

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

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Abstract:

Environmental governance is a concept in political ecology, environmental policy and human geography that support sustainable development as the highest consideration for managing human activities. Political, social and economic. Administration involves government, business, and civil society, and the emphasis is on system management as a whole. To capture this diverse range of components, environmental governance often uses alternative governance systems, for example watershed-based management. It sees natural resources and the environment as global public goods, which do not diminish when they are shared in categories. This means that everyone, for example, benefits from a breathable environment, stable climate and stable biodiversity.

Keywords: *Environmental Governance, International Union, Conservation of Nature*

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Introduction:

Environmental governance refers to the decision-making process involved in the control and management of the environment and natural resources. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines environmental governance as a 'multi-level communication tool'. I.e., between the three main components, local, national, and international, but not so limited, i.e., the state, the market, and civil society, which interact with each other, then in formal and informal ways; To formulate and implement policies in response to environmental demands and information received from the community, working towards the goal of environmentally-sustainable development characterized by "good governance that is bound by rules, procedures, procedures and widely accepted behaviour".

Methodology:

The methodology of present work will includes the secondary data collected through health department, medical bulletins, such as District malaria office and District government hospital in Nashik.

Objectives:

- To identify the situation and existing knowledge of Environmental governance
- To assess the awareness regarding Environmental governance

Key principles of environmental governance include:

- Embed an environment in all levels of decision making and action
- Concepts of cities and communities, economic and political life as a subset of the environment
- Emphasize the connection between the ecosystem in which people live

Environmental Issues:

Neoliberal environmental governance is an approach. The theory of environmental governance developed from a neo-liberal perspective as an ideology, policy and practice in relation to the biophysical world. Neoliberals have many definitions and uses, e.g. Economic, international relations, etc. However, the traditional understanding of neo-liberalism is often simplified by the notion of market-led economics priorities through state, deregulation and privatization. Neo-liberalism in particular has evolved over the last 40 years, and many scholars have left their ideological footprints on the neo-liberal map.

Main drivers of environmental degradation:

Economic Growth: The development-oriented approach prevalent in most countries and international organizations supports a steady pace towards greater economic growth. Environmental economists, on the other hand, point to the close relationship between economic growth and environmental degradation, arguing for qualitative development as an alternative to growth. As a result, the last few decades have seen a major shift towards sustainable development as an alternative to neo-liberal economics..

Consumption: The growth of consumption and the cult of consumption or consumerist ideology is the main cause of economic growth. Overdevelopment, seen as the only alternative to poverty, has come to an end. The means of curbing this growth are not the same, as the phenomenon is not limited to the growing middle class in developing countries, but is associated with the development of irresponsible lifestyles, especially in northern countries, such as increasing size and number of households and cars per capita.

Destruction of Biodiversity: The complexity of planetary ecosystems means that the loss of any species has unintended consequences. The stronger the impact on biodiversity, the more likely it is that a chain reaction with unintended negative effects will occur. Deforestation is another important factor in environmental degradation that falls under this category of biodiversity and should not be overlooked. Despite all the damage, many ecosystems have proven to be resilient. Environmentalists are advocating the principle of caution by which all potentially harmful activities must be analysed for their environmental impact.

Population growth: An estimated 8.9 billion people on Earth by 2050. This is a topic that mainly affects developing countries, but also relates to northern countries; although their demographic growth is low, the per capita environmental impact in these countries is very high. Demographic growth needs to be tackled by developing education and family planning programs and improving the status of women in general.

Pollution: Pollution from the use of fossil fuels is another driver of environmental degradation. Combustion of carbon-based fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. One of the major consequences of this is the current climate change on the planet, where the Earth's temperature is slowly rising. Given that fuels such as coal and oil are the most widely used fuels, this is a major concern for many environmentalists.

Agricultural practices: Destructive agricultural practices such as overuse of fertilizers and overgrazing lead to soil degradation. Soil erosion occurs and so silt accumulates in rivers and reservoirs. Soil erosion is a continuous cycle and eventually the land becomes desolate. In addition to land degradation, water pollution is also a possibility; Chemicals used in agriculture can contaminate water by flowing into rivers.

Local administration: 19 the report found in a public government that sustainable development measures have empowered them at the local level for the community they have created locally. Activities such as these are previously integral deviations from an ecologically administrative approach that involves "running the flag and local resources and controls" and local administrators. The adoption of people or dialogue at the local level, to some extent, can be explained in terms of innovation theory

State government: States play an important role in environmental governance, as "no matter how fast international economic integration progresses, political power rests with national governments."

World governance: According to the International Institute for Sustainable Development, global environmental governance is "the sum of the institutions, policy instruments, financing mechanisms, rules, procedures and standards that regulate the process of global environmental protection." Key factors involved in environmental governance and contribute to the category of organizations and help define the practice of global environmental governance. NGOs and other international organizations, such as UNEP (United Nations Environment Program), for international dialogue on the environment. Global environmental governance is the answer to the challenges of new forms of governance due to the increasing complexity of the international agenda. Necessary for the above possible reversal results

Environmental governance in the global north and global south: The relationship between the Global North and the Global South has been influenced by the history of colonialism, during which the Northern colonial powers have contributed to the environmental degradation of the natural resources of the South. This momentum has continued to influence international relations and is the basis of what some historians call the "north-south divide." Scholars point out that industrialized nations in the Global South are sometimes disconnected from environmentalism, and that environmental governance is seen as a "luxury" priority for the Global North.

Conclusion:

The environment is a global problem and today the growing population around the world, increasing industrialization, has created huge amounts of pollution as well as global warming and the various problems caused by it are well known. Although various workshops are being organized at the global level for this purpose, various stringent laws have been enacted but if they are violated, they should be severely punished.

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