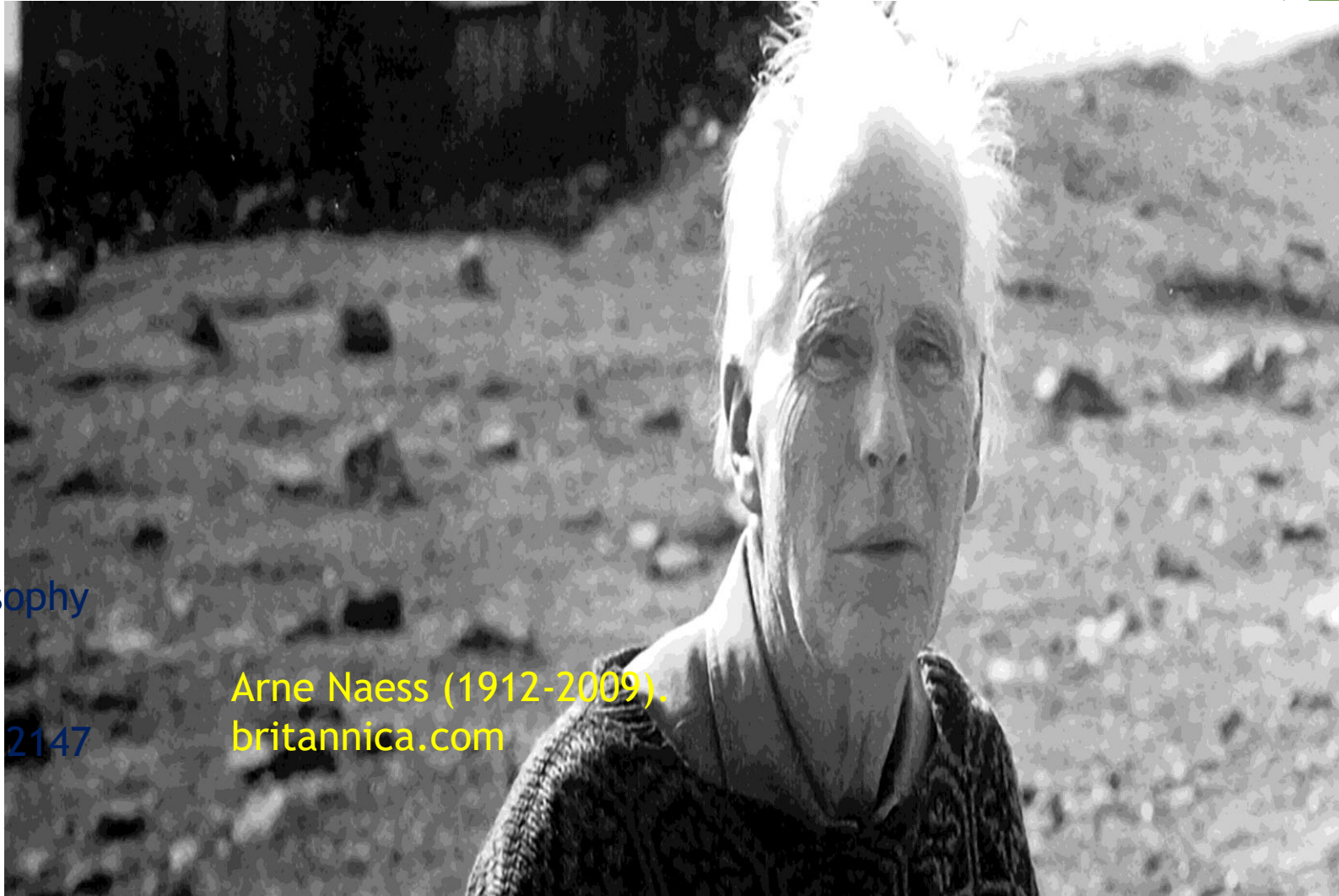


Deep Ecology

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SEM-II
SEC

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Arne Naess (1912-2009).
[britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com)

Deep Ecology

- ▶ Deep ecology is one of the holistic perspectives on environmental sustainability, propounded by the Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess and later developed by Bill Devall (1938 –2009) and George Sessions (1938 –2016).
- ▶ Deep ecology is modern philosophy's most important global perspective on environmental ethics

This image taken from Quizlet

Deep Ecology

- ▶ All entities –humans, nonhumans, and entire biotic organisms are intrinsically valuable.
- ▶ It recognizes the intrinsic value of non-human species, including entire ecosystems.
- ▶ The Shallow and the Deep, Long-Range Ecology Movement

Shallow vs Deep

- ▶ Shallow perspective also holds that humans have the right to utilize natural resources using advanced technology. These resources should be conserved for the benefit of citizens in developed nations.
- ▶ Deep ecologists think that natural resources do not belong exclusively to humans. It argues for protecting natural resources in the interest of all biosphere components. No natural resources are deemed to be protected merely for the benefit of humans
- ▶ Deep ecology holds a principle that “Simple in Means, Rich in Ends”

Rejection of the man-in-environment image

- ▶ According to deep ecology, the ecosystem or members of the biosphere are interdependent, interconnected, and intrinsically valuable. Without the relationship, they no longer exist separately and are the same.

Biospherical egalitarianism 'in principle'

- ▶ This principle holds that all members of a biotic community are morally equivalent. All communities, including biotic, abiotic nature, have an equal right to live and flourish.

Diversity and of symbiosis

- ▶ The interrelated principle of diversity and symbiosis are upheld that diversity increases the chances of survival in the struggle for life, and the birth of new life forms.
- ▶ The principle of ‘live and let me live’ contributes to the diversity and richness of the environment and preserves its equilibrium.

Anti-class posture

- ▶ The class posture promotes exploitation of a certain class by another class, and also forces the exploiter to live differently from the exploited, which according to Deep ecology affects both of them for realizing their potentialities

Fight against pollution and resource depletion

- ▶ Ecologists fight against environmental pollution and the destruction of natural resources with an understanding of ecological health of the environment.

Complexity, not complication

- ▶ The interdependence of the ecosystem's numerous components forms a complex web. It helps us to understand the complex relationship among entities in the biosphere.

Local autonomy and decentralization

- ▶ Local autonomy is developed through decentralization. In decentralization, members of each ecosystem establish mutual understanding and can freely roam and adapt to that ecosystem, which is essential for the balance of the ecosystem.

THANK YOU

