An Approach to Environmental Governance of Assam

Durmily Hansepi

Research Scholar, Assam University Diphu Campus (Political Science Dept), India

Abstract: - **This paper attempt to discuss the emerging trends on recent environmental issues in the North East of India specially Assam. An urgent need of focus, on these issues and finding out effective alternatives to govern the environmental conflict areas is very critical. The ongoing vulnerable situation have an adverse impact on the human activities, livelihood and the environment as a whole. People need to protect their basic socio-economic or livelihood conditions as well as indigenous communities and those people that habituated nearby the river valleys over since time immemorial also in and around of the forest region. Without forest resources ninety percent of the people will be starved since forest is one of the main sources of livelihood for the people of North East India in general and indigenous people in the Hills in particular. However, in the recent past, what observed is that, establishment and introduction of modern technology and its urbanisation strategy in the region had caused great destruction on forest resources or ecosystem including sacred sites which therefore, affect culturally also. The fact is that common people or the local community suffered the most as victimise in such vulnerable occasion. Therefore, the paper will analyse the need of environment governance for the survival of the environment and its sustainable possibilities on one hand and also focus some important approach or element that can have a growing capacity to govern the environmental on related issues in the region on the other hand.**

Key words: **concept, objective, culture, approach and environmental issue on environmental governance.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The present scenario on environmental issue which focus on pollution of air, water, and health are the main component that the world population faces day by day. Then, to control and govern such concern environmental issue by the state or nation, there is need of application to follow the laws and rules that can possibly tackle and menace to solve the pollution in your state and then in your locality. Expert says that Greening your local land is one of the best method that every people can be created from their own activities. Control of pollution can be started from the grassroots level and to influence and articulated in the national, global levels. Lack or absences of proper industries and factories in the states of North East India consider one of the strongest problematic issues faces by the various communities in the North East. Because your people have no alternative way of income for maintaining their livelihood and no such source having to have a good income generation, only agriculture sector in small scale will not be sufficed. The Government of India and the concern State Government are not taking fast on preventive measures to protect their people rather, the people of Assam and elsewhere faces and suffers destructive problems every year mentioned may be made include flood in summer, drought in winter-spring. It is also stated that more population more pollution and this can be affected on environment, therefore, over populated areas will deforested by human activities due to human occupation. Valentine Seymour (2016) in her article *"The Human-Nature Relationship and its Impact on Health: A Critical Review"* rightly analyse and focus on fundamental environmental concerns as well as associated underlying social, political and economic issues stemming from humanity's interactions affecting the natural environment. In this concern, the human-nature relationship has been explored through various human-related activities from natural resource extraction and environmental hazards to habitat management and restoration. Seymour expresses that power can be characterised as "a person, institution, physical event or idea....because it has an impact on society: it affects what people do, think and how they live". A frequently debate in the context of the human-nature relationship the concept of power can be exerted by both nature and humanity[1]. The study combine the theoretical concepts, element and approach from that information based in this study to facilitate a deeper understanding that involved for improving human control pollution through an approach called environmental governance mechanism.

II. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study of this paper focuses mainly the literature reviews, comments compilation study from various opinions, internet sources, YouTube source have been accessed the data upto date. This data based is based on the secondary source in the study area. Descriptive method of research analyse in this paper focus to environmental issues and human environment relativity as one of the core emerging issues of this paper. The factual data has also analysed in the findings of the study in this paper. Interview over telephone as well as general discussion on emerging issue is affecting the environment has analysed in this paper.

---

[1] Valentine Seymour (2016) "The Human-Nature Relationship and its Impact on Health: A Critical Review", Department of Civil, Environmental and Geometric Engineering, University College London, London, UK, www.frontiersin.org. Accessed on date 17th August 2019.

III. DISCUSSION OF THE PAPER

The paper attempt to discuss about the definition of environmental governance, emerging environmental issue in the North East India and Assam, objective of environmental governance is mainly on effective, equitable, responsive and robust governance. The culture or religious on environment of the north east India consider one of the important parts of the paper. The paper mainly focus on the new approach to environmental governance include Agenda 21 and the Rio process governance. Below this will discuss in brief:

3.1 Defining Environmental Governance:

The term 'Environmental Governance' difficult to define scientifically, but many scholar and writer try to define systematically some of the important definition has been mentioned this definition include Singh Asha (2014) environmental governance can be defined as "the ability of a state to govern its resources as prescribed in forms of legal instruments and supplemented by policy, programme and institutional interventions, all operating in a holistic manner with effective synergies among and within the various entities, taking into consideration the social, cultural, environmental and economic factors"[2]. Noted the term 'environmental governance' is a concept in political ecology and environmental policy that advocates sustainability or sustainable development as the supreme consideration for managing all human activities-political, social and economic. This situation is caused by the parlous state of global environmental governance the current global environmental governance is unable to address environmental issues due to many factors. These include fragmented governance within the United Nations, lack of involvement from financial institutions, proliferation of environmental agreements often in conflict with trade measures. All these various problems disturb the proper functioning of global environmental governance[3]. The UNEP defined the key concept of environmental governance, the recognition of the importance of fit and scale; fostering adaptiveness, flexibility and learning; co-producing knowledge from diverse sources; understanding the emergence of new actors and their roles in governance and changing expectations about accountability and legitimacy. These concepts are derived from a careful review of the mainstream environmental governance literature and are consistent with the concerns identified by other scholars[4]. M.C. Lemos and A Agrawal (2006) define that Environmental Governance is synonymous with interventions aiming at changes in environment – related incentives, knowledge, institutions, decision making and behaviours. A set of regulatory processes, mechanism and organisations through which political actors influence environmental actions and outcomes. Governance is not the same as government. It includes the actions of the state and in addition, encompasses actors such as communities, businesses, and NGOs. The Key to different forms of environmental governance are the political - economic relationships that institutions embody and how these relationships shape identities, actions, and outcomes. The International accords, national policies and legislations, local decision-making structures, transnational institutions and environmental NGOs are all examples of the forms through which environmental governance take place. The authors focus on four themes around most interesting writings on environmental governance cluster this includes globalisation, decentralised environmental governance, market and individual-focused instruments and governance. This discussion leads a framework through approach to environmental governance and this can usefully be explored[5]. Thus concept green governance is another alternative concept of environmental governance.

3.2 Emerging Environmental Issues In The Region:

In this part of the paper focus that there is an emerging issues of environment in the country as a whole and Assam in particular the discussion that reflects relatively one to another state because environment that considers one of global perspectives therefore, let us discusses the issues of environmental concerns. The major threats are observed in the destruction of tropical rainforest dying of wetlands, shrinkage of biodiversity cover, soil erosion and air and water pollution. (1) *Destruction of forest* and shrinkage of genetic resource that refers depleting forest cover is yet another environmental problem of North East India. In comparison to the state of Assam and Tripura the officially reported forest cover is higher than the actual forest cover. The main reason for actual forest cover being higher or lower than the officially recorded forests is that in the hilly areas of the region are inhabited by the different tribal communities; the forests are owned by the village communities, religious groups, individuals or private and forest departments[6]. The main reason for the depletion of forest cover is due to the human activities on the one hand and urbanisation and modernisation on the other. (2) *Soil Erosion* today, is an undesirable process caused by human activities and subject to his control. Unchecked erosion is already exhibiting chains of undesirable natural calamities, if allowed to continue the end result may be more deleterious than expected. The problem of soil erosion and land degradation in the northeast India is widely visible both in the valleys and in the hills. The event of Great earthquake in 1958, the frequency and intensity of siltation and floods have taken a new dimension due to the disturbance and imbalance that caused to the river courses and surrounding land mass. The decreasing Jhum cycles, land slide, hill features have started

[2] Singh Asha (2014) Environmental Governance in Small Island Developing States, www.cries.org. P-603. Accessed on date 13th August 2019.
[3] www.wikipedia.org. Accessed on date 13th August 2019.
[4] D Armitage, Loe & R Plummer (2012) Environmental Governance and its implications for conservation practice, www. , 246-47. Accessed on date 13th August 2019.
[5] MC Lemos and A Agrawal (2006) Environmental Governance, https://www.researchgate.org. p- 298-299. Accessed on date 14th August 2019.
[6] Chapter II Status of Environment of India's North East, p-47. https://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.org.in. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

to take a new and anaesthetic and ecologically unfriendly examination. It is an earmarking issue of deterioration in the water quality, increase in turbidity or opacity, reduction in plant life at the bottom, qualitative changes in the physic-chemical environment of the water, disturbance in the benthic environment of the river, disturbance in spawning or breeding areas of aquatic fauna and so on. Altogether, soil erosion due to depletion in the quantity and quality of aquatic life, the river bed rose by three metres every year. This concern situation had aggravated due to further cutting of trees in the catchment areas resulting into washing away of the soil to the Brahmaputra and other associated Rivers in the State[7]. (3) *Water Pollution* refers like air is the most precious natural resources on this planet. Though Assam is plenty of water, the quality of drinking water is deteriorating day by day. The refineries, petrochemical industries, sugar mills, paper mills are causing water pollution in the region. The Digboi refinery has been discharging its effluents without any treatment in the nearby rivers thus polluting the biggest water sources of the North East Region. Noonmati Refinery and Assam Petrochemical Limited at Namrup have been polluting many rivers ultimately pollute the river Brahmaputra. For example, water polluting from elsewhere in other country of States the downstream flowing into the Brahmaputra is the main concern[8]. (4) Another important issue of environment is the *Dying wetlands* in the state as well as North East. The dying of wetland is a very commonly reported phenomenon in the region. The wetlands maintain ecosystem diversity as the natural storehouse of valuable flora and fauna of an area. Degradation and decline of the wetlands in the country and globally is an awesome problem to the environmentalist here. It is also analyses that wetlands of Assam and those around Guwahati city are under facing threat to their existence. For example, Silsako and Numalijalah wetlands existed near Guwahati city to suffer threat to their existence because of the encroachment by the people[9]. Finally, it is clearly stated that pollution arose due to human activities directly or indirectly source called point and non-point sources. In addition to the discussed above, there are some other important present issues in the state include flood, landslide, soil and air pollution etc. Let us analyse in brief - (5) *Flood* is the major environmental issue in Assam. It is noted that a person can never even understand the pain of a flood victim, who had never suffered from it before. Natural disaster is one of the important environmental issues. Floods faced by the people of the entire state of Assam. The Government spend huge amount of money for the flood victimised people. (6) *Landslide* is one of the biggest example of Majuli Island and even the bank of the rivers. This problem is too high in those places where deforestation speed is also too high. More landslides also cause water pollution. (7) *Water pollution* is becoming another serious environmental issue and problem of Assam and the main causes such as pollution from Brahmaputra,

Barak and its tributary rivers by falling scrums of factories near itself, acid rain through high air pollution, using high quantity of chemical fertilisers in agro-lands, by throwing untreated sewage on ponds, stream, and rivers. Human mainly suffers from water pollution because water itself the main source of livelihood. (8) *Soil pollution* is a deep issue on agriculture-dependent state. Due to this cause the natural virtues of soil is getting down and down every day. Few cause such as throwing plastic bags and other plastic made wastage anywhere, using a high quantity of Chemical fertilizers for a better agro-production. Over and over years it decreases the good quality of the soil. This pollution can make a big reduction in producing agricultural goods and could harm human and animals health. Because soil is the only substance which human produce life supporting foods mechanism. (9) *Air pollution* become one of the fastest growing mega cities in India, Guwahati is also causing a lot of problem through air pollution. Poor quality infrastructure, low-quality governance is the main factors working behind this environmental problem. High air pollution makes an unhealthy environment and even the people in breathes. Diseases happen due to air pollution lung cancer, cardiovascular problems, asthma attacks, pneumonia and deep headache[10]. These environmental issues in the region consider one of the serious issues coming from the natural source as well as and from the artificial source.

IV. ELEMENT/OBJECTIVE OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Bennett and Satterfield (2018) have rightly mentioned the four broad objectives can be taken into account in environmental governance and decision-making highlighting the four objectives such as (a) effective governance support the maintenance of system integrity and functioning; (b) equitable governance employs inclusive processes and produces fair outcomes; (c) responsive governance enables adaptation to diverse contexts and changing conditions and (d) robust governance ensures that functioning institutions persist, maintain performance and cope with perturbations and crises. Few detail lines can also be discussed that consider the essential objectives of environmental governance. They are –

4.1 Effective Environmental Governance:

A central objective of environmental governance is maintaining or improving the ability of environmental systems to function and to produce ecosystem services through the persistence of species, habitats or biodiversity. Following this first objective includes **direction, coordination**, and **capacity, informed, accountable** and **efficient**. Here, clear *direction* is provided through precision in the articulation of vision, goals, aims and the establishment of clear boundaries on action and scope. *Coordination* of the roles, functions and mandates of different governments and organisations, perhaps through a coordinating body or co-management unit helps

---

[7] Ibid, p-48-49. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.
[8] Ibid, p-49-50. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.
[9] Ibid, p- 51. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

[10] (2019) 5 Environmental Problems of Assam (Dangerous), www.allaboutassam.in. Accessed 18th August 2019.

instead to establish systems of rules, ensure the adequacy of management actions and resolve trade-offs. Active development of *capacity*, include skills example, leadership, conflict resolution and resources (e.g., financial, infrastructure), enables the initiation of planning processes and implementation of management actions. When both the planning and management decisions are '*informed*' by the best available knowledge include diverse and integrated knowledge types (natural and social) and systems (scientific, local and indigenous) can increase likelihood of effective outcomes. *Accountability* is the most important feature of good governance this can help to ensure mandated decisions are followed and effective actions are being taken. *Efficient* governance requires time requirements of actors are reasonable that efficacy guides the choice of management actions and deployment of public resources and cost and action are commensurate with system productivity[11].

4.2 Equitable Environmental Governance:

In order to achieve the objective of being socially equitable, environmental governance should engage decision-making processes and produce socio-economic outcomes that might be characterised as inclusive, participatory, fair and just. Equitable environmental governance begins with policies and processes that recognise respect and are inclusive of the perspective, knowledge systems, values, cultures and rights of diverse stakeholders include group often marginalised (e.g., women, indigenous peoples or minority groups) or vulnerable (e.g., impoverished communities). Power and benefit-sharing mechanism can help to ensure that the socio-economic benefits and burdens of conservation and environmental management are distributed in a *fair* manner and those rights and responsibilities are shared and assigned commensurate to circumstances. Finally, equitable governance is safeguarded when laws and policies are present to protect local rights and ensure that consent is freely given and groups have access to *justice* to defend against incursions or facilitate reparations and compensation for past victims.

4.3 Responsive Environmental Governance:

Responsive environmental governance ensures to adaptable both to changing environmental and social conditions and to diverse contexts. Responsive environmental governance arrangements exemplify- learning, anticipation, adaptability, innovation, and flexibility. Institutional and social *learning* is realised through ongoing monitoring and evaluation, communication that reflect on the social and ecological performance of environmental governance. Institutionalisation of *anticipation* knowledge and capacity disturbances can also improve by consideration, analysis and planning methods. *Adaptive* environmental governance is enabled by institutionalised spaces for dialogue, reflection and deliberation and clear processes. A culture on *innovation*, a higher risk tolerance, encourages experimentation with new ideas and monitoring and documentation of success and failures to enable effective management actions to emerge. Flexibility, in institutions and policies allows for the calibrating of environmental management and conservation models to diverse local realities[12].

4.4 Robust Environmental Governance:

The final objective of environmental governance is to be robust that is functioning institutions-persist overtime maintain performance and these institutions are legitimate, connected, nested and polycentric. *Legitimate* institutions are guided by a collective vision with formal legitimacy and perceived to be legitimate by constituents and stakeholders. Robust networks of institutions are structurally *connected* on horizontally and vertically often characterised by positive social relations. In *nested* governance, decision-making authority, responsibility and tasks are devolved to the lowest-possible and most administratively appropriate level, to enable self-organise, make decisions and take actions. *Polycentric* systems of governance have semiautonomous decision-making and action-taking centres in multiple locations towards a common goal[13]. Thus the four main objectives of environmental governance include effective, equitable; response and robust can monitor to implement the decision making process on environmental governance.

V. CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE NORTH EAST INDIA

An article "*Community Culture and the Environment: A Guide to Understanding a Sense of Place*" prepared by EPA discusses that addressing social and cultural aspects of community-based environmental protection. Guide offers a process and set of tools for defining and understanding the human dimension of an environmental issue. This based on the elements of social science theory and methodology that are most relevant to defining and understanding community life as it relates to environmental issues. Some of the criteria which can govern the environmental issue based on community and environment include: (a) a tool to develop effective community-based environmental protection strategy, (b) an approach to understanding the meaning of "Sense of Community" and "Sense of Place", (c) tool for defining Community, (d) a tool for identifying and understanding community attitudes, values and behaviours. To understand a local community by examining at issues are "below the surface" to understand what people care about and why and what motivates people to form partnerships to take action. Taking systematic approach to answer key questions about a community values, attitudes and beliefs, how they are expressed in daily life and how they relate to environmental

---

[11] Bennett and Satterfield (2018) Environmental Governance: A Practical framework to Guide Design, Evaluation and Analysis, A Journal o f the Society for Conservation biology, p-7-9. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

[12] Bennett and Satterfield (2018) Environmental Governance: A Practical Framework to Guide Design, Evaluation and Analysis, A Journal of the Society for Conservation Biology, www. Accessed on date 19th August 2019.
[13] Ibid, p-9. Accessed on date 19th August 2019.

issues. Defining Community has some factor such as (i) "Sense of Place" refers an area having natural or political boundaries such as landscape features, rivers and streams, watersheds or sensitive areas such as special wildlife habitats and also physical infrastructure such as highways or solid waste facilities or key landmarks such as statutes, parks or historical sites. (ii) "Sense of Community" refers as people typically entails groups self-identified or identified by others who interacted socially have common historical or other ties meet each other needs share similar values. This sharing can result in what is called "a sense of community"[14].

The scope of the paper might be narrow as well as broad also but this discussion also important to be noted that study has influence to analyse the concept in terms of culture, religion, and how human can understand the nature character in terms of belief systems. It is most important to note that the Balpakram National Park in Meghalaya is recognised as the haunted by the supernatural presence of dead spirits. This has existed into the dark wilderness forest. Meghalaya is also home to diverse flora and fauna and there are an impressive number of well-maintained national parks, biosphere reserves, and sanctuaries to preserve the wildlife. Balpakram National Park defined as incredible and is supposed to be haunted by the presence of dead spirits that roam about the forest area and has led to the occurrence of many unexplained, supernatural happenings. It is named as "The Land of Spirits" by the native Garo tribes the place is held as one of the most important Sacred and great religious significance. Many explained by locals that the unusual dent in the tree trunks were caused by restless spirits as they made their journey towards the "abode of the dead". Tourists must exercise caution while trekking across the steep canyons and the murky woods not to awaken the dead spirits while they are crossing over to the otherworld. More of such spine-chilling tales are associated with the Balpakram National Park continues to baffle the scientific minds and common sense of strong logic[15]. As a result, Sacred Groves or Sacred Zone relatively spirited land need by the people common sense logic is factual. In terms of cultural and religious perspectives, the tribal people have to have some parts of plants or leaves on religious worshipping then such sacred place of forest cover notified by the government, therefore, the tribal communities will suffer as well as faces difficulty of having the forest products because they are not allowed to consume from that forest area. This method of forest conservation is futile in the tribal populated areas is not relevant as per the customary laws of the land. Consuming and non pollution of forest resource is the best method for the tribal communities. The relevant of forest rights by the tribal communities based on 'customary law' rather than forest destruction. Destruction of forest source or consumption of forest products for the sake as well as in the name of religious

and cultural perspectives is not so that had damaged the forest but more damage is done due to projects development include roads, construction like Dams, release of unwanted substances from the industry as well.

VI. NEW APPROACH TO INCEPTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

M. Janicke and H. Jorgens (2006) "*New Approaches to Environmental Governance*" finds and inceptions that can attempting to develop an approach to study environmental governance. They are:

6.1. The Agenda 21 governance approach:

Janicke and Jorgens noted the agenda 21 is a strategic governance approach to environmental and developmental problems adopted by the UN Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It is a strategy for sustainable development with overarching long-term goals and operational targets include success monitoring. It also can consider as an environmental governance framework integrating key approaches to governance have acquired importance on a national and European scale. The key features of the integrated model of governance put forward by Agenda 21 are: (i) *Strategic approach*- consensual, broad-based target and strategy formulation with a long-term horizon. (ii) *Integration*- integration of environmental concerns and in particular environmental and development into other policy areas and sectors. (iii) *Participation*- widespread participation by NGOs and citizens. (iv) *Cooperation* – cooperation between state and private-sector actors in environmental related decision-making and enforcement processes and (v) *Monitoring*- success monitoring with a diverse range of reporting obligations and indicators. This Agenda 21 sets targets for key problem areas and individual policy levels. It aims to replace reactive, additive, case-by-case policy decision-making to achieve environmentally more sustainable and globally more equitable development[16].

6.2. The Rio approach:

The Rio Process structured by and designed to implement Agenda 21 met with many obstacles overtime. By 2002, great majority of countries submitted structured reports on implementing Agenda 21. The Key governance elements from Agenda 21 have also been implemented in the European Union: (a) Agenda 21 strategic goal-oriented governance approach found clear expression in the Fifth EC Environmental Action Programme in 1993; (b) EU adopted its own sustainability strategy in 2001; (c) Principle of environmental integration is not only enshrined in the EC Treaty (Article VI) it started put into practice in what is known as the Cardiff processes; (c) numerous instances of cooperative governance being put to test in environmental policy. Co-regulations and industry voluntary commitments

---

[14] Community Culture and the Environment: A Guide to Understanding a Sense of Place, prepared by EPA. https://www.threecircles.org. Accessed on date 19th August 2019.
[15] Beware of venturing into the Haunted Balpakram National Park in Meghalaya, www.whatshot.in. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

[16] M. Janicke and H. Jorgens (2006) New Approaches to Environmental Governance, http://www.researchgate.net. P-176-177. Accessed on date 22nd August 2019.

and agreements play an increasingly important role; (e) Aside from Fifth Environmental Action Programme, Agenda 21 participation principles have taken up including in connection with the Aarhus Conventions. The Rio model of global environmental governance thus took effect through extremely 'soft' policy instruments. An appraisal specifically targeting national sustainability strategy was the Johannesburg Summit failed to make available any extra institutional capacity either to the CSD or to UNEP. The Plan of Implementation the international community adopted at the summit contained some important and specific targets but is generally considered vague and non-binding[17].

VII. FINDING OF THE STUDY

The main findings of the study include:

- For the conservation of the environment new approach application implement is the basic pre-requisite.
- Adaptation of new innovative strategy is essential for the proper governance of the environment. Strategies include basic-research emphasis, monitoring, education and training.
- Ecosystem build up, more functioning of environmentally sound region is the priority.
- There is some reflection and need to implement tribal culture related with environment and the governance to functions within the community is crucial to achieving results with community-based environmental protection strategy. It might be necessary to understand the various functions of the several governments and agencies that govern the local community.
- Large-scale multipronged actions are urgently needed to implement technical and institutional innovations designed at the scale of regional infrastructure projects, large river basins and downstream connections to deltas and coasts and global construction materials markets. There is need to involve a wide range of players-public, private and civil society organisations from local to global levels.
- Coordination across the established economic, social and environmental monitoring programmes could help quick start global, regional and national sand and rock resource monitoring programme.
- There is no other alternative method or ways to control and decimate the forest fire in the future or it has been occurred elsewhere. The best way to have is to having the alarming strategy in the concern area.
- Depletion of forest areas due to over consumption of forest products, deforesting, forest fires, raw materials mining (e.g., rock, coal, sand, etc.) are not yet able to decimate till date from such emerging issues. Poor economical people will not easily be fast to decimate from destructive evacuation.

- Clean-Green Model to using cleaning model and products with environmentally friendly ingredients and procedures designed to preserve human health and environmental quality. Cleaning is the model used to achieve a clean environment.
- Alternatively, from the health of your consumers and employees, to your business ecological footprint, green cleaning reduces pollutants in the environment. It does not cause the health problems typically caused by non-green cleaning products.
- Environment Protection Agency encourages supporting a strong research programme to develop and provide the information necessary for promulgating rational and defensible environmental regulations. Step taken to separate research and regulatory functions within EPA, research program grow to provide necessary science base to justify rules and regulations[18].
- Implementation of the cultural changes such as research on protection, restoration, and management for sustainability. National Environmental Council (NEC) need high-level leadership focus to environment and more effective coordinating Federal Environment Research has many interests to attend while NEC has one of the important environments[19].

VIII. CONCLUSION

Thus after a prolong discussion above, the paper focus on important element or objectives of environmental governance as well as the new inspectional approach such as Agenda 21 and the Rio Process consider as an important approach to environmental approach. Janicke and Jorgens find that the key environmental governance concepts are potentially able to deliver improved problem-solving capabilities, building and conserving capacity, 'Soft' governance model and role of nation state are needed to explore globally. Relating to the environmental protection and conservation efforts a community held religious and spiritual practices can tap an existing network. This determination help to determine the religious and its leaders in the community contacted for public outreach and involvement concerning environmentally related issues. Nature often plays a central role in spiritual practice include mediation, lessons on the interdependence of humanity and nature and giving of thanks for a successful harvest. It is also finds that sand extraction occurs in a range of geological (sand supply) situations. 'Go' zones are appropriate for extractive practices are context-specific and so-called "produce and use locally" principles can only work where sand is locally available. Second, results preventive and protective measures proposed by responsible extraction depend upon the significance of the impact may arise from extraction in this location. Third, local governance differences

---

[17] Ibid, p-178-179. 22nd August 2019.

[18] (1993) Chapter 5: Research to Protect, Restore and Manage the Environment. P- 101-102. https://www.nap.edu. Accessed on date 23rd August 2019.

[19] Ibid, p-103.

present a challenge to replicating legal framework across in countries. Like the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) India need to follow this Committee on Sustainable Energy and its subsidiary bodies on anthropogenic resources classification for sustainable resource management under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda may provide early for new initiatives. It is also find that sand and rock mining and its extraction can be responsible. It state that making right choice based on knowledge-based resource management on the right resource being worked in the "right place and in the right way". Consequently, sand or rock mafias are thriving with activities against their being threatened and even killed. This emerging issue might be harvested at a sustainable level and according to guidelines and with the support of agreed standards, best practices and decision support tools are needed to developed with inputs from all stakeholders. Yet awareness is very low, with media uncovering the scale of the impacts in any issues and perspectives while science and policies are lagging behind. A new few frame for collaborative action is needed. It stated that UN agencies in collaboration with private sector partners and national governments are well-placed to design a cost-effective global monitoring programme for sand as well as rock resources. Global level programmes with linkages to sand and rock resources include: Hydro SHEDS (WWF, USGS); Protected Planet (United Nations Environment Programme, WCMC, IUCN); Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (United Nations Environment Programme, GEF); UN Comtrade (UNTAD); World Environment Situation Room (United Nations Environment Programme, GRID Geneva); WRI Resource Watch Database; and WWF Sight. To review that global, regional that a key national Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment and responsible extractives standards to understand if these are being applied at the right scale (i.e., landscape vs. Project vs. Site-specific scales) and whether they have included sand appropriately[20].

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1]. Seymour, V. (2016). The Human-Nature Relationship and its Impact on Health: A Critical Review. Department of Civil, Environmental and Geometric, Engineering, University College London, London, UK, www.frontiersin.org. Accessed on date 17th August 2019.

[2]. Chapter II Status of Environment of India's North East. p-47, https://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

[3]. (2019). 5 Environmental Problems of Assam (Dangerous), www.allaboutassam.in. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

[4]. Beware of Venturing into the Haunted Balpakram National Park Meghalaya, www.whatshot.in. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

[5]. Bennett and Satterfield (2018). Environmental Governance: A Practical framework to Guide Design, Evaluation and Analysis, A Journal o f the Society for Conservation biology, p-7-9. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com. Accessed on date 18th August 2019.

[6]. Community Culture and the Environment: A Guide to Understanding a Sense of Place, https://www.threecircles.org. Accessed on date 19th August 2019.

[7]. Janicke, M. and Jorgens, H. (2006). New Approaches to Environmental Governance, https://www.researchgate.net. P-176-179. Accessed on date 22nd August 2019.

[8]. Joyce M Suya Acting Executive Director UNEP, (2019). Sand and Sustainability: Finding New Solutions for Environmental Governance of Global Sand Resources, published by the United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP), ISBN No. 978-92-807-3751-6.

[9]. (1993) Chapter 5: Research to Protect, Restore and Manage the Environment. P-101-102. https://www.nap.edu. Accessed on date 23rd August 2019.

---

[20] Joyce M Suya Acting Executive Director UNEP (2019) 'Sand and Sustainability: Finding new solutions for Environmental Governance of Global Sand resources', published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ISBN No. 978-92-807-3751-6.