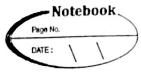
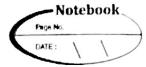
| | ENVIRON MENTAL ETHICS |
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| | unat are envisionmental Ethics? |
| | Environmental ethics is a branch of ethical thought |
| | that focuses on the relationship between human and |
| | their natural envisionment. It is a holistic approach de |
| | understanding and evaluating our moral obligations to |
| _ | protect and preserve the envisionent. Envisionmental |
| _ | ethics seeks to being together the interests of both |
| | humans and the envisionment, recognizing that both are |
| | interdependent and have intrinsic value. |
| | A variety of ethical theories including consequentialism. |
| | Jutilitarianium, and virtue ethics, define environmental |
| | ethics. These ethical theories provide a frame work for |
| | understanding the noval obligations we have to the |
| | environment and how we should act to protect it. |
| | Environmental ethice also draws upon the fields of |
| _ | philosophy, economics, ecology and law peroviding a |
| | comprehensive approach to understanding and evaluating |
| _ | the moral implications of human actions. |
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| | Types of Environmental Ethics |
| • | Libertarian Extension: Libertarian extension is a type of |
| | environmental ethics that focuses on an individual's |
| | right to do what ever they want with the environment |
| | and its resources. |
| - 1 | Ecological Extension: Ecological extension is a type of |
| | environmental ethics that focuses on preserving the |
| | |



natural environment and its presources in order to maintain the balance and health of the ecosystem. This concept stresses the importance of humans working with nature in order to sustain it for future generations. Conservation Ethics: (oncervation ethics is a type of environmental ethics that focuses on preserving natural susources for future generations by ensuring that current siesousces are not depleted as demaged beyond repair. The concept encourages individuals to use natural resources responsibly and judiciously so there will be enough for future generations. Importance of Environmental Ethics Environmental ethics is essential for protecting the envisionment, species and resources. It promotes sustainable practices and encourages people to become more aware of the impact their actions have on the envisonment. Environmental ethics help to build better relationship with nature, recognizing its inthinsic values, not just its instrumental value. It encourages us to think beyond our immediate needs and consider the long-team implications of our actions. Enveronmental ethics are also promotes better public polices and laws, which help ensure that our environment is properly cared force



| 7 | Example of Environmental Ethics |
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| | One example of environmental ethics in action is using |
| | stenewable energy sources. Renewable energy sources are |
| | sources of energy that are naturally replenished and |
| | can be used weithout depleting natural resources. |
| | Example of renewable energy sources include solar. |
| | wind and hydropower. |
| | Renewable energy sources are seen as an ethical choice. |
| | as they do not cause pollution or deplete finite |
| | resources |
| | |
| | Principles of Environmental Ethics. |
| 1. | Ecological sustainability: We must strive to use |
| | resources responsibly and with an eye to preserving |
| | ecosystems and biodiversity. |
| 2 | Human responsibility: He are responsible for our own |
| | actions and decisions and their consequences for the |
| - | environment. |
| 3. | Human equity: We must strive for a just world where |
| | the right and needs of humans, animals and plants |
| | are respected and protested. |
| 40 | Precautionary Principle: He should take precautions |
| | against environmental harm, even when scientific |
| 1 | evidence is inconclusive. |
| 5. | Right to know individuals have the right to access information |
| | about invironmental issues. |
| 61 | Right to participate: Citizens have the right to participate in |
| | environmental dicision-making processes. |
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| | DATE: |
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| | WASTELAND RECLAMATION |
| | Masteland: The land which is not in use is called waste. land. The wasteland is unperoductive, unfit for cultivation, grazing and other economic uses. About 20% of the geographical area of Tudia is wasteland. |
| | Type of Wasteland |
| | Wasteland can be divided into typo types. |
| | Uncultivable wasteland |
| 2. | Cultivable wasteland |
| | Uncultivable wasteland: These lands count be brought under cultivation |
| | Examples: Baren rocky areas, hilly slopes, stony or leached or gully land (or) sandy deserts etc. Cultivable wasteland: There are cultivable but not cultivated |
| \parallel | for agricultural purposes. |
| 10 | rample: Degraded forest lands, gullied lands, water logged und march lands, saline lands. etc. |
| | |
| (| ouse of Wasteland formation. |
| 1 | ouse of Wasteland formation. One to soil exosion, deforestation, overgrazing, water logging, |
| • | he increasing demand for fire-wood and excessive use of esticides. |
| 1 | ver-exploitation of natural resources. |
| 1 | By the sewage and industrial wastes. |



| 5. | Mining activities destroy the focust and cultivable land. Growing demand for fuel, fodder, wood and food cause degradation and loss of soil productivity. |
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| 6. | Crowing demand for fuel bodder, wood and bood cause |
| | degradation and loss of soil productivity. |
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| | Objectives or Need of Wasteland reclamation. |
| 1 | To improve the physical structure and quality of the soil. |
| ₫, | To prevent soil erosion, flooding and landelides. |
| 70 | To avoid over exploitation of natural resources. |
| 4. | To improve the availability of good quality of water for |
| | agricultural purposes and industrial operations. |
| 5. | To conserve the biological resources and natural e cosystem. |
| 60 | To provide a source of income to the rural poor. |
| 7 | To supply fuel., fodder and timber for local use. |
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| | Methods of Wasteland greclamation |
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| 1. | manures is found to improve the saline soils. |
| 5. | Application of Grypsum: Soil sodicity can be reduced with gypsum. Calcium of gypsum replaces sodium from the exchangeable sites. This process converts clay back into calcium clay. |
| | Afforestation Programmes: The National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) has launched several afforestation shemes. The National Development Board has decided to bring 5 million hacres of wasteland annually for firewood and fodder plantation. |
| 7. | Social Forestry Programmes: These programmes involve strip plantation on road, canal-sides, degraded forest land, etc |
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