



**PAPER 402 ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES
OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIT 5 : ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING &
MANAGEMENT**

**SOS LIFE LONG EXTENSION EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WORK
JIWAJI UNIVERSITY**

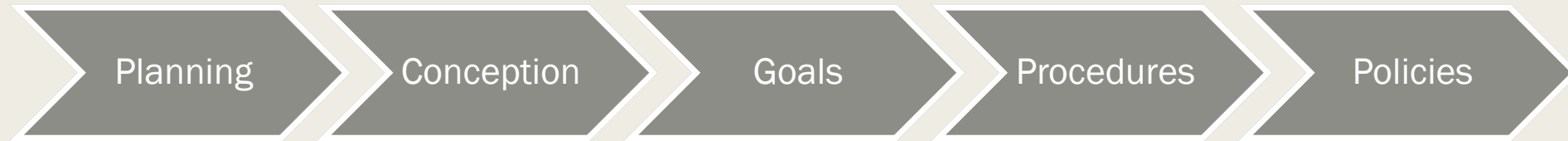
- ANKUR SHRIVASTAVA

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CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Environmental planning :-

It is a means of channelizing planned efforts towards environmental protection and conservation



Environmental Planning is not a single task. Rather it is a set of systematic efforts that needs to be executed with great responsibility as environment planning helps developing effective program which are as follows.

- A). Planning for Design
- B). Planning for its procedures, rules and laws
- C). Details of Work
- D). Discussions with the concerned Persons/ Organisations
- E). Setting up the Organization
- F). Cost Control Measures
- G). Training and Motivation

A clear vision is needed for any planning that would consume the environment in which its operating. The concerned authorities/bodies from the central govt to the state govt do not involve the people that are going to be effected by any project.

INTRODUCTION

- Environmental management refers to the management of modern human society with, and its impact on, the environment. Because natural resources are finite and limited, they can only support a certain population within any species.
- Environmental management means different things to different people.

Definitions

1. Administrative functions that develop, implement, and monitor the environmental policy of an organization.
2. Environmental management is a decision – making process which regulates the impact of human activities on the environment in such a manner that the capacity of the envr. to sustain human development will not be impaired.

Characteristics of Environmental Management

1. It is often used as a generic term .
2. It supports sustainable development .
3. It shows opportunities & also addresses threats & problems .
4. It calls for a multidisciplinary approach .



APPROACHES
OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT



The best approach to environmental management is an integrated approach in which all the components of the environment are taken into consideration and its proper management, as a whole, is done.

While doing so, the following aspects should be taken into account:

1. Perception and awareness of environment:

- (a) Source of perception and awareness,
- (b) Level of perception, and
- (c) Role of perception in environmental planning.

2. Environmental education and training:

- (a) At school, college and university levels,
- (b) Through media, and
- (c) At research and training institutes.

3. Resource management:

- (a) Classification of natural resources,
- (b) Survey and evaluation of eco-resources,
- (c) Conservation of energy, mineral, forest, soil and water resources, and
- (d) Proper utilisation of human resources.

4. Environmental impact assessment:

- (a) Assessment of present conditions,
- (b) Assessment of the impact of industrial and technological developments,
- (c) Assessment of the efforts done for eco-balance, and
- (d) Development of eco-friendly techniques.

5. Control over environmental degradation and pollution:

- (a) Purification of degraded environment,
- (b) Pollution control,
- (c) Monitoring, and
- (d) Forecasting of natural hazards and to minimise the losses.

There are two approaches of managing the environment, viz.:

(i) Preservative approach, and (ii) conservative approach. According to the first approach, man should not disturb the natural system and should adapt to it. But this is not possible because for all types of developmental activities he will have to use nature and its components, resulting in eco-imbalance of varied intensity.

The conservative approach is that there should not be overexploitation of nature and conservation of natural resources is essential for sustainable development.

In fact, proper utilisation and conservation of resources is the prime objective of environmental management. In the World Conservation Strategy (1980), the three main objectives stated were: the maintenance of essential ecological processes, the preservation of genetic diversity, and the sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

In recent years, several approaches have been developed for the management of environment. Regional planners often adopt a human ecology approach, while other planners suggest a system analysis or an ecosystem approach. Davidoff (1977) has developed a science of planning

The various approaches developed for the environmental management are:

- (i) Ad hoc approach-, developed in reaction to a specific situation.
- (ii) Problem-solving approach: for identification of problems and needs and implement solutions.
- (iii) Systems approach: such as ecosystem, agro-ecosystem, etc.
Regional approach: based on ecological zones such as watershed, river basin, coastal zone, command area development, island, etc.
- (iv) Specialist discipline approach, often adopted by professionals for air, water and land management, urban management, tourism management, and environmental health.
- (v) Voluntary sector approach encouraged and supported by NGOs.
- (vi) Commercial approach: for environmental management for business.

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THANK YOU