



SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION

1. What is sustainable utilization?

Sustainable use of natural resources is the proper management of natural capital for the benefit of the entire human community. The main goal of sustainable development is to provide resources for present generations without compromising the needs of future generations.

The economy cannot be built on the use of non-renewable resources like coal and petroleum, because these resources cannot be replenished. A truly sustainable use of resources does not degrade environmental quality.

Excessive exploitation of natural resources leads to the depletion of the resources. So, current resources cannot be used at the same place because nothing will be left for future generations.

The concept of human being progress incorporates both economic and social establishment and recognizes that the use of natural resources is involved in both of these directions. However the relationship between sustainable use of natural resources and its development is more complex. Short term economic progress can be achieved through the use of unsustainable resources, a fact recognised by the United Nations Development Program, who argues that long term sustainability can only be achieved through the use of sustainable resource. Sustainable resource use is key to conservation of biodiversity because overexploitation is a significant threat to species.



2. Important criteria for the progress in Ecological sustainability.

- a. Form team of indigenous resource manager and educate the team to protect natural resource system.
- b. Apply eco-principles and environmental laws from other regions.
- c. Establish community participation committee to protect natural reserves.
- d. Survey the landscape's natural attributes and threats of plant and animals.

3. Write about Ecological Sustainability.

Environmental sustainability needs maintenances of natural resources as both an economic input provider and an exploiter of economic results. Harvest rates must be kept within regeneration rate and discharge of waste from industrial production must be controlled so that they do not destroy the environment beyond its capacity. Goodland (1995) has identified the overlapping condition between economic, social and environmental sustainability, especially the strong link between economically and environmentally sustainable. The development theory has been focusing on the economic under development and poverty alleviation of developing countries and the delay in responding to unprecedented threats to the global environment. It is appropriate to pay remarkable attention to environmental sustainability in recent years. Yet it would be mistake to conflate the theory of 'sustainable development' into one of achieving 'environmental sustainability'. The protection of natural resources does not represents an overarching panacea for achieving economic vitality and social justice, but is an essential element of a complete system for achieving economic, social and environmental 'sustainability', in which economic reforms and social reforms are as important.



4. Important criteria for the progress in economic sustainability.

- a. Improve good bus systems to attract riders. Build a fast transport system.
- b. Encourage to maintain the green zone and enlarge the per capita green space.
- c. Encourage the local people to separate waste and reuse of recyclable products.
- d. Established low emission industrial zone.
- e. Give free medical checkups to the poor and nurture civic enthusiasm.

5. Write about Economic Sustainability.

‘Economic sustainability’ implies a system of production that satisfies present consumption levels without compromising future needs. The notion of ‘economic sustainability’ was originated by Hicks. In his classic work *Value and Capital* (1939; second edition 1946), Hicks defined ‘income’ as ‘the amount one can consume during a period and still be as well off at the end of the period’. Traditionally, economists, assuming that the supply of natural resources was unlimited, placed undue emphasis on the capacity of the market to allocate resources efficiently. They also believed that economic growth would bring the technological capabilities to replenish natural resources destroyed in the manufacturing process. Today, however, a realization has emerged that natural resources are not infinite. The growing scale of the economic system has put pressure on the natural resource base.

An economic system designed in light of the theory of ‘economic sustainability’ is one constrained by the requirements of ‘environmental sustainability’. It restrains resource use to ensure the ‘sustainability’ of natural capital. It does not seek to achieve ‘economic sustainability’ at the cost of ‘environmental sustainability’.



6. Important criteria for the progress in socio cultural sustainability.

- a. Social equality needs to be important for social and cultural development.
- b. Societies in the developed world have shifted to smaller families with lower utilization.
- c. The elimination of cast, class and clans is necessary for the formation of a beautiful and efficient society.
- d. Practice gender neutral opportunity policies and empowerment to do something.
- e. Use of natural resources with efficiency and limitations

7. Write about socio cultural sustainability.

In the most basic sense, 'Social Sustainability' implies a system of social organization that reduces poverty. In a more fundamental sense, however, 'social sustainability' establishes the nexus between social status (such as poverty) and environmental degradation. This theory of social organization identifies a negative link between sustainable colonization, sustainable poverty levels, and sustainable natural resource exploitation. There is a divergence of opinion in development theory whether 'environmental sustainability' is a prerequisite of economic growth and poverty alleviation, or economic growth and poverty alleviation are needed before 'environmental sustainability' can even be addressed.

There is some evidence that 'environmental sustainability' may be a necessary pre-condition of sustained economic growth. For example, the United States has been expanding the amount of its land area covered by trees since the 1920s and actively managing its soils since the 1930s. These measures have greatly improved America's



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productivity in paper products and foodstuffs since the Great Depression. On the other hand, some developing countries, for example, Costa Rica, are jeopardizing their long-term socio-economic prospects by engaging in rapacious resource depletion. Net losses of natural capital in these countries imperil social gains from improvements in financial, technological and human capital.

References:

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2. <https://byjus.com/biology/sustainability-of-natural-resources/>
3. [https://www.biodiversityaz.org/content/sustainableuse#:~:text=Sustainable%20use%20means%20the%20use,CBD\)%201992%201%20Article%202](https://www.biodiversityaz.org/content/sustainableuse#:~:text=Sustainable%20use%20means%20the%20use,CBD)%201992%201%20Article%202)

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