



GREEN POLITICS & GREEN GOVERNANCE

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Abstract : -

Pollution free environment is one of the major Problems in 21st century in the era of Technology and Globalization. Deforestation is being accelerated for LPG and Urbanization. But limited resources are not increasing in Comparison Populations growth. We know “Green is future , and the future is Green.” But this environment is in the crisis of 21st century is modern world. So it is our responsibility to protect environment at any costs. Now-a-days people doing politics of religion. Gender politics, politics of Caste, about environment as well. Sustaining the environment doesn't bring lasting success. This study will have to play a leading roll so that the sustainable development can be possible?

Keywords :-

Green Politics, Green Governance, Governance for the Environment, Environment Protection under Indian constitution Environment laws and Regulations.

Introduction:-

The three stages that human civilization has experienced are the Primitive farming and industrial societies. Each stage of human development is closely related to nature. After entering the period of industrial civilization, mankind gradually formed a self-centered master mentality and changed nature, at will thereby intensifying the conflict between humanity and environmental carrying capacity. Environmental problems, such as global warming tight resource constrains, have become increasingly serious, thereby prompting people to rethink and understand the status of mankind in nature and the relationship between economic development and the environment. The concept of planetary Boundary, which has shown that human activities- economic growth, technology consumption_ are destabilizing the global environment. [1] In September 2015 The United nations (un) held a “Summit on Sustainable Development” and passed the 2016-2030 Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN set up a set of Integrated SDGs, Consisting of 17 goals , Consisting of 17 goals and 169 sub-goals from three key dimensions our of economy Society and environment, to guide the sustainable developing countries in the next in the next 15 years.[2]

Green Politics:-

Before explaining the term ‘Green Politics’. We need to know what is Politics and How is it related to Green? Politics denotes a social activity. It is in essence the Interaction of Individual. The term ‘Politics’ refers to the ways that countries are governed, and to the ways that governments make rules and laws [3]

The Political term Green, a translation of the German Green, was coined by die Greener. The first Successful Green party, formed in the late 1970s. The term Political ecology is sometimes used in Europe and in academic circles.

Green politics is a politics ideology which places high importance on environmental goals and on achieving these goals through broad-based, grassroots, participatory. Green politics is advocated by supporters of the green movement, which has been active through Green Politics in many nations since the early 1980s. Green politics, called Greens, environmental, feminist, and peace movement, Green Politics is concerned with civil liberties, social justice and nonviolence.

A Green party or ecologist party is a formally organized Political Party based on the principles of Green politics. These principles include environmentalism, reliance on grassroots democracy, nonviolence, and support for social justice causes. 'Green' believe that the exercise of these principles leads to the health of people, societies, and eco systems.[4]

Green Governance:- The concept 'governance' first came into being in the mid 1980s which was mainly applicable to developing Countries.[5] 'Governance' refers to the activity or process of decision-making and implementation. It signifies a Participative manner or governing functions based on the principles of efficiency, responsible, accountable and transparent manner.[6]

The Concept of "Green Governance" encompasses the relationships and Interactions among government and non-government structures, Procedures and Conventions. It concerns how the decisions are made, with a Particular emphasis on the need for citizens, interest groups and have their voices generally, to participate and have their voices heard. While it is imperative that we study the actions of the government in terms of environmental policy, legislation and decision-making, but we must also observe how citizens take on their own responsibility and develop environmental initiatives.[7]

Governance for the Environment:-

Governance is a function of public Administration which has been defined as "..... the use of managerial, political and legal theories and processes to fulfill legislative, executive and judicial governmental mandates for the provision of regulatory and service function for the society as a whole or for some segments of it. [8]

It has also been described as all processes, organization and individuals that are associated with carrying out laws and other policy measures adopted by the legislature or the executive and interpreted by courts.[9]

Environmental governance should therefore adhere to Values such as transparency, accountability, Public Participation in decision-making and freedom of association. These are Values that are indispensable in implementing and enforcing substantive environmental law as they ensure that citizens are aware and involved in the above mentioned decision-making processes and have the ability to effectively advocate for environmental protection.[10]

However the clearest mandate for Environmental Governance in the India Context may be found in article 51(A) of the Constitution the environmental Right.

This Article Provides:-

"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures." [11]

Everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services. The states Parties shall promote the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment.

Environment protection and Under Indian Constitution: The preamble to our constitution ensures Socialist pattern of the society and dignity of the individual. The environment (protection) Act 1986 defines environment as “Environment includes water air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between and between air, water and land and human beings other living creatures, plants micro-organism and property.”

The chapter on fundamental duties of the Indian constitution clearly imposes duty on every citizen to protect environment (Article-51A (g)). The Directive principles under the Indian constitution directed towards ideals of building welfare state. Healthy environment is also one of the elements of welfare state. Article 48-A of the constitution says that “ The state shall endeavor to protect at improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.”

Article 253 states that ‘parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the country for implementing any treaty agreement or convention with any other country. In simple words this article suggests that in the wake of Stockholm conference of 1972. Parliament has the power to legislate all matters related to the preservation of natural environment. Parliament’s use of article 253 to enact its act and environment Act confirms this view.

Environment protection is part of our cultural values and traditions. In Atharva Veda. ‘It has been said that “man’s Paradise is one earth; this living world is the beloved place of all; It has the blessing of nature’s bounties; live in a lovely spirit; Earth is our Paradise and it is our duty to protect our paradise.

Environmental Law and Regulations:-

The year 1972 was a landmark in the field of environment. When United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held at Stockholm (Sweden from 5th to 16th June, in which “Declaration on the Human Environment” was adopted. This may be considered as the beginning of environment movement in the world.

The Stockholm Declaration of 1972 was perhaps the first major attempt to conserve and protect the need for a Common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the human Development.[12]

As a consequence of the Declaration the states were required to adopt legislative measures to protect and improve the environment. Accordingly, Indian parliament inserted two articles, i.e 48(A) and 51(A) in the Constitutions of India in 1976.[13]

In India a separate ministry namely the Department of Environment was established in 1980 to ensure a healthy environment for the country.

Following is a list of the environmental legislations that have come into effect:- The Indian Forest Act; 1927 and amendment 1984 This act deals with four categories of forests, namely reserved forest village forests, protected forests.[14]

The Factories Act of 1948 and amendment in 1987 was the first to express concern for the working environment of the workers. the Amendment of 1987 has sharpened its environmental focus and expanded its application to hazardous processes.[14]

The Atomic Energy Act 1962 and the Radiation protection Rules of 1971. The central government is required to prevent radiation hazards, guarantees public Safety and safety of workers handling radioactive substances and ensure the disposal of radioactive substances.(14)

The Insecticides Act 1968:- This act was the recommendations of the Kerala and Madras food poisoning case Inquiry commission which inquired into several death from insecticide Contaminated food in April and May 1958.(14)

The wild life (protection) Act of 1972 Rules 1973 and Amendment 1991, Provides for the protection of birds and animals and for all matters that are connected to it whether it be their habitat or the water hole or the forests that sustain them.

The water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974 It establishes standards for water quality and effluent. Polluting industries must seek into permission to discharge waste into effluent bodies. The CPCB was constituted under this act.

The forest (conservation) Act of 1980 and Rules 1981 Provides for the protection of and the conservation of the forests.(14)

The air (preservation and control of pollution) Act of 1981- Provides for the control and abatement of air pollution. It entrusts the power of enforcing this act to the CPCB.

The Environment (protection) act 1986:- Authorizes the central government to protect and improve environmental quality control and reduce pollution from all sources and prohibit or restrict the setting and /or operation of any industrial facility on environmental grounds.[15]

Are the laws and regulation adopted to protect the environment really effective?

Conclusion:-

After the above discussion and in depth study the issue that come up in front of us became significant these are discussed below:

- 1) The public needs to be more aware of this matter and it is the also the responsibility of the government to inform and educate the whole society.
- 2) Establish a strong pollution control board to prevent environment pollution and allow him to work independently free from politics.
- 2) Avoid water wastage and cut down trees and it is our responsibility to plant more trees.
- 3) Attitude towards proper Utilization of natural resource.
- 4) The person who is established in the society should come forward and reach.
- 5) Reduce the amount of petrol and diesel powered vehicles.
- 6) To watched out for the wastewater hat being darned into the river.
- 7) Keeping the subject matter free from politics.
- 8) Not only one country but also the whole world should come and resolve the problem.

LANTANA CAMERA this beautiful flowering plants that originated in south America 300 years ago brought to India. This free grows up very fast even if the soil is dry or wet it's spread is rapid. So this plants is spread in most places of the forest which doesn't allow others plants to grow. So arrangements should be made for the extrinsic of these plants.

The north eastern states of India have reduced forest cover.

The indigenous people in this area burning forests and cultivating thum. The amount of forest land is reduced for thum cultivation and the amount of minerals in this area also decreased so jhum Cultivation should be stopped.

At the conclusion of the discussion we want to alert the public through are writing. Time has come when we have to think more and more for above issue otherwise there will be a time in future where the world and human society will move on to the destruction. The message will be conveyed through this study to build up a movement against pollution, life more green through green politics and green governance.

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