

Ecopolitics: An Alternative and Strategic Approach of Environmental Management

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Abstract: The fundamental contention of this article is that the selection of policy planning and decision making related to environment integration with political, scientific and public concern for better management of environment. To effective as well as rational environmental management scientific as well as political dimension is essential for the solution or management of environmental crisis. This knowledge advocates distinction between diagnostic knowledge for assessment and practical knowledge for management. There is a growing concern in environmental degradation so alternative or strategic approach in this paper on behalf of ecopolitics encourage or accountable to environmental planners and managers on theme of our common earth (planet) our common future.

Keywords: *Ecopolitics Environmental management, Development,*

I. INTRODUCTION

The environmental management is a policy area which highly influenced by risk inversion and narrow technical expertise (Boehmer, 1993a), so to overcome these shortcomings and rational or effective management political awareness in environmental issues will lead in sustaining the global environment. This article reveals that the selection of both expertise and expert with political process allow the science to consolidate genuinely on environmental policies goals and objectives (Goldsmith, 1990). The environmental management system may fail due to narrow approach of technical expertise; despite it ecopolitics impinges strongly in selection of environmental problems for public action at global platform. The environmental pricing and ecological consciousness being as a cause-condition relationship for environmental management taken out from the realm of local and global level of politics.

II. DISCUSSION AND COMMENTS

The transformation of information into knowledge and then, selectively use into tools of politics and policies, need to be distinguish. The current fate of scientific knowledge and associated uncertainties concerned with environmental problems like climate change, both on the prediction and impact side and, are an excellent example of the construction of threat from science by one set of parties and their deconstruction by others appealing to the same authority, but emphasizing scientific uncertainty (Boehmer-Christiansen, 1993b). The scientific method is reductionist

while political interventions in environmental issues are like communicating at the pace of environmental crisis at global level. The important question that the natural science, societal studies, the profession and humanities should defining the environmental threats first and in second, process during which the guardian of the common good, that mythical entity the state or public policy come to know and respond. The political sphere of the world belongs to environmental policy on common ground so, communities deal with their challenges, attitude and commitment of the pursuance in field of environmental threat. Environmental threat are usually ill-defined, so the use of non scientific language is a major instrument of changing the significance of the threat, hence the large amount of attention paid to language when treaties and documents giving advice are written and ratify at global perspectives (Houghton et al., 1990). A blatant example in arena of political mileage of environment which override the conceptual framework of different government like Britain called forest decline while in Germany its forest death, and exhaust gases and global warming by English, German prefer exhaust toxins and climate catastrophe in climate protection policy respectively. The indulgence of politics in ecology and environment encourages the development of institutional and philosophical frameworks which allow for the identification of error, mistake and prejudice earlier rather than later. The impact of knowledge or science in its broadest meaning depends on the political and institutional context in which policy is made, especially on how and by whom environmental knowledge is selected and transformed by non environmental motives, objectives and commitments. The study of environmental politics policies and knowledge can be divided into several practices and practical knowledge, with the latter adding the spatial and temporal context that global models and abstract theories avoid (Messner et al 1992/3). Considering knowledge and expertise relevant to environmental policy the distinction between harder and more quantitative by natural sciences and softer or social by political approach. The politics reveals on softer facts are more meaningful with ideas, probabilities and values and therefore environmental policy ought to be based on facts equated with science as is the hope that rationality is derived from balancing the facts of cost and benefits (Funtowicz and Raveltz, 1990). The management, or policy made entirely on basis of hard facts tends to lead to paralysis by analyzing, usually the available

science is not all sufficient to create a scientific damage assessment, even complete understanding of how our planet works as a physical system cannot give ready answer to the global response, i.e. how to use the earth in the common interest of humanity and without degrading it for future generations. The ecopolitics permitting there is a jump across the need of scientific understanding and complex theory on decision making under uncertainty. The integrative approach of ecopolitical in light of humanities, societal analysis and international relation provides a set of realistic tool for environmental policy making process. The environmental prescription derived from ecological, moral, legal, or economic premises can be tested for their fate in the applied political arena. The ecopolitics invites to share that there is direct link between a scientific knowledge and people perception, but beside this some concrete models requires framing the environmental management system for any country so far developing vis a vis developed. The hegemony of developed nation or north nation underlying south nation shall address on behalf of ecopolitics to achieve and sustain environmental management goals. There are two models like rational and realistic underlines much of environmental policy of different countries, rational incorporate scientific approaches blended with social, cultural and geographical context. The natural scientists, shall adopt this linear model combined with organizational power helps to explain the political success of science led the environmental policy. The another model emphasize on interactive and non linear approach which is filtered by culture, self-interest, economic, ideological and political, channeled and expressed through institution with compatibility of priorities and policy goals regarding to environmental issues. This leads to selection of environmental targets more achievable and general conclusion under which knowledge is likely to have strong impact on policy. There is a threat that now the day's science in the environment creates more knowledge is hard and strong with consensual answers which dealt

commoditization of environmental problem. The political assertion may liquidified and empirical approach to sustain the environmental policy of any countries.

Conclusion: The role of ecopolitics in environmental management is ambivalent and conditional and work as filter and funnel towards goal and decision making on environmental issues and concerns. The political perspective, science and expertise are the best view to determining environmental policy. The politics in ecology and environment based on the belief that politician are not only best people to choose and select policy option with wisdom, but know in advance what ought to be done with expectation, hence subsequent turning science for legitimate rather than information. So the political stewardship is embodied in world by environmental paradigm is need of hour and escalate the environmental crisis and human at risk.

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