

Essay on critiques and antiques of deep ecology

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Introduction

Deep ecology is a phrase coined by a Norwegian philosopher; Arne Naess (1973), into the environmentalism world. It is a modern-day environmental and ecological philosophy branded by its strong advocacy of the intrinsic worth of all living beings without regard of their contributory utility to most if not all of human needs. Similarly, the philosophy embeds its spheres to radically restructure modern human societies simply by pushing more sense to its basic –prior mentioned– course. The argument raised by this principle is quite simple, that the surface natural world is a restrained balance of the more complex internal inter-relationships between organisms, that defines that the existence of these organisms is overly dependent on the actuality of the others in the ecosystem. Therefore, human destruction or any forms interference to the natural world literally stances a significant threat to fellow humans as well as to the immediate nature and its inhabitants.

How would embrace of the Deep Ecology Movement Change the Human Way of Life?

Accepting Deep Ecology as a way of life entails committing and respecting the inherent values of diversity and richness. By so doing, critique industrial models are developed within the society's cultures. These are the models that will make the human construe and see the Earth only as a raw material that can be wisely utilized to satisfy production and consumption needs, make happen not only the surface crucial needs, but also the exaggerated desires that will that will require more than just a level consumption. Indeed, care flows naturally only if the self is entirely widened, deepened and

widened such that protection of the free nature is bored as protection of our own selves.

Criticism of deep ecology

Having said this, still, some specific individuals quest to criticize the course of deep ecology. Criticize it in the sense that, the human race is the most powerful organism of all and this should be granted the utmost freedom to do as it wishes to the surrounding nature. The argument may quite make sense since the beginning of time, human beings have shown great ability to research, explore, and utilize most of the resources provided by nature up the extent that nothing is left of the original resource. However then, what good does it come with? Deep ecologists are overly right, and so is their argument on the need to conserve nature and its inhabitants.

How the deep ecologist would respond

A deep ecologist would argue that, instead of sucking in all of the nature's resources, why not use them in a sustainable manner? Literally, this is correct and clearly beneficial to all, both the human race and the fellow natural inhabitants. The other inhabitants are equally important and human being should learn to live peacefully without feeling superior and wanting to eliminate them. Therefore, the society should join hands and readily hold up the deep ecology philosophy.

Reference

MacKinnon, Barbara, January 1st, 2011. Ethics: Theory and Contemporary Issues. Seventh Edition: Cengage Learning. ISBN: 9780538452830