



## **Participation of human being:**

Over the vast adequate, fitness lift practitioners have progressively been asked to think about the contact between human life and the environment in terms of ecosystems (CPHA, 1992; Brown, 1994) and to take up an 'ecological' vision to health promotion (Kickbusch, 1989) with the environment an essential part of life development (Hancock, 1993a). Such advice guided by an awareness of planetary changes such as stratospheric ozone depletion and global warming with the potential to exert dynamic effects upon human life as we know it (Last, 1993; McMichael, 1994). At the equal time, the environmental expert had moved to examine the 'health' of ecosystems (Rapport, 1989) and management liable for ecological management have reached out to include human health as part of 'ecosystem health'. The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME, 1994) describes adopting an ecosystem approach as 'viewing the basic components (air, land, water and biota—including humans) and functions of ecosystems in a broad context, integrating environmental, social and economic concerns.' This explicit inclusion of humans in ecosystems, especially concerning the health of both, argues most forcefully for a demonstration of its relevance to sound public policy and practice.

There is not aloof opened to manifest its significance. There is a range of angle. How then can the bond mid the strength of humans and ecosystems best be seen or framed to influence policy? We use the term 'frame' (Goffman, 1974; Schon and Rein, 1994) to be known as a way of seeing issues in terms of throughout themes in which are fixed vital assumptions about the paths that the world act and how its parts are linked. The purpose of this paper is to examine the structures which link ecosystems and humans and comment on their significance for fitness promotion and public health practice. Ecosystems can visualize as the cause of possible hazardous exposures causing adverse personal health outcomes, an 'environmental burden of illness'. Ecosystems can be posed as a necessary condition for own well-being through concepts such as sustainability or real understanding which determinants of fitness angle. Ecosystems may be valued by humans similar to other life-domains and public purposes such as fairness and social justice.

Construct the path in humans and ecosystems in any one of these ways poses challenges which must be faced. Methodological difficulties arise in professed an environmental burden of illness in situations of low-level exposure. Framing the relationship with the help of right human understanding as sure of health may conclusion in 'competition' with the promoter of other reason of hygiene, default lifestyle and socio-economic burden on health. With core values as the frame, harmonious appeals to both kindness ('favoring' ecosystems) and self-importance ('favoring' humans) may be perceived as contradictory. Differential emphasis on one frame may have fallout for strategic alliances and policies aimed at enhancing the public's health. We conclude by suggesting ways of building the right understanding to promote ecosystem conservation

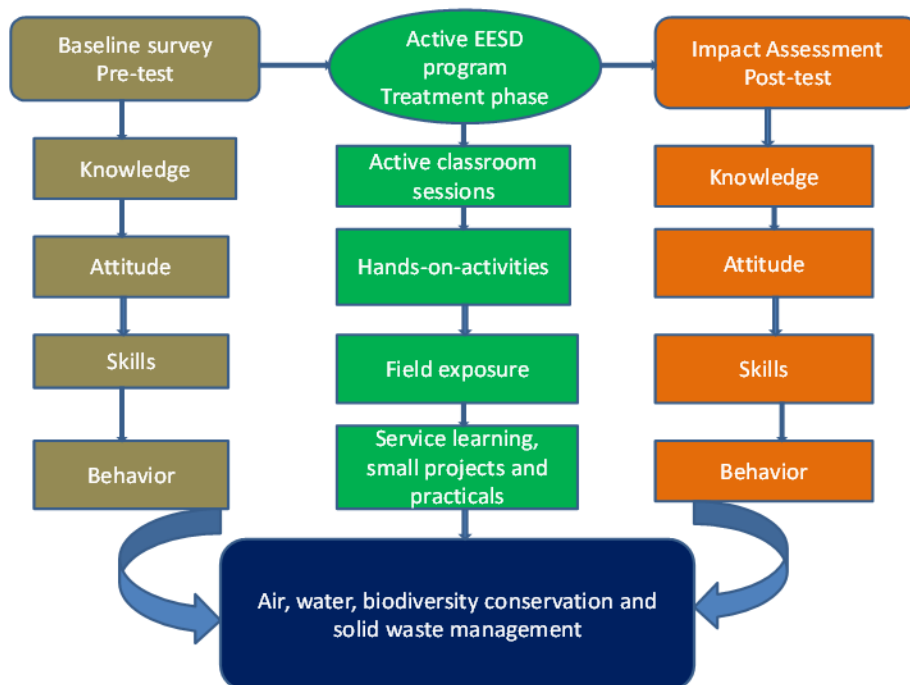
Ecocentric valuing —valuing the environment in its own right—became an essential value in the mid- the too late 1980s in Canada. Using Gallup Canada polls (Bakvis and Nevitte, 1992) note its rise from nowhere to great benefit in 1988 and 1989, such that over two-thirds of polled Canadians were very concerned about the

environment. The values expressed in environmental concern have attributed to a variety of sources. Some build on ecological notions and add 'the land ethic', which indicate the welfare of non-human species (Heberlein, 1972) or of the biosphere itself, as in deep ecology (Devall and Sessions, 1985). Historic campaigns to protect species such as seals advance a biocentric perspective based on cross-species altruism (Bell, 1994). Philosophers have used notions of 'altruism' to explain intentions to ameliorate environmental problems (Black, 1985). As Stern et al. (1993) explain, 'altruism suggests that pro-environmental behaviour becomes more probable when an individual is aware of harmful consequences to others from a state of the environment and when that person ascribes responsibility to her/himself for changing the offending environmental condition'.

The last decades have seen examples of human being and communities seriously involved in struggles over the environment or ecosystem, often when they feel threatened. When life is in danger, core values are vulnerable. Core values can be understood as those closest to our sense of ourselves and the way we would like the world to be (Sabatier, 1987). They are what we protect and promote.

For those working to promote sustainable collective lifestyles, the fact that other more easily studied determinants of health and well-being (e.g. cigarette smoking, poverty) continue to attract more considerable attention from public health policymakers

If respect for ecosystems is not yet a widely held core value, then additional policy-relevant information may work first to change secondary 'beliefs' about the relationships between ecosystems and human health (Sabatier, 1987; Colborn et al., 1996). At the very least, it is essential to recognize the value orientation present in health promotion practice



## **Today's environment scenario**

The environment is regularly degrading. There is no contradiction. However, as environment degrades, so does the need to become more aware of the complication that surrounds it. With a massive influx of natural disasters, warming and cooling periods, different types of weather disasters patterns and much more, people need to be conscious of what types of environmental problems planet is facing.

Pollution of air, water and soil needs lots of years to compensate. Industrialization and auto vehicle exhaust is the number one toxic waste. Climate changes like global warming are the outcome of social practices like the discharge of Greenhouse gases. Population explosion in less developed and developing countries is straining the already scarce resources.

Natural resource depletion is another crucial current environmental problems. Fossil fuel consumption results in the emission of Greenhouse gases, which is responsible for global warming and climate change. More use of resources and the creation of plastics are creating a global crisis of waste disposal. Developed countries are wanted for producing an extra amount of waste or garbage and dumping their waste in the oceans and, less developed countries. Climate change is yet another environmental problem that has surfaced in the last couple of decades. Anthropogenic activity is leading to the extinction of species and habitats and loss of biodiversity. Forests are major natural sinks of carbon dioxide and produce fresh oxygen as well as helps in regulating temperature and rainfall. At present forests cover 30% of the land but every year tree cover is lost amounting to the country of Panama due to growing population demand for more food, shelter and cloth. Deforestation means clearing of green cover and makes that land available for residential, industrial or commercial purpose.

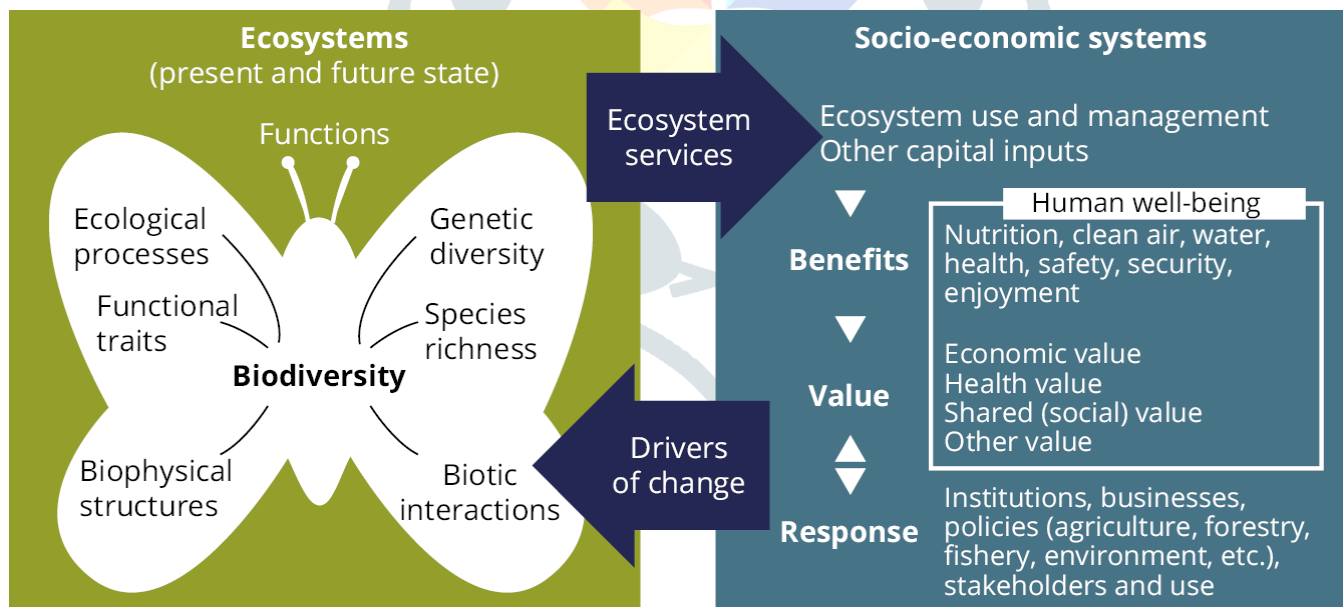
## **Need of right understanding:**

In last two decades there have been more death due to chemical contamination than terrorism worldwide. The new face of terrorism is ECO-TERRORISM.

A careful watch is enough to make people realize that we are conducting a huge experiment on ourselves. Knowingly or unknowingly intentionally or unintentionally we, in our day to day practice, are disturbing the natural order. For example we have loaded the environment with chemical substances like DDT, strontium 90 or CHLORANTRANILIPROLE (Recommended to use once in two years and farmers are using thrice in a year) that is going to remain in soil for thousands of years and in over doze, leading to various fatal disease like heart failure, cancer or paralysis and the list is endless. The disease we used to listen about rarely, now days is a matter of common talk. This is a price that, I don't feel, future generation is willing to pay in lieu of this so called agricultural revolution (HARIT KRANTI) It is the need of the hour that every individual must ask a question to himself/herself 'is this the life or environment we want to give to our future generation' and the answer is a big 'NO'. We all want to gift our coming generation a promising and healthy environment and that is not possible without right understanding and proper action towards it.

## Right understanding in resource conservation:

Expanded human population connect with local and global environments to drain biodiversity and resources humans depend on, thus challenging societal values centred on growth and relying on technology to reduce environmental burden. Although the need to address the environmental crisis, central to protection science, generated a greener vision of the growth model, we need fundamental move in values that establish the transition from a growth-centred society to one acknowledging biophysical limits and centred on human well-being and biodiversity enhancement. We discuss the role conservation science can play in this transformation, which poses ethical challenges and hindrance. We analyze how conservation and economics can get better harmony, the extent to which technology should be part of the solution. An expanded ambition for conservation science should harmonize day-to-day activities within the current context with robust and explicit advocacy for radical transitions in core attitudes and processes that govern our synergy with the biosphere. A widening of its focus to understand better the interconnectedness between human well-being and acknowledgement of the limits of an ecologically functional and diverse planet will need to link ecological and social sciences better. Although ecology can highlight limits to growth and consequences of ignoring them, social sciences are necessary to diagnose societal mechanisms at work, how to correct them, and potential drivers of social change. There is only one way for the conservation of resource to identify there utility value and emphasis on things right utilization instated to more focus on artistic value.



## Right understanding modernization

Modernization is the theory to opt new thing rather than a traditional practice. We usually refer modernization in the form of life in a luxury manner which destroying our natural acceptance regularly and with the correct understanding of modernization people take the footprint of the western country in the sake of modern life

Don't get confused modernization and westernization. Human right understanding should be related to human – human and human – nature relationship. Modernization is an internal human transformation which enhanced the acceptance of human towards the relationship.

## **Conclusion:**

Human being must aware about the results of their tastes and preferences: for example, that consuming vast quantities of news paper and magazines imperils the forests; that veneering furniture requires the chopping down of trees; that growing speck free fruits and vegetables need the use of chemicals; that using certain types of indestructible plastic involves special method of refusal disposal; that an open coal fire leads to air pollution. People cannot both demand a product and oppose the means of getting it. Knowing what lies behind the chosen product is not enough, people need to develop some criteria some alternative something like right understanding, self exploration to manage the present mismanagement.

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