

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT: *Environmental protection refers to the efforts of individuals, organizations, and governments to protect the environment. Its objectives include safeguarding natural resources and the present natural environment, but also repairing damage and reversing trends when possible. Life on Earth is only feasible due to its environment, which is reliant on natural resources such as water, land, forest, as well as food. Forests, one of the most significant natural resources, provide a green blanket to the planet. They create a wide range of physical products as well as intangible environmental services that are difficult to value commercially. Water is another essential natural resource on our planet, accounting for 97 percent of its surface area. Minerals, which are a vital part of every country's economy, are found naturally in inorganic and crystalline forms. This paper focused on environmental protection, sustainable development, the need for conservation, and factors of sustainable development. Land may even be a limited and precious resource on which humans depend for food, fiber, and fuelwood, all of which are necessary aspects of existence therefore need for the conservation of all the resources are necessary for the future.*

KEYWORDS: *Conservation, Environment, Food, Forest, Nature.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Earth is the single planet in the cosmos that have been endowed with lifes-sustaining materials such as water, food, land, and air, as well as an upmarket bio-diversity of plant and animal species endowed with aesthetic, commercial, and therapeutic

benefits of paramount importance to the population. Life on Earth is only feasible due of its environment, which is reliant on natural resources such as water, forest, land, and food. Forests, one of the most significant natural resources, provide a green blanket to the planet. They create a wide range of physical products as well as intangible environmental services that are difficult to value commercially. Water is another essential natural resource on our planet, accounting for 97 percent of its surface area. Minerals, which are a vital part of every country's economy, are initiated naturally in inorganic as well as crystalline forms. The Land may even be a limited and precious resource on which humans depend for food, fiber, as well as fuelwood, all of which are necessary aspects of existence (Jungmeier 2017; Parashar and Chawla 2020).

But, sadly, our planet, Earth, which was intended to be a tank of nature's richness, is losing its important resources as a result of our citizenry's step-motherly treatment in the name of growth, industrialization, increased agricultural output, and so on. Growth has become associated with development. Massive manufacturing has evolved into a prerequisite for prosperity and peace. Industrialization and deforestation for agricultural expansion have both had negative consequences. Only lately have citizens recognized the degree to which their over-enthusiasm has harmed the environment (Duy et al. 2020; Van et al. 2020)

1.1. Over Significances: Exploitation

The world may even be a victim of an materialistic civilization's as well as technological revolution's attack. As a result, natural resources such as water, forests, and land are rapidly depleting. Due to unregulated emissions of air pollutants, environmental contamination has reached an alarming level. Automobiles emit noise as well as smoke. Tree canopies that operate as CO₂ sinks and hazardous gas sinks are rapidly vanishing. Forests are vanishing at an alarming rate. For years, forest resources have been plundered in order to generate rapid income. Another cause of deforestation is mining, which results in biodiversity loss and ecological imbalance.

Deforestation has had a direct impact on food production since forests are the mothers of the rivers as well as hence the industries of soil formation.

On the ocean, materialistic civilization has launched yet another invasion. Water use in the home rises in tandem with urbanization. Water has been mined to the point that its level has dropped considerably. As a result of the salts being pushed to the surface by canal irrigation, the waterlogged area has grown. Erosion is depleting the soil's fertility. The transfer of the agrarian people to urban regions is another result of industrialization. According to the United Nations Population Fund, urban populations will grow by tons in the next decades, making them unmanageable. The influx of the rural emigrants will have a negative impact on land uses patterns, resulting in a shortage of water, air, and rich soil.

Rivers are getting contaminated as a result of overcrowding in cities and increased urbanization. Cities' sewage runs freely into the ocean. Rivers that were once clean have vanished. Their water isn't even clean enough to bathe in. Dams have also had terrible consequences for oceans and lakes. The fish that had lived on the coastlines in a mix of sea and water had died out. Many floras and animal species are also going extinct. As a result of this evolution, just 20% of the world's population enjoys a prosperous lifestyle. Our rapid expansion has put nature in jeopardy and degraded our surroundings. We've plundered, pillaged, and poisoned the planet's land, water, and air to the point that the life network that keeps us alive is on the edge of collapsing.

In addition to the above, the technological revolution ushered in two fundamental shifts in human thinking: i) Nature may even be considered a commodity; and ii) ii) Nature is for citizens since citizens are the only ones who make up society. The goals of progress became riches and prosperity as a result of this human mentality, and man became the butcher of nature. Droughts, floods, tsunamis, massive shifts in climatic patterns, heating, acid rains, widespread desertification, loss of the atmosphere's ozone barrier, and a wide range of previously unheard-of illnesses are only a few examples of the damages imposed on the environment. The existence of not just

citizens but the whole planet is in jeopardy(Chan and Satterfield 2013; Hishan et al. 2019; Shrivastava et al. 2021).

1.2. *Necessity of Conservation:*

To conserve many lots of lots of the environment, immediate efforts are required to prevent squandering "many to avoid waste." We will wipe out the creation of earlier years if we keep continue to damage forests, wetlands, commercial as well as game hunting, and the indiscriminate use of pesticides and other dangerous agents. What does the future hold for us? Are we on the verge of a catastrophe and calamity, or are we on the verge of a better, more meaningful, and more just life? It's up to us to make the decision! The way we manage our resources and plan our growth will determine which generation will succeed us. The most critical step in achieving environmental objectives is raising public knowledge about the need of maintaining ecological balance, environmental protection, and the use of green technology. Participation of the public is required to understand the aims of sustainable development, which is only possible if the general population is aware of ecological and environmental challenges. Every person is now involved in environmental conservation, ecological proportion, and pollution control. Many people mistake conservation for an impediment to progress, which is not the case. Only sustainable development can provide a long-term solution to droughts, famines, and consequently the planet's depleting biodiversity. Each person must recognize that his or her own future and ecological security are at risk and that they may help to protect the environment(Boersma et al. 2020; Johnson et al. 2020; Katuwal et al. 2021).

The science and humanities of maintaining the system and resources on which they rely are known as conservation. It is fundamentally distinct from preservation. Preservation may be as easy as conserving a specimen or learning how to properly preserve a monument, for example. The Taj Mahal is the most famous structure in the world. Conservation, on the other hand, entails a mindset and knowledge that includes active management of the thing(s) to be protected. The things are frequently

maintained as close to their original form as possible, such as keeping a snake or earthworm in formalin, although in the biological world, this is sometimes hard to know since biology is concerned with change. Living creatures are born, raised, reproduced, and eventually die. If circumstances are favorable, species populations rise, and this expansion has an impact on other species and ultimately the ecosystem, causing the balance of the living world to shift.

Conservation and environmental issues were not well-known four decades ago. Conservation messages may now be found in every newspaper and book. WWF, the Green Party of the West, UCN, and a slew of other well-known groups work tirelessly to educate the general public on the need for conservation(Kumar, Sarma, and Kumar 2021; The Phan et al. 2021).

Conservation isn't only about preserving animals and natural resources because of their scarcity and aesthetic worth; it's also about knowing that if other systems are endangered, "man's" survival is in jeopardy as well. It is, in reality, all living creatures' interconnectedness, and consequently the finiteness of the resources on which we rely for our existence. It is concerned with citizen behavior and attitudes toward man, nature, the planet, and hence the long term. It is based on morals and ethical principles(de Aragão Umbuzeiro and Collier 2019; Papazotos 2021).

1.3. *Sustainable Development:*

Sustainable Development is an organizational concept that aims to achieve human development objectives while also protecting natural systems' capacity to supply natural resources and ecosystem services that the economy as well as society rely on. Everyone owns the environment, and everyone has a responsibility to contribute to its preservation and protection(Bali Swain and Yang-Wallentin 2020; Mensah 2019; Singh 2019). In both the natural and social worlds, humanity, for whose growth there is abundant chromaticity and call, sleeps. When we talk about growth, we should constantly keep two key characteristics in mind:

- It must be maintained

The profits that we are now reaping from it should be passed on to upcoming generations.

- It has to be moral

A person or species should not injure other people or animals, regardless of the financial advantage. As a consequence, progress must be seen holistically, with benefits coming to all or any or any, not just this generation but future generations as well.

The purpose of development should be to enhance personal and community, economic, moral, as well as spiritual levels as well as their economic standards of life. According to researchers, sustainable development meets these objectives without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has become a buzzword in recent years. Intergenerational and intergenerational relationships are two important aspects of long-term development. The intergenerational link emphasizes the need of providing future generations with a secure, healthy, and resourceful environment. This may be achievable if we avoid overusing resources, decrease waste production and emissions, and maintain ecological balance. Intra-generational relations, on the other hand, highlight that event processes should aim to narrow economic disparities within and across countries.

2. DISCUSSION

Sustainable development is the consequence of a complex interplay of economic, social, and environmental forces that, over time, fulfill a variety of requirements with good planning.

As a result, this notion is more than an environmental attitude; it is also a philosophy that prioritizes the economy and people's quality of life above the environment. On the one hand, it is expected that resources will be depleted over a longer period of time if Sustainable Development measures are implemented, and on the other hand,

it is hoped that modern methods will be developed as technology advances, allowing maximum benefits to be achieved with minimal resource use.

2.1. *Measures for sustainable development:*

- The importance of 'Decentralized Industries' is emphasized.

Sustainable Development Measures Instead of large centralized enterprises, the focus should be on the village and other dispersed industries. These laws reinforce the idea that everything is necessary for survival should be readily accessible in the community. Encouragement of arboriculture so that more food may be produced on less and degraded land. Arboriculture should be supported since trees produce more in less area. Furthermore, trees are appropriately referred to as Earth's Lungs since they produce oxygen via photosynthesis and purify the atmosphere.

- Water resolution since water is the basic product of trees

This proclamation is the only way to deal with the growing water shortage. These forests should not be depleted by green felling.

- Forest conservation and management

Forest preservation and management for long-term development are urgently needed. Forests lower heat, aid in hydrologic control, prevent erosion, and function as pollution filters. Afforestation programs involving small farmers, rural people, and others must be popularized.

- Mono-Culture stands into mixed forests' conservation

It's commonly done by growing trees, shrubs, climbers, herbs, and tubers in the middle of monocultures to provide food, fodder, fuel, fertilizer, and fiber.

- Using Appropriate Technology to 'Design with Nature'

Locally adaptable, environmentally friendly, resource-efficient, and ethnically appropriate technology, such as congenial technologies, are more practical, cost-effective, and conforming since they utilize fewer resources and produce less waste.

- Using the Reuse, Reduce, as well as Recycle

The 3-R (Reuse, Reduce and the Recycle) imperative, which advocates for reducing resource usage, reusing resources rather than throwing them away, and reprocessing materials, aids in accomplishing sustainability objectives.

- Encouragement of environmental education and awareness

In today's rapidly changing world, public awareness of multiple environmental concerns and, as a consequence, environmental preservation is vital. The creation of resource materials such as pamphlets, brochures, and bulletin boards, as well as the organization of seminars and workshops, the formation of eco-clubs, tree-planting activities, and the introduction of environmental education as a subject starting in high school, instill a sense of belonging to the earth. Earth thinking will become imprinted in our ideas and behaviors as a result of these efforts, aiding us in moving to more sustainable lives.

- Carrying capacity' resource utilization

The carrying capacity of a system, or the maximum population number that a particular system can support over a given length of time, is crucial to its long-term sustainability. Carrying capacity is made up of two fundamental components: the ability to replenish and the ability to withstand various pressures. As a result, it is critical to use resources depending on the systems above two attributes in order to achieve sustainability. Consumption should not exceed limits, and extensions should not be provided to go beyond the system's permitted capacity.

- Creating a value-based approach to environmental education

Value-based environmental education is one of the most important components in the development of our lives and attitudes. The world would be a better place if essential

ideas such as "human values of man nature" rather than "nature for man," and "social values of love, compassion, tolerance, and justice" were valued.

We will go a long way toward achieving the goals of sustainable development and environmental conservation if ethical values, global values, and spiritual values, such as self-control, self-discipline, contentedness, reducing requirements, freedom from greed, as well as austerity, are incorporated into environmental education.

- Creating a lifestyle that is in tune with nature

This way of life may be developed as long as the causes and conditions that give rise to conflict, pollution, and poverty are changed. People who, despite the onslaughts of materialistic civilization, have survived by keeping to their culture are often represented in this approach. They exist because they built a lifestyle that was in harmony with nature rather than adopting the conqueror's lifestyle.

3. CONCLUSION

Our sacred obligation is to protect and conserve the environment's legacy. All people living on this planet, whether rich or poor, industrialists or laborers, office workers or housewives, VIPs or commoners, as individuals or groups, are responsible for the bleak state of our surroundings, and each of us has a responsibility to contribute to its renewal, conservation, and preservation. All of us must adjust our attitudes and ways of thinking in order to align our activities and lifestyles with the promotion of a clean and safe environment and to contribute to environmental conservation. Cultural behavior patterns that ensure the preservation of the living world's vital order may help restore natural systems that have been disturbed. There's a strong possibility that obstacles to attaining long-term urban expansion will exist.

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