

Environmentalism and Issues of Sustainability in Modern Environmental Perspectives.

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Abstract – Environmentalism is a broad philosophy, ideology and social movement for the protection and well-being of the nature and natural resources. It can be achieved through the process of mobilization of the collective consciousness and popular participation in environmental concerns and issues. As socio-ecological sentiments it envisages the ideology and practice of protection of our ecosystem. As an ideology environmentalism has an interdisciplinary approach and background in modern society. The Issues of environmentalism is the question of balancing the relationships between human beings and his various natural systems. Environmentalism and sustainability are supplementary in its execution and content and practice. The essence of sustainability is rooted in the ideological propagation and practice of environmentalism. In this modern hyper industrial society rapid population growth, and unlimited consumerism and optimum extraction of nature and natural resources reconstructed the concept of sustainability. Modern concept of environmental sustainability has triple pillars like society, economy and environment. Environmental sustainability and its pragmatic usages are very helpful for the formation of responsible decisions and strategies that will reduce our negative utilization of our environment. It is not simply about reducing the amount of waste that we produce or using less energy, but is concerned with meaningful utilization of our natural resources by concerning future needs. Currently, environmental sustainability is an academic issue that receives plenty of attention from the media and from different governmental departments, policymakers and sociologists. This study is an attempt to

understand the current perspectives of environmentalism and the growing issues of sustainability in modern socio-ecological backgrounds. These study asses the role of new perspectives and related discussions in the protection of environments and subsequent issues in the usages of nature and natural resources.

Key Words: Environmentalism, Sustainability, Cultural Substantiality, Environmental Socialization

Introduction

Environmentalism is a socio ecological philosophy in which human beings protect nature and natural resources using ideology, education and activism. The term environmentalism focuses more on the environmental and nature-related aspects of green ideology and politics etc. In modern context the concept combines the ideology of environmental interactions and human life. As a practice environmentalism varies from society to society and culture. Agitation to protect the environment exists in diverse forms in different concerns of the world. Application of environmentalism is connected with the socio- cultural context of the country. The origins of the environmental movement begins as a response to increasing levels of environmental pollution as a result of industrial revolution and subsequent changes in ecology and the effect of urbanization in rural and urban areas of our dynamic ecosystems. The emergence of great factories, growth of industries in rural area and the increasing pace of urbanization gave rise to an unprecedented level of pollution and subsequent issues in both developed and underdeveloped regions of the globe today. Environmentalism as an ideology and practice

focuses to arouse the urgency and feeling of protection of environment for future use. Environmental studies are the needs of the hour because it help to assesses the current issues and problems related to the environment and the formation of new strategies for the protection of environments

Rapid industrialization and its changes reconstructed the socio cultural fabric of the society. Systematic efforts for the conservations of natural resources only began in the late 19th century. Industrialization and modernizations and automation and subsequent growth of cities resulted water pollution and other environmental hazards. These changes in the structure of society led the formation of organizations and movements for the protection and preservation our ecology against the encroachments of profit makers and capitalists of the world. The pioneer of environmentalism worked with Octavia will and John Ruskin lead to number of agitation against the improper usages of natural resources. The momentum of industrialization and urbanization and intense exploitation of natural resources the changed the pattern of utilization of nature and natural resources. In modern developing society like India in recent past number of organized and unorganized steps have been taken place to protect the nature and natural resources with micro and macro ecological perspectives is a positive symptom to protects our nature for the future uses and development.

In contemporary concern, Environmentalism has changed to deal with new issues such as greenhouse effect, global warming, overpopulation and exploitation of nature and natural resources. In contemporary society younger generation has developed an alternative outlook about their environments. School eco Clubs are now working to create new ideals for the future. In collages nature club and green clubs are developing and propagating the importance of protection of nature and environments.

Environmentalism as a social political and ethical movement that seeks to improve and protect the quality of the natural environment and to prevent environmentally harmful human activities. It helps to popularize the principles of the needs of safe environments and natural ecosystems. As a strategy it is the adoption of political, economic, and social parameters for the re assessment of individuals relationship with nature. In various ways, environmentalism claims that living things, human beings and the natural environment as a whole, deserve a consideration in reasoning about the morality of political, economic, and social policies. Arne Naess (1989) thinks that environmental crises are the crises of consciousness. The feeling of ecological egalitarianism is primarily a matter of attitude and feeling of human beings. The ideology of enviormtalism comes from the feeling of a person or groups to protect and preserve our nature and natural resources.

Sustainability in Modern Context.

In ecology sustainability is how biological systems remain diverse and productive, long-living and healthy. Sociologically sustainability is the process of utilization of social ecosystem for prolonged use and preservation. Wetlands and forests are examples of sustainable biological systems. In more general terms, sustainability is the endurance of bio social systems and processes. The organizing principle for sustainability is sustainable development and reasonable usage of nature and natural resources. In modern society the concept of sustainability includes four interconnected domains like ecology, economics, politics and culture. Sustainability as a science is the study of potentials and prospectus of nature and natural resources for further usages and development.

Healthy ecosystems and environments are necessary to the survival of humans and other organisms. Unwise usages of nature and natural ecosystem will

adversely influences the existence and co habitations of nature and human beings of earth. The ways of reducing negative human impact on environment can implement through safe chemical engineering practices, environmental resources, management and environmental protection and various awareness programs. For the execution of future environmental protection measures Information can be gained from green chemistry, earth science, environmental science and conservation biology and from environmental practices and social scientists. Ecological economics studies economical dimension and natural ecosystems. Moving towards sustainability is also a social challenge that entails international and national law, urban planning and transport, local and individual lifestyles and ethical consumerism.

In modern society the sustainability is explicitly and implicitly related to number of factors such interaction of human beings with their ecosystem, packages of environmental protection and the laws related to environment and other socio-political challenges. In modern context the formation of Eco villages, eco-municipalities , sustainable cities, reappraising economic sectors ,germ culture, green building, sustainable culture or work practices ,sustainable architecture, using science to develop new technologies or green technologies, renewable energy and sustainable fission and fusion power, to adjustments in individual lifestyles that conserve natural resources very helpful for the protection and maintenance of ecosystem and its various components. In modern industrial society the social process such as environmental degradation, climate change, overconsumption, population growth and technological societies has been re-defining the concept of sustainability.

Sustainability and Changes in Ecosystems

It is the fundamental dharma of an Indian to return back our mother earth and her natural resource to our next generation. Sustainability is the concept and practice linked with next generation and developmental practices. In our age the sustainable development will be corroborated with the basic notion of sustainable use of nature and natural resources. In modern society sustainability has been defined in different contexts. Among postmodern human beings it is their right to extract the heart and blood of the nature .Human attitudes are very much influencing the utilization of nature and natural resources because in our society is the popular belief that we need to over utilize the nature for our existence. This because of alienation of alienation a condition in which persons are alienating from the real conditions of life. Modern capitalistic principles has been blocking the logical rationality by inducing eco based utilitarianism among people. This tendencies will lead to the over accumulation of resources in few hands and lead to polarization of power and alienation of poor section our society. The capitalism in modern context try to propagate the idea of maxim utilization of earth. .Modern capitalism continuously propagating the view and ideologies that we are in a democratically safe social system that system will protect us and conserve our ecosystem for future generation but this concept remains as utopia and as a nightmare and modern capitalistic bounded democracy has been evacuating people from the harsh realities of life and inducing technocratic consciousness and feelings among human beings.

For the better usage of nature and natural resources we should preserve our biomass and underground water. The gravity of consumption of biomass and production of biomass needs to be stabilized for the maintenance of natural equilibrium In every year the production of biomass and water has some limit, if we

use excess of natural resources it will be depleted forever, it will lead to desertification and number of hazardous conditions. We can escape from these harsh realities of life by accepting the fact that there is some limit in the extraction of natural resources and we should prioritize our needs in utilization pattern. From early ages of socialization we should inculcate the importance of the preservation of nature and natural resources to our children. We should categorize the resource into essential resources and the resources of luxury. Another important step for the preservation of natural resources is utilization of our leisure time for awareness programs and demonstration. Family, community and nation based programs and developmental packages can reduce the gap between upper and lower strata of the society. In modern society developmental agenda should be based on the equitable development principle and should realize the fact that development is not the maximization of production by propagating the ideology of capitalism but equitable development by providing fundamental resources to the poorer section. Legitimacy of government should be applied whenever there is some violation in the usage pattern. If we apply such an egalitarian allocation of resources we can definitely increase the popular participation in the safe usage of natural resources. By providing universal education to all, the period of schooling can be increased it subsequently increases the period of environmental socialization and we can convert number of rural masses into productive persons with deep environmental and sociological outlook.

Conclusion

Many environmentalists believe that human interference with nature should be restricted or minimized as a matter of urgency and it must be protected for the sake of life, or the planet, or just for the benefit of the human species. One can also regard oneself as an environmentalist and believe that human 'interference' with 'nature' should be

increased. Nevertheless, there is a risk that the shift from emotional environmentalism into the technical management of natural resources and hazards could decrease the touch of humans with nature, leading to a weaker concern with environment preservation. The concept of environmentalism must be propagated to the mind of new generation as an academic and moral enterprise and should be cultivated to the safe environment for safe life. Environmentalism as a global perspective envisages the protection of environments and natural resources for future uses and preservation. Sustainability means prolonged usage of natural resources of our motherland. Judicial and ethical usage of nature and natural resources might be the basic slogan of younger generation to protect our environment. Reasonable uses of our ecosystem leads to increase in the pace of sustainability. Modern ecological perspective should socialize the growing generation for the better uses of our motherland for our basic needs and requirements.

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