

# SOCIAL ISSUES AND ENVIRONMENT

- FROM UNSUSTAINABLE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT &
- CONSUMERISM AND WASTE PRODUCTS





# PRIYADARSHINI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY



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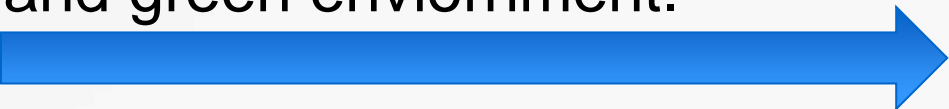
# INTRODUCTION TO UNSUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Unsustainable things are those that we cannot sustain.
- Unsustainable refers to anything we cannot continue at its current rate, i.e., we cannot keep it going. We use the term for debts, economic development, agricultural practices, and thingmental damage.



# INDICATORS OF UNSUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT

- The degradation of the environment.
- Bad planning.
- Exploitation of resources.
- Major indicator : The generation of waste and pollution that has a damaging effect on the biodiversity.
- EXPLANATION : Due to increase in population and the spread of urban population has resulted in the cites and town face the pressure of waste management, transportation, fresh supply of air supply, supply of clean water and access to clean and green enviornment.

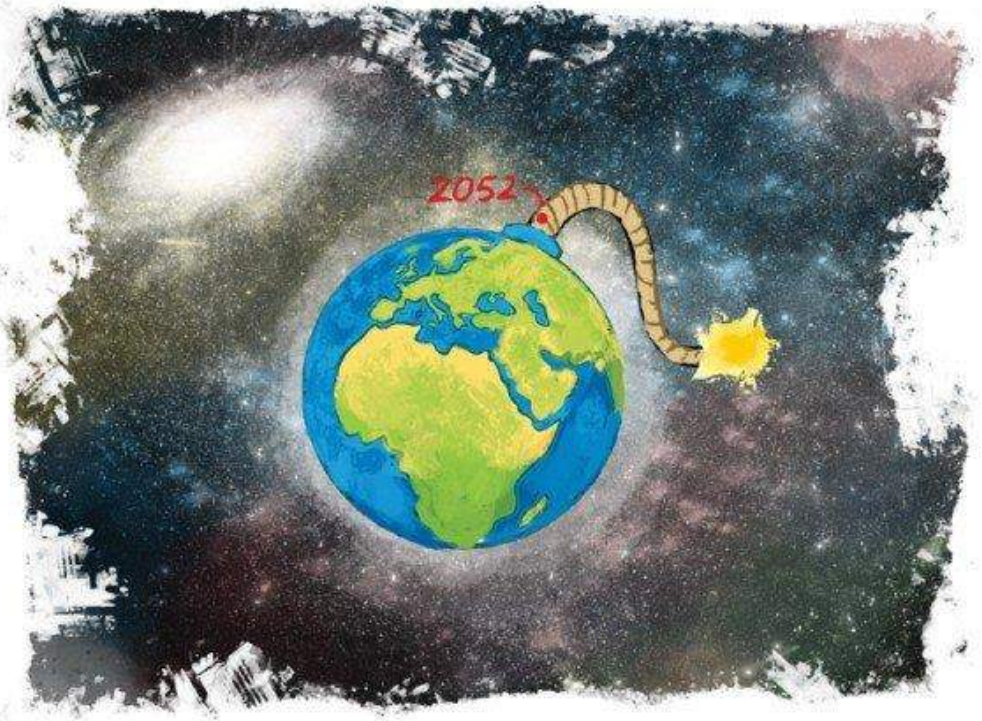


## Causes of Unsustainable Development

- Climate Change
- Human Health
- Technological Change
- Urban Problems related to energy
- Water Conservation
- Rain water Harvesting
- Watershed Management



- The unsustainable development puts a major pressure on the natural environment due to extraction of energy resources from the ecosystem.



## Unsustainable use of natural resources

- depletion of biodiversity
- energy production
- waste
- equity



[http://postconflict.unep.ch/sudanreport/sudan\\_website/index\\_photos\\_2.php?key=waste%20management](http://postconflict.unep.ch/sudanreport/sudan_website/index_photos_2.php?key=waste%20management)



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# INTRODUCTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Sustainable development is economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources.
- Sustainable development can be defined as an approach to the economic development of a country without compromising with the quality of the environment for future generations. In the name of economic development, the price of environmental damage is paid in the form of land degradation, soil erosion, air and water pollution, deforestation, etc. This damage may surpass the advantages of having more quality output of goods and services.



# Need for Sustainable Development

- From the last two or three decades, we have seen that for the sake of economic growth, the health of the environment has taken a toll. As a result, there has been an impact on the environment such as decline in air quality and climate change due to greenhouse gases.
- All these factors led to the need for sustainable development, as if left unchecked it can cause irreversible damage to the environment.





# Objectives of Sustainable Development

- 1. Economic Growth: For creating an economy that is sustainable and growing in the right direction.
- 2. Protecting the Environment: This objective focuses on contribution by humans towards protecting and enhancing the natural environment, by minimising pollution and waste, also working towards reducing the global carbon footprint.
- 3. Social Inclusion: This objective focuses on providing the facility of housing for future generations and assisting in creating healthy, strong and vibrant global communities.



# Importance of Sustainable Development

Following are the importance of sustainable development:

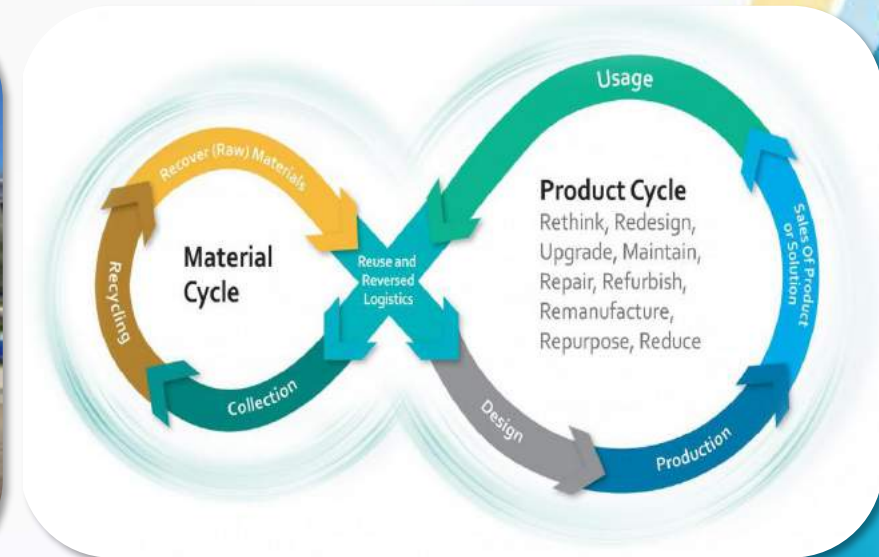
- 1. Using the available resources judiciously and working towards maintaining the ecological balance.
- 2. To prevent degradation of the environment and laying emphasis on protecting the environment.
- 3. To prevent overexploitation of resources.





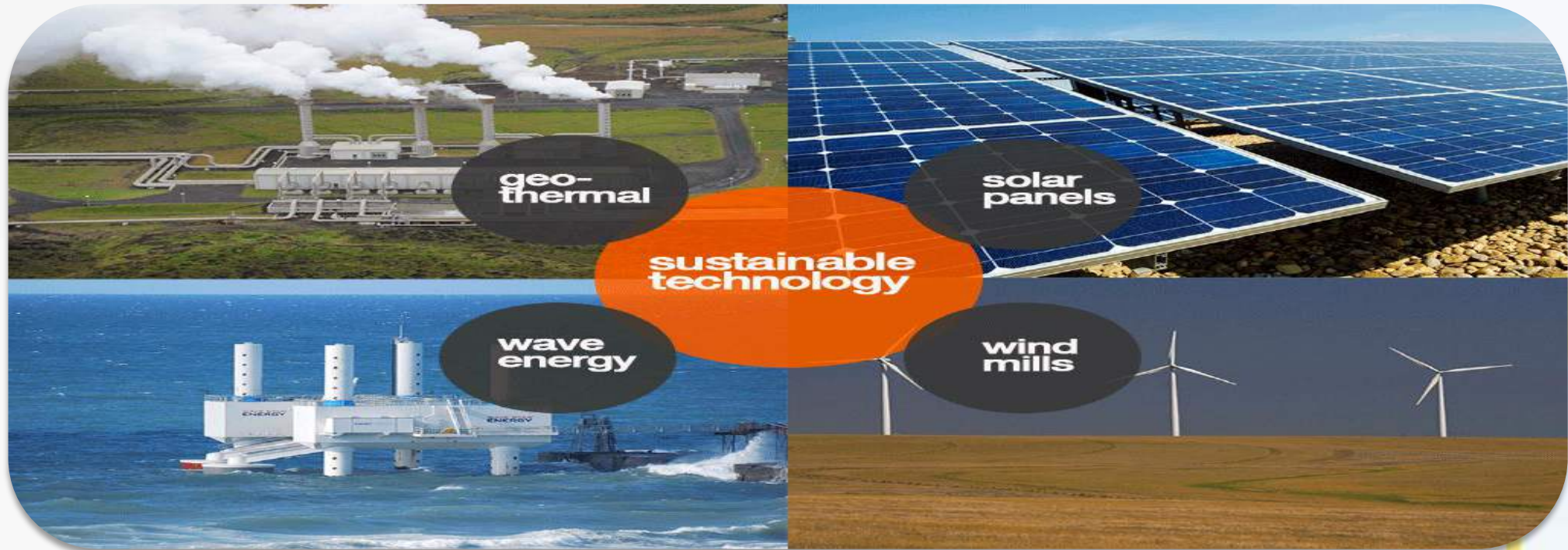
# Some of the important measures for sustainable development are as follows:

- Technology.
- Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Approach.
- Promoting Environmental Education and Awareness.
- Resource Utilization as Per Carrying Capacity.
- Improving Quality of Life Including Social, Cultural and Economic Dimensions.



## (i) Technology:

Using appropriate technology is one which is locally adaptable, eco-friendly, resource efficient and culturally suitable. It mostly involves local resources and local labour. Indigenous technologies are more useful, cost-effective and sustainable. Nature is often taken as a model, using the natural conditions of that region as its components. This concept is known as “design with nature”. The technology should use less of resources and should produce minimum waste.





## (ii) Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Approach:

The 3-R approach advocating minimization of resource use, using them again and again instead of passing it on to the waste stream and recycling the materials goes a long way in achieving the goals of sustainability. It reduces pressure on our resources as well as reduces waste generation and pollution.

## (iii) Promoting Environmental Education and Awareness:

Making environmental education the centre of all learning process will greatly help in changing the thinking pattern and attitude of people towards our earth and the environment. Introducing subject right from the school stage will inculcate a feeling of belongingness to earth in small children. 'Earth thinking' will gradually get incorporated in our thinking and action which will greatly help in transforming our lifestyles to sustainable ones.



#### (iv) Resource Utilization as Per Carrying Capacity:

Any system can sustain a limited number of organisms on a long-term basis which is known as its carrying capacity. In case of human beings, the carrying capacity concept becomes all the more complex. It is because unlike other animals, human beings, not only need food to live, but need so many other things to maintain the quality of life. Sustainability of a system depends largely upon the carrying capacity of the system. If the carrying capacity of a system is crossed (say, by over exploitation of a resource), environmental degradation starts and continues till it reaches a point of no return.





## v) Improving Quality of Life Including Social, Cultural and Economic Dimensions:

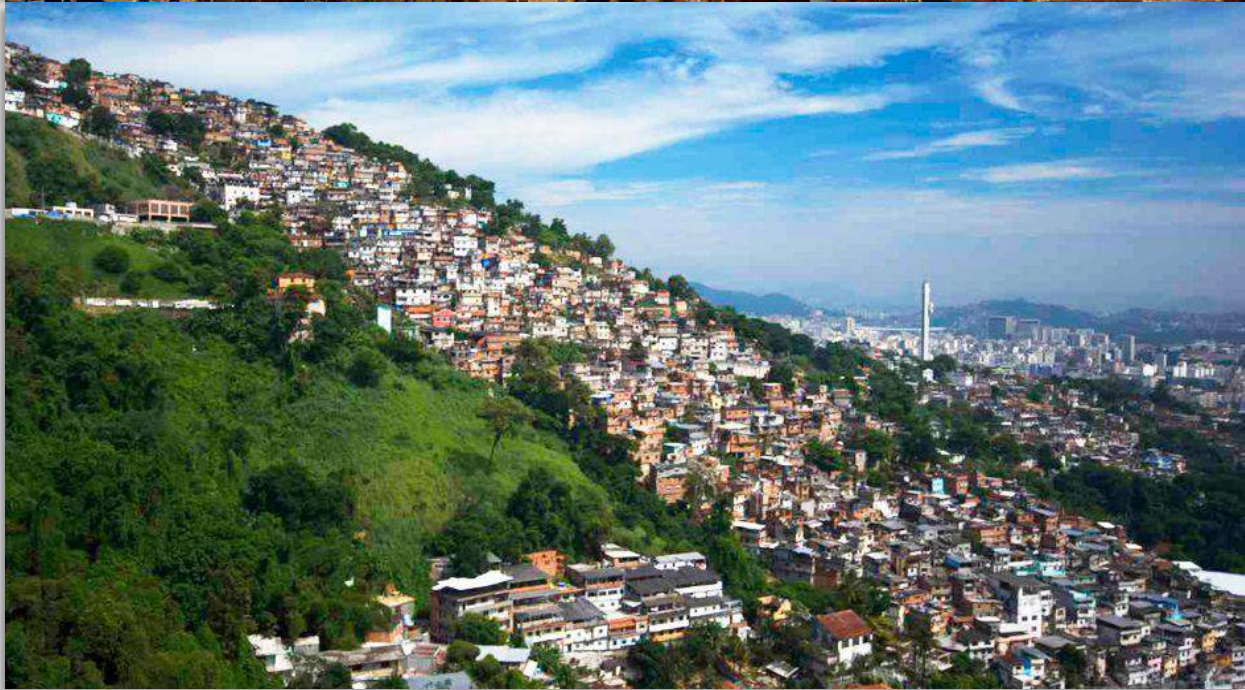
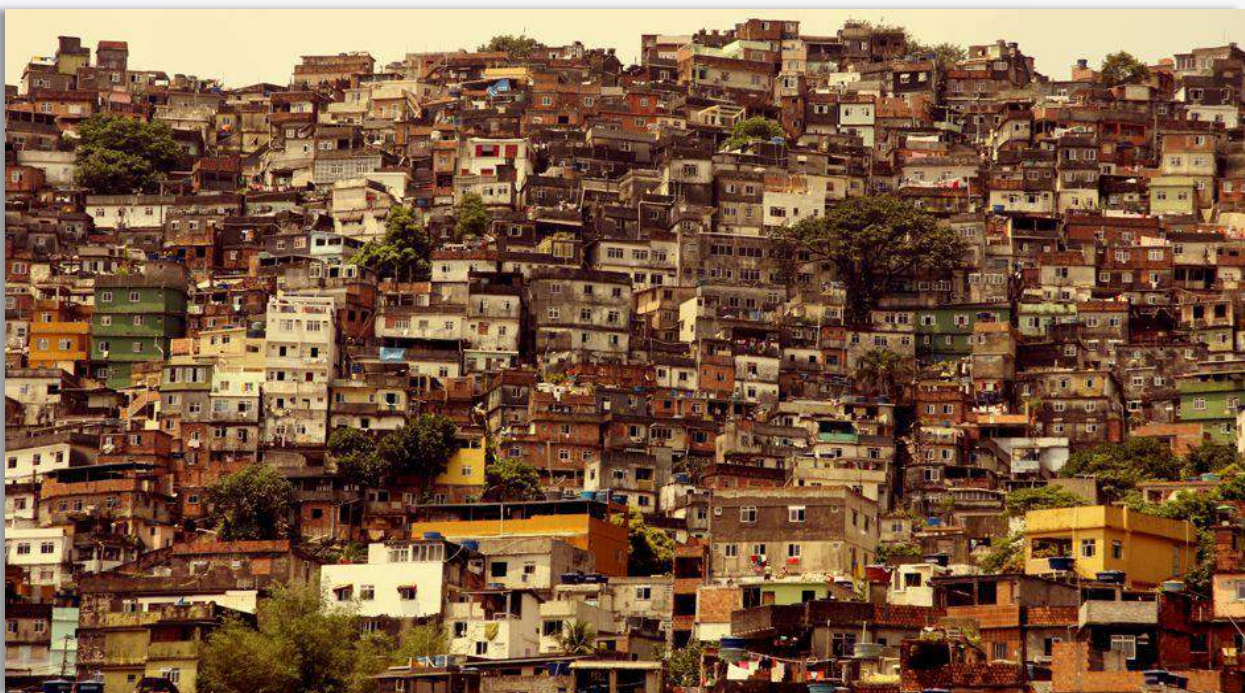
Development should not focus just on one-section of already affluent people. Rather it should include sharing of benefits between the rich and the poor. The tribal, ethnic people and their cultural heritage should also be conserved. Strong community participation should be there in policy and practice. Population growth should be stabilized.



Activities which inspire social development are those which bring a child into the house of other people both inside and outside the home

and outside the home into the house of other people both inside development are those which bring a child activities which inspire social







# What Is Consumerism?

- Consumerism is the idea that increasing the consumption of goods and services purchased in the market is always a desirable goal and that a person's wellbeing and happiness depend fundamentally on obtaining consumer goods and material possessions.
- Consumerism is the theory that individuals who consume goods and services in large quantities will be better off.



# Rights of Buyer and Seller

## Rights of the Buyer

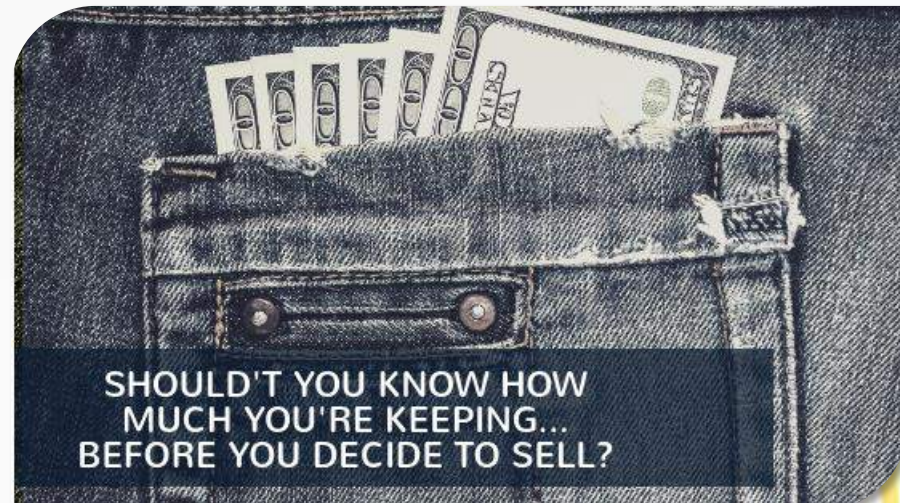
- He has the right to have delivery of the goods as per the contract.
- If the seller does not send, as per the contract, the right quantity of goods to the buyer, the buyer can reject the goods.
- The buyer has a right not to accept delivery of the goods by installments by the seller.
- The buyer has a right to examine the goods which he has not seen earlier before giving his acceptance for the same.





## Rights of Seller

- You can sell not only book publication rights but other rights too.
- Research the market climate and potential partners, and imagine the rights potential for each title.
- Set up a database to record details of your titles, submissions and sales, and details about your publishing partners.
- Strategize your sales efforts. Identify priority markets and key titles to sell.
- Understand the key points of the license contract before negotiating.
- Create and maintain a good reputation as a rights seller.



# Objectives of Consumerism

- To restore the balance between buyer seller realations in the mkt.
- To protect and promote consumer citizen interests to safeguard consumers rights.
- To prevent consumer exploitation by unsucrouplour traders.
- To collaborate with govt and business concerns for consumer protection.
- To under take programmes of consumer education,consumer information and comparative testing.





# Sources Of Wastes

Generation of waste is a part and parcel of day-to-day human life. Wastes can be generated from various sources. This includes trash or garbage from households, schools, offices, marketplaces, restaurants and other public places. Everyday items like food debris, used plastic bags, soda cans and plastic water bottles, broken furniture, broken home appliances, clothing, etc. make up the wastes generated from such sources.

- Medical or Clinical sources of wastes :

Wastes produced from health care facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, surgical theaters, veterinary hospitals, and labs are referred to as medical/clinical waste. This includes surgical items, pharmaceuticals, blood, body parts, wound dressing materials, needles and syringes.

- Agricultural sources of wastes :

Waste generated by agricultural activities, including horticulture, livestock breeding, market gardens and seedling nurseries, are called agricultural wastes. Wastes generated from this source include empty pesticide containers, old silage wrap, out of date medicines and wormers, used tires, surplus milk, cocoa pods and corn husks.

- Industrial Sources of Wastes :

These are the wastes released from manufacturing and processing industries like chemical plants, cement factories, power plants, textile industries, food processing industries, petroleum industries. These industries produce different types of waste products.

- Wastes from Construction or Demolition :

Concrete debris, wood, huge package boxes and plastics from the building materials comprise construction waste, which is yielded as a result of the construction of roads and building. Demolition of old buildings and structures also generate wastes and these are called demolition waste.

- Commercial Sources :

As a result of the advancement of modern cities, industries and automobiles, wastes are generated daily on a large scale from commercial enterprises. These may include food items, disposable medical items, textiles and much more.

- Mining Sources :

Mining activities also generate wastes that have the potential to disturb the physical, chemical and biological features of the land and atmosphere. The wastes include the overburden material, mine tailings, harmful gases released by blasting etc.



- Radioactive Sources :

Radioactive sources of wastes include nuclear reactors, mining of radioactive substances and atomic explosions.

- Electronic sources of waste :

The DVD and music players, TV, Telephones, computers, vacuum cleaners and all the other electrical stuff at your home, which are of no more use, are electronic wastes. These are also called e-waste, e-scrap, or waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Some e-waste (like TV) contains lead, mercury and cadmium, which are harmful to humans and the environment.





# Effects of Waste

- Environmental impact
- Economic impact
- Burning of fossil fuels
- Mismanagement of waste
- Gases from industrial processes
- Global warming
- Nuclear accidents





# The 7 R's of Sustainability

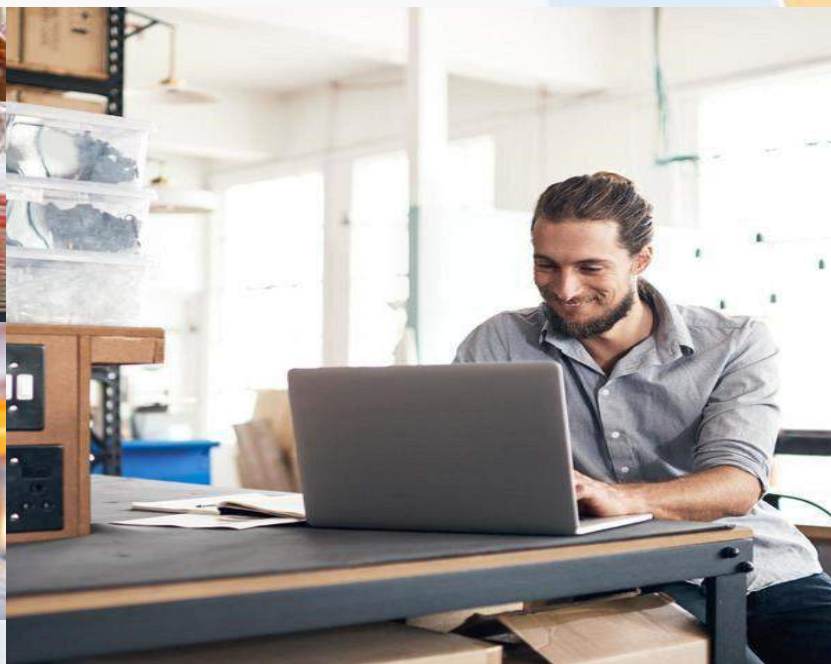
- Rethink
- Refuse
- Reduce
- Reuse
- Repurpose
- Recycle
- Rot







**WHEN BUYERS ACT BADLY**





# CASE STUDY

- The City of Santa Monica, California in 1994 implemented a progressive new course of action regarding the city's local responsibilities, with environmental concerns becoming a prominent issue in local decision making. Working under the sustainable development framework, the City reworked eleven major citywide policies with regard to both urgent environmental concerns as well as cost effectiveness of each improvement plan. The idea was to create an example for other communities of the feasibility and success of a city structured around long-term environmental sustainability. Santa Monica exhibits just what specific policies are required to achieve sustainability, moving from the ideological level to the implementation stage



# CASE STUDY

- Himachal Pradesh was the first State in India to regulate the manufacture and use of plastics. The State proposed a ban on all types of polythene packing.
- Plastic to Oil :

The Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Department of Science and Technology are expected to establish India's first plant to convert waste plastic into petrol, diesel and LPG.





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etc.





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