
The Environmental Governance: Theory and Practice in Contemporary World

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Abstract

Governance is the process and action of authority under the rule of law on particular subjects. Environmental governance consists of laws, rules, guidelines, norms, and practices that determine to manage and oversee the affairs of a person, which is responsible for making sustainability and controlling all human activities referring to the environment. Environmental governance includes entire natural and human activity which means an alternative structure of governance in the modern world. There are many complexities and challenging situations of environmental governance, which include climate change and loss of biodiversity created by technology, governance, and the authorization as modern needs. There are many environmental laws, however, can't balance development and the environment for governance. The environmental governance includes all ranges of social, financial, and political life as a detachment of the environment that highlights the relationship of humans to the ecosystems and selling the transition. There are numerous environmental issues, which draw our attention through finance, consumption, biodiversity, population, pollution, and agriculture. Similarly, challenges dealing with environmental governance encompass insufficient continental and international agreements and concern between development, sustainable improvement, and protection of the environmental system. The environmental governance can be leveled into multi-tier governance; those cannot scale along with soil deterioration, climate alternate, biodiversity, water, ozone layer, nuclear danger, transgenic organisms, precautionary precept, socio-environmental conflicts, and orbital debris. There are multilateral conventions and actors, which are working for environmental governance but are criticized for tension, contradictions, and incompatibility. It's far deemed required for coherence, coordination, democratization, institutional reform, schooling, rework, and rethinking of policies and rules.

Keywords: biodiversity, ecosystem, environment, governance, coherence, coordination, and democratization

Introduction

The nature of the universe is defined as static equivalent to the natural world, physical world, and material world. Nature refers to living plants and animals, geological processes, weather, and physics, such as substance and energy. The term is often used to the natural environment or wilderness wild animals, rocks, forests, beaches, and human intervention. Earth is representing the universe, which is the only planet presently known to support life. Geology found the evolution and changes in the atmosphere, climate, weather, ecosystems, and

water by the human activities but wilderness protects the fish community of the lake has remained unchanged over a long period, which clarifies how geological events affect ecosystems. The entire environmental problem such as soil, atmosphere, radiation, water, and living organisms are created differently through human activities those impacts whole human, plants, and animals life. It requires maintaining natural balance, which means biological fallacy. The natural environment refers to the non-human-made surroundings and conditions in which all living and non-living things exist on Earth. Natural areas help clean air, purify water,

produce food and medicines, reduce chemical and noise pollution, slow floodwaters, and cool streets, which is called 'ecosystem services.

Today, the Earth is suffering from land degradation, biodiversity loss, air, land, and water pollution, and the effects of climate change and must prevent and manage further risks and disasters. Without changes, the situation looks bleak for all of its inhabitants. Humans impact the physical environment in many ways such as overpopulation, pollution, burning fossil fuels, and deforestation. Changes to Earth's climate driven by increased human emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases are already having widespread effects on the environment which are glaciers and ice sheets are shrinking, river and lake ice is breaking up earlier, and plant and animal geographic ranges are shifting, and plants and trees are blooming. One of the biggest environmental problems today is air pollution and global warming is considered the most pressing environmental issue. Climate change is real and it is influenced by human activities through the production of methane and carbon dioxide. There are many major environmental issues such as global warming, clean and renewable energy, ocean system collapse, electronic & nuclear waste, water degradation, land rush, biodiversity conservation, increased population, new technologies, and habitat loss. These make urgent attention to make the ecology friendly by the means of democratic rule of law. Thus, it is deemed required to study and analyze environmental governance.

1. Environment Governance

The environment is defined as the surrounding conditions of the person, animal, or plant that lives and operates in the particular geographical area affected by human activity. The conceptual definition of environment is complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors that act upon an organism, and ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival which are related to environmental factors. Environmental factors are identified as air, water, climate, soil, vegetation, and landforms that are affected by everyday living. They are obstructions to modern democratic governance. Governance encompasses the system by which an organization is controlled and operated by ethics, risk management, compliance, and administration as the means of governance. Governance is defined as good governance, which is the process of

measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources, and guaranteeing the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse, corruption, and regard for rule of law.

Environmental governance refers to the processes of decision-making involved in the control and management of the environment and natural resources through multi-level interactions. Environmental governance improves the environmental outcome. Environmental governance includes all levels of decision-making and action, communities, economic and political life, and the connection of people to ecosystems for promoting transition. Environmental governance includes government, civil society, and a system of management with believing independence, impartiality, and competency of the natural environment so everyone benefits from a breathable atmosphere, stable climate, and biodiversity. The natural environment is recognized as public goods and therefore has the value of environmental governance. Environmental governance believes in the principles of an environment which is defined as nature knows best, all forms of life are important, everything is connected to everything else, everything changes, everything must go somewhere, ours is finite earth and in the end, nature is beautiful and we are stewards of God's creation. The environment is the part of rule of law in a democratic society, which consists of a system of laws, norms, rules, policies, and practices that speak in the management and oversight affairs of environment-related bodies to make responsible for ensuring the sustainability of all human activities. The protective responsibility of the environment is identified by the states, international organizations, environmental movements, the corporate sector, and expert groups, who have the protective responsibility of the environment for environmental governance. Today, environmental governance is an important instrument to reduce tensions between countries regarding the use of natural resources. Environmental governance is a concept in political ecology and environmental policy that advocates sustainability as the supreme consideration for managing all human activities, which can be found in the provision and practice of international accords, national legislation and policies, local decision-making structures, transnational institutions, and environmental nongovernmental organizations, where can be found the fundamental maxims of good environmental elements of governance.

3 Legal Frameworks on Environment Governance

The rules regarding the environment are called environmental law, which is the main source of environmental governance that protects the environment naturally. Environmental law is now strongly influenced by environmental legal principles focus on the management of specific natural resources, such as forests, minerals, or fisheries. The legal frameworks on environmental governance have developed at the international, regional, and national levels, which are seen as very sound and advanced. Many environmental conventions are related to the general environment, atmosphere, freshwater resources, hazardous substances, marine nature, conservation, terrestrial living resources, noise pollution, and nuclear safety but all are not fully implemented and are questionable. Based on structural frameworks, the international and national courts have decided on many environmental issues in a significant manner as jurisprudence, judgments, philosophy, activism, and case law. The environment law has frame worked as international conventions, regional conventions, and national laws.

There are over 250 multilateral environmental agreements dealing with various environmental issues which are in force. The first international convention on environment, Stockholm Convention is a convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which was adopted in 2001 in Geneva and came into force in 2004. CITES is a convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which was adopted in 1963 and came into force in 1975. Ramsar Convention 1971 is called the Convention on Wetlands, which came into force in 1975. The convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve, through wise use and management, those that remain. CITES is a global agreement among governments to regulate or ban international trade in species under threat. The convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a convention for the conservation of biological diversity adopted in 1992 which came into force in 1993. The Convention is an international legally-binding treaty with three main goals: conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of biodiversity; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. Bonn Convention is a convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, which was adopted in 1979 and came into force in 1983. The convention also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention aims to conserve terrestrial,

marine, and avian migratory species throughout their range. Vienna Convention is a convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer, which was adopted in 1985 and came into force in 1988. This convention formalized international cooperation and resulted in the signing of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Montreal Protocol is an international environment protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, which was adopted in 1987 and came into force in 1989. The protocol has been successful in slowing and reversing the increase of ozone-depleting gases in the atmosphere. An important measure of its success is the change in the value of effective stratospheric chlorine. Kyoto Protocol is an international protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which was adopted in 1997 and came into force in 2005. The Kyoto Protocol, also known as the Kyoto Accord, is an international treaty among industrialized nations that sets mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions. The greenhouse effect is the warming effect of the sun on greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, that act to trap this heat in our atmosphere. Basel Convention is a convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, which was adopted in 1989 and came into force in 1992. The Basel Convention regulates its Parties to ensure that such wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The Convention covers toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, flammable, ecotoxic, and infectious wastes. Cartagena Protocol is an international environmental protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was adopted in 2000 and came into force in 2003. The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity by managing the movements of Live Modified Organisms resulting from the application of modern technology (LMOs) between countries. Nagoya Protocol is an international environment protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was adopted in 2010 and came into force in 2014. The Nagoya Protocol establishes a framework that helps researcher's access genetic resources for biotechnology research, development, and other activities, in return for a fair share of any benefits from their use. Kigali Agreement is an amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which was adopted in 2016 and came into force in 2019. The agreement is an environmental treaty signed by countries to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) from the earth's atmosphere. It is a legally

binding agreement designed to create rights and obligations in international law. Minamata Convention is an international environmental treaty intended to protect health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury, which was adopted in 2013 and came into force in 2017. This convention is a multilateral environmental agreement that addresses specific human activities which are contributing to widespread mercury pollution. Rotterdam Convention is an international environmental convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, which was adopted in 1998 and came into force in 2004. The convention is an international treaty designed to facilitate informed decision-making by countries about trade in hazardous chemicals. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an international environmental treaty governing actions to combat climate change through adaptation and mitigation efforts directed at controlling of emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) that cause global warming, which was adopted in 1992 and came into force in 1994. Rio Summit is a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This is the 'Earth Summit, which had many great achievements. The Rio Declaration and its 27 universal principles, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity; and the Declaration on the principles of forest management. UNCCD is a United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which was adopted in 1994 and came into force in 1996. This is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. UN-REDD is a United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, which was created in 2008. REDD is a voluntary climate change mitigation approach that has been developed by Parties to the UNFCCC. It aims to incentivize developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forest carbon stocks, sustainably manage forests and enhance forest carbon stocks. COP24 is the 24th meeting of the conference of parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which took place in 2018. Nearly 23,000 delegates descended on the coal-tinged city with a deadline for hashing out the Paris Agreement "rulebook", which the operating manual is needed for when the global deal enters into force in 2020.

There are many regional conventions and treaties related to environmental governance in the world. The context of South Asia is extremely vulnerable to a range of climate impacts, ranging from shrinking glaciers and water scarcity to floods and rising sea levels. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), South Asian states have a viable regional player that can support national governance responses but is SAARC prepared to combat climate change and its security risks. Since 1987, in their Kathmandu Declaration, all the heads of states of SAARC have expressed their deep concern for the regional challenges related to environmental degradation and climate change. SAARC commissioned a study on the Protection and Preservation of the Environment and the Causes and Consequences of Natural Disasters, which was finalized in 1991. The Technical Committee on Environment, established in 1992, was subsequently tasked with identifying measures for immediate action and deciding modalities for implementation. Since then, its mandate has been expanded to also include forestry. SAARC has expressed concern for environmental issues including climate change. The Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management is aligned with the Hyogo Framework for Action of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Part of the framework led to the creation of the SAARC Disaster Management Centre in October 2006, to advise policy and facilitate capacity building. In 2008, SAARC agreed on the Natural Disaster Rapid Response Mechanism under the guidance of the SDMC, to adopt a coordinated and planned approach to natural disasters. In November 2016, the SDMC merged the SAARC Meteorological Research Centre, the SAARC Forestry Centre, and the SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre. Climate-related security risks, beyond natural disasters, were broadly emphasized in the 2007 Declaration of the 14th SAARC Summit, with heads of state expressing deep concern over global climate change and the consequent rise in sea level and its impact on the lives and livelihoods in the region. The accompanying SAARC Environment Ministers Dhaka Declaration on Climate Change notably emphasizes that climate change is substantively the result of greenhouse gas emissions by the developed world for over two centuries. SAARC also has specific frameworks for food security, such as the 1987 Agreement on Establishing the SAARC Food Security Reserve, which had several problems in becoming effectively operational. Despite a significant number of declarations to combat climate change and its

security risks, many policies are still not operational, and others are yet to be ratified. As scholars often point out that though several institutions have been established, they have not been able to produce concrete results by declarations, conventions, and action plans produced at SAARC.

The history of environmental law or environmental governance is found in the common law practice in the law of nuisance. It is found that the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers Act 1848 had allowed the Metropolitan Commission for Sewers to close cesspits around the city in an attempt to clean up into a river, which was replaced by the Clean Air Act 1956. The Environment Act became law in 2021 in the UK. The most effective pieces of environmental legislation are the Clean Air Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Montreal Protocol, the Clean Water Act, and Reformation Plan No. 3 of 1970. Because of these laws, the health of Americans and the environment they inhabit have dramatically improved. The Ministry of Environment was established in India in 1980 to ensure a healthy environment in the country. Later, this became the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1985. There are many environmental laws which are the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1977, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. The European Union issues secondary legislation on environmental issues that are valid throughout the EU and many directives that must be implemented into national legislation from the 27 member states on climate change, air pollution, water protection, and management, waste management, soil protection, protection of nature, species and biodiversity, noise pollution, cooperation for the environment with third countries and civil protection. The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is the centerpiece of environmental legislation in Australia. The Brazilian government created the Ministry of Environment in 1992 to develop better strategies for protecting the environment, using natural resources sustainably, and enforcing public environmental policies. Canada has established the Department of the Environment in the Canadian government as well as the position of Minister of the Environment under The Environmental Protection Act 2000. There are the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, the Species at Risk Act, the Environmental Bill of Rights, and the Clean Water Act. China has been working with great determination in recent years to develop,

implement, and enforce a solid environmental framework. Japan's environmental policies replacing the Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control and the Nature Conservation Law are updated to address global environmental problems, urban pollution by everyday life, loss of accessible natural environment in urban areas, and degrading environmental protection capacity in forests and farmlands. The Ministry for the Environment and Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment was established by the Environment Act 1986 in New Zealand. The Resource Management Act 1991 is the main piece of environmental legislation that outlines the government's strategy for managing the environment, including air, water soil, and biodiversity, the coastal environment, noise, subdivision, and land use planning in general in New Zealand. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation makes regulations regarding the conservation of natural resources, including the subsoil, water bodies, forests located in designated conservation areas, fauna and their habitat, in the field of hunting, hydrometeorology and related areas, environmental monitoring and pollution control, including radiation monitoring and control, and functions of public environmental policymaking and implementation and statutory regulation. All countries are very sound in environmental governance by first and secondary legislation. In Nepal, the Parliament enacted the Environment Protection Act, 2076 (2019) on July 19th, 2019. As a result, the earlier Environment Protection Act, 2053 (1997) is now repealed, which has the provisions on applicability and scope, regulating authorities, compliance system, environmental fund, carbon trading, the responsibility of the Government, prohibitions under the act, complaint mechanism and punishment.

The judgment delivered by the Highest Court of Justice or Court of Philosophy is called jurisprudence in the common law system. The Supreme Court has been giving light to the protection of the environment while interpreting the law. The landmark decisions embarked upon that right to life far exceeds mere breathing and walking and developed environmental jurisprudence. Judiciary plays a vital role in the protection of the environment. There are many landmark judgments on environmental protection in India. The U.S. Supreme Court comes to environmental law by 9th U.S. Circuit of Court of Appeals. The Australian

Court has decided a highly significant case in Australian environmental law, which is very famous as the "Tasmanian Dam Case. Similarly, the Supreme Court of Nepal said that the constitution guaranteed the right to a clean environment as a part of the right to life and there was Locus Standi of NGOs or individuals working for the protection of the environment. The court decided to issue directives in the name of the respondents to enforce the Minerals Act (1985), enact necessary legislation for the protection of air, water, sound, and environment, and take action for the protection of the environment. The Supreme Court ordered the government of Nepal to enact a new climate change law to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and promote low carbon technologies, and develop scientific and legal instruments to compensate those harmed by pollution and environmental degradation, among other provisions. The Court said that a new law was needed to effectuate Nepal's commitments under the Paris Agreement and obligations under the Constitution. The Court further reasoned that the Environmental Protection Act of 1997 was inadequate to address needed climate change mitigation and adaptation, and ordered the government to implement existing national climate policy until the new law would be enacted. After the Supreme Court decision, the government of Nepal passed the Environment Protection Act of 2019 and the Forests Act of 2019. The jurisprudence in environment law with its focus on human rights has provided for the internationally recognized third-generation right to development. The law has thus evolved whereby the quality of life of the individual has been sought to be enhanced. The interpretation and application of the fundamental rights provisions in conjunction with Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties to grant substantive relief is indeed a unique approach. With the onset of the millennium and the globalization that is taking place in all walks of life, there are crucial issues to be tackled. Areas like biotechnology are growing at such a rapid pace that legal regimes all over the world need to adapt quickly to the changes taking place. The dynamism of the courts is a welcome approach. The approach adopted by the courts for providing substantive relief and remedies to its people who constitute a substantial portion of the international population and a country that boasts some unique ecosystems should serve as an example to consider and apply.

4. Issues on Environment Governance

Environmental governance is not only related to the national and international level, it is the issues of governance of the global north to the global south and outer space too. There are issues of scale have depended on multi-tier governance, and institutional policy governance but major environmental issues are global warming and climate change. Global warming is necessitated by the ability of our ecosystem to respond to climate change due to a compromised environment. Global warming has the effect of melting polar ice caps, displacing people from tropical and coastal islands, and can ultimately threaten the survival of the human race. Clean and Renewable energy is second only to climate change. The human race is faced with the environmental problem of cleaning up or replacing the burning of fossil fuels that enhanced the industrial revolution during the 18th century. Unless clean and renewable energy is found as an alternative, our planet risks being turned into an inhabitable and hostile not fit for human survival. There is a need for the development and adoption of clean energy. In Ocean system collapse, Oceans are a critical part of the Earth's support system and are considered to pose huge risks and sink atmospheric oxygen and carbon dioxide. It is important to prevent ocean systems from collapsing since the over-exploitation of oceans might result in the collapse of the fishing industry. Acid rain resulting from industrial pollution has polluted oceans and seas hence killing coral reefs; this has the effect of threatening tourism. Oceans are degraded by spills and runoff chemicals. Electronic & Nuclear Waste type of waste can cause massive pollution and several health complications. Millions of electronic products such as computers, laptops, television sets, and mobile phones are discarded annually in developed countries and dumped into third-world societies. The recovery of these products in developing economies can result in the release of hazardous materials such as lead, mercury, heavy metals, and many other toxic substances. This will harm the workers that are exposed to dangerous materials. These wastes are the modern environmental threats due to technological advancements. The disposal of nuclear wastes from the reactors poses major risks to the environment. Nuclear wastes such as Plutonium-239 are very dangerous when released into the environment, same as isotopes. Currently, there are 31 countries with nuclear reactors. Water degradation in the modern world, the quality of water is under threat

from the fast-growing population. The quality of inland water is under compromise by dumped industrial and chemical wastes, untreated sewage, medicinal residues and fertilizers, and chemical runoff. The above activities worsen the already existing problem of water pollution. The increased use of underground water in coastal regions results in the intrusion of salt water. Water wars are not becoming a reality. Land rush by world's population is growing at a faster rate. This has led to a large number of people being declared food insecure. This, therefore, resulted in a land rush since nations are scrambling to secure land for agriculture and also to grow bio-energy crops to generate cheap fuels. Slashing and burning of forests is an ever-increasing practice and it can lead to biodiversity and ecosystem loss as well as land degradation. According to the UNEP, approximately 5 million hectares of land are annually lost through soil erosion and land degradation. Pastoralists and cattle ranchers are plundering the Amazon rainforest at an alarming rate. Biodiversity conservation is critical for the survival of the ecosystem because it can help in food production, disease control, crop pollination, and recreation. There is a need to prioritize the areas that require conservation. The increased human population has resulted in overconsumption, leading to poverty and other environmental problems. All the many environmental issues are caused by the large population that cannot match the available resources. New technologies increased demand for food globally has forced scientists to manipulate plant DNA to produce strong and drought and disease-resistant crops. There is a general fear that GMO products are harmful to human beings. When GMO food products are released into the environment, they may not be recalled, making it a dangerous global experiment, and habitat loss and fragmentation due to deforestation and human development are considered the major cause of diminishing biodiversity globally. Many species are faced with extinction.

6. Recommendation

The rule of law is the most democratic solution to any conflict and feature of people's democratic modern world. The issues of environmental governance have been seen as the conflict between human activities and the nature of the universe. There is only one solution to solve the problem of environmental governance is rule of law. Based on rule of law, the following recommendations are considered to solve the issues of environmental

governance.

Despite the increase in efforts, actors, agreements, and treaties, the global environment continues to degrade at a rapid rate. From the big hole in Earth's ozone layer to over-fishing to the uncertainties of climate change, the world is confronted with several intrinsically global challenges. However, as the environmental agenda becomes more complicated and extensive, the current system has proven ineffective in addressing and tackling problems related to externalities and the environment is still experiencing degradation at unprecedented levels. It is identified four major obstacles to global environmental governance and describes measures in response. The four obstacles are parallel structures and competition, which are without a coherent strategy; contradictions and incompatibilities, without appropriate compromise; competition between multiple agreements with incompatible objectives, regulations, and processes and integrating policy from macro to micro scales. Some analysts also argue that multiple institutions and some degree of overlap and duplication in policies are necessary to ensure maximum output from the system. Others, however, claim that institutions have become too dispersed and lacking in coordination which can be damaging to their effectiveness in global environmental governance. There are various arguments for and against the key challenge, however, remains the same. The best democratic means coherence and coordination between all that will protect the global environment efficiently.

Democracy is the most important tool in all society, which is the main resolution of any conflict in society. Saward said that the Earth Summit process is capable of opening up the possibility of stakeholder democracy. The summits were deliberative rather than simply participative, with NGOs, women, men, indigenous peoples, and businesses joining the decision-making process alongside states and international organizations, characterized by the importance given to scientific and technical considerations by the democratization to solve the issues of environmental governance.

Actors inside and outside the United Nations are discussing possibilities for global environmental governance that provides a solution to current problems of fragility, coordination, and coherence. A 2005 resolution recognizes the need for more efficient environmental activities in the United Nations system, with enhanced coordination,

improved policy advice, and guidance, strengthened scientific knowledge, assessment, and cooperation, better treaty compliance, while respecting the legal autonomy of the treaties, and better integration of environmental activities in the broader sustainable development framework which need to be the institutional reforms. The actors and institutions should start their protective characters of the environment by themselves as institutional reformation.

4 A 2001 Alliance 21 report proposes six fields of action which are strengthening citizens critical faculties to ensure greater democratic control of political orientations; developing a global and critical approach; developing civic education training; developing training for certain socio-professional groups; develop environmental education for the entire population and assess the resulting experiences of civil society, these will protect the environment safe and natural.

Individuals can modify consumption based on voluntary simplicity on changes in purchasing habits and simplified lifestyles but individual actions must not replace vigilance and pressure on policies. Notions of responsible consumption developed over decades revealing the political nature of individual purchases. Thus the individual behavior and action should be environment friendly that will address the environment governance issues.

Establish policies and regulations that promote infrastructures for well-being whilst addressing the political, physical, and cultural levels. Eliminate subsidies that have a negative environmental impact and tax pollution. Promoting workers' personal and family development through policies and regulations creates environment-friendly environmental governance and easy to make the protection and promotion of governance.

5.7. Environmental concerns would become part of the global economic system. These problems also contain the seeds of a new generation of international conflicts that could affect both the stability of international relations and collective security. Moving local decisions to the global level is as important as how local initiatives and best practices are part of a global system. Kanie points out those NGOs, scientists, international institutions and stakeholder partnerships can reduce the distance that separates the local and international levels by coordination into environment governance.

5. Conclusion

Environmental governance has four domains of scholarship of globalization, decentralization, market and individual incentives-based governance, and cross-scale governance. There is a good example of implementation of pilot project of forest governance in Northwestern Mato Grosso in Brazil. There is a very good example of domestic legislation in China. The new law seeks to harmonize economic and social development with environmental protection and for the first time establishes clear requirements for the construction of an ecological civilization. But there are complexity and challenges to long-term environmental governance. The contemporary challenges in environmental governance are technology, governance, and the social license. There should be a cardinal relationship between value, merit, and change between elements and actors of environmental governance.

Environmental governance is a very important day-by-day but a continuing source of controversy. Governing our planet's rich and diverse natural resources is an increasingly complex challenge. The fundamental issues regarding pollution control, which is the subject of air quality, water quality, waste management, contaminant cleanup, and chemical safety. There are issues on resources sustainability which are related to impact assessment, water resources, mineral resources, forest resources, wildlife and plants, fish and game and principles are living on to human life such as sustainable development, equity, transboundary responsibility, public participation, and transparency, precautionary principle, prevention and polluter pays principle. Environmental governance is the subject of environmental law, which is mostly guided by customary international law, numerous binding international agreements and protocols, national law, and case law. In the theoretical context, environmental governance is very sound but the practice has been seen as very pitiable because of the weak implementation. For example, environmental law also includes the opinions of international courts and tribunals. One of the biggest challenges in decisions made by national and international courts is to determine adequate compensation for environmental damages. For the maintenance of balance between nature and human activities, protection of the environment and establishing environmental governance can be found in the recommendations of this paper.

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