

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND ECO-FRIENDLY CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

India is undoubtedly a dynamic, diverse, and complex society. The caste system, although unofficially abandoned, is prevailing, and many groups remain poor, disadvantaged, and secluded from the economic and political scenes. Another obvious structural problem is related to gender; Indian women are, e.g., less in numbers, they have a poorer access to healthcare and education compared to men, they are not engaged in economic activities in the same extent as men, and they are under presented in most democratic institutions.

The increasing industrialisation and fast growth does not only pose problems related to the allocation of resources and powers, but also severely challenges the natural environment. Environmental degradation such as contaminated water, sinking groundwater levels, unhealthy soils, and polluted air has become a harsh reality in many parts of India.

Noteworthy, a damaged local environment hits the most vulnerable groups of society the hardest. Poor and marginalised people lack the resources needed to reduce the negative effects of a degraded environment. At the same time, they are usually directly dependent on their close natural environment for their daily survival. One result of a rapid urbanisation, a slowly reducing gap between urban and rural, changing consumption patterns, and a growing population is the problem of waste. 1. Introduction. 2. Objectives. 3. Community awareness in about eco-friendly culture. 4. Identifying sensitive environmental issues. 5. Strategies and Solutions. 6. Conclusions

As this paper has outlined, the emerging new paradigm of sustainable development offers many new questions which the academic community must address both in order for themselves to remain relevant. Sustainable development implies the fulfillment of several conditions: preserving the overall balance, respect for the environment, and preventing the exhaustion of natural resources. Reduced production of waste and the rationalization of production and energy consumption must also be implemented. Sustainable development is presented as a more or less clean break from other modes of development, which have led and are still leading to worrying social and ecological damage on both a worldwide and a local scale. In order to be sustainable, development must combine three main

elements: fairness, protection of the environment, and economic efficiency. A sustainable development project must be based on a better-developed mode of consultation between the community and the members it comprises. The success of such a policy also depends on consumers accepting certain constraints and citizens observing certain requirements with regard to transparency and participation.

1. Introduction

India is undoubtedly a dynamic, diverse, and complex society. The caste system, although unofficially abandoned, is prevailing, and many groups remain poor, disadvantaged, and secluded from the economic and political scenes. Another obvious structural problem is related to gender; Indian women are, e.g., less in numbers, they have a poorer access to healthcare and education compared to men, they are not engaged in economic activities in the same extent as men, and they are under presented in most democratic institutions.

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2. Objectives

1. To bring out public awareness on environmental issues
2. To motivate eco-friendly culture
3. To preserve traditional environmental resources

3. Community awareness in about eco-friendly culture

Awareness of climate change and other environmental concerns has increased in the last few decades, thanks in part to documentaries like "An Inconvenient Truth" and the popularity of Earth Day. However, there is still a lot of work to be done to increase public awareness, particularly in underdeveloped countries environmental awareness campaigns are most successful when targeted to specific groups or populations. Many people don't pay much attention to environmental problems because they don't understand how the problem would affect them or their lifestyle. One reason that hybrid cars, energy-saving appliances, and solar panels have become so popular in the past few years is because of targeted awareness. Showing people how much money they could save by purchasing a hybrid or installing a solar panel has helped to "convert" people who normally wouldn't have paid much attention to

environmental problems. Through campaigns in planting trees all around the nation, it is best to protect and preserve our nature. Through campaigns, it is believed that it may be able to provide resting places for many people while contributing in reducing carbon monoxide.

4. Identifying sensitive environmental issues

Environmental management is not just about ecosystem protection, although this is a central component of the Environmental Management Areas (EMA) Strategy. Many features of a livable and well designed city can both enhance and impact the natural areas on which a city is built. The environmental management priorities include air and water quality, the protection of natural areas and wildlife habitat, alternative energy and alternative transportation. Of these, all but alternative energy and transportation are addressed in the EMA Strategy.

Sensitive ecosystems, significant natural features, recreation, municipal infrastructure, housing, accessibility, employment and the provision of environmental services for residents and visitors are all interconnected. To ensure that environmental requirements do not impede development permit application processing, environmental requirements will be separated by application type, as appropriate, based on natural features onsite and the stage of development currently underway.

Moderate sensitivity polygons (yellow polygons) would limit development to a lesser degree, responding to property specific conditions and the presence or absence of key natural and habitat features, but also requiring conservation, protection and mitigation planning as part of development permit application materials.

Low sensitivity polygons (green polygons) would require the lowest level of conservation and protection planning, but would require property specific environmental information to contribute to the environmental management strategies developed as part of the development process.

While protection of critical areas is important to quality of life allowing reasonable use of land is also important. Maintaining the liveability of Vernon requires balancing the protection of sensitive and significant areas with the provision of development opportunities. The Environmental Management Areas Strategy is designed to ensure these sensitive and significant ecosystem and natural features are protected and enhanced while continuing to provide reasonable potential for development when taking into account the entire property.

5. Strategies and Solutions.

Human beings are the centre of sustainable development. Promote the role of people as the key subject, resources and targets of sustainable development; increasingly meet the material and spiritual demand of people of all strata; build a wealthy and strong country, democratic, equal and civilized society; develop an independent and self-reliant economy with active international integration for sustainable development.

Sustainable development is the requirement lasting throughout the process of national development; closely, properly and harmoniously combine economic growth with social development, natural resources and environment protection, national security and defense, and social order and safety.

Sustainable development is the common work of the whole Party, people, authorities at all levels, ministries, agencies, localities, enterprises, social organizations, communities and individuals.

To create favorable conditions for every individual and community to have equal opportunity to develop talents, access to joint resources, and participate in building of, contribute to and benefit from knowledge, material and cultural backgrounds for the next generations. Sparingly and effectively exploit natural resources, particularly non-renewable resources, preserve and improve living environment; build a learning society, environmentally-friendly lifestyle, sustainable production and consumption.

To ensure macro-economic stability, especially macro indexes; to firmly maintain food security, energy security and financial security. To transform the growth model into harmoniously deep and wide development; to gradually carry out green growth, low-carbon economic development; to economically and effectively use all resources.

To develop a democratic, disciplined, harmonious, equal and civilized society; a progressive culture deeply imbued with national identity; prosperous, progressive and happy families; to ensure people's comprehensive development in all physical, spiritual, intellectual aspects, having creativeness capacity, a sense of citizenship, and a sense of law observance. To make education and training, science and technology the major driving force for development. To firmly maintain socio-political stability, firmly protect independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

To mitigate negative impacts of economic activities on the environment. Reasonably exploit and effectively use natural resources, especially non-renewable ones. Prevent, control and repair environmental pollution and degradation, improve the quality of the environment, protect and develop forests and conserve bio-diversity. To reduce harmful effects of natural disasters, actively and effectively respond to climate change, especially sea level rise.

To improve the quality of growth, ensure macro-economic stability, especially financial and monetary policies. To transform the growth model from width to both depth and width based on effective exploitation and use of natural resources and progressive scientific-technological advances to raise productivity and competitiveness of goods and services, efficiency of the economy in general and investments in particular.

To pursue sustainable development in industrial sector with professional structure, environmentally-friendly technology and equipment; proactively prevent and handle industrial pollution, develop "green industry", give priority to the development of sectors, technologies and products that are environmentally-friendly, speed up high-tech technological development in big cities. Gradually formulate environmental industry.

To shift the structure of agriculture and rural areas towards industrialization, promote regional advantages; develop quality agricultural products; combine production with local and foreign market in order to lift the efficiency of using natural resources (land, water, forests, labor and capital); heighten income per hectare of cultivated land and per working day; improve farmers' living standard; sustainably develop craft villages. Speed up the application of scientific and technological advances in production, processing, storage, particularly the application of biotechnology in creating crop plants and domestic animals varieties and production process that yield high productivity and quality. Adjust and supplement agriculture-forestry-aquaculture planning schemes in each economic zone or inter-regional economic zone towards sustainable development, combine production with market, raw material zones with processing industry.

To increase the productivity of land ecosystems and consider sustainable agriculture production as a priority, promulgate policies on poverty reduction support based on the view of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, apply cultivation techniques in order to mitigate the use of fertilizer and chemical substances in agriculture production. Enhance scientific and technological research in combination with preservation of local residents' knowledge to prevent land degradation and restore degraded land. Develop structure of crop plants and livestock in accordance with each specific region, ensure sustainable use of land resources and protect and develop forests.

6. Conclusions

As this paper has outlined, the emerging new paradigm of sustainable development offers many new questions which the academic community must address both in order for themselves to remain relevant. Sustainable development implies the fulfilment of several conditions: preserving the overall balance, respect for the environment, and preventing the exhaustion of natural resources. Reduced production of waste and the rationalisation of production and energy consumption must also be implemented. Sustainable development is presented as a more or less clean break from other modes of development, which have led and are still leading to worrying social and ecological damage on both a worldwide and a local scale. In order to be sustainable, development must combine three main elements: fairness, protection of the environment, and economic efficiency. A sustainable development project must be based on a better-developed mode of consultation between the community and the members it comprises. The success of such a policy also depends on consumers accepting certain constraints and citizens observing certain requirements with regard to transparency and participation.

Sustainable development of rural areas must include four processes: industrialization and modernization; urbanization; population control; environmental protection. Focus investments on developing technical infrastructure and improving the life quality of farmers in terms of economic, cultural, social, environmental and democratic aspects. The process of urbanization and modernization of rural areas must comply with the norms of building new rural areas, lessen development gap between urban and rural areas in terms of material and spiritual aspects.

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