- * To ensure the healthy development of human society.
- * To implement ecological programmes in the socio-economic sphere.

The management must monitor :

- Impacts of anthropogenic activities into the environment that can be divided into:

- Pollution of environment component (may be either of the material character, manifested by concentrations of agents or of physical origin manifested by noise, heat, electromagnetic oscillation etc.
- Biologic diversity, i.e. reduction of number of species, change of species composition etc.
- Deterioration of health state of human population.

Pressure of antropogenic sphere on environment that is divided to:

- Emissions of agents (or better wastes of human activities) into natural medium,
- Consumption of renewable sources.

Administration management and its tasks on environment sector

The basic tools of state for management directed to sustainability are:

- Management (strategic, tactical, operational) based on qualified data, knowledge, professional assessments, qualified decision-making methods, land-use planning, correct sitting, designing, building, operation, maintenance, reparation and renovation of buildings, technologies and infrastructures.
- Citizen's education, schooling and training.
- Specific education of technical and management workers.
- Technical, health, ecological, cyber and other standards, norms and rules including the best practice procedures, i.e. tools for control/regulation of processes that may or might lead to disaster occurrence or to the increase of its impact,
- Inspections and audits,
- Executive security forces for qualified response to emergency and critical situations,
- Systems for critical situations defeating,
- Security (land-use and spatial), emergency, continuity, crisis and contingency planning,
- Specific system for defeating the critical situations - safety, emergency, continuity and crisis management.

The goal of human society management is to ensure the protection of: human lives, health and security, property, welfare, environment, infrastructures and technologies, which are inevitable for human survival, i.e. the mobilization and co-ordination of utilization of national sources (energy, labour force, production capability, food and agriculture, resources, telecommunications etc.), the co-ordination of such activities as they are notification system, rescue system and medical services that reduce impacts of natural or other disasters and ensures the continuity of activity of public administration, the adherence of legislation and also generate the conditions for start of development.

Conclusion

From the viewpoint 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. The artistic creation is the high degree of proficiency. The complex problems of the human/nature relation are based on

certain philosophical foundations in each historical era. The present period can be characterized as the era in which the humans incessantly start turning the higher merry-go-round of substances and energies in order to satisfy their needs, with reality that the bulk of these substances is growing much faster than the human needs. On one side it displays deficiencies of resources and energy (resource stocks have been stretched) and on the other side it wastes with resources and with energy.

Sustainability considers the nature and human from the viewpoint of optimum development of the whole biosphere. The ecological behavior should not be reduced to the riotous discussions around the nuclear power plants and water structures or industrial complexes. We must plan and build big structures.

At the same time, we must consider the impacts of these constructions on the environment and human health.