

Environmental Ethics and Human-Responsibility

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Abstract:

Philosophy is related to all fields. Philosophy is also called knowledge about love. Ethics is one of the four major branches of philosophy. Ecology is the interrelationship between living and non-living elements in nature, and the subject under which it is studied. Ecology is a subject that encompasses sub-subjects. Today, this branch of ethics has reached the stage of taking the extreme role of separating the traditional and the environmental virtues. This is not a struggle. It is important to understand that this is different from environmental studies, but explores the relationship between human and environmental perspective. Environmentalism is a comprehensive philosophy consisting of various environmental theories, ecosystems and social movements.

Keyword – Philosophy, ethics, environment, problems, awareness, human responsibility, behaviour, virtue

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I. Introduction

Environmental philosophy is the discipline that studies the moral relationship between human beings and nature, as well as the value and moral status of the environment and its non-human contents. Environmental philosophy gives an invaluable lens into the issues of overpopulation by deconstructing complex dynamics within society. By spreading ideas within it, to all different corners of the globe, everyone will have a chance to learn how to live rightly in the world.

Topics and approaches within the field include conservation and restoration, environmental justice and environmental racism, ecofeminism, climate change, green political theory, the ethics of technology, and environmental activism.

What is Philosophy?

“Philosophy is the study of principles and beliefs that seek the meaning of life. Principles that comment on life and rules or principles of behavior.”

What is the Environmental philosophy?

Environmental philosophy is a branch of philosophy that is concerned with the natural environment and humans' place within it. It asks crucial questions about human environmental relations such as "What do we mean when we talk about nature?" "What is the value of the natural, that is non-human environment to us, or in itself?" "How should we respond to environmental challenges such as environmental degradation, pollution and climate change?" "How can we best understand the relationship between the natural world and human technology and development?" and "What is our place in the natural world?" Environmental philosophy includes environmental ethics, environmental aesthetics, ecofeminism, environmental hermeneutics, and environmental theology. Some of the main areas of interest for environmental philosophers are: Defining environment and nature

- How to value the environment
- Moral status of animals and plants
- Endangered species
- Environmentalism and deep ecology
- Aesthetic value of nature
- Intrinsic value
- Wilderness
- Restoration of nature

- Consideration of future generations
- Eco phenomenology

Definition of Environmental philosophy

“Environmental philosophy is a discipline of philosophy that studies the relationship between man and nature, as well as the value of the environment”.

Morality is the ethics

The moral condition of its non-human based tools, ecology is considered in environmentalism and environmental studies. However, environmental ethics explores the relationship between humans and the environment from a different perspective. Environmentalism is a broad philosophy consisting of various environmental theories, ecosystems and social movements. All animals are part of society and considered to be the functioning element of life. Therefore, according to environmental policy everyone should consider the ethics and moral values must be considered in the same way that they treat other human beings. Our common goal is to make the human environment more pleasant, clean and safe. To achieve this everyone including teachers, students, parents, society, and families has a moral obligation to fulfill their duty.

It is necessary to teach environmental ethics to children at an early age. It is a part of utilitarian ethics. It claims that all of our direct moral responsibilities (including our responsibilities to the environment) are due to our fellow human beings. Accordingly, environmental concerns are important because they affect humans. For example, pollution is detrimental to health.

Resources endangers livelihoods overall, human-centered ethics asserts that it is our duty to respect the environment to ensure human well-being and prosperity. (Keywords: philosophy, environment, ethics, awareness, human responsibility, behavior, virtue)

What are Philosophy Principles?

Philosophy principles is the study of behavior commenting on life. Environmental philosophy is a branch of philosophy that deals with the natural environment and the place of human beings in it. This raises important questions about human - environmental relation, such as “what do you mean when you talk about nature?”

How do you better understand the relationship between the natural world and development, and “what is our place in the natural world?”

Some key areas are defining the environment and nature and how to value the environment. Ethical status of animals and plants, endangered species, environmentalism and deep ecology, aesthetic value of nature intrinsic value, desert, restoration of nature, it is important to consider future generations. It is a philosophical discipline that studies the moral relationship between human and nature as well as the value of the environment and its non-human based means of morality.

WHAT is Ethics ?

Ethics is what we are studying in behavior, rules all these things, how we can use that study for society and our younger generations and how to preserve the philosophy of the environment, ethics etc. What is environmental ethics? Environmental ethics is the study of all human related studies like business ethics, pharmaceutical ethics, judicial ethics etc.

What is environmental ethics? Ethics; conceptually, it is a combination of temperament, behavior and a person’s movements. We call all these moral rules that regulate the behavior of individuals in society. We understand that; Morality is a set of rules that shape life, which must be accepted by everyone in every age, which makes it easier for people to live together in the same environment and order in society, they have their responsibilities towards the natural environment in which they live. The necessity of nature for the sustainability of human life cannot be denied as much as the human need as seen by Schweitzer and sees the concept of morality as a cycle between with air, earth and water.

What are environmental ethics?

The Right to the Environment was first introduced at the Stockholm conference in 1972. If we create a human-based understanding of the protection of human rights to the environment, a new concept for societies has come to be regarded as a sub-branch of moral philosophy. It was incorporated into the constitution of many countries in 1982. The scope of these was extended by the Rio conference in 1992. Since human rights are not consciously governed to a certain extent it is inadequate to consider the question of moral choice. This is where the concept of “environmental ethics “comes from. It is to say this branch of ethics has reached the stage of taking the extreme role of separating the traditional virtues and the environmental virtues. Of course, this is not a quarrel, it is just a difference of opinion.

Ecology is environmentalism and environmental studies.

But environmental ethics explores the relationship between humans and the environment from a different perspective. Environmentalism is a broad philosophy consisting of various environmental theories, ecosystems and social movements. Environmentalism is about establishing pressure groups, mobilizing pressure groups, mobilizing and training. Environmental studies is a branch that studies the environment from a scientific point of view. Environmental ethics is part of philosophy. This is a branch of applied ethics, which insists on the adoption of a central policy that should not only limit the scope of ethics thinking to human beings, but should also encompass human beings and animals. It is interdisciplinary ethics that covers many social and natural sciences such as environmental law, environmental sociology, environmental theology, environmental economics, environmental geography and environmental science itself. It is closely related to biology, business ethics and engineering ethics. In the year 1915, The Reverence for life proposed by the German philosopher Dr. Albert Schweitzer (1875-1965), is considered to be the world's first environmental policy. In his concept of life, Schweitzer incorporated the Earth and all living things.

Problem of environmental Ethics which environment ethics mainly studies five issues:

Miscellaneous pollution

Misuse of Natural Resources

Growing population

Man's attitude towards animal and man's treatment of them

Self-evident values of various

Types of Ecosystems

Pure Academic theory and ethics on animal rights, vegetarianism, experiments on animal's policies as well as the concept of sustainable development, shallow environmentalism versus in depth environmentalism. The issues arising out of the movement are studied, Benefits of Environmental Ethics. An understanding of environmental ethics that strengthens our relationship with nature and defines the specific living conditions of animals and different life forms in our environment and provides a healthy ground for future generations. The purpose of the philosophy of knowledge, values, values is to make people aware of the nature of morality so that right and wrong behaviors can be distinguished. Ethics is a branch of the philosophy of values and is based on universal human values. In this context environmental ethics examines the role of ethics in human environmental relations. All animals are a part of society and are considered to be the functioning elements of life. Therefore, according to environmental policy everyone should consider the ethical and moral values in his/her behavior.

Moral values must be considered in the same way that they treat other human beings. Their common goal is to make the human environment more pleasant, clean and safe. For this reason, it opposes the use of toxic chemicals/waste the use of pesticides, sanitation nuclear power plants, water- killing air pollution, concretization and global warming. Organic farming renewable energy source reuse alternative medicine,

Human Responsibility in Environmental Ethics.

Our common goal is to make the human environment more enjoyable, clean and safe. In order to achieve this goal, every one, teachers, students, parents, society, and families need to fulfill their moral responsibility. morality is a set of life – shaping rules that must be accepted by everyone in every age. According to sansar lochan, environmental ethics Is related to the human relationship with the natural environment. It reveals the fact that all living things on earth have a right to life. By denigrating nature, we are denying all living beings the act is unjust and immoral. It's is our duty to respect and recognize the right to life, not just of other human beings.

The need of environmental philosophy

Man has been so selfish nowadays, that he can go to any level for his own happiness. He has forgotten his conduct, duty and moral values. All this is known to us through the articles published in the media, save the Western Ghats, the forests of Tiwari, nature for reading, tourism, the consequence of the need for environmental philosophy, is an attempt to protect the environment.

How to protect environmental ethics

Following points need to be considered about how human beings can protect environmental ethics.

- Proper use of natural resources
- Similarities between people in rural and urban areas
- Conservation of resources for future generations
- Environmental rights of animals
- Learning environment protection of traditional value system

- Not harming animals
- Eco-tourism prevention
- Use of eco-friendly products
- Assessment to keep the environment clean and tidy
- Community participation in protecting the environment means proper use of resources, reduction of pollution, population control and maintaining a balanced, healthy, resourceful and safe environment is our responsibility to the next generation

II. Conclusion

Ethics is the study of human behavior. The subject matter tells us how human behavior should be, what human beings should do. It is important to explain how we can create environmental awareness in society through this branch of ethics in philosophy.

What is your moral role in this regard? Attempts have been made to state this. Ecology cover a wide range of disciplines, including physics, chemistry, biology, engineering, geography, economics, sociology, ethics, history and the growing needs of human population and the consequent loss of natural resources causing irreparable damage to the environment, the importance of this issue today is underlining the need to change our way of to change the way people look at the environment pleasant and safe than it is the duty of every human being to uphold environmental ethics. For this reason, just as children are taught in the family to cultivate morality or values, the difference between good and bad is explained to them, similarly, for this it is necessary to teach environmental ethics to children at an early age through which future generation will be able to enjoy nature in this “*Sujalam sufalam*” otherwise it will not be late to see the corner of the environment.

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