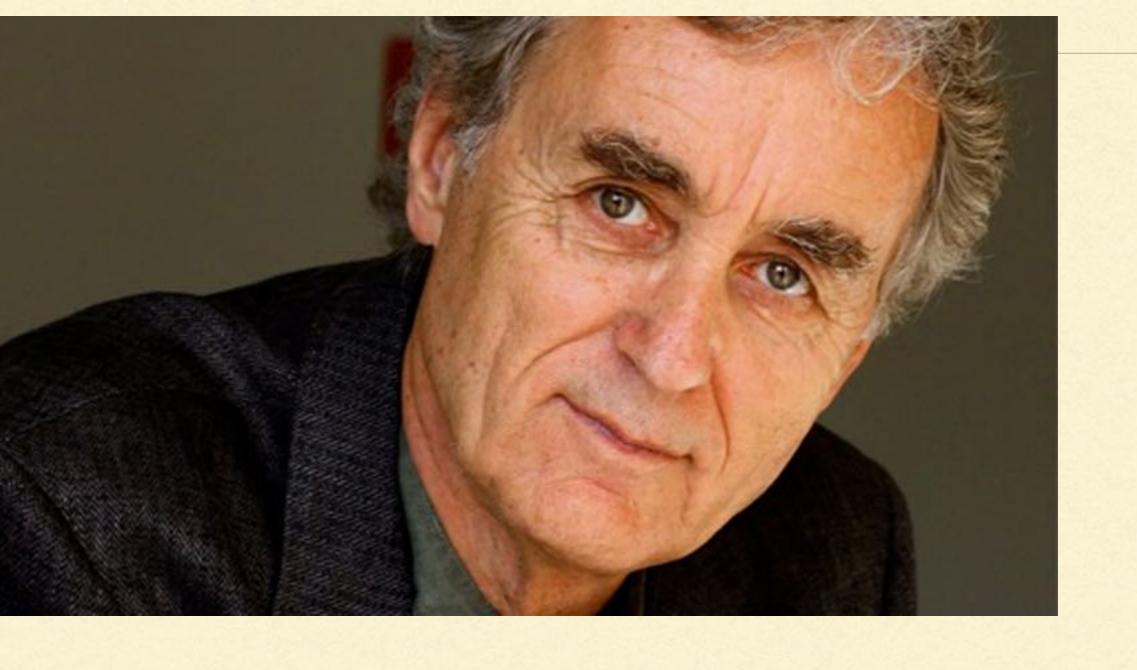
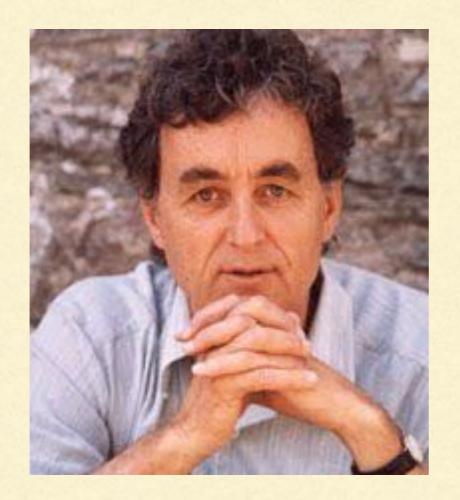
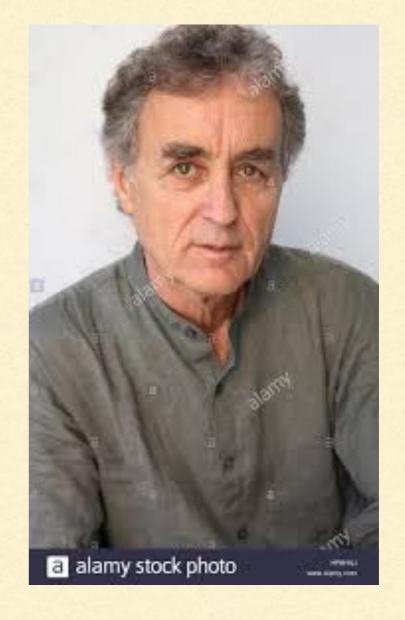


DEEP ECOLOGY







AUTHOR OF THE TAO OF PHYSICS FRIT

A New Scientific Understanding of Living Systems

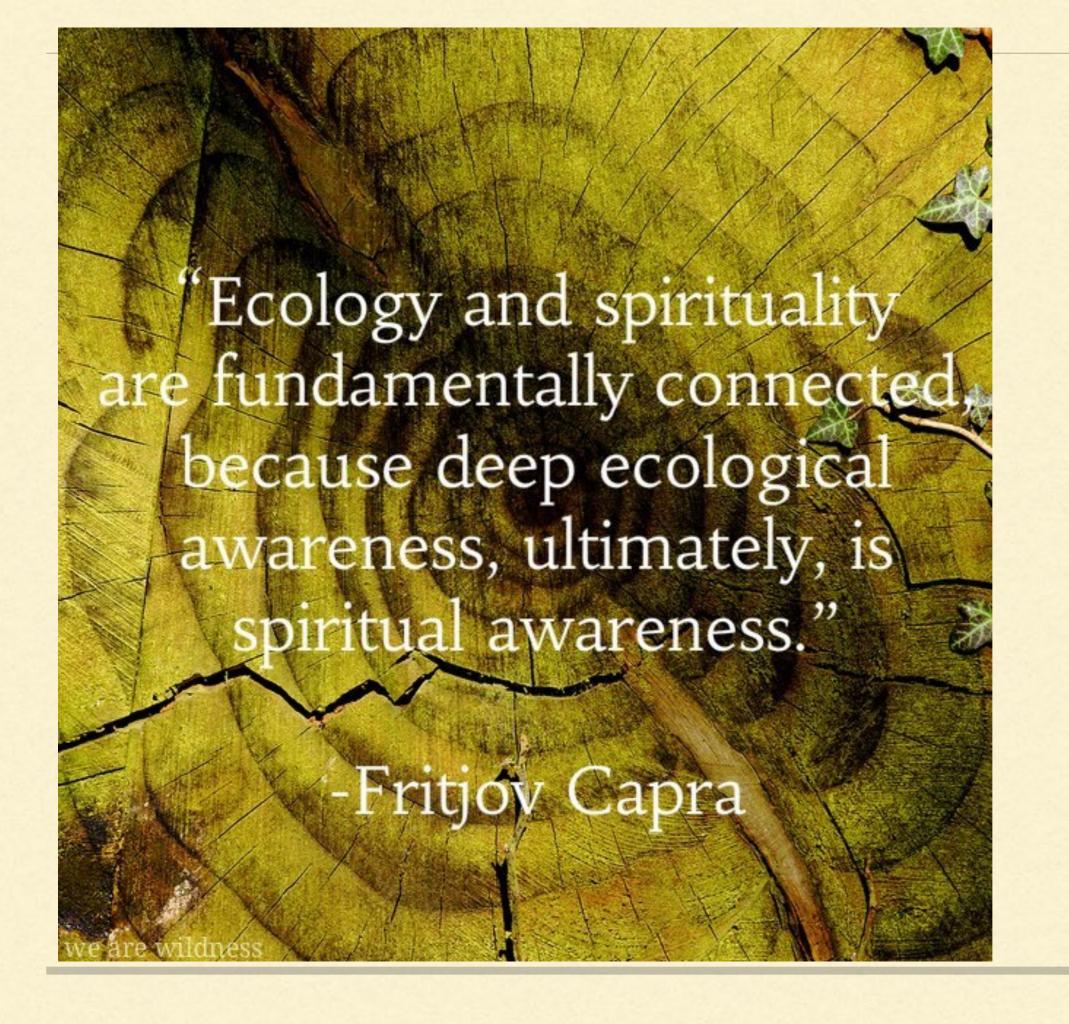
THE WEB OF LIFE

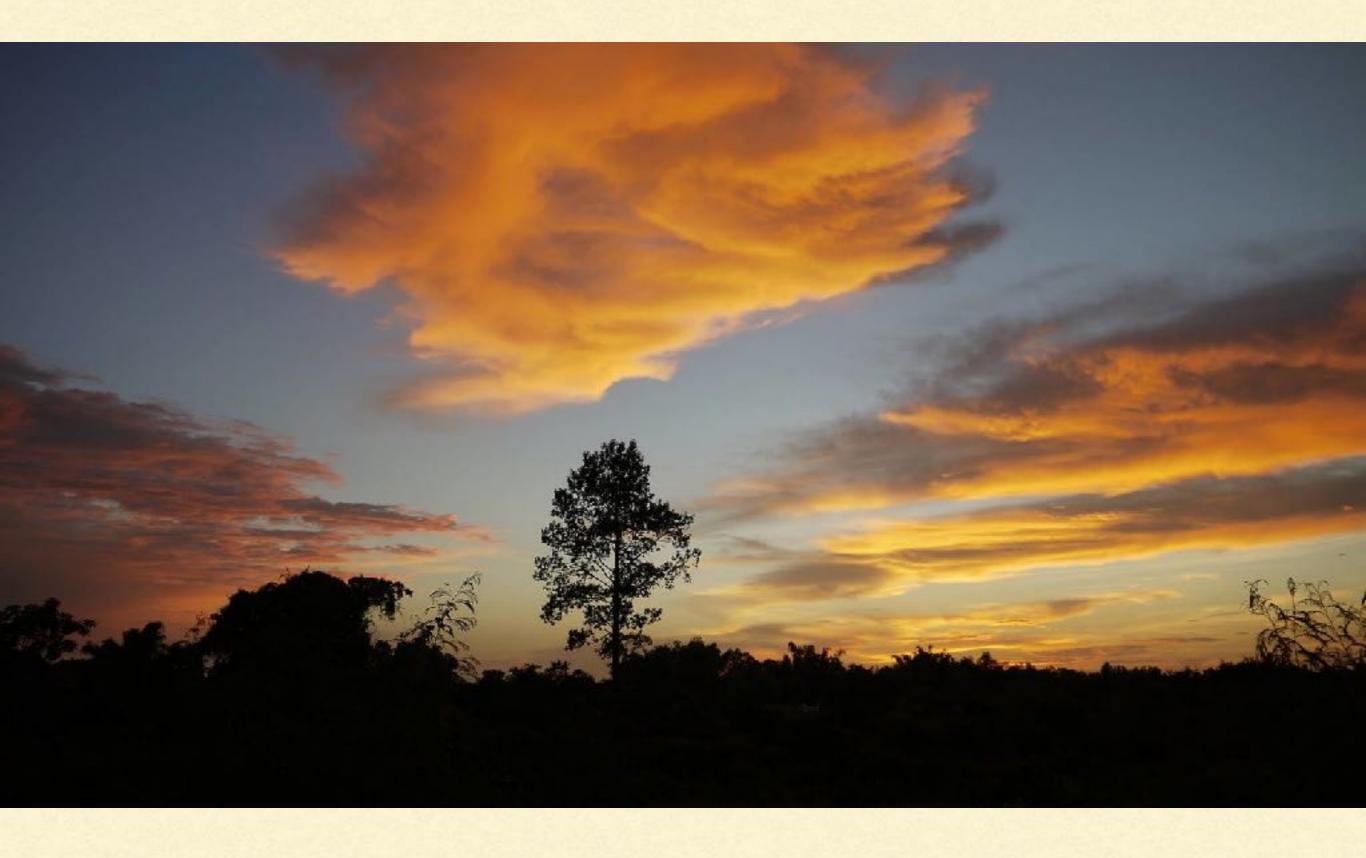
Deep Ecology - A New Paradigm

The Web of life

a new scientific understanding of life at all levels of living systems -

organisms, social systems, and ecosystems.











Human Impact on Ecosystems Inquiry Assignment





Definition of an Ecosystem

 A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
Ecosystems consist of plants, animals and microorganisms working together as a functional unit.



a new perception of reality

profound implications not only for science and philosophy, but also for business, politics, health care, education and everyday life.

| Let's begin with an outline of the broad social and cultur | 2 |
|---|----|
| context of the new conception of life. | aı |
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CRISIS OF PERCEPTION

environmental concerns have become of paramount importance.

We are faced with a whole series of global problems

harming the biosphere and human life in alarming ways that may soon become irreversible.

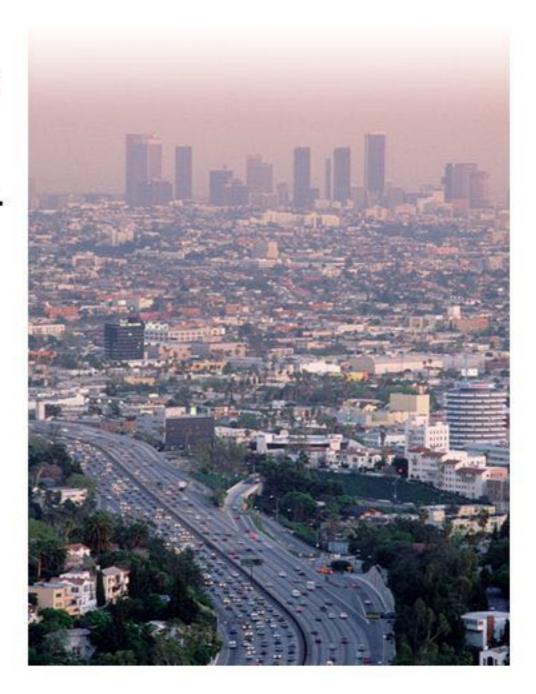
We have ample documentation about the extent and significance of these problems





16.2 Air Quality

- Most common air pollution is from burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas
- Smog is one type of air pollution.
 - sunlight interacts with pollutants in the air
 - pollutants produced by fossil fuel emissions
 - made of particulates and ground-level ozone
- Smog can be harmful to human health.



Human Activity

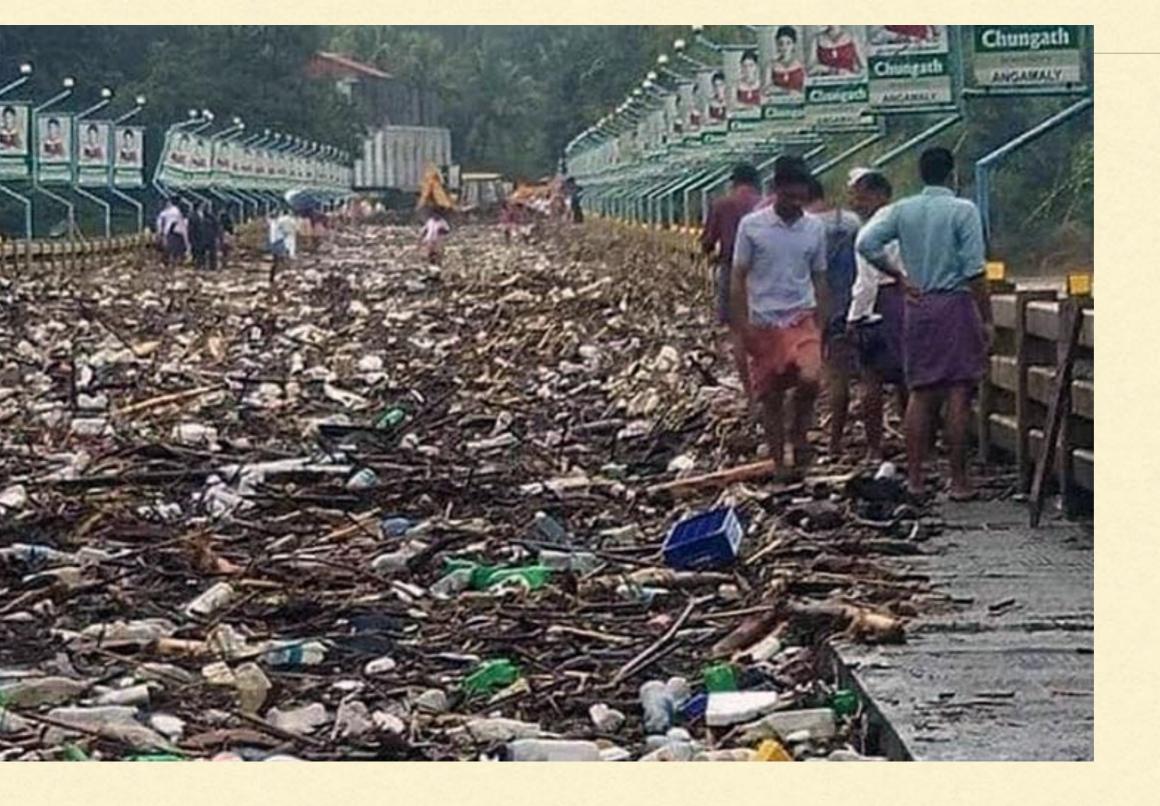
- Human activity can affect the biosphere
- Human activities that affect the biosphere are:
 - Hunting and gathering
 - Agriculture
 - Industry
 - Urban development

























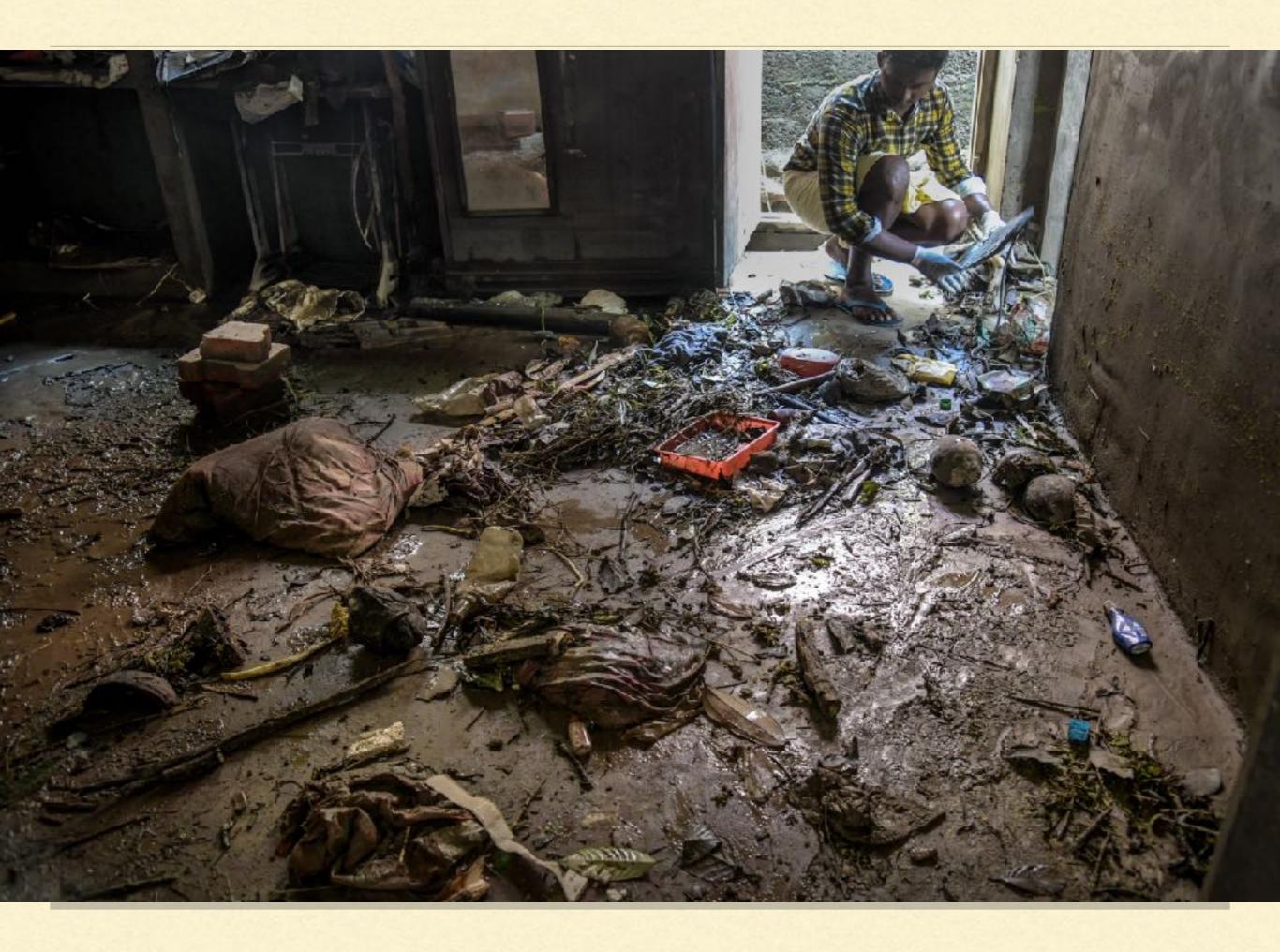




















The more we study the major problems of our time, the more we come to realize that they cannot be understood in isolation.

They are systemic problems

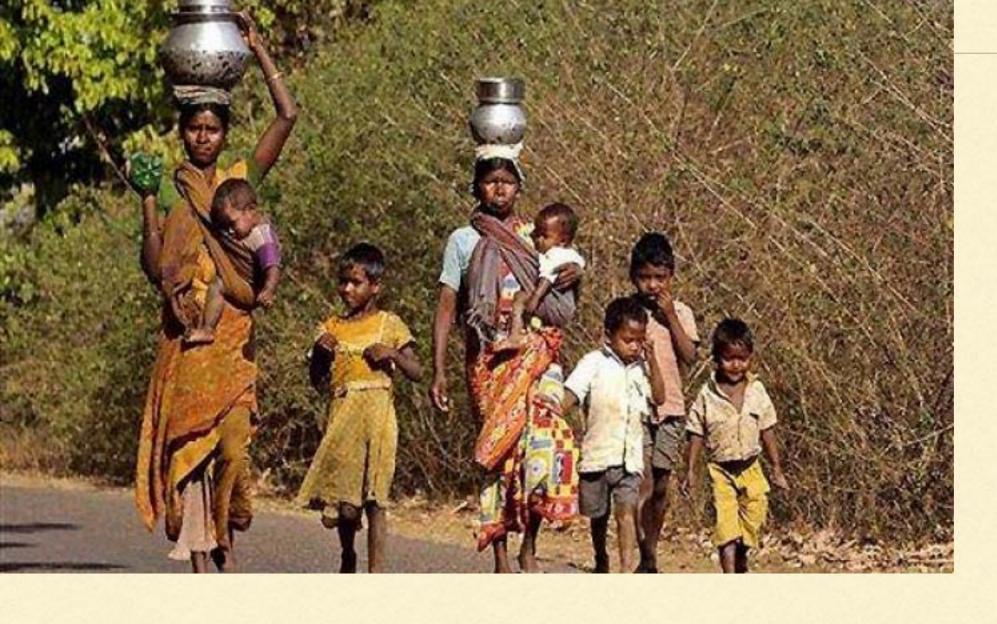
means that they are interconnected and interdependent.

For example, stabilizing world population will only be possible when poverty is reduced worldwide.

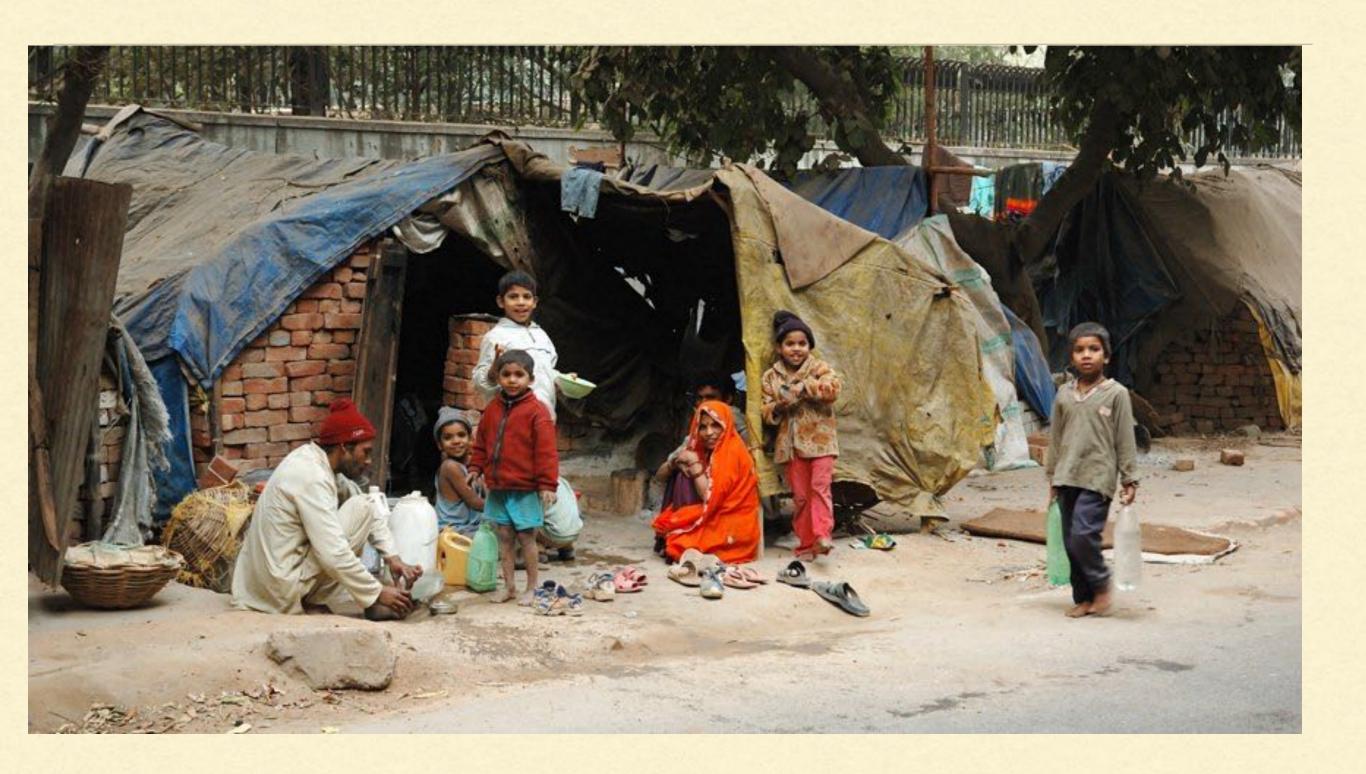










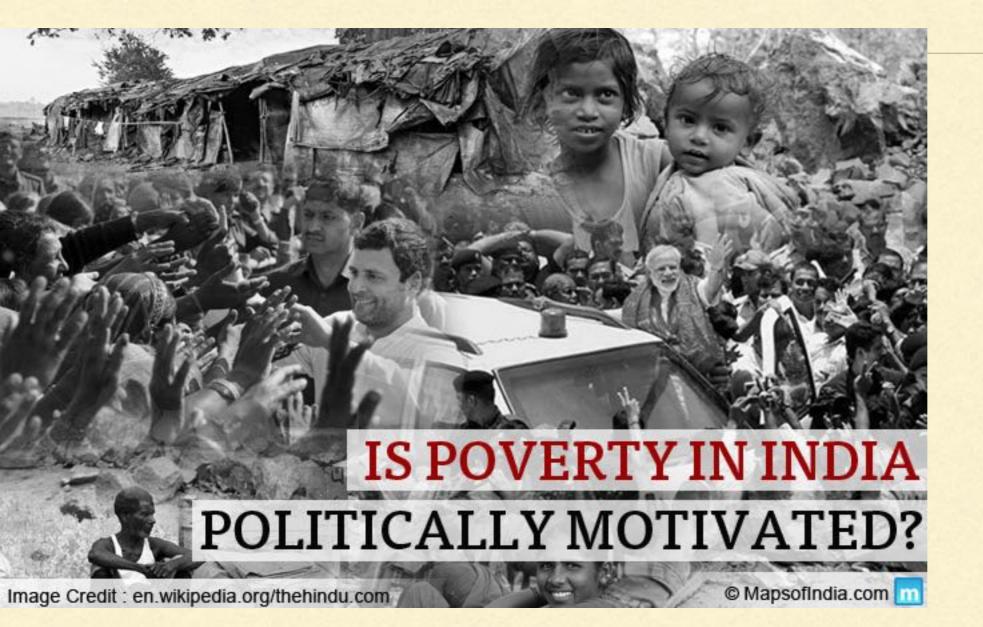














| he extinction of animal and plant species on a massive |
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| cale will continue as long as the Southern Hemisphere is |
| urdened by massive debts. |
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Scarcities of resources and environmental degradation combine with rapidly- expanding populations to lead to the breakdown of local communities, and to the ethnic and tribal violence that has become the main characteristic of the post-Cold-War era.















problems must be seen as just different facets of one single

crisis-

crisis of perception

outdated worldview

our perception of reality inadequate for dealing with our overpopulated, globally interconnected world

Is there any solution?

There are solutions to the major problems of our time

But they require a radical shift in our perceptions, our thinking, and our values.

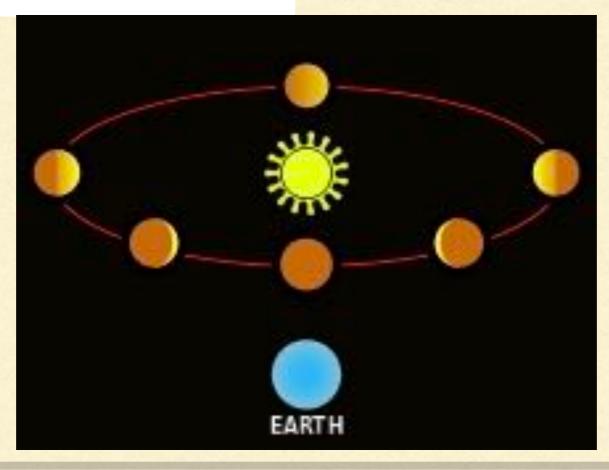
a fundamental change of worldview in science and society

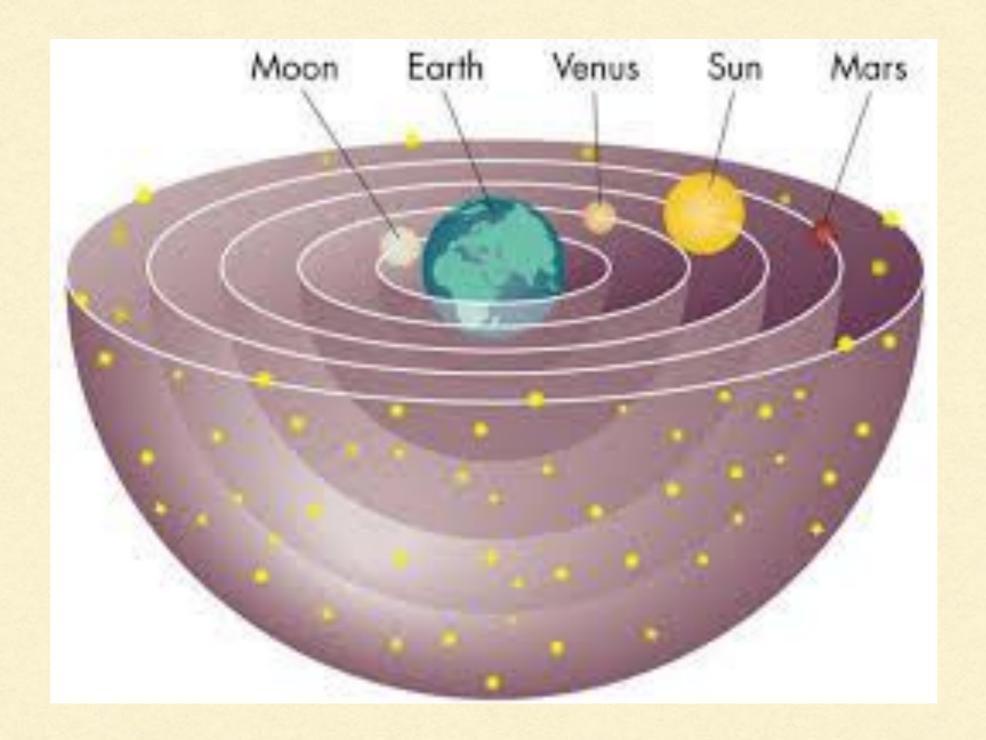
radical change -Copernican Revolution



The Copernican Revolution 1540 - 1690 started by Nicolaus Copernicus 1473 -1543







our political leaders are unaware of it or they don't feel the need/realise it.

corporate leaders

administrators

professors -

universities

a profound change of perception and thinking is needed if we are to survive has not yet reached

Not only do our leaders fail to see how different problems are interrelated

they also refuse to recognize how their so-called solutions affect future generations.

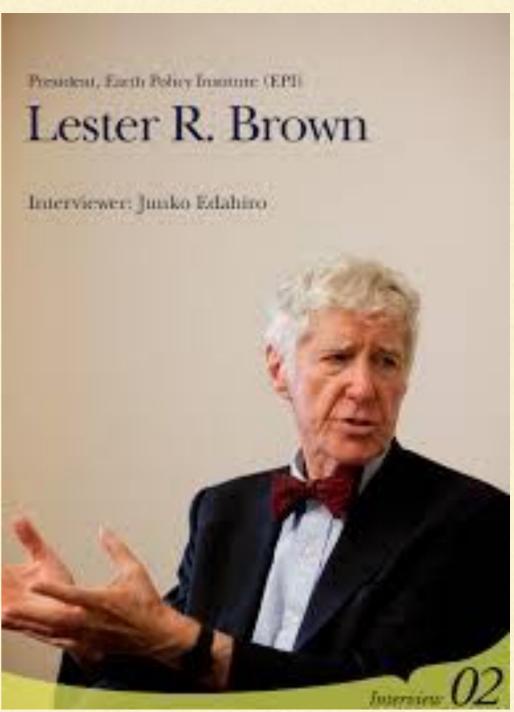
From the **systemic point of view**, the only viable solutions are those that are **'sustainable'**.

The concept of sustainability - key concept in the ecology

movement

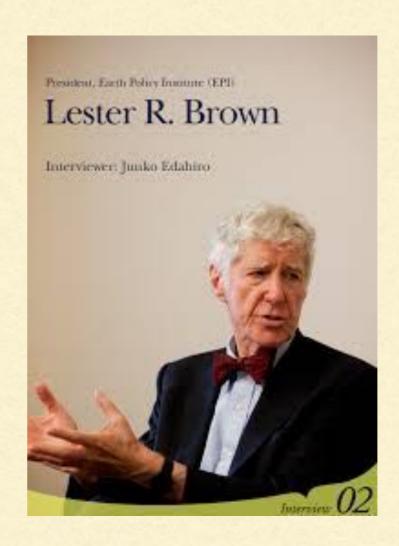
and is indeed crucial.



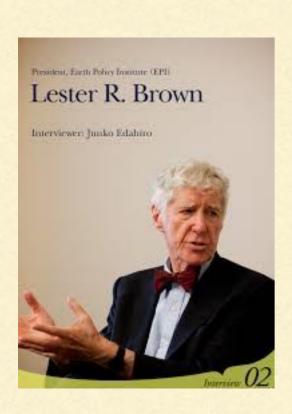


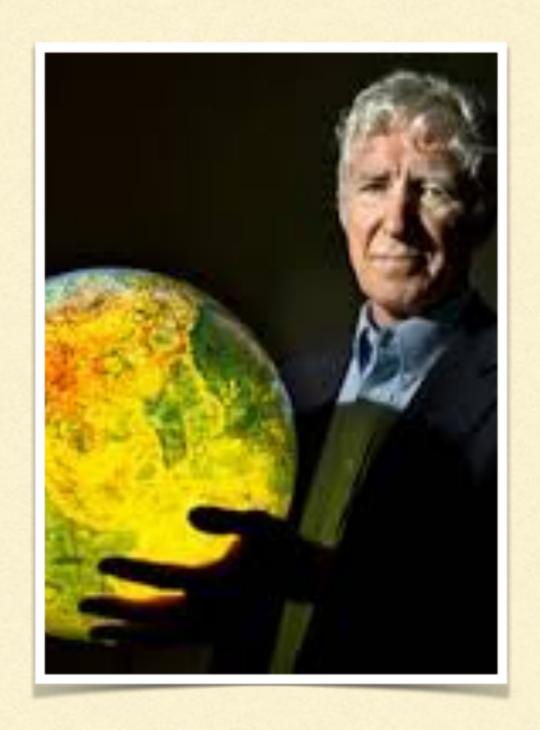
Lester Brown of the World watch Institute has given a simple,

clear and beautiful definition:



'A sustainable society is one that satisfies its needs without diminishing the prospects of future generations.'







ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER





is the great challenge of our time: to create sustainable communities

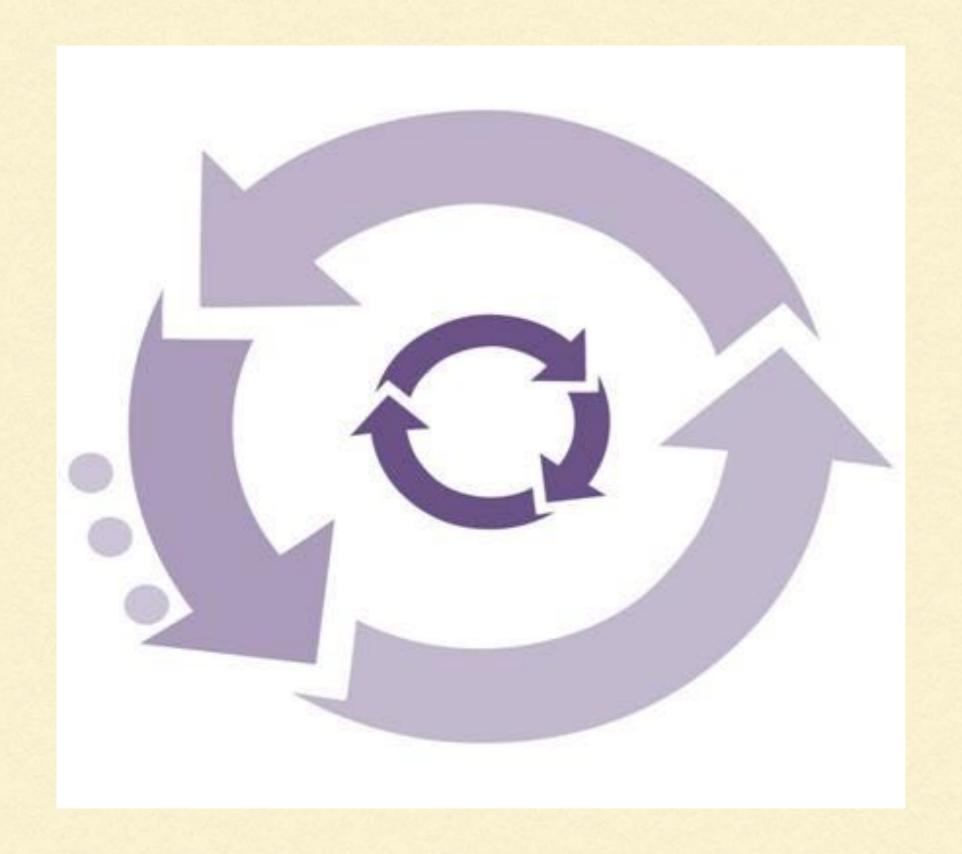
i.e. **social and cultural environments** in which we can satisfy our needs and aspirations without diminishing the chances of future generations.

DEEP ECOLOGY The new paradigm may be called a holistic worldview seeing the world as an integrated whole rather than a dissociated collection of parts.

| DEEP ECOLOGY |
|---|
| |
| It may also be called an ecological view , if the term 'ecological' is |
| used in a much broader and deeper sense than usual. |
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DEEP ECOLOGY

Deep ecological awareness recognizes the fundamental interdependence of all phenomena and the fact that, as individuals and societies, we are all embedded in (and ultimately dependent on) the cyclical processes of nature.







The two terms, 'holistic' and 'ecological', differ slightly in their meanings

and 'holistic' is not sufficient enough to describe the new paradigm

A holistic view —

a bicycle, means to see the bicycle as a functional whole and to understand the interdependence of its parts accordingly.









An ecological view of the bicycle includes that, but it adds to it the perception of how the bicycle is embedded in its natural and social environment -

where the raw materials that went into it came from

how it was manufactured

how its use affects the natural environment and the community by which it is used, etc.

| The distinction between -'holistic' 'ecological' is even |
|--|
| more important when we talk about living system |
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The term ecological - associated with a specific philosophical school - a global grassroots level movement - known as deep ecology - rapidly gaining prominence

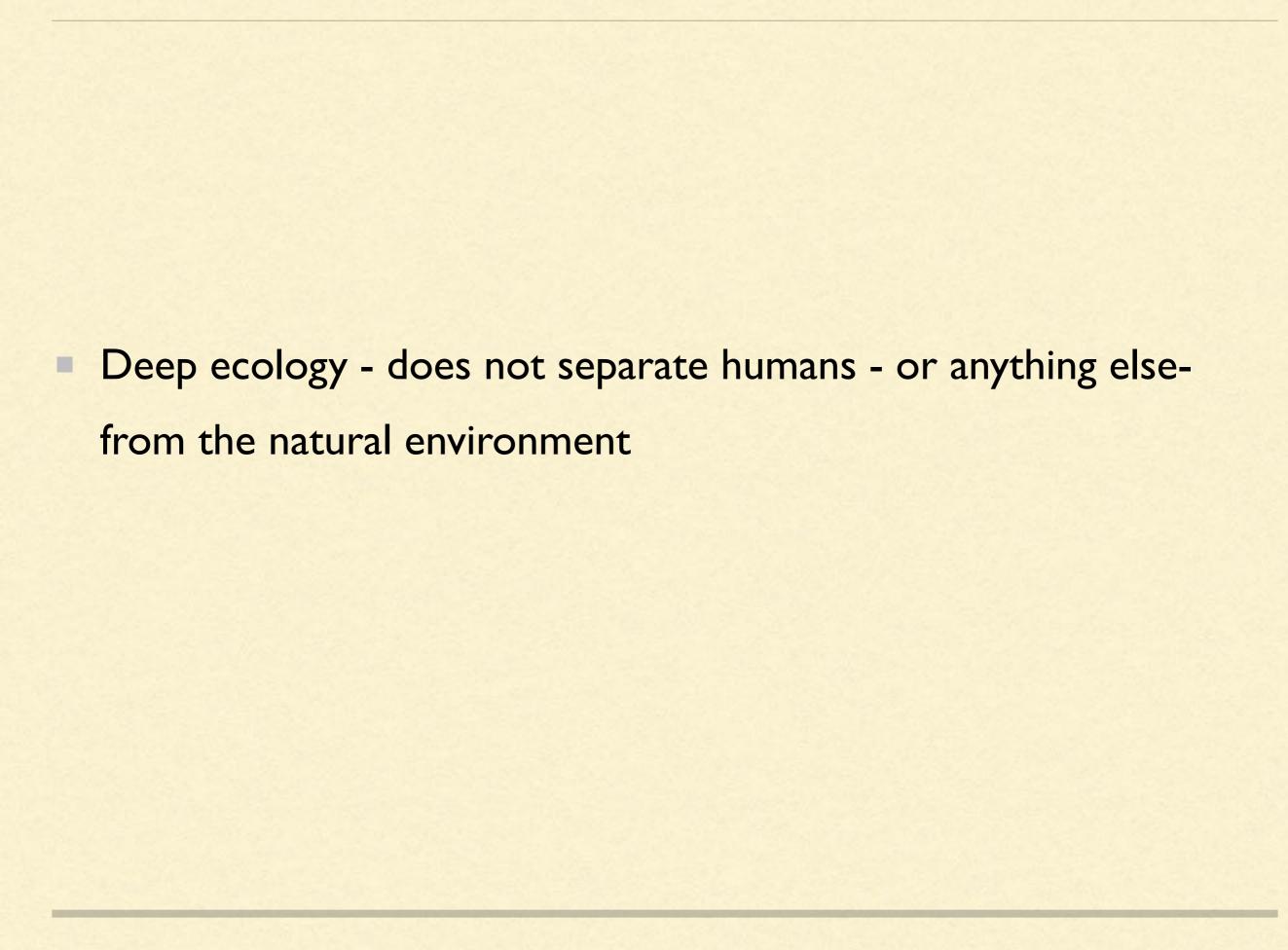
Founded by Norwegian philosopher - **Arne Naess** - in the early seventies - with his distinction between shallow and deep ecology.

ARNE NÆSS

Shallow ecology- athroprocentric- human centred -

Humans as above or outside of nature-

What about nature- only instrumental or use value to nature



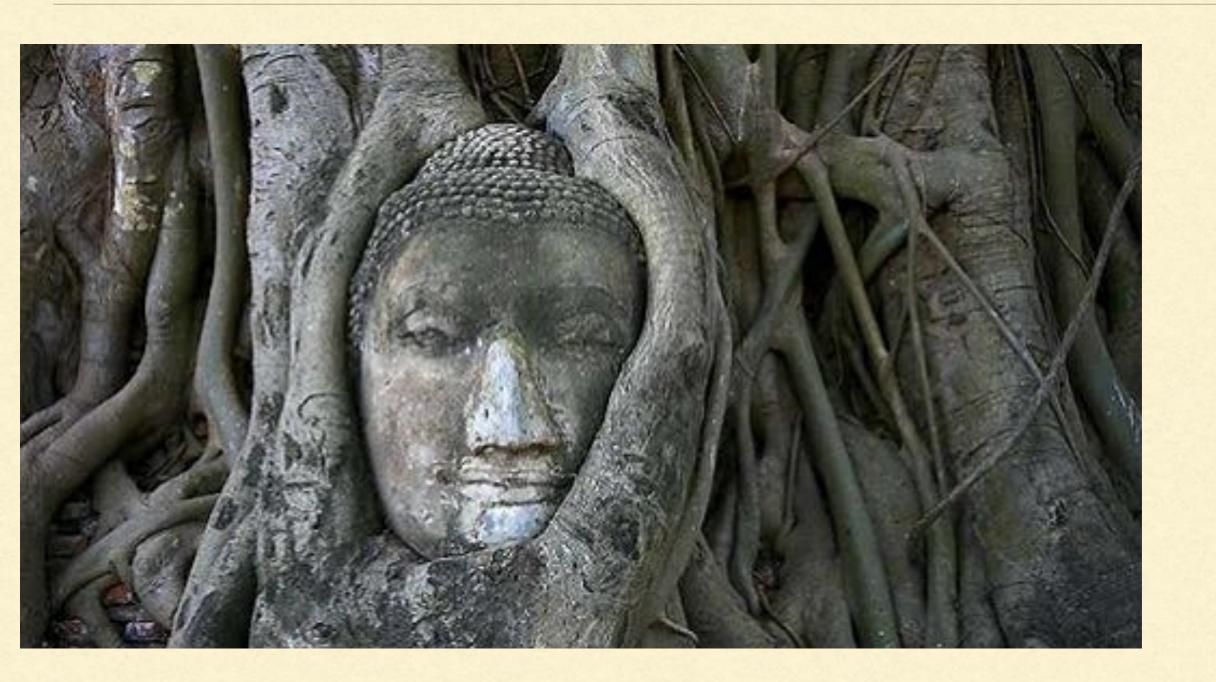
Does not see the world as a collection of isolated objects but as a **network of phenomena** that are fundamentally interconnected and interdependent.

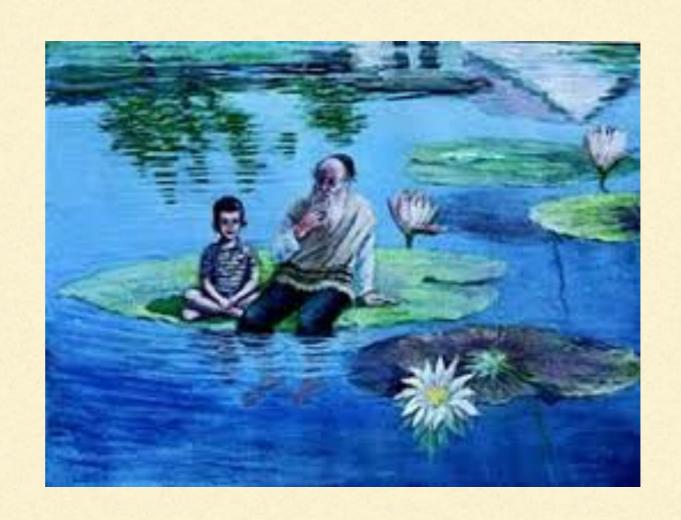
Recognises the intrinsic value of all living beings- humans as just one particular strand in the web of life.

Deep ecological awareness is spiritual or religious awareness

 Individual feels a sense of belonging - connectedness to the cosmos a whole

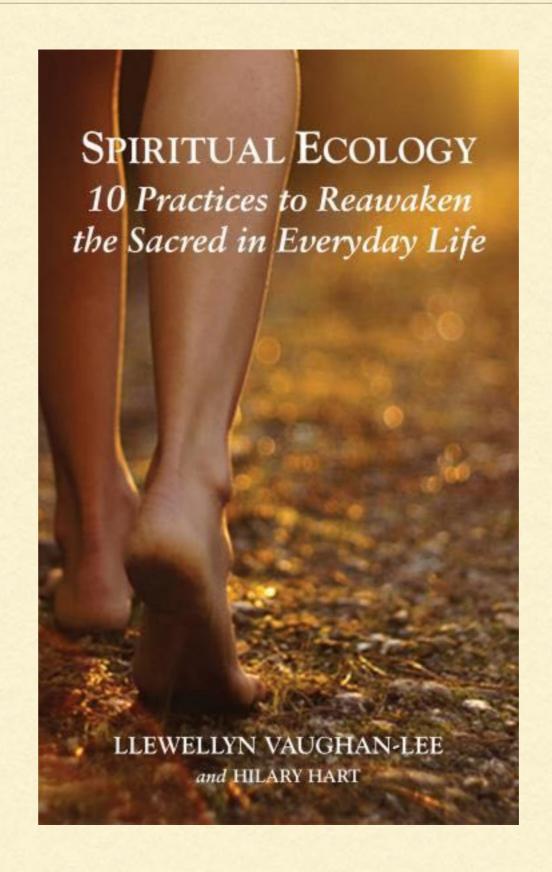
Ecological awareness is spiritual in its deepest essence





SPIRITUAL ECOLOGY THE CRY OF THE EARTH

A Collection of Essays Edited by Llewellyn Vaughan-Lee



www.awarenessfe

The essence of deep ecology is to ask deep questions

 Deep ecology asks profound questions about the very foundations of our modern, scientific, industrial, growthoriented, materialistic worldview and way of life











It questions the entire paradigm from ecological perspective:

• from the perspective of our relationship to one another, to future generations, and to the web of life of which are part. Leaving the World A Better Place for Future Generations

