

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Mohammad Hailat
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,
University of South Carolina Aiken

Hasan Baktir
English Language and Literature
Department, Kayseri

Janaki Sinnasamy
Librarian, University of Malaya

Abdullah Sabbagh
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of
Management Sciences[PK]

Romona Mihaila
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Anna Maria Constantinovici
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Delia Serbescu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,
Romania

Loredana Bosca
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Anurag Misra
DBS College, Kanpur

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Xiaohua Yang
PhD, USA

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian
University, Oradea, Romania

George - Calin SERITAN
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political
Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

.....More

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade
ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

Iresh Swami
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

Rajendra Shendge
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,
Solapur

R. R. Patil
Head Geology Department Solapur
University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

R. R. Yaliker
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Rama Bhosale
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,
Panvel

Narendra Kadu
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

Umesh Rajderkar
Head Humanities & Social Science
YCMOU, Nashik

Salve R. N.
Department of Sociology, Shivaji
University, Kolhapur

K. M. Bhandarkar
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

S. R. Pandya
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,
Mumbai

Govind P. Shinde
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance
Education Center, Navi Mumbai

G. P. Patankar
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Alka Darshan Shrivastava
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar
Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Indapur, Pune

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary
Director, Hyderabad AP India.

Rahul Shriram Sudke
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya
Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)

S. Parvathi Devi
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

S.KANNAN
Annamalai University, TN

Sonal Singh,
Vikram University, Ujjain

Satish Kumar Kalhotra
Maulana Azad National Urdu University

Golden Research Thoughts

International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN: 2231-5063

Impact Factor : 3.4052(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 8 | Feb - 2016



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL WORK



Dr. D. G. Nejkar

**Associate Professor , Department of Social Work Karmaveer Hire Arts, Science ,
Commerce and Education College, Gargoti, Kolhapur.**

ABSTRACT

Concern for environmental justice has increased in recent decades. In spite of the fact that the social justice field is firmly connected to social justice, the social work calling has yet to pick up a substantive involvement in environmental justice efforts. This article is an invitation to take action for the social work calling and clarifies why the calling is in a perfect world suited to address issues of ecological equity. It looks at how issues of ecological bad form, for example, the area of mechanical waste offices in prevalently minority groups, regularly influence those individuals who are most harrowed by different types of unfairness. An audit of late writing clarifies how the social function calling can move its structure and make critical associations with natural equity. This article additionally talks about three suggestions for the social work calling to end up required in natural equity.

KEYWORDS:- Environmental Justice , Social Work, make critical associations .

INTRODUCTION:

The Critical Need for Social Workers in the Environmental Justice Field

In recent decades, there has been a developing sympathy toward ecological equity. The U.S. Ecological Protection Agency's (EPA) meaning of natural equity sets up it as a social equity issue: ecological equity is "the reasonable treatment and important association surprisingly paying little heed to race, shading, sex, national root, or wage regarding the development, usage, and



implementation of ecological laws, directions, and approaches" (U.S. EPA). Social work has a practical and confirmation based comprehension of social equity and also a pledge to serve society's most defenseless populations; be that as it may, the calling has yet to pick up a substantive involvement in natural equity endeavors. The social work master fession has been ease back to react to ecological concerns and to the overwhelming impacts of natural foul play on the wellbeing of people and groups served by social laborers, specifically minority and poor groups.

Environmental destruction and pulverization are conveyed disproportionately by distraught and underestimated bunches (Gray and Coates, 2012). In neglecting to pick up an impressive nearness in the natural equity field, and by not exploiting the chance to get a handle on ecological equity as a genuine professional personality (Kemp, 2011), the social work calling is neglecting its moral duty to the people it serves. As a major aspect of the calling's moral standards, social work is responsible for aiding those in need, tending to social issues, and defying social unfairness (National Association of Social Workers [NASW], 2008). It is basic and significant for the standards of social work to reach out to natural equity through social work's dedication to helpless people and groups.

Forming multidisciplinary associations is an essential and compelling stride toward accomplishing natural equity. A diverse gathering of experts, for example, engineers, researchers, business individuals, urban organizers, and those in the legitimate calling—has concentrated vigorously on natural worries inside its practice. Standard social work, be that as it may, has focused intensely on social issues and has been separated from subjects concerning the normal and physical environment (Coates, 2005). Social work frequently includes comprehensive, multidisciplinary endeavors to take care of issues inside groups and to address social equity and, subsequently, is appropriate to go up against a participatory part in the environmental equity development (Freisthler and Crampton, 2009; Schmitz, Matyok, Sloan, and James, 2011). However, the social work calling is feeling the loss of an imperative chance to close the hole amongst social and natural equity concerns and to be recognized as a calling that is nondiscriminatory with regards to the social equity issues it backings and seeks after. Social laborers can loan basic support to ecological equity work and the time has desired the social work calling to understand its potential to have a critical effect in the natural equity field. Social work instruction must add to the accessible insightful research and associate social work's for quite some time set up social equity qualities and responsibilities with natural equity issues (Jones, 2006).

This clarifies why the social work calling is in a perfect world suited to address issues of natural equity. Initially, it will look at how issues of natural shamefulness, for example, the area of modern waste offices in dominantly minority groups, regularly influence those most tormented by different types of bad form. Second, the will survey late writing that ex-fields how the social function calling can move its system and make critical associations with natural equity. In conclusion, as a method for joining natural equity into the field of social work, the offers three proposals for present and future social specialists.

The Inequitable Distribution of Environmental Burdens

Different studies and writing demonstrate that ecological contamination lopsidedly influences minority and low-salary populaces (Arora and Cason, 1999; Bullard, 1990; United Church of Christ, 1987). Minority and poor groups bear the weight of natural issues that are constrained upon them by chiefs and more enabled groups that subscribe to the thought of 'not in my back yard'. As per Best-horn and Saleeby (2003), this imbalance in solid situations "brings about the further minimization of effectively disappointed individuals" (p. 9). A 2005 government explore extend reasons that African Americans are about 80% more prone to live in closeness to unsafe contamination destinations than white Americans (Associated Press, 2005). African Americans are not just exposed to a lopsided measure of toxins from mechanical offices additionally experience the ill effects of more elevated amounts of lead harming, a by-result of living near modern offices (Adeola, 1994; Jones and Rainey, 2006). Explore has demonstrated that introduction to these toxins is associated with sicknesses, for example, asthma and cancer (Department of Health and Human Services, 2012). Locally undesirable

land utilizes (known as LULUs, for example, squander offices and modern transfer locales, excessively influence minority and poor groups all through the nation (Mohai and Saha, 2006). The situating of LULUs close minority and poor communities is proof that land-utilize choices support those with more political and financial impact.

A case of natural foul play can be found in New York City inside strolling separation of the Columbia University School of Social Work. The North River Wastewater Treatment Plant, situated in a transcendently minority and low-salary neighborhood in West Harlem, is a sewage treatment office that was fascinated in debate amid its many years of arranging and even after its finish in 1986. The sewage treatment office was initially wanted to be worked almost 72nd road, on the Upper West Side. Because of a choice by the New York City Planning Commission, the office was moved to 137th Street in West Harlem (Miller, 1993). The proposed site for the office was relocated from the princely Upper West Side people group to West Harlem in light of the fact that it was viewed as "incongruent" with improvement gets ready for the Upper West Side (Miller, 1993, p. 709). The coalition that restricted the plant at 72nd Street was better financed and better ready to campaign the city's leaders than the individuals who opposed the plant in Harlem. The West Harlem people group was outraged that a waste treatment office would be found so near their homes and schools, yet the office would be constructed paying little respect to objection and challenge. As a restricted trade off, the City manufactured Riverbank State Park, a twenty-eight section of land stop on top of the sewage office (Miller, 1993).

A Shift in the Social Work Framework to Include Environmental Justice

Social work has dependably been worried with contemporary social issues and has consistently moved to address and address the issues of defenseless individuals. Understanding that the calling expected to adjust to better serve customers, Mary Richmond spearheaded the social work routine of going to customers in their home environments. She perceived the physical environment as critical to social work, yet just in association with neediness (Richmond, 1922). The social work calling has developed hugely since Richmond's chance and has adjusted to address the present needs affecting the numerous populaces served. Richmond's routine of going by customers in their home surroundings can be seen as an early approach to the individual in-environment point of view. Today, social work keeps up a solid accentuation on the individual in-environment viewpoint, which considers people as dynamic members in a bigger social framework. However the point of view keeps up a limited meaning of "environment" that incorporates the social yet slights the common habitat. Barring the regular habitat has maybe added to the calling's moderate contribution in environmental equity. With a specific end goal to increase significant inclusion in the field of ecological equity, it is basic that the calling expand its meaning of the individual in-environment point of view to envelop the physical and indigenous habitats.

While social work's honing experts know about the significance of natural issues, this has not influenced their practice. Marlow and Van Rooyen (2001) left on an exploratory think about went for raising the attention to ecological issues with social laborers and to start to build up a system for social work mediations that are naturally related. The study asked members, social specialists in both the U.S. furthermore, South Africa, about their own sympathy toward the earth and the incorporation of ecological issues inside their practices. The study found that 92.8% of respondents depicted environmental issues as by and by imperative, yet just 43.2% really tended to these issues in their practice (Marlow and Van Rooyen, 2001). Maybe it can be derived from this study social workers know about natural issues, however tend to focus on the social environment and may do not have the

preparation to incorporate environmental worries into their expert characters. Social workers are skilled in reacting to social equity issues and will be better arranged to address issues of natural equity in the wake of receiving particular preparing through social work educational module. Changes in social work educational program to incorporate the common habitat are fundamental in building up the social work calling in environmental research, approach, and practice.

It is important for the contemporary social work profession to recognize the results of natural shamefulness on defenseless populaces (Miller, Hayward, and Shaw, 2011) and start to take part in such work, which may prompt to a superior understanding of the lopsided impact that ecological degradation has on minority and poor groups. In building research and information about the requirement for social work's involvement in tending to natural concerns, it is basic that social specialists "incorporate an investigation of the strains between racism, classism, environmentalism, and financial development" (Furman and Gruenwald, 2004, p. 48). The question in implementing this proposed change to the calling is whether social work will stay submitted basically to the social needs of underestimated populaces or notice natural equity considerations to differentiate its responsibilities and grasp issues that emerge from ecological bad form (Gray and Coates, 2012). The test to incorporate natural equity as a major aspect of the profession's social equity structure is important, past due, and one that social laborers ought to effectively seek after so as to keep up pertinence inside the field of social equity.

CONCLUSION

At present, there is a deficit in the current social work education and scholarship in addressing the nexus of environmental justice, social work, and social justice. While there is a growth in awareness of environmental justice, the topic is still under-acknowledged in the social work profession, and there is a lack of available information on the important role and involvement of social work in environmental concerns. It is therefore crucial for social workers, current and future, to start addressing environmental inequality endured by the individuals the profession serves.

As a profession that is focused on social justice principles, it is necessary that social work include environmental concerns in its areas of practice. Through exploring and incorporating environmental justice in their practices, social workers can begin to help the people they serve by broadening their understanding of environment to include not just the social, but also the natural and physical environment. First, it is important that social work courses and field education offer students the opportunity to study the nexus between environmental justice and social work (Dewane, 2011). This is necessary for the future of the profession if social work is to become involved as a serious participant or leader in environmental justice. Second, shifts in practice, training, and interventions will be necessary before implementing environmental justice content into graduate social work curricula (Freisthler & Crampton, 2009). Shifts can begin through collaborating with other disciplines to achieve a clear understanding of environmental justice content and allowing the profession to incorporate multidisciplinary ideas. Third, further research into environmental justice, the effects it has on marginalized populations, and the beneficial involvement of social workers is necessary.

Environmental justice is an interdisciplinary field in which social work has been slow to enter. By acknowledging and engaging with the multidisciplinary culture of environmental justice, social work can become more substantial and comprehensive (Hoff, 2003). Social work research can also bring new ideas to the field of environmental justice and, likewise, can learn from other disciplines that have already established themselves within the field. Incorporating knowledge from other disciplines will allow social work to evolve and determine responses to the present issues pertaining to the

environment and its effects on individuals. The profession's responsibility remains to serve the interests of its clients, who are adversely affected by their environments. Social work has the potential to shape and improve the environment and to become not only an active participant in discussions on environmental justice, but also a leader in the environmental justice movement.

REFERENCES

1. Mohai, P., & Saha, R. (2006). Reassessing racial and socioeconomic disparities in environmental justice research. *Demography*, 43(2), 383-399.
2. Arora, S. & Cason, T. N. (1999). Do community characteristics influence environmental outcomes? Evidence from the toxics release inventory. *Southern Economic Journal*, 65 (4), 691-716.
3. Furman, G., and Gruenwald, D. (2004). Expanding the landscape of social justice: A critical ecological analysis. *Education Administration Quarterly*, 40(1), 47-76.
4. Richmond, M. E. (1922). *What is social case work?* New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
5. Schmitz, C. L., Matyok, T., Sloan, L. M., & James, C. (2011).
6. The relationship between social work and environmental sustainability: Implications for interdisciplinary practice.
7. Kemp, S. (2011). Reentering environment in social work practice: Necessity, opportunity, challenge. *British Journal of Social Work*, 41(6), 1198-1210.
8. Coates, J. (2005). The environmental crisis: Implications for social work. *Journal of Progressive Human Services*, 16(1), 25-49.



Dr. D. G. Nejkar

Associate Professor , Department of Social Work Karmaveer Hire Arts, Science , Commerce and Education College, Gargoti, Kolhapur.

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org