

Ecologism And Global Politics

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The ecologists desire a new kind of political structure at the nation and international levels in an inter-connected form. With an eco-centric approach, Eckersley suggests new forms of political structures of multi-tiered nature with dispersal of power, both down to local communities and up to regional and global levels to save "Global Commons". In international levels and global levels now it has a great importance of study of environments. It has recognized the protection of environment in global levels. The ecologists argue that haphazard development of the industrialized and urbanized states has done a lot of harm to environmental conditions. The Earth Day (April 22) and the World Environment Day (June 5) are celebrated every year, all around the globe, to raise awareness about environmental problems and to work for more concerted action towards tackling them with the onset of globalization, growth of market economy and technological revolution, the global environment, especially that of the developing countries, stands threatened. Therefore, time has come to rethink about international and its connection with the environment. The ecologists insist that the growth of human societies has its 'limits'. They foresee that a current rate of growth may raw materials would rapidly run out, pollution would quickly exceed the absorptive capacity of the environment and human society would experience 'overshoot or collapse' by the end of this or next century. For the protection of environment must take the protective decision in globally think act locally. The noteworthy initiative that was taken by international concerns was the Stockholm Conference (1972) under the auspices of the United Nations. Since then, a number of summits and conferences have been held. They argued that if the present increasing trend in population, food, and pollution continue given finite resource supplies, the limit to growth on the planet will be reached within next 100 years and there would arise problems of sustainability.

Common space or public property has been assured and converted into private domains called 'enclosures'. It is an act of appropriation by the capitalists or industrialists which makes production of more and more commodities possible. The commons (such as the oceans, the sea, the atmosphere, natural species etc) are made or organized largely (not exclusively) outside the market making their accumulation difficult. But as a consequence of development, "access to resources denied, which concentrates resources and power in the hands of few people."

Problems of Environmental Degradation :

The pollution and balance less situation of environment creates many of problems.

1. Some environmental problems are inherently global, such as carbon dioxide. Emissions causing global warming and climate change.
2. Some problems are related to destruction of the "Global Commons", such as open oceans, seas, atmosphere and water etc)
3. Some environmental problems are intrinsically transnational, such as releasing sulphur dioxide or dumping waste by one state that pollutes the atmosphere and thereby affects other states of the world.

4. The processes of over exploitation of natural resources may be local or national in scale and create global problems such as river pollution, soil degradation, deforestation and unsustainable agriculture practices.
5. The processes leading to over-exploitation and environmental degradation are intimately linked to broader political and social-economic processes which themselves are parts of global economy. Thus, it is widely recognized that the causes of most environmental problems are closely related to the generation and distribution of wealth, knowledge and power, and to patterns of energy consumption, industrialization, population growth, poverty, these increasing, give global dimension to environmental issues.
6. Some environmental problems affect the human and non-human health and it creates conflict among the states of the globe.

Causes of Environmental Crisis

1. To fulfill the necessity of present time the use of natural resources creates balance less situation.
2. For business and industrialization government and other organization have planned to use the natural resources.
3. Rapid growth of population collapses the environment.
4. For the construction of big industries, roads, urbanization etc, destructs environment
5. Use of fertilizer, medicine in agriculture and use of plastic destroy the environment

Impact of Environmental degradation

1. The balance less situation of environment creates many problems in matters of health of human and non-human. The pollution and climate damage many things and creates many diseases.
2. It impacts deeply on economic conditions especially in the third world countries. For the pollution of environment the production of third world is decreased.
3. The tribes depend upon forest, and they are deeply looser.
4. Collapse of the environment, creates some natural calamities like flood and desert.
5. For the collapse of environment the wild animals and other creatures also faces many problems like diseases and matter of survival.

The environmental issues, as pointed out above, came into full limelight in the 1980s. The UN group of Governmental experts stated in its report (1981). There can no longer be slightest doubt that resource scarcity and ecological stresses constitute real and imminent threats to future wellbeing of all people and nations. These challenges are fundamentally non-military and it is imperative that they should be addressed accordingly." The commission on global governance in its report (1995) endorsed: "Evidence has accumulated of widespread ecological degradation resulting from human activity: soils losing fertility or being eroded, overgrazing, desertification, dwindling fisheries, disappearing species, shrinking forests, polluted air and water. These have been joined by the newer problems of climate change and ozone depletion."

Efforts to improve environment:

Now it is a great effort to improve the environment in national and international levels. The governments of different countries and UN take different steps for upliftment of environment. The noteworthy initiative that was taken by the international community to voice their environmental concerns was the Stockholm conference (1972) on environment under the auspices of the United Nations. Since then, a number of Summits and conferences have been held and a number of Conventions have been passed to sensitize the states and the world pollution about the environmental problems such as global warming, climate

change pollution, (air, water and sound) and sustainable development. The whole initiative regarding the world environment took root with the formation of "Club of Rome" in the year 1972. They argued that if the present increasing trend in population, food and pollution continue, given finite resource supplies, the limits to growth on the planet will be reached within the next 100 years and there would arise problems of sustainability. The initiative has taken in Stockholm, conference on human environment programme (UNEP). Its main function is to coordinate the UN environment programmes at the global and regional levels. The main agenda of UNEP as follows:

1. Sustainable management
2. Sustainable production and consumption.
3. Human health
4. Maintain balance between globalization and environment.

Besides these landmark events in arousing environmental awareness, the other remarkable summits and conferences were as follows:

Bucharest population conference, 1974; Cocoyoc declaration, 1974, Rome food conference, 1974; Habitat conference, 1974, Green belt movement, 1977; Desertification conference, 1977; Water conference, 1977; World climate conference, Geneva, 1979; Brandt commission Report, 1980; Charter for Nature 1982, Montreal protocol, 1987. Global environment facility, Rio conference, 1992 Cairo conference 1994, Habitat 1996, Kyoto protocol, 1997 Mileniu2000, Johannesburg summit, 2002, Vienna climate change talks, 2007, High level conference on world food security, 2008, United Nations framework convention on climate change:

Some of the important conferences were held since 1995 number sixteen. The other some conferences were held as follows UN climate change conference, 2005, Just like above mentioned in 2007, 2009, 2010 some other conferences were held on climate change. The Kyoto protocol was about to expire at the end of 2012 but it was extended at the UN climate change conference which was held at Doha 26 November to 8 December 2012. It was extended till 2020. Some other conferences of UN were held 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 on climate change.

Green Politics:

Green theorists may also be divided into anthropocentric and eco-centric categories. The former place moral values only on human, in favour of one which place independent values also on eco-systems and all living beings. A radical thinking of ethical relationship between 'human and rest of nature' is a relationship part of green politics. All must survive whether human or non-human, whether living or yet to be born. This view is holistic in the sense that it values population, species, eco system and the eco-sphere as a whole as well as individual organism. All are required in the form of the resonance, conservation, human welfare, ecology and preservation of all species in short, it is about "emancipation write large"

The green or the ecologists are two types- shallow and deep. While the former (also known as Light Green) believe that an appeal to self-interest and common sense may persuade human kind to adopt ecologically sound policies and ways of life, the latter (also known as "Dark Green) insist that nothing short of fundamental reordering of political priorities that willingness to place the interest of the eco-system before those of any individual species, would ultimately secure planetary and human survival. Despite these distinctions, both insist that an entirely new type of value system should be constructed placing ecology before economics and morality before materialism.

The fact stands out the new environmental issues have carved out a place of their own in the discipline of international relations. It may be noted in these directions.

Essential features of green politics:

1. **Attack on development strategies:** The ecologists argue that haphazard development the industrialized and urbanized states has done a lot of harm to environmental condition, common space or public property has been usurped and converted into private domains called enclosures, 'Hence the ecologists condemned the affirmation of the Brundtland commission Report (1987) and deprecated the Rio Conference of Jan, 1992 as a massive gathering of the industrialized states and multinational corporations. In the words of Sachs., this Earth summit "inaugurate environmentalism as the highest state of development.
2. **Reclamation of commons :** The term 'commons' has distinctive implication in green politics. It does not refer to ordinary people or people in general. It implies natural resources accessible to all the people of the world without any discrimination, as well as to the institutions or regime of the enlightened people based on their genuine co-operation. In the former sense, "commons is identifiable with global commons, as ocean, seas "atmosphere, etc. Which can not be under the Control of any state and hence, their use should be permissible to all in a way that they remain immune from pollution or degradation of any kind. In the latter sense, the term "commons" signifies institutions of the people endowed with civic republicanism at local, regional and international or global levels. These, institutions are not anarchic in the sense of having no rules governing them. All the members of such institutions are tied to each other by the norms or rules of equality, liberty, and justice." They also depend upon social and cultural norms prevailing. For example, the priority of common safety over accumulation, or distinction between members and non-members.
3. **Global Restructuring :** The ecologists desire a new political structure at the national and international levels is an interconnected form. With an eco-centric approach Eckersley suggests new form of political structure of a multi-tiered nature with dispersal of power, both down to local communities and up to regional and global levels to save the 'global commons'.

Robyn Eckersley on Basic quest of Green theory : The basic quest of Green theory is, therefore, a double one to reduce ecological risks across the board and to prevent their unfair externalization and displacement, through space and time, on to innocent third parties. Ultimately, Environmental justice demand:

1. Recognition of expanded moral community that is effected by ecological risks (i.e. not just all citizens, but all people, future generations, and non-human species)
2. Participation and critical deliberation by citizens and representatives of larger community at risk in all environmental decision-making (including policy-making, Legislating and treaty-making, administration monitoring enforcement and adjudication).
3. A precarious approach to ensure the minimization of risks in relation of the larger community.
4. A fair distribution of those risks that are reflectively acceptable via democratic process that includes the standpoint of all effected parties and public interest advocacy groups, and
5. Redress and compensation for those parties who suffer the effects of ecological problems.

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development: Among new issues which have found place in the study of international relations and politics, Green Politics' is newest. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that it lays on the environmental pollution or degradation which is a cause of conflict between states and which at the same time desires their cooperation for the sake of maintaining environmental protection. Environmental security issues demonstrate a link between national and international conflict, such problems also put pressure on the state to engage in greater international co-operation. The reason is that environmental

degradation can be taken as constituting a special kind of 'threat' not only to state or to some states but to mankind as a whole. "It is a threat to global community, i.e. the oceans, sea, the ozone layer and the climate system, which are life support system for mankind as a whole.

At the Stockholm conference (1972) it was apprehensively viewed that human social and economic activity was taking place in a way that threatened the environment. Facts like pollution explosion, pollution of air, water distribution, depletion of the ozone layer, etc engaged the attention of the scientists and the scholars who realized the position as explicitly global in character and addressing global politics in a distinctive fashion.

The issues of environmental projection is essential and close connected with the theme of development, now refined as sustainable development. The proponents of 'ecologism' or 'Green Politics' may be divided into the categories of the modernists and the eco- radicals. The modernists argue that environmental pollution is not serious and insoluble problem. Man must have control over nature. Progress in knowledge will invent new means and technology to maintain purity of the environment. So Mayers and Simon assert "more people increased income produce problems in the short run. These problems present opportunity and prompt the search for solution. In free society, solutions are eventually found, through many people fail along to cost to themselves. In the long run, the new developments leave us better off than if the problem has not arisen."

No doubt, the eco- radicals take a very aggressive view in rejecting the case of development, including or suitable development. It makes them different from the environmentalists. While environmentalism on sustainable responding to environment problems the Greens rejects in on the plea that sustainably, "explicitly requires stabilizing and in the industrialized countries almost certainly reducing, throughputs of materials and energy."

It implies that real sustainability means abandoning industrial mass production and reverting to some form of de industrialized society. It may however, be clarified at this stage that the eco-radicals don't insist on complete abandonment of the course of development, though they certainly lay focus on changing the running techniques of sustainable development.

Guiding principles of Ecological sustainable Resource Management:

- i. Inter general equity: Providing for today while retaining resources and options for tomorrow.
- ii. Conservation of cultural and biological diversity and ecological integrity.
- iii. Constant natural capital and sustainable income.
- iv. Resource use in a manner that contributes to equity and social justice while avoiding social disruption.
- v. Limits on natural resource use within the capacity of the environment to supply renewable resources and assimilates wastes.
- vi. Qualitative rather than quantitative development of human well-being.
- vii. Pricing of environmental values and natural resources to cover full environment and social costs.
- viii. Global rather than regional or national perspective resources to cover full environmental issue.
- ix. Efficiency of resource Use by all societies.
- x. Strong community participation in policy and practice during the process of transition to an ecologically suitable society"

UN formed 'commission sustainable development' for investigation the work of government and Non-Government organization on about sustainable development. By the formation "Global Environment Facility" helped the developing Countries. Near about 900 million people were effected by desertification. For the protection of this in 1994 convention on desertification' passed and it executed from 1995. For the small island and developing states another conference was held in 1994 in Barbados about sustainable development.

For the control of air pollution India has formed “Central Pollution Control Board” in 1981. Many voluntary organizations have taken steps in national and international level for protection of environments. In 1971 formed “Green peace International.” The aims of this organization are as follows:

- i. Conservation of Biosphere.
- ii. Where, there happened such like cases which damage or collapse the environment, there arrange awareness revolution by peaceful manner.
- iii. To ban the (experiment) of Nuclear Test, which collapse the environments.

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