

A Study of Challenges concerning Environment Management in Maharashtra State

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Abstract

Environment management is indeed a challenge for any country today and India is no exception. India is taking every possible step to enhance the environment and issuing orders to state governments to do the same. Maharashtra is an ecologically rich state and hence preservation of the same is an important task. The path of managing the environment is full of challenges such as public awareness, management and proper utilization of funds, conservation of wildlife, conservation of soil and controlling different types of pollutions. For overcoming the challenges related to environment the Maharashtra government should take proper and timely actions as well as care should be taken for its through utilization. The schemes and facilities should not be limited to pen and paper but should be actionable. Once implemented the schemes and facilities should be followed up at regular intervals and changes if needed should be carried out immediately. Then and then only environment management will be possible in Maharashtra.

Keywords: Environment management, crisis, strategies, development.

1. INTRODUCTION

The management of the environment surrounding a firm is an important aspect of environmental management. All creatures at work in nature, including man, are brought together by the environment. Setting goals, managing information, organising and planning environmental management programmes, communicating with stakeholders, implementing and controlling environmental management policies, and conducting internal and external audits are just a few of the fundamental duties of good environmental management. It is vital to increase management's grasp of the natural environment given the current economic and environmental conditions.

India is experiencing major environmental issues as a result of the interactions between rising population density, industry, urbanisation and other environmental management practises. Environmental systems will deteriorate permanently if strict regulatory measures are not implemented. Some of the main causes of the problems getting worse include a lack of political commitment, the absence of an all-encompassing environmental policy, the dysfunctional fragmentation of the public administration system, a lack of media attention, and the prevalence of poverty. Since India's environmental issues are so complicated, management techniques must be created to accomplish coordination between many functional departments.

Objectives

- 1) To study the issues faced by Maharashtra government regarding environment management.
- 2) To study the challenges and weakness regarding environment management in Maharashtra state.

Literature Review

Title of the Paper	Authors	Publication Details	Finding
Some Important Environmental Problems In	Y.C. Tripathi and G. Tripathi	DAYA PUBLISHING HOUSE Delhi	The main hurdle confronting the environmental protection in India today is that there is a lack of scientific knowledge

India And Their Remedies		- 110 035 © 2003 Editor ISBN 81-7035-305-X	and desire to act in this direction.
Environmental Governance in India: Issues and Challenges	Dr. Shridevi S. Suvarnakhandi * and Dr. Shridevi S. Suvarnakhandi	https://doi.org/10.20431/2454-9452.0702004	The abstract state of environmental governance needs to be developed much deeper by incorporating further details and making refinements, especially in terms of decentralization.
Environmental Management and Sustainable Development in India: Issues and Challenges	V. Basil Hans and Jayasheel	Journal of Global Economy, Volume 6 No 2, MARCH-APRIL, 2010	Making human development the core of sustainable development and individuals responsive and responsible for environmental management.

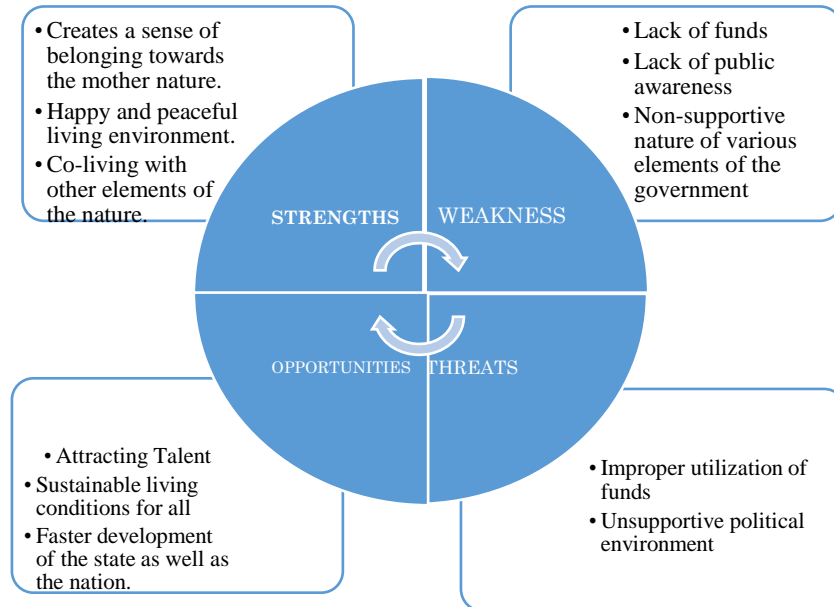
Conceptual Framework

Indian economy and population expanded, so do its pollution and environmental issues. As climate change continues, environmental challenges affect every nation, and attention is focused on how each nation attempts to address this issue. Let's examine India's environmental development by recognising the country's environmental problems, the effects of climate change, waste management, pollution, the water crisis, and the environmental policies that attempt to address problems.

Environmental management can benefit greatly from increased public awareness. The actions of people who are unconscious and who do not have sufficient environmental understanding harm the ecosystem. For instance, we harm the ecosystem when we cut down forests on a huge scale to obtain timber and fuelwood. Similar to this, we harm the aquatic environment when we dump liquid or solid garbage into ponds, rivers, lakes, or seas. Air pollution results from the release of significant amounts of contaminants into the atmosphere. You now know that uncontrolled industrial activities, unscientific farming practises, and even pasture grazing can harm the ecosystem.

Forest protection and afforestation are given additional weight at the Central and State levels since forests are crucial in maintaining the balance of the environment. The establishment of reserve forests, the control of forest harvest, and the establishment of new forests are all necessary stages. In a process known as compensatory forestry, new trees must be planted in an area that is equal to the amount of existing trees that were removed for the project. The management of wildlife is a component of environmental conservation. Wildlife sanctuaries, parks, and zoos are built to conserve wild creatures.

Swot Analysis



Findings

In addition to its functionality, there is an appalling lack of concern for maintaining the environment's safety and attractiveness. Additionally, there is a knowledge gap regarding the environment, particularly among today's youth. This kind of information goes far beyond watching birds, animal shelters or zoos. Knowing the species' native habitats, eco-systems, and dangers to them, as well as the procedures of conservation and the grassroots involvement of people and institutions, becomes crucial in this situation. The notion that "let Nature take care of itself" is misguided. We neither stop significant damage to the environment nor timely restore the harm. It appears that we never learn from our past errors. A good example of this is how poorly we manage disasters.

Natural resource base is fundamentally where economic development happens. Natural capital will inevitably depreciate. But must we refrain from doing the essential actions for replenishment? India is the country with the sixth-largest tropical forest area, although it is becoming severely deforested. Threats of various kinds are also present to water, soil, etc. We contend that, despite the fact that both rural and urban local development is influenced by global development, the fundamental principles of ecological balance and resource conservation do not have to be lost. The expense of development is in its administration. Man's violation of ecological principles is equivalent to breaking the moral code. Environmental management and rural development must coexist for the sake of our shared safety in the future.

2. CONCLUSION

Even for formal entities, such as corporations, the environment is believed to be a crucial component of daily life. Corporate living should not negatively impact the environment; instead, it should significantly support a nation's efforts to develop sustainably. There is strong evidence that many nations have made earnest attempts to address the new issues and threats, despite the challenges connected with environmental management. Economic decisions should take into account "quality of life" and "ecological balance," not just the "profit motive." So instead of providing less, the secret to

sustainable growth is to supply more effectively with the aid of an environmental management system.

Companies must face the challenge of going green as we move towards industrialisation and globalisation. Only an environmentally responsible business can count on a bright future. Businesses that are looking for long-term earnings should factor the environment into their corporate strategy and policies. The sooner security measures are put in place to safeguard them, the better. The already polluted environment demands that it be managed diligently. Numerous international environmental agreements that have positive implications on trade have been negotiated. Additionally, some nations, particularly India, are taking unilateral actions to safeguard the environment, which also have trade repercussions for the partner nations. Undoubtedly, Indian industry will need to adopt greater environmental standards in the future due to the requirement for the nation to safeguard its environment.

3. REFERENCES

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