

UNIT - 3

Q1 Write a note on the origin of the concept of S.D
Discuss the scope and ambit of S.D in the wake of liberalisation and globalisation?

Introduction :-

↳ The concept of Sustainable development has emerged as one of the most significant global principle guiding economic growth and environmental protection. It seeks balance the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

Meaning of S.D :-

Sustainable development means
↳ development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.

Origin of the concept of S.D.

① The Stockholm :

The United Nations General Assembly following the economic and social council recommendation, decided to convene an international conference on the human environment in 1972 to make global attention to environmental issues.

The United Nations conference on the human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5th to 16th June, 1972, is known as "Magna Carta" of the Environment.

The Stockholm Declaration laid down the foundation of S.D.

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⇒ Principle 3 :- preserve and restore renewal resources.

⇒ Principle 5 :- use non-renewable resources wisely.

⇒ Principle 11 :- protect environment without harming developing nation.

The Brundtland Commission :-

⇒ The concept of Sustainable development was popularised by the world commission on environment and development (WCED), also known as The Brundtland Commission established by the UNGA in 1983, its report titled "our common future" (1987) defined Sustainable development as :-

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

The Agenda 21

⇒ Agenda 21 was adopted at the united Nation conference on environment and development (Rio earth Summit, 1992). it is a comprehensive global programme of action for achieving S.D in the 21st century.

Main Features

- ① Voluntary Action Plan :- Encourage all nation to integrate environmental protection with economic development.
- ② Global Partnership :- Calls upon the world community to cooperate for a safer and more equitable future.
- ③ Support for Developing Nations :- Seeks to additional financial resources and technology transfer to developing countries.
- ④ Key Conventions :- UNFCCC & CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity).
- ⑤ Seeks to ensure :- Sustainable use of natural resources and improve quality of life.

Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum
v.
UOI 1996

The Supreme Court of India recognised the

S.D. is part of customary international law.

Scope and ambit of S.D

① ⇒ The scope of S.D extends across economic, environment and social dimension.

① Economic dimension :-

⇒ promote economic growth that is inclusive and resource-efficient.
encourage the use of renewable resources and sustainable technologies.

② Environmental dimension :-

⇒ Seeks conservation of biodiversity, forest and natural resources.
emphasizes pollution control, waste management, and climate action.

③ Social Dimension :-

⇒ Ensure social justice.

poverty reduction and community participation.

S.D in the wake of liberalisation & Globalisation

The era of liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation (LPG), initiated in India in 1991, significantly influenced the approach to S.D —

① Positive impact :—

Increased access to global technology, leading to cleaner and more efficient production. promotion of environmental awareness and global cooperation through trade & investment.

② Negative impact :—

Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation caused overexploitation of natural resources, environmental degradation and increased inequality.

of natural resources, it increased pollution level, deforestation and ecage ecological imbalance.

III Balancing Growth & Sustainability:-

Post-globalisation, there has been a growing realization that economic growth must be ecologically responsible.

Conclusion:-

S.D is not static concept but an evolving global philosophy that guide humanity towards a harmonious relationship with nature. Liberalisation and globalisation of demands that nation pursue economic progress with environmental prudence.

(a) Salient principle of S.D

① Inter - Generational Equity :-

This principle means that the present generation has duty to use natural resources wisely so that future generation can also enjoy them. Development must not harm the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

② Use and conservation of natural resources :-

Natural resources such as water, forest, and minerals should be used carefully and efficiently. At the same time, conservation measures should be taken to ensure their long-term availability.

③ Environmental protection :-

Economic development and environmental protection must go

(v) Hand in hand :- Development projects should not destroy the environment;

(vi) Precautionary principle :-

When there is a risk of serious or irreversible environmental harm, lack of full scientific proof should not be an excuse to delay action.

Preventive steps must be taken in advance to avoid environmental damage.

(vii) Polluter pays principle :-

Those who cause any pollution should bear the cost of cleaning up. This principle ensures that accountability and encourages industries to adopt eco-friendly methods.

(viii) Obligation to assist and co-operate :-

Nations have a duty to cooperate and assist each other in protecting the environment, especially in addressing global problems like climate change, deforestation and pollution.

(ix) Eradication of poverty :-

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without reducing poverty. Economic growth should ensure that the basic needs of the poor are met and everyone has access to food, water, health and education.

(x) Financial assistance :-

Developed countries should provide financial and technological help to developing nations to support S.D.

(xi) Nations have a duty to co-operate :-

Nations have a duty to cooperate and assist each other in protecting the environment, especially in addressing global problems like - climate change, deforestation and pollution.



S.D - Salient Principles



① Inter-Generational Equity :

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② Use and Conservation of Natural Resources :

Natural resources such as water, forest and minerals should be used carefully and efficiently. At the same time, conservation measures should be taken to ensure their long-term availability.



③ Environmental Protection :

Economic development and environmental protection must go hand in hand. Development projects should not destroy the environment; instead, they should protect it, especially in addressing global problems like climate change, deforestation and pollution.



④ Precautionary Principle :

When there is a risk of serious or irreversible environmental harm, lack of full scientific proof should not be an excuse to delay action. Preventive steps must be taken in advance to avoid environmental damage.



⑤ Polluter Pays Principle :

Those who cause any pollution should bear the cost of cleaning up. This principle ensures that accountability and encourages industries to adopt eco-friendly methods.



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⑧ Financial Assistance :

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⑨ Nation have a duty to co-operate :

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

KYOTO CONFERENCE (Kyoto Protocol)

- **Meaning :** An international meeting held in Kyoto, Japan in **Dec-1997** under UNFCCC.
- **Led to :** Adoption of the **Kyoto Protocol**, an international treaty aimed at reducing global greenhouse gas emission.
- **Definition :** Legally binding agreement that binds developed countries to ↓ their greenhouse gas emission by an average of **5%** below **1990 level** over a commitment period **2008-2012**.
- **Purpose / Objectives :**
 - ✓ Control global warming
 - ✓ S.D
 - ✓ Flexibility for countries
 - ✓ International cooperation
 - ✓ Responsibility of developed countries



STOCKHOLM DECLARATION

- **Meaning :** Adopted at the UN conference on Human Right held in Stockholm, Sweden in **June 1972**.
- First international conference to focus on global **environmental issues** and **set principles** for environmental protection.
- **Definition :** An international agreement that sets principles for environmental protection.
- **Purpose / Objectives :**
 - ✓ Environmental protection
 - ✓ S.D
 - ✓ International cooperation
 - ✓ Pollution control
 - ✓ Public awareness



" The Earth does not belong to us : we belong to the Earth. " - Chief Seattle



INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



1. MONTREAL PROTOCOL 1987

Meaning: Montreal Protocol is an int'l treaty signed in Montreal, Canada in 1987 under UN.

Aimed to: Protect the ozone layer by controlling substances that deplete it.

Purpose: To protect human health and the environment by phasing out ozone depleting substances (ODS).

Objectives:

① Protection of the ozone layers



② Int'n cooperation



③ Financial assistance



④ Environmental sustainability



⑤ S.D. goals



⑥ Corporate & community responsibility



⑦ Int'n cooperation



2. RIO DECLARATION 1992

Meaning: Rio Declaration was adopted at the UN Conference on Environment & Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. It is also called Earth Summit.

Purpose: To guide countries in S.D. and environmental protection.

Objectives:

① Eradication of poverty

② Global partnership

③ Environmental protection

④ S.D. goals

⑤ Pollution control

⑥ Public awareness

⑦ Int'n cooperation

⑧ Responsibility of developed countries

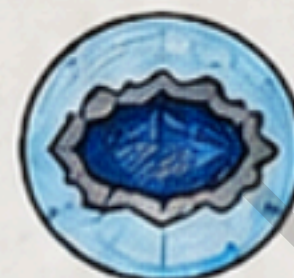


How IT WORKS ?

ODS Emitted



Depletes Ozone Layer



Harmful UV Rays Reach Earth



Health & Environmental Damage



Montreal Protocol Controls ODS



Ozone Layer Recovers
Life is Protected



"Think globally, Act locally, Save our planet for a better tomorrow."

MONTREAL PROTOCOL 1987

MEANING

→ Montreal Protocol is an int'l treaty signed in Montreal, Canada in **1987** under **UN**.



SAVE
OZONE
SAVE
LIFE

AIM

→ Aimed to protecting the ozone layer by controlling substances that deplete it.

PURPOSE

→ To protect human health and the environment by phasing out ozone depleting substances (ODS).

OBJECTIVES

① Protection of the ozone layers



② Int'n cooperation



③ Financial assistance



④ Environmental sustainability



⑤ S.D. goals



⑥ Corporate & community responsibility



⑦ Int'n cooperation



JOHANNESBURG DECLARATION ON S.D

MEANING

→ Johannesburg declaration was adopted at the World Summit on S.D. held in Johannesburg, South Africa in **2002**.

→ It reaffirmed the global commitment to S.D. & poverty eradication.

OBJECTIVES

(i) Eradication of poverty

(ii) Global partnership

(iii) Environmental protection

(iv) S.D. goals

(v) Corporate & community responsibility

(vi) Int'n cooperation



"Think globally, Act locally, Save our planet for a better tomorrow."



PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

MEANING :-

→ PP is an environmental law principle which states that when an activity raises threats of **serious** or **irreversible** environmental harm, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone preventive measure.



→ it is principle of preventive action that encourages **govt.**, **industries** and individual to take early measures to environmental damages.



PURPOSE

① prevent environmental harm



② promote S.D

