



A Geographical Study on Global Environmental Management and Planning

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ABSTRACT - Environment is a broad term, which, despite being used often, cannot be used in a narrow context. In broad terms, it can be said that all the conditions and forces, which surround human beings from all sides and by which human activities are controlled, are called environment. In the lexical sense, the word Environment of English language is derived from the French language, Environment to Surround, which refers to all those conditions, circumstances and effects that affect living organisms or living communities from all around. Biologists and ecologists refer to environment.

Keywords - Geographical, Study, Global, Environmental, Management, Planning.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- A key part of your dissertation or thesis is the methodology. This is not quite the same as 'methods. The methodology describes the broad philosophical underpinning to your chosen research methods, including whether you are using qualitative or quantitative methods, or a mixture of both, and why. You should be clear about the academic basis for all the choices of research methods that you have made. The methodology should be linked back to the literature to explain why you are using certain methods, and the academic basis of your choice. If you are submitting as a single thesis, then the Methodology should explain what you did, with any refinements that you made as your work progressed. Again, it should have a clear academic justification of all the choices that you made and be linked back to the literature.

Data analysis is one of the most important parts of the research methodology. We have two types of data for the interpretation or analysis which are as follows:

1. Primary Data - Primary data is the type of data that we collect directly through the direct surveys or other methods of data collection.
2. Secondary Data- Secondary data is the data type which is not collected directly by us and we collect the secondary data through other sources like Magazine, newspaper etc. Secondary data is based on the previous data sources.

Structuring Your Methodology- It is usually helpful to start your section on methodology by setting out the conceptual framework in which you plan to operate with reference to the key texts on that approach. You should be clear throughout about the strengths and weaknesses of your chosen approach and how you plan to address them. You should also note any issues of which to be aware, for example in sampleselection or to make your findings more relevant.

You should conclude by summarizing your research methods, the underpinning approach, and what you see as the key challenges that you will face in your research. Again, these are the areas that you will want revisit in your discussion.

AIMS OF THE STUDY- The following are the main objectives of the present study.

1. To study the general spatial patterns of pollution .
2. To study the trends of environmental disease.
3. To study the required of people.

The concept of environmental management is generally related to the environmental model, which ensures that the supply of food will increase with the increase in capital, annual agricultural investment and land development. And also includes policies to deal with the problems. (Denismidoz 1971).

The modern industrial society has created huge industrialization, technological revolution, rapid growth in the means of transport and communication, blind greedy exploitation of natural resources, large-scale changes in land use, irregular and unplanned expansion of industrial establishments and urban areas, disturbing the ecological balance and ecological balance. The stability has been disturbed and disorganized. In other words, the economic and technological activities of man have ended the harmonious relationship between man and environment.Environmental management is the process of improving the relationship between man and the environment in such a way that the quality of both the environment and the society can be improved by establishing a healthy and harmonious relationship between the environment and man by stopping the destructive activities of man and protecting nature. Can be done by testing, protection, regulation and regeneration.In this way, environmental management is related to proper adjustment of nature with man, under which judiciousexploitation and use of natural resources is done without disturbing the ecological balance and ecological stability. It is known that development and progress of the society is necessary from the economic point of view. Therefore, exploitation and consumption of natural resources becomes necessary It is also natural that when natural resources are exploited, some environmental problems will definitely arise because meaningful exploitation of natural resources and socio-economic

development is not possible without any damage to certain components of the natural environment. In this way, under environmental management, attention is paid to the socio-economic development of the society on the one hand, and on the other hand, a lot of effort is made to preserve and protect the quality of the environment. According to Riordan, environment refers to the judicious selection of a suitable proposal from among various alternative proposals so that it fulfills the stated and desired objectives. As far as possible, under management, one or several strategies are adopted to achieve short-term objectives, but there is a lot of arrangement for the fulfillment of long-term objectives. Mainly include the following facts under environmental management

1. Protecting the environment by stopping and controlling the indiscriminate and indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources and the irrational activities of man, controlling and reducing the pollution level, controlling the rapid growth of human population and stopping harmful technology.
2. To promote the economic importance of the environment and its resources .
3. To preserve the environment for future generations. Environmental planning means, using the earth's renewable and non-renewable resources in various forms for developmental works, conservation of rare and valuable resources and preservation of the quality of the environment for a healthy life." In this way planning is the process of development. It has two main objectives

I. Achieving all round growth and development of the society.

II. Removal of socio-economic disparities by exploitation and consumption of all types of natural and human resources.

The main concern of environmental planning is to maintain the quality of the environment. Along with providing nutritional base to human life, to establish harmony between man and nature, enriching the environment from the point of

view of public welfare is indicative of environmental planning. The judicious use of nature's resources in proportion to the population is the main basis of environmental planning. Also, conservation of resources and control of pollution are essential conditions of environmental planning. Thus, economic development and environmental protection are two sides of the same coin. Poverty and illiteracy are helpful in the increase of environmental pollution.

Therefore, under environmental planning, special emphasis should be given on poverty alleviation and up gradation of education. There are two aspects of environmental planning. Firstly, the stability of the biosphere and its social, economic and cultural development and secondly, creating

environmental education and public awareness. Special emphasis should be given on three facts under environmental planning

1. Consuming natural and organic resources in appropriate quantity so that regularity in bio-geochemical cycles is maintained.
2. Maintain harmony of interrelationship and functioning in natural and organic environment.
3. Disposal of waste generated by human activities by advanced technology. Thus, environmental management and planning is a one-way compromise between ecological balance and economic/material progress of man. Therefore, paying full attention to its ecological principles and socio-economic needs of the society.

Environmental Protection and Management

Worldwide awareness about environmental protection arose after the Second World War and cooperation on this issue started at the international level. In environmental protection, along with the conservation of various natural resources of the world, various measures have been included to preserve the existence of the earth.

In the year 1972, the Human Environmental Conference was organized by the United Nations in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, from June 5 to June 12, in which 110 countries of the world participated and passed several resolutions regarding environmental protection. As a first step in this conference, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) was established on 5 June 1972. This foundation day of 5th June was declared as World Environment Day. The term conservation is used in environmental and ecological studies, especially in the context of the conservation of resources and the environment. Human beings have been using and consuming natural resources since their inception and are still doing so today. Due to continuous use, it is natural for any item or substance to decrease or expire. This fact is also applicable in the context of environment because environment is also a huge resource. The destruction of the environment is happening because of the pollutants generated in it. Pollutants generate personality in the system of the environment, due to which the problem of environmental degradation arises. Environmental degradation is the result of the pace of human development. With the increase in population, dependence on the environment is continuously increasing. Man is exploiting forest resources to meet his needs, encroachment of agricultural land due to urbanization, industrialization. Because of which today's modern man is directly or indirectly continuously harming the environment by the construction of factories and by the activities of the organic matter that has been removed from it. Pollution in the environment is increasing.

Due to which human beings and the entire world seem to be standing at the door of destruction. Conservation is defined as the most efficient and beneficial use of natural resources, in fact conservation is those efforts by which judicious exploitation, preservation and renewal of natural resources is possible. Conservation does not mean that the use of resources should be stopped, but their proper and necessary use is conservation, through which we can not only use them at present. But you can be sure of their use in future as well.

In this context, the first attempt by the environmentalists was made in 1972 in the conference "Human Environment Conference" organized by the United Nations and special emphasis was laid on environmental protection.

Several seminars were organized by scientists, geographers, politicians, etc., in which issues related to conservation were raised the following is written



RIO CONVENTION

On the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Environment Program, a conference of 120 nations of the world took place in Rio de Janeiro, a city in Brazil, from June 3 to June 13, 1992, which was named the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or Rio Convention. In this conference, an agreement was made for the protection of rich biological wealth of third world countries in which developed countries And provision was made to provide adequate capital and technology for the protection of bio-wealth of the developing countries. Apart from this, by the year 2005, a proposal was passed to reduce the emission of green house gases (carbon dioxide and methane etc.) by 20%.

It was also decided in the Rio conference that most of the expenditure on keeping the environment clean and its protection would be borne by the developed nations of the world which are more responsible for environmental damage. The Program of Action of the Rio Conference was named

Agenda-21. In this conference, it was expected from all the nations of the world that they should adopt those measures of economic development which do not harm the environment.

EARTH PLUS FIVE CONFERENCE- An environmental conference was held from 23 to 27 June 1997 in New York City, United States, to evaluate the progress of the decisions taken at the Rio Conference held in 1992. This conference was named Earth Plus Five or United Nations Earth Summit.

In this conference, no consensus could be reached on any important agreement. In this conference, there was a wide debate on issues such as reducing the emissions of harmful gases that harm the environment and making environmental protection techniques available to different countries of the world at subsidized rates. .

MONTREAL CONSENSUS-

In September 1997, under the auspices of the United Nations in Montreal, Canada, there was an agreement to stop the production of CFCs and methyl bromide that harm the ozone layer, under which it was decided that in the world by the year 2015, the production of CFC and Methyl Bromide will be completely abolished. No agreement could be reached on issues such as saving the world's forests or providing financial assistance to developing countries for environmental protection.

GLOBAL WARMING CONFERENCE- An international conference on various issues related to increase in global temperature was held in Kyoto city of Japan from 1 December to 10 December 1997. In this conference, an agreement was reached to reduce the production of various green house gases (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) responsible for the increase in global temperature. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program stated in November 1999 that the rate of ozone layer damage has been reduced by curbing the use of chemicals and gases that harm the environment. He believes that if the developed nations continue to provide active yoga in this program, then by the year 2050 the ozone layer will reach the condition before 1980.

JOHANNESBURG EARTH SUMMIT



The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, known as the Second Earth Conference, was held in Johannesburg (South Africa) on 4 September 2002 to review the progress made on the decisions taken at the Earth Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. More than 60,000 delegates from about 200 nations participated in this biggest conference of the world so far. Heads of 106 nations were also involved in it. The US delegation to the conference was led by Secretary of State Colin Powell. The conference was inaugurated on 26 August at Ubuntu Village in Johannesburg by the President of South Africa, Thabombeki, who also presided over the ten-day conference. In his opening speech, Thobombeki

said that even after 10 years of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro; the world is facing challenges like poverty, war, conflict and terrorism. He said that the people of the world are looking forward to the conference that after meeting their skyrocketing expectations for a decade, the promises made in the Rio de Janeiro conference to protect the environment will be kept on 'Agenda 21'. There was debate.

COP-8 CONFERENCE



The Eighth Conference (COP-8) of United Nations Member States on Climate Change, which lasted for 10 days between October 23 and November 1, 2002 at New Delhi's Vigyan Bhavan, ended on November 1, with 10 days of long debates and discussions. Many points related to climate change were discussed. The climate change convention focused on technology transfer, capacity development and adaptive change, as demanded by developing countries, was unanimously accepted. For the first time in the member countries, climate change has been linked to sustainable development.

Human and education related to environmental pollution:

Environmental pollution is a burning problem of the world today, whose father is man himself. The consumption pattern is also largely responsible for environmental pollution. According to the World Economic and Social Survey of the United Nations, the reason for the destruction of the environment in the next 35 years will not be more population but the production and consumption structure of different countries because both of these determine the level of destruction of the environment. Due to the influence of materialistic culture, humans have exploited and exploited nature to a great extent for their happiness. Although nature has the ability to keep itself balanced, but the state of destruction has reached such a point that nature is unable to keep itself balanced. The environment has been polluted to such an extent that the situation is becoming alarming. This can be gauged from the fact that for its protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, since the Stockholm Conference in 1972, seminars are being organized every year somewhere or the other. Due to the pollution of the entire environment, the educational environment (educology) is also being affected, no matter how good the education is given in the polluted environment, it has a dangerous effect on the heart and mind of the students. Due to which the children become mentally retarded, unmotivated and physically weak. If the pace of uncontrolled industrial development, environmental pollution and destruction of fauna, flora and biodiversity continues here, then it will be impossible for human life to continue for a long time. Today human life has become very busy and

complicated due to degradation of environment. Due to which there is a need to create awareness about environmental problems in the present and future generations.

Objectives of Environmental Education :

Environmental education has the following objectives:

1. To develop an understanding of the environment among the general public.
2. To make people aware of environmental pollution and its protection measures.
3. To tell the people how to use the natural resources for a long time in the proper amount as required so that they can be safe for the future.
4. Their measures being taken towards environmental protection and their results
5. With the new technology adopted for environmental protection, the students to make aware.
6. To generate insight in the students about the inherent interrelationship and feedback between man and environment.
7. To encourage people to observe nature and understand the laws.
8. To enable students to understand the relationship between nature and environment.
9. To develop attitude among students for conservation of environment, nature

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