

The combine  
empirical scientific  
and normative  
elements



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The chapter is readable and straightforward. It tells us how a sustainable society should look like.

The presence of open-ended questions is quite mind-boggling. With the green political thought, there are two important considerations: our ethical relationship with nature and the carrying capacity of ecosystems since we have finite resources. According to the reading, the central stone to green political thinking is “that infinite growth in a finite system is impossible”.

This pertains to the concept of carrying capacity. One of the most recent thoughts of political thinking is Ecologism or Green Political theory that focuses on issues that are extremely old in politics and philosophical inquiry. This chapter uses the term ‘green political theory’ that focuses on both the material/metabolic dimensions of human-nonhuman relations as well as the political status and ethical status of the nonhuman world.

However, this way of thinking offers a rather narrow understanding of green politics. Green politics is too focused on these issues of nature and human-nature relations and in my point of view, does not allow sufficient scope for the ‘non-ecological’ and ‘non-nature related’ principles of green politics. This is particularly the case in respect of appreciating and understanding the specifically intra-human dimensions of green ideology. It covers a variety of concerns as an extremely broad school of political thought and contains a number of distinct sub-schools of green thought (sharing a similarity with other political ideologies) and combine empirical scientific and normative elements in a unique manner which makes it distinct from other political

ideologies. In my opinion, environmental issues are caused by crisis of culture and human character. How we use our resources reflect our ethical background or morality. We all know that human nature is selfish.

We tend to extract resources without even thinking if there will be something left for the future generations. Hence, the “ concept of sustainability. Since we were influenced by Western culture, capitalism and consumerism are prevalent. However, this doesn't mean that greens are anti-market.

Thus, there is a need for culture renewal. This includes holistic policy making which should encourage community engagement. Environmental problems should be subjected to public deliberation to achieve the best solution. Another highlight is: We should live within ecological limits. Communities should learn to live within the carrying capacity of their bioregion.

If we are to move towards sustainable development, the social, political, economic and cultural institutions need to adapt to new ways of doing things. Thus, there is a need to innovate to adapt to the environment.

The uniqueness of its focus on nature is being acknowledged in Green Ideology while it also highlights its approach to the organization of economic, social and political relations, consistent, but not exclusively tied to or derived from its focus on the metabolism between humans and nature. Green ideology radically challenged the existing forms of economic and political organization. Above all else, Green Ideology takes from them the importance of the need for societies to plan/prepare for a number of future scenarios and actively take steps to avoid the most negative scenarios.