

Q. What is the importance of the Report "Our common Future" in the history of Environmental Movement? What common threats were identified in the report, and what measures were suggested for the sustainability of the Earth system?

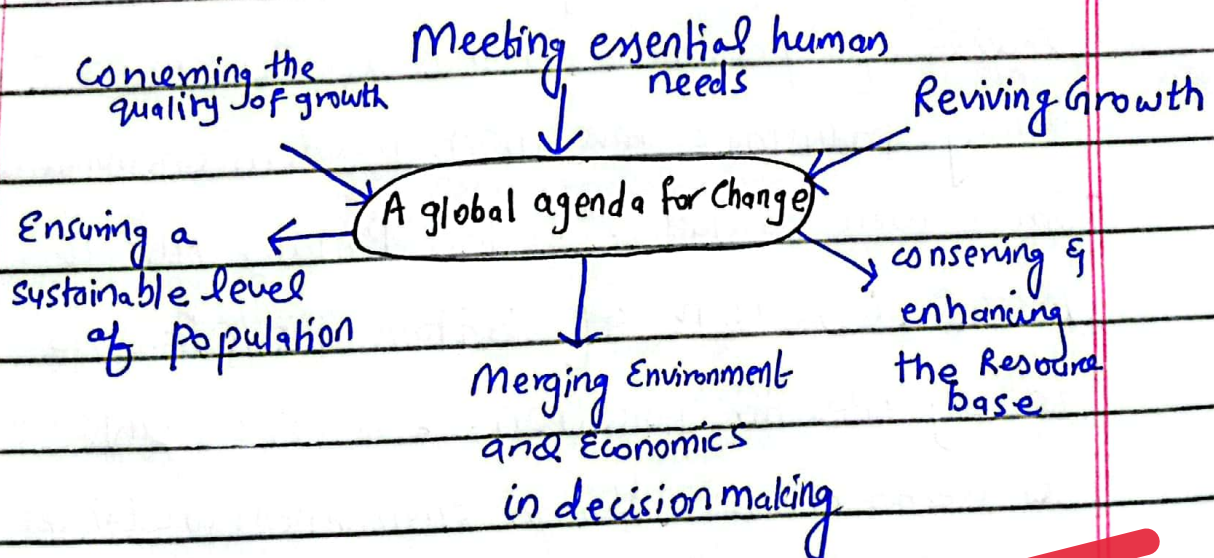
Introduction.

"The activist is not the man who says the river is dirty. The activist is the man who cleans up the river." - Ross Perot

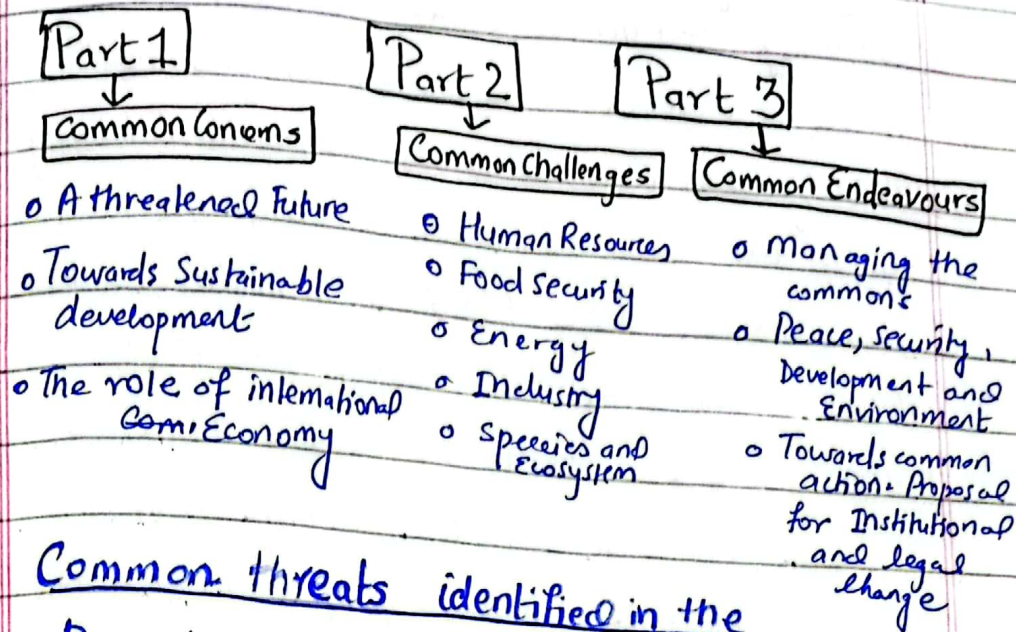
An environmental movement can be defined as a social or political movement for the conservation of movement or for the improvement of the state of the environment. The origin of the environmental movement was in response to the increasing level of pollution in the atmosphere during industrial revolution. Modern Environmental laws were included in the Britain Alkali Acts (1863). Aim of Britain Alkali Act is to regulate Air pollution. In 1972, UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, the variety of multilateral environmental agreements has increased to

Protect the environment. **Concise your introduction**
World Commission
on Environment and development (WCED)
was formed in 1983. It is also called
Brundtland Commission. The Brundtland Commission
releasing "Our common Future" also
known as Brundtland Report in October
1987, a document defining the meaning
of sustainable development. The Brundtland
report highlighted the three fundamental
components of sustainable development
"The Environment, the economy and the Society"
The ^{objective of} Brundtland Commission is to unite
countries to work and pursue sustainable
development together

2. Strategic Imperatives



3. Glance through the Report:



3. Common threats identified in the Report:

Our common future aimed to discuss the environment and development as one single issue. The Brundtland report defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

The report highlighted the three fundamental components of sustainable development, the environment, the economy, the society.

• The Environment - a few facts

The report highlighted that flooding

may change the world map. If the global warming continues areas less than 30 feet above sea level will be vulnerable to flooding. Those areas most at risk of flooding due to the rising sea level would be island nations like Maldives, and the UK. 10% of the world's population live in areas likely to be affected by rising sea levels such as Shanghai, and Lagos and the Atlantic Gulf Coasts of the USA. Scientists project as much as 3 foot sea level rise, by 2100. Also threatened are Holland, Belgium, Denmark and parts of China and India.

o The Environment - Energy Security

UK Government Report states: "A secure energy system is one that is able to meet the needs of people and organisations... in a reliable and affordable way both now and in the future." Just three countries supply the vast majority of EU gas imports: Russia (40%), Algeria (30%) and Norway (25%). The UK will need to replace around 25% of its firm capacity over the next decade if it is to continue to meet demand.

Government is therefore concerned that the UK will not have enough firm capacity over the coming decades to ensure that UK's electricity supply remain secure -

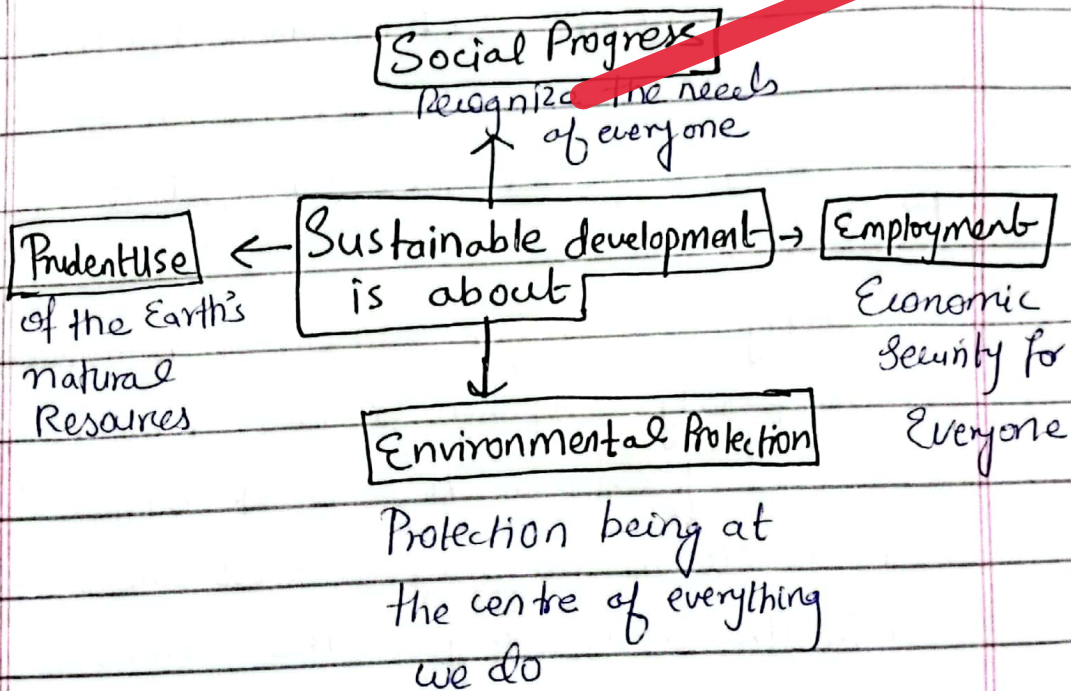
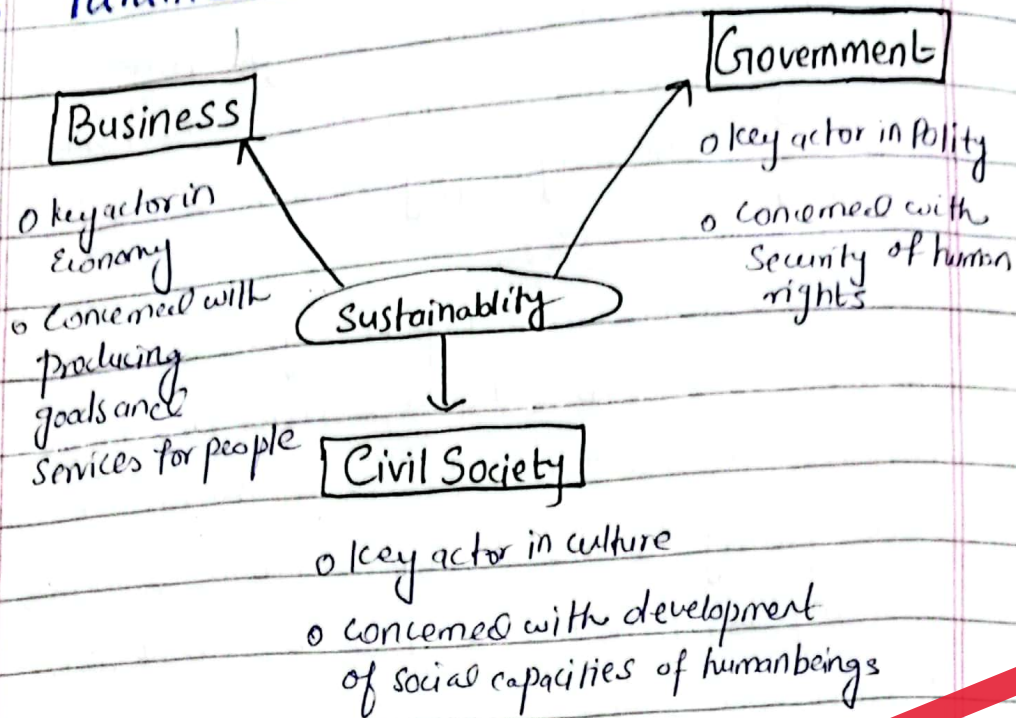
o THE ECONOMY

The Bruntland report says... Economic growth should be revived and developing nations should be allowed a growth of equal quality to the developed nations. China's economy is projected to grow by about 8% a year, with India averaging 7-8% annual growth and Brazil 4-9%. By contrast, North America will experience annual growth of about 3%, Europe 2% and Japan about 1%.

o POVERTY:

Poverty, is a major concern of humankind because poverty everywhere reduces human beings to a level of existence. A lack of basic needs results in physical weakness and poor health. In recent years the world's food production has increased by 24 Percent, outpacing the rate of population growth. However, this increase was not evenly distributed throughout the world. For example, in Africa, food production decreased, while population increased.

Parameters of Sustainable Development



Strategic Measures for Sustainability

Critical objectives for environmental and development policies that follow from the concept of sustainable development

include:

1. Reviving Growth:

Developing nations focus their efforts upon eliminating poverty and satisfying essential human needs, then domestic demand will increase for both agricultural products and manufacturing goods and services.

2. Ensuring a sustainable level of Population:

The sustainability of development is intimately linked to the dynamics of population growth. Population policies should be integrated with other economic and social development programmes female education, healthcare, and the expansion of the livelihood base of the poor.

3. Conserving and Enhancing the resource base:

Development policies must widen people's opinion for earning a sustainable livelihood particularly for resource-poor households and in areas under ecological stress.

4. Reorienting technology and managing Risk:

Limits to global development are perhaps determined by the availability of energy resources and by the biosphere's

Capacity to absorb the by-products of energy use. The development of environmentally appropriate technologies is closely related to questions of risk management.

5. Merging environment and Economics in decision making.

Intersectoral connections create patterns of economic and ecological interdependence rarely reflected in the ways in which policy is made. Sustainability requires the enforcement of wider responsibilities for the impact of decisions. This requires changes in the legal and institutional frameworks that will enforce the common interests.

• Conclusion:

The strategy for sustainable development aims to promote harmony among human beings and between humanity and nature. The pursuit of sustainable development requires a political, economic, social, technological system for the welfare of human beings.

"We abuse the land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see the land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with respect and love." Aldo Leopold

Good

You have got potential

Add reports

Good luck!