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Environmental management and sustainable development

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Abstract

Environmental management focuses on maintaining natural resources such as timber. Water and open land without diminishing or destroying them. Sustainable development seeks to meet human needs without depleting resource. The four main types of sustainability are human, social, economic and environmental.

Coordinated approaches are necessary for solving the major environmental and sustainability problems facing the developing as well as developed regions of the world. There is therefore a need to have a better understanding of the multidisciplinary interrelationships between sustainable development, human health and the environment. Specific emphasis was placed on globalization and sustainable growth, bioethics and poverty, organizational performance and sustainability, environmental management and individual progress, human and ecosystem health, and water resources and recycling.

Objective: The most important objective of sustainable development is to balance our economic, environmental and social needs, allowing prosperity for now and future generations.

Keywords: Sustainable development, environment, human health, multidisciplinary interrelationship

Introduction

Sustainable Development continues to be the key idea around which Environment and Development are structured. The whole world depends on nature and ecosystem amenities to provide the conditions for a decent, healthy, and secure life. Environmental problems went far beyond the edges of any country, region and local areas and thus had an impact on the world as a whole, globalizing the responsibilities to a wide extent. To sustain socio-economic development and improve eminence of life, it becomes inexorable to consider natural environment as the sole principal. The “lost decade for sustainable development” also indicates deepening poverty, global inequality and environmental destruction”. Many people also rely that environmental teething troubles can wait until developing countries are richer. Sustainable development was, therefore, not about technology but about a political structure, which established authority and gave people, the victims of environmental degradation, rights over natural resources. The involvement of local communities in Environmental Management was a prerequisite for sustainable development. More attention is required on emerging technologies that are “environment friendly.” It cannot be implemented by specialists hired precisely for the project. It needs to be implemented every day by the people who live and work in the community.

Ecosystems and Environmental Health

Ecosystems and Environmental Health Mankind is living in ecosystems that can be recognized at many different levels, ranging from, for example, a small forest to the entire globe. Natural ecological systems are dynamically stabilized based on balanced inputs and outputs. The work of Abdulla *et al.* assessed atmospheric pollution, its consequences on humans and the environment, and perspectives toward its control. They also assessed pesticides, their persistence in the environment, the direct effects on human health, and the toxicological aspects of water pollution; and food borne diseases. In his case study area of Jobos Bay, Puerto Rico, Laboy-Nieves reported that the Bay is a very dynamic ecosystem, where its natural history had been sculpted by physical, biological and anthropological factors. A related aquatic environmental health study was presented by Emmanuel *et al.*

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The continual discharge of chemical substances in aquatic ecosystems can bring about changes in the structure and functioning of the biotic community.

Human Progress and Environmental Management

How do we make sustainability a commitment rather than just a compliance cost? Building sustainable firms and organizations requires a commitment to people's development. Staff development programs can only be successful if organizations have a clear sense of their place in assessed the sustainable management tool known as Triple Bottom Line Reporting This instrument has become more important and widespread in recent years. Some of those corporations are using these reports as a way to push their sustainability commitments further. However, the success of these techniques depends on the commitment, skill and character of the people implementing them. Emotions are an essential part of human life the interaction between the emotional process and the cognitive process may explain why humans excel at making decisions based on incomplete information; acting on our gut-feelings also performed a study emotions.

Disaster Management

The waves of natural disasters is increasing over time in corresponding to the expansion of human activity. Mounting urbanization upturns exposure and vulnerability of large numbers of people to natural hazards. Sustainable and unified management of natural resources will increase the flexibility of communities to disasters by retreating current trends of environmental degradation.

1. Natural and Manmade
2. Disaster Risk Management and Urbanization

Resource Management

Resource Management is the resourceful and active positioning of an organization's resources when they are necessary. Section 2 (a) of Environment Protection Act 1986 "environment" includes water, air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creature, plants microorganism and property.⁴ Sustainable management of natural resources are required for achieving food, nutritional, environmental and livelihood security in the country. Sustainable management of natural resources is vibrant for the development. Positive growth and long term sustainability cannot thrive on a worsening natural resource base. The condition is getting further compounded with the recent climate change impacts on natural resources

1. Forest & Forestry
2. Land Resources
3. Water Resources
4. Mines and Mineral
5. Indigenous Knowledge.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution prevention is well-defined as the use of processes, practices, materials, products, substances or energy that avoids or minimizes the creation of pollutants and waste, and reduces the overall risk to the environment and human health. What can be done to slow the human population growth? "Experience shows that the most effective ways to slow human population growth are to encourage family planning, to reduce poverty, and to elevate the status of

women. Effective pollution prevention can be achieved only by integrated land-use planning which offers the broad framework for coordinating technological and non-technological means to achieve sustainable development

1. Marine Pollution
2. Pollution by Hazardous Chemicals
3. Air Pollution
4. Water Pollution
5. Pollution Control Mechanism

Waste Management

The social and economic development of a country can cause an increase in pressures on its environment and increases the need for a reduction in environmentally damaging activities. Some of these damaging activities involve the production and disposal of waste. The more waste we produce, the more we have to dispose, either by recycling and re-using, burial (Landfill) or Burning (Ignition). Meeting human needs is inseparably allied with the abstraction and processing of resources, substances and materials which generate some kind of benefit. At the end of their intended use, these products and materials become available once again in the form of waste, and may be reused as raw materials. Hence, the handling of resources is an essential component of any strategy for sustainable development.

1. Urban Waste
2. Nuclear Waste

Conclusion

Sustainability is ultimately about the interplay between people and ecologies. We constantly seek to maintain or enhance our quality of life - a rich mix of basic and more abstract needs. Our fundamental task in the coming decades is to redesign our socio-political-economic system in ways that reintegrate the dependencies between people and our underpinning ecological systems. In the context of globalization, establishment of interactions between socio-economic development plans and natural spaces, and taking natural and cultural compounds into consideration as a whole are a starting point for developing the concept of countrywide physical plan. This relationship contains a diverse range of research, analysis and planning processes at different levels. Furthermore, geographical space analysis will lead to the collection of data about ecosystems and will bring about the management and sustainability of ecological and economic resources in the planning process of national, regional and local areas. The only way forward, in order to assure that resources and environmental systems will keep sustaining life in this urban environment, is through sustainable development. Development programmes should give special attention to human needs, and the distribution of development benefits, rather than focus all efforts on economic development. A more people-orientated development should empower people to take greater control over all aspect of their lives: social, political, economic and ecological.

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