

Ethics

Student's Name

Institution Affiliation

Ethics

Ethics focuses on standards, principles, norms, and rules of conduct that reinforces freedom, justice, and cooperation. Ethics cannot be separated from social power, and cultural meaning. It also offers a philosophically based center on right relationships, justice, and the use of authority and power. Sustainability ethics has become an integral part of practices on environmental matters. The ethics on sustainability focus on several prerequisites such as not ruining land while using it, conserving land, and using natural resources without depleting them among others.

The sustainability ethics revolve around four components. These are evaluation of intentions and character of the agent, an analysis of the inherent factors of an action, investigation of the consequences, and an examination of the context where action takes place (Hahn, Pinkse, Preuss & Figge, 2015). The Earth is the source of basic human needs such as water, food, and shelter. Humanity cannot exist without the resources found on Earth. Recognizing the dependence of human on Earth's resources is necessary in creating ethics that protect the Earth.

Sustainable societies live within the capacity of the social and natural system to carry them (Warner & DeCosse, 2009). Such societies have a system of incentives and rules limit pollution and depletion, and promote replenishing of resources. The system is developed on the commitment of the members who aim to conform to the regulations without being forced (Carroll & Buchholtz, 2014). The ethics that are human related have an important position in the public policy and politics. These ethics led to unsustainable rapacity.

The biocentric opinion offers three important variants on sustainability ethics. These variants have been in use throughout the American environmentalism and conservation history in

areas of forestry policy (Warner & DeCosse, 2012). This is where the principles of sustainability were established. Sustainability is considered in terms of effective resource management.

Ethics in sustainability also consider preservation of the forests and other natural vegetation and the rejection of ethics of humans that focus on non-interference (Bosselmann,

2016). Sustainability of land citizenship and land ethics which focuses on a synthesis of well-managed utilization of human activities and the need of systematic needs that are need for

functioning, integrity and health of a biotic society where human beings are part of its function.

Ethics in sustainability are difficult to achieve since they are based on everyone effort to take care of natural resources and conserve the environment (Moorthy, 2012). This means that the perspective of every individual when it comes to sustainability is important and creates an Earth's timeline that is different from each person. For instance, those who plant trees are not the same people that enjoy its fruits when it hits maturity. Instant gratification in sustainability ethics hinders achievement of long-term goals. However, it is important for the current generation to understand that those who lived before them took care of environment (Liu *et al.*, 2015). The ancestors in any land determine the way people living in those land enjoy natural resources. Sustainability as an effective management of resources is affected by human hubris and ignorance.

In conclusion, sustainability as a conservation measure, and effective management of the environment creates a wedge between nature and humans and it is not workable due to the issue of sustainability in suburban, agricultural, and urban issues that are not restricted to undistributed environments or ecosystems in the protected or remote regions. The ethics in sustainability ensures the design of environmental practices that help humans, and the resources found on Earth.

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