

# Environmental Laws and Sustainability Development

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**Abstract-:** Sustainable development is the main watchword of environmental conservation circles and in much of the world of international development among numerous definitions that are Found in literature, the one most commonly accepted definition as per “Brundtland Report” defines sustainable development in terms of “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to develop. The term “sustainable development” received its most popular explanation in the highly influential Brundtland Report, prepared by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. Sustainable development is a major concern for the environmentalists. Since the “Earth Summit” in Rio de Janeiro 1992, the term “sustainable development” determines the phase of environmental policy. The basic motto of sustainable development is the welfare and prosperity of the human beings. Sustainable development is highly related to the environmental security, which is ultimately related to the national security. It embraces the basic principles of human beings. Hence, it is related to human security too. Since the last three decades, As levels of material welfare have increased the notion of sustainable development has assumed a prominent place in policy discussions and also opportunities for addressing a spread of unmet social and environmental issues and therefore the skills of societies to adapt to adverse impacts

**Index Terms:** Sustainable Development, Environmental Law, Integrated Decision-making, Natural Resource Law, Climate, and Environment Protection & Policy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is a pattern with regard to the use of resources that aims to satisfy human desires whereas conserving the setting in order that these desires are often met not solely within the gift, but in the indefinite future.” Although, the terms “environment” and “sustainable development” square measure closely interlinked, there are important differences because sustainable development is combination of economic and social development as it is about environmental protection.

As per the united nations summit document in 2005 Sustainable development does not focus solely on environmental issues but also “interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars” of such as “economic development”, “social development”, and “environmental protection Economic sustainability requires strong and durable economic growth like conserving monetary stability, a low and stable inflationary environment, and capacities to invest and innovate. “Environmental sustainability focuses on maintaining the integrity, productivity and resilience of

**Revised Manuscript Received on December 22, 2018.**

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biological and physical systems, and on conserving access to a healthy setting.

The importance of high employment, of safety nets capable to adapt to major demographic and structural changes, of equity and of democratic participation in decision-making is the primary emphasizes of Social sustainability.

Sustainable development puts emphasis on the link between these three pillars and their long-term complementarities. It also focuses on the need for balancing them when conflicts arise in the short-term.

Sustainable development stresses the long-term compatibility of the three major issues social, environmental and economic dimensions of human well-being, while acknowledging their possible competition in the short-term. Two conclusions stem from this realization. First, development must balance different objectives and exploit these synergies, as progress in a specific space could also be ephemeral if not among coincident advances in others. Second, development should be undertaken with a long-run read of its implications, and of the uncertainties that surrounded them. In other terms, today’s policies should make sure that the prices of 1 generation’s activities don’t compromise the opportunities of future generations, as some key features of the environment and social system cannot be easily restored once damaged.”

Environmental Challenges has highlighted the recognition of environment as an important consideration for economic development has been the most remarkable realization of this century and it is likely to be of increasing significance for the 21st century and beyond Owing to the increasing population and growing consumerism, the demand of environmental resources is fast outstripping the carrying capacity of the biosphere. Prolonged disregard of nature and cumulative impact of industrialization, misuse and over use of natural resources has resulted in a severe backlash represented by soil degradations, global warming, depletion of stratospheric ozone, environmental pollution, loss of bio-diversity and economic disparities Environmental problems are transnational and Transgenerational in character and require Trans disciplinary holistic approach.

The complex issues posed by rapid environmental degradation have forced us to re-examine the relationship between natural environment and human systems. The area of focus in the present study is however not gone through

Environmental Law emphasizes that our environment is faced with the twin pressure of population and development, resulting in its deterioration and depletion of the natural resources at an alarming fast rate.

In addition to the traditional pollutants, the strain of unchecked effluents and emissions from hazardous and polluting industries has caused pollution of the environment and consequent human health hazards. The over-exploitation and



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destruction of natural resources due to industrial growth has led to such an extent that our future generations may discover that life support system has been damaged beyond repair in view of this there is a need for striking a balance between environment and development so that we may have sustainable development.

some important concepts such as the crucial problem of environmental pollution which traces the origin of constitutional support to protection of environment, and deliberates on the relationship between industrialization for economic growth and environmental protection for human health

Detailed study of pollution- caused hazardous chemicals and toxic wastes, and the consequent human health hazards; a survey of past and present legislative attempts to prevent and control the large scale use of hazardous substances and discharge of toxic wastes during industrial processes; civil law action for preventing industrial and has critically examined the statutory provisions for preventing and controlling water pollution and air pollution, respectively Problems of environmental compliance and enforcement machinery with a view to suggesting solutions to alleviate the problems; role of judiciary and legislature for environment protection. But the area of focus in present study is however not gone through.

Environmental Law has thrown light on environmental regime in India and also projects international jurisprudential trends to restore environmental equilibrium.

The journey of environment with sustainable development from the Stockholm to the Rio Summit led to the recognition that all human beings are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

To materialize this vision, the concept of sustainable development came to be recognized as important factor with a view towards eco friendly and natural growth.

It was such factor which was responsible for the enactment of various environmental laws in India that are designed not only to preserve and protect environment but also to prevent environmental pollution. In the enforcement of these laws, the Indian judiciary has played a seminal role and used Public Interest Litigation as a convenient tool to create a new environmental jurisprudence.

The concept of sustainable development, precautionary principle and polluter pays principle has become part and parcel of the Indian judicial system. The author further deals with the constitutional rights available to a citizen of India and as to one, who can come forward to sustain and enforce these rights, have been elaborated. As a matter of fact all the topics regarding which concerns have been shown in the national environment policy have been incorporated.

The role played by the United Nations Organization at the world level is equally credible. This has motivated the powerful and developed nations to come to a conference table and they have been forced to deal with the subject seriously. All aspects of Pollution causing environmental damage have been dealt. The case law as developed in various countries including India stands digested. Some important decisions given by the European Council have also been applied at appropriate levels in the process of sustainable development. Environmental Law: Environment Protection, Sustainable Development and the Law environment protection and its preservation is of major concern. emphasized that if the

quality of life is to be assured to the present generation and if the future generation is to be saved from the environmental catastrophe the nature gift to us in the form of flora and fauna has to be preserved in its natural form. The proper balance of the eco-system is the need of the hour. The only answer to tackle this problem is sustainable development. But the law alone cannot tackle the problem of pollution. There has to be awareness of the problem and sustained efforts are required to tackle it. This book is very useful for environmental protection and introduces to the problem of sustainable development but useful answers are still to be given

## II. CONCLUSION

In conclusion challenges that sustainability addresses are widespread poverty and growing global environmental degradation which are urgent challenges that need attention according to Law it can make a variety of key contributions in achieving sustainability and in finding ways and means to accelerate the use and analysis of laws that can foster sustainability It can help to build global capacity for consensus among members from all regions of the world, and can lead to exchange of experiences relating to sustainable development law.

Sustainable development governance has broadened, and become better defined through the negotiations and activities surrounding the World Summit for Sustainable Development. Sustainable development law is clearly a high global priority, and a crucial change in paradigm which needs to be taken by countries and communities around the world.

It is a new goal, which must be accepted by the broadest possible continuum of actors, governments, judiciaries and others, and implemented by all members of global society involved in economic development, social justice and environmental protection.

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