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Development and its Impact

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Abstract:

Economic development is a result of various process and sub process of interaction of various economic, political, cultural, environmental and social elements. Environment is one of the important elements which is directly connected with economic development. So it is an attempt to clarify the interrelationship among the two concepts. i.e., to analyze the relationship between environment and economic development and examine the relationship between development and environment. The study shows there is direct positive relationship between environment and development. Human and physical development also depends up on environmental resources.

1. Introduction

Human beings have been essentially designed as creature looking for ways and means to constantly improve their lives. The study of development is one of the challenging disciplines of economics. Economic development is not considered as the economics of advanced capitalist nation or the economics of centralized economies. Economic development is a result of various processes and such process of interaction of various economic, political, cultural, environmental and social elements. Economic analysis of the relationship between environment, development and the economy necessitates and understanding of environmental issues for the successful launching of developmental efforts.

2. Objectives

- To clarify the relationship between environment and economic development.
- To examine the relationship between development and environment and its impact.

In the modern age, Economic development is no longer considered identical with economic growth. It is considered to mean growth plus progressive changes in certain crucial variables which determine the well being of the people. There are qualities dimensions in the development process which may be missing in the growth of an economy expressed in terms of an increase in national product. The economists are not impressed by the growth performance of a country which gets reflected in the rise in GDP, they now concentrate more directly on the development process. Traditionally indicators of development were rate of national income, rate of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Later it is changed to measure development of agriculture, industry, Capital formation, natural resource, national output, public revenue, environment and international status. Then Prof. Goulet and others explained development in terms of some basic components such as life-sustenance, self esteem and freedom. In recent years economists were changed the explanation of economic development in terms of sustainable development.

The term 'sustainable development' was first used by the 'world conservation Strategy' presented by the international union for the conservation of nature and natural resources in 1980. They stressed that it is the creation of sustainable improvement in the quality of life of all people through increase in real income per capital, improvement in education, health and general quality of life and improvement in quality of natural environmental resources. They sustainable development is development that is everlasting. It contributes to the quality of life through improvements in natural environment. From these we get environment is indispensable part of economic development so we should clearly understand about the definition of these two concepts.

2.1. Development

Several economists defined development through different approach. Bernad Okum and W. Richardson defined development as a sustained improvement in well being, which may be considered to be reflected in an increasing flow of goods and services.

Williams and Batric said that economic development is such type of process in which people of any country or region can employed available resources for continuous increasing per capital production of goods and services. Sustainable use of natural resources is essential for economic development. Rio declaration (1992) also emphasized sustainability of resources in development process

2.2. *The Environment*

The Webster's Universal College Dictionary defines the environment as "The air, water, mineral, organism and all other external factors surrounding and affecting a given organism at any time. Dulfath khan said that environment is a comprehensive item, it refers to the surrounding but in geographical perspective environment includes a biotic or physical (land, air, water) and biotic (plants, animal) compounds of the life supporting layer-the biosphere

2.3. *Economic Development and Environment*

Environment is helpful for development, but development is harmful for environment. Because most of the environmental problems, environments imbalances, over use of environmental resources etc... Are after effect of developmental process. As economic development process goes on, this problem also goes on simultaneously. With the development in industrial field, waste and pollution problems are also increasing rapid population growth places ever increasing pressure on the environment. The rapidly growing population in Led's has led to land, water and fuel wood shortages in the natural areas. With the starting of development transfer process, agriculture-rural based economy converted in to industrial and urban based economy it would resulted very fast industrialization and urbanization

Industrialization and urbanization damaged the environmental system totally. Automobiles and industries are main contributors of different types of pollution like air and water. The over use of pesticides, Insecticides and fertilizers and over close of salinity and alkalinity resulted in degradation of land and fertile land converted in the desert in India, metropolitan cities are most polluted cities because of their industrial development. Similarly the numbers of users of vehicles are increasing day by day in each town. It creates many environmental hazards to our life.

The development process damages the environmental system; consequently it hurt our sustainable development. Pollution has created very serious problem by global warming. The National Academy of Science (U.S.A) has forecasted that in 2100, that mixing of Co₂ in atmosphere will result in global warming of 1.5 degree C to 4.5 degree C. There would be serious effects of global warming. So seasonal cycles would be badly changed. Droughts and floods would be increased. In underdeveloped countries over using of environmental resources is due to poverty, population and underdevelopment. Thus it creates problems of pollution, environmental balance and sustainable development.

Urbanization take place as a result of economic and social development, it may lead to environmental degradation. According to U.N.O there will be 10 Mahanagar in 1970, it rose to 22 in 1992, then it become 28 in 2010. Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai were listed as Mahanagar in our developing country. As this process is going last, there are many problems in the housing sector, drinking water, roads, electricity, education and health. Which would have become more serious in future? Gout may need to start huge investment to satisfy the needs of whole population. Since our resources are limited. It will surely affect our own environment also. There are four types of wastes in urban centers. Like industrial waste, human excreta, sludge, etc..., waste from kitchen, bath etc..., storm water and garbage. There are two types of pollutants found in our environmental system and invisible pollutants. Visible pollutants include chimney smock, waste water, garbage etc.... Invisible pollutants in which several types of bacteria-breed seriously spoil our eco system. If development process of old age and the degeneration of environmental system, adversely affecting the human quality of life. Deforestation, soil erosion, have decreased soil filtering and caused the degradation of land and biotic life, increasing the intensity and frequency of flood and drought. Therefore the policy makers should take necessary steps to protect environment and to promote real development.

2.4. *Economy and Environment Interaction*

Environmental resources are directly concerned with the demand of input and ultimately the size of the economy. The size of the economy directly impacted the environmental functions. Each economic change would impact on environment. Land, air and water are basic environmental resources which are very inheritable in the economy. These resources are also act as a media of waste absorbing. Here we can find environment as an input as well as a receiver of waste. The various amount of waste discharged as a result of final demand of commodities.

At the another extent, Environment means are the ultimate repositories of waste products, just like carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide mixing with the atmosphere ... Domestic and Industrial wastes goes to rivers, lakes and sea, solid waste absorbed within the landfills, cfc go to the stratosphere etc... So on. The production as well as consumption process also create wastes, which are absorbed by environmental means, thus environment itself act as a waste sink. We can recycle these waste and reuse in production or consumption process. (water, metals etc...). The proportion of the waste which is not recycled goes in to environment. Environment has a capacity to absorb it. This is known as 'environmental assimilative capacity'. But there is the problem is that wasted disposal. If we dispose them in a proper manner, the environment system should absorb them and convert them in to harmless products. The problem arises from the underestimate of natural environment, because we don't recognize the positive prices for this economic function of waste absorption of natural environment. Thus environment has three basic economic functions, such as resource supply, waste assimilation and aesthetic commodity. This is a great support to human wants and human values, i.e. life system

2.5. *Sustainable Economy*

The sustainable economy is a type of economy which cares for future needs. The use of natural resource is planned accordingly. The economic functions of natural environment as a resource supplier and waste assimilator being maintained over long period of time by resource use mechanism, methods and management. Hence the consumption rate of reusable resources is not higher than the natural regeneration rate and always keeps waste flows to the environment at or below the assimilative capacity of the environmental system. The stock of renewable resources shouldn't be declined over time. There should be proper substitutability

of renewable and exhaustible environmental resources. We should adopt energy saving method in various stages of production process. But higher rate of population required more resources. This can be a hurdle to environment. Therefore at some stage of development and environment goes through negative relationship. This can harm for sustainable economy.

3. Conclusion

Development and Environmental problems are two sides of a coin. There is direct positive relationship between environments. Human and physical development also depends up on environmental resources. The movement for protecting and promoting environment is not new for our own country. Our culture, tradition, society, and whole aspects of life are based on environment. Proper, efficient and maximum use of natural resources is necessary in development process. Being several conferences are held to protect the environment, their acts and laws were not implementing in a correct manner. We should process these laws to protect our system. Sustainable use of natural resources is essential for economic development.

We use our natural resource without ignoring and compromising the needs of the future generations. Remember that environmental is our black bone, our life, our breath, our present and our future. So we must protect against this system.

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