

ENVIRONMENT AND THE WAY OF AFFECTING THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF THE WORLD

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Abstract: In the face of large-scale and urgent international environmental problems, world leaders have passed on environmental issues from the marginal and accessories titles to their political agenda increasingly. The main purpose of this study is the evaluation of global policies adopted by governments and their commitments to environmental issues and presentation of necessary solutions in order to deal with environmental crises. Till now several attempts have been made including laws, treaties and conventions holding, penalize commodity or activities that are bad for the environment and requiring compensation of violators of environmental conventions as fine, but we continue to see a growing trend of environmental degradation in the world. It is therefore imperative that governments take a major step toward reducing environmental degradation with measures such as encouraging the private sector to participate, preparation of strategic plans in the area of environmental issues, attracting private investment through guarantees to investors, promoting the culture of environmental issues and education to protect the environment and encourage people to have a healthy relationship by nature.

Keywords: environment, global decision-making, international politics, environmental degradation

1. INTRODUCTION

Certainly, the importance of the environment in the present era is obvious for anyone. Environment is one of the hot topics of global politics discussion. Only the necessity of survival is that made Man to emphasis on this word and takes it seriously as a socio-political discussion, to be the savior of the earth and its creatures by preventing the disruption of the harmony of the nature of the land. Many of the threats made against human originate from environmental issues. Although these threats appear non-security and purely seem natural threats, but practically impress social security and as a result the national security of the countries occurred and sometimes bring much more significant consequences than wars. So issue of the environment is a global issue and regarded an important issue in world politics of all states. We can look at the accident at the Chernobyl power plant in 1986 which caused irreparable damages to many countries or leakage of gas from a factory in Bhopal, India in 1984, killing 410 people and two hundred thousand people were disease which is one of the most heinous environmental damage after the nuclear explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the face of such large-scale and urgent international environmental problems, world leaders have shifted environmental issues from marginal and accessories topics to their political main agenda increasingly. Conferences and international agreements have been held on global warming and ozone layer depletion, although few of them indicate that the world has entered the new century environmental diplomacy. One of the reasons of selection of environmental issues and its impact on global politics in this study, is increasing international community's concern about the damage caused by environmental crisis makers' activities (Iranian Society of Environmentalists, 1991: 34). Researchers and policy makers, especially from the 1960s onwards turned toward theories of environmental monitoring political behavior once again. Now, in international politics, both in theory and in practice, are giving increasing importance for factors such as geography, demographics, distribution of resources and technological development. Environmental scarcity can reinforce social divisions, lead to new forms of Ethnic, religious, class conflicts and so on which would affects the relations of states especially in areas where disputes exist about land or ownership and control of resources. In many underdeveloped countries where civil society has not grown much,

environmental damage; affected the legitimacy of government and social institutions which would can be exacerbated by political violence. It should be noted that login of environmental views in the international relations, not only would not undermine the theory of international relations, but it has also caused its strengthening because it is considered a range of theories about government, conflict, cooperation, equality, the rule of institutions and the circuit. Thus, while in the pre-modern world human respected for nature or feared that and in the age of modernity the subject of man's ability to conquer nature was raised, now in the age of globalization, the issue of encountering of human relations with nature and the environment and adoption the right policies to preserve this natural environment is considered (Consistency, 1996: 16-15). The main subject of this research is that how environment and factors affecting it affected by the world governments policies and what policies have been adopted by the Governments for the management and protection from this global capital in developed countries, the Third World and the Middle East.

1.1 Environment and borderless world

Today universal joint, the oceans, the atmosphere and tropical forest are at risk. Some environmental problems are returning to utilizing common global resources, I.e. resources such as oceans, deep sea bed, the atmosphere and outer space which belongs to all people and the international community residents. Many researchers believe that the world's genetic resources are from this type and hence should be protected. Many environmental problems are regional in nature means transcend the borders of a country and may also affect neighboring countries. For example, sulfur dioxide produced in one country may be transferred to neighboring countries and cause acid rain. In addition, excretion of wastes and garbage by one of the countries in the area of a lake or an almost closed sea would impact the environment of all the countries in that field. Such regional problems are seen all around the world so they have global consequences. In addition to these countries, and other factors (more limited countries) outside the region can be effective in causing problems or in trying to deal with them. Some environmental problems have a relatively limited range of countries, But the number of countries in which the process of utilizing uncontrolled environment is carried out is so much that these problems are becoming the

global concern automatically. These problems include:

Unsustainable agricultural practices, erosion and soil degradation, deforestation, river pollution and many other problems caused by urbanization and industrial activities, etc. (Brown, 1996: 26). A world in which each country goes its own way is not appropriate that humans live in it. One aspect of environmental protection which has been markedly improved is scientific cooperation. The most important achievement is obtained is the development of the international geosphere-biosphere program which is also known as the Earth changing program. The purpose of this program which was built in 1986 is that achieving broader monitoring on the environment in different countries and a deeper understanding of the physio-chemical and biological forces which have an adverse effect on the Biosphere using satellite data and advanced computer programs. Although several countries participate in this program actively but their financial obligation is not too much and should be increased Raising awareness of the issues above will certainly give boost to plans to change the world (Brown, 1996: 26).

1.2 The concept of environmental policy

Public policy making in the field of environment, in fact, are politics and government actions in the areas of legislative, executive and judicial that carried out with the aim of protection and exploitation of the environment and in compliance with the principle of sustainable development. In fact, environmental policy as part of the government's public policy decisions can be considered as official or declared by government agencies which appeared by the supreme policy formulation and generally in the form of binding rules and finally executed by government agencies or private sector organizations and subsequently monitored by regulatory authorities and are evaluated.

1.3 Macro policy making and Environmental compliance issues

Environmental policy as a subset of public policy, is a homogeneous collection with the consistency with government policies which its main concern is overcoming problems caused by environmental issues in the political and social atmosphere reigns.

Policy-making in areas dominated by political power is diverse and generally heterogeneous.

While a policy in the field of industry issues, requires that Consider the economic benefit and maximum efficiency in policy designing and thus the maximum production be deliberate from the least resources. In an environmental policy compliance with environmental interests is appropriate that health and the natural environment not be sacrificed for more production. The point is that macroeconomic policy is designed and implemented in such a way that all the considerations and concerns taken into account. Economic development be associated with health of the natural environment. Login of political system in the field of environment and making environmental policy requires an understanding of environmental issues and other topics related to the activities of its relationship with the state. The fact that the environment merely be a matter of public law or rule-based expression or can be taking by the private sector or that be eligible for both titles, will overshadow the material and type of decision-making in this area. Policy making in the field of environment is more based on problem-solving approach and so policies designed for this environmental issue must be based on facts, otherwise the edited policy will lose efficient performance to present problem solutions.

In recent decades, the impact of economic growth on environmental quality has attracted the attention of many thinkers. A glance at its history indicates that by the mid-1990s, most of studies conducted in this regard was with an emphasis on the variable income and environmental degradation that in this regard for the variable income (mainly) gross domestic product and the rate of environmental degradation is also considered one of the contaminants (Peugeot and Lashkarzadeh, 2010: 79-74). Accordingly, the environment is considered as an economic unit and ratable that its intrinsic value is measured based on the public demand and to deal with the "economic benefits" resulting from economic activities.

1.4 Environmental policy strategies

Environmental policy is the output of policy makers in this field. Login environmental issues to the policy is the result reflecting the problems of public organizations or people, as well as policies adopted are accompanied by the dilemmas associated with environmental constraints and processes which distinguishes this type of policy making from some apparently policy decisions and therefore gave them the necessity to its knowing. Policy making in the field of environment based on the type of

political system and intensity of environmental concerns in the ideals of good and policymakers will shape distinctively, but the methods and the mechanisms of login issues and the exit of policies which is the subject of science policy essentially should not be different. In other words, basically, the policy in its original sense is compliance with the conditions and processes that ignoring them was exiting a subject of policy making subjects and will avoid politics from scientific criteria (Burns, 2005: 8).

1.5 Environmental Problem Troubleshooting

Issues and problems are placed on the agenda and program policy which have general aspect that's mean public life, has been hampered by problems and thus ongoing problem be known as a general problem. Air pollution, noise pollution, soil pollution, water pollution from industrial and hospital waste, dry waste and non-recyclable, desertification and deforestation, extinction of wild species, marine coral death are all problems that have public image and at the macro level, incidence of them would cause disturbances in public life. In a smaller view with more details as well as regional and sectoral problems although apparently did not have a general aspect, but in terms of overall environmental risk will be regarded as a public issue (Burns, 2005: 8).

Death of corals in the Gulf because of the arrival of petroleum and cross pipes for transporting gas, the destruction of the lake, fires multiple forests of Golestan, the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, atmospheric phenomenon El Nino and clutter seasons in South East Asia, the successive tsunami off the coast of Japan, the hormonal effects of mercury the white Sri Lanka storks and changes in their libido all can take part in the field of environmental policy issues (Manafi, 1994: 152-145).

1.6 Environment and security approaches in international relations

Four security approach that somehow are related to nature can be deduced that include:

1. environmental deficiencies could act as an agent of destabilization and conflict.
2. Trying to prepare for war or engage in War, leads to the erosion of nature and contributing to it.
3. The nature of the loss and damage to human health and the benefit and well-being, hurt.

4. Improving the status of nature somehow about strengthening the rule which is the main issue of security in accordance with the traditional approach is effective and this implies that nature is important in the form of traditional discourse.

Top four approaches each one has particular conception of security: While the first and fourth approaches are considered a realistic objective of security means ridding the state of danger two other approaches are more non-state actors. (Eftekhari, 2002: 57).

1.7 The concept of international responsibility of Government

Responsibility is the logical consequence of right. Any legal order requires that if law abiding they harm the rights and interests of copyright of owners be responsible for it. In the international community each state decides on its sovereignty freely and faced with the freedom of other states, as a result international responsibility is manifested as a mechanism to regulate the mutual relations between them. If a government violates a rule of customary international law or ignore the obligation arising from a treaty it signed, has been committed infringement and has done so-called "false international action." generally breach of any obligations stipulated, the responsibility is painful (Dabiri, 2001: 74-71).

1.8 Human rights on the environment at the international level

The right of a healthy environment, health and clean, a real vindication for the full realization are the right of life. In other words, life is not possible without spending life in a healthy environment and space. The progress of science, biology, ecology, medicine and so on and yet bitter experiences of environmental events such as the Chernobyl accident in Bhopal, India and the former Soviet Union, leaves bad impression on the courtyard of present and future generations of mankind and the survival of other species of flora and fauna. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and ozone layer are a serious threat to human life and a concern for the whole of humanity; So vindication of the right to life and make possible the survival of the current generation and the provision of life for future generations, requires that Current environment and all the areas of water, soil, air, ecosystem destruction and pollution of the

predicament caused by the break and even its quality be improved. Environmental pollution and destruction of the balance of the ecosystem, will face sustainable human life with new danger and may even face the survival of future generations with the problem. (Cassin, 1974: 4-10). The right to a healthy environment, humanity, is an introduction to the complete vindication of life, these two rights are so interdependent that violation of one will cause violation of another. In short, because the right to life is an inherent right, is not damaged, except in exceptional cases (especially, as a non-arbitrary deprivation of life not suspension of the right in governmental emergency situations), when life is possible that context and its environment have the necessary conditions for sustainable living. In fact, the notion of human life, this terrestrial present, except in a healthy and clean planet is not possible. (Trinidad, 1991: 51)

1.9 Environment in the UN human rights system

UN human rights system, based on UN human rights documents in the form of declarations, treaties or international conventions passed, while the universality of basic human rights refer to the principle of their inherent dignity. The emergence of the right to the environment, so far, the UN General Assembly in repeated resolutions has noted the need to protect human health and the environment against the harmful effects of human activities and involvement in the ecosystem cycles. Resolution 2389 in December 1968 is the first resolution in this regard. Other resolutions dated December 19, 1983 aims to provide basics guide the state toward the production of clean or green by limiting the harmful products to health and the environment. In 1990 General Assembly clearly considered the enjoyment of a healthy environment, the indispensable for the welfare of the citizens in the sense of Article 11 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Trinidad, 1991: 51-140).

1.10 Environmental agencies in the Third World

A) Governments

One of the theorist scholars in the field of environment, Redclift, spoke of "the school of environmental management". He believes that, governments in all countries have irreplaceable role in development. Governments are able to give disciplined to the social mobility at different levels

of society by development of rules in line with current sustainable development, (Nasiri, 2000: 95). Governments can also help in this area, either directly or indirectly, by creating favorable conditions to stimulate private sector. Third World governments, particularly governments of the Western governments are able to undertake a leading role in the field of sustainability (Nasiri, 2000: 95). Because some thinkers such as Alexander Gerschenkron believed that whatever the relative economic backwardness of a country was more, development efforts had more focus (Nasiri, 2000: 95).

In the process of achieving sustainability-based development in the Third World necessarily active participation of national governments, should be emphasized shall be subject to the components of sustainable development, such as political participation and freedom of the people in the countries concerned. Without mobility and government support as the most important (not the only) factor in sustainable development a national Development, Endogenous, balanced and sustainable communities cannot be guaranteed in the Third World (Eftekhar Jahromy, 2005: 54-51). Thus, according to this description, Third World governments with the following actions can have an effective role in sustainable development and the conservation and management environment:

1.11 Citizen participation in environmental decision-making:

Every individual must have the possibility to participate in decisions that are directly related to his environment with compliance with the laws and regulations of his or her country on an individual basis or together with other people in a social organization, such as non-governmental organization.

1.12 Right of access to information:

Under this right, all public institutions shall make available all information on environmental protection and measures affecting it to citizens. It is noteworthy that obligations of citizens for achieving the right to a healthy environment mostly is possible only when they have enough information.

1.13 The right of environmental educations:

Under this right, the government is obliged to adopt necessary measures to establish a culture of

friendship with nature, conservation and use of clean technology. This education and culture building should be performed at all levels of education, both formal (school-and college) and informal (education for all).

1.14 The right of environmental petition:

For that The right of enjoyment of environment finds actually realization, should have adequate enforcement and have the ability to appeal. In other words, individuals and non-governmental organizations can complain from violations of this right to administrative authorities in particular judicial authorities (Eftekhar Jahromy, 2005: 54-51).

The so-called Third World governments can benefit programs and financial assistance and enforcement of international organizations in environmental management and by partnering with these organizations, take basic steps to improve and control the environmental conditions in the Third World and in this chain of cooperation, the role of non-governmental organizations cannot be overlooked (Sharghi, 2009: 113-109).

B) NGOs

No development in the contemporary world without the active participation of non-governmental and Liberation cannot be performed and cataclysmic end of the twentieth century, closes the door on any doubts in this regard (Nasiri, 2000: 96).

Mobility of non-governmental organizations at the local, national and international levels are the features of new era. These organizations due to being free of the shackles of official activities have found favorable areas to contribute to the sustainable development debate. Directly and without intermediaries "citizen groups and volunteer" with people in different communities is one of the features that has held a privileged role in the promotion of public awareness. Expanding awareness and mobilization of public opinion as the conscience of society have given this authority to this group of people to prevent governments and somehow supervise and control their activities. This capability is especially considered as backgrounds of authority strengthening of NGOs and evidence of their effectiveness (Nasiri, 2000: 96). In the "Earth Summit" in Brazil in 1992 in addition to official representatives of 176 countries, we saw the participation of more than 1,500 non-governmental organizations, this process was repeated with far

more speed in other international assembly in the late twentieth century (Sharghi, 2009: 78-70).

McCormick as a researcher involved in environmental issues, about approvals of the summit in Stockholm at the same time said: "Look at this conference almost surrounded every aspect of topics and forced west's environmentalism to release small-mindedness and start paying attention to environmental issues from a global perspective." Strong, Secretary General of "United Nations Conference on the Human Environment" in 1972, said: Southern countries, especially least developed countries, are victims of economic globalization without taking advantage of it (Nasiri, 2000: 96).

Experts of Third World believe that economic development of the rich countries, is the main cause of environmental problems and global pollution. So, such countries shall take the main contribution as a necessity in the financing of cleaning and sanitation and then argued, advanced industrial countries, because of their effective role in the process of environmental degradation and also benefiting their current wealth that (arising from that destruction) have contribute in the path of clearing and move towards an environment free from pollution in different ways or compensate (Nasiri, 2000: 96). In terms of sustainability, using "clean technology" and its related technologies has obvious importance. Developing countries are on the argument that transmission of "technology tailored to the environment", if has no cost or be at a reduced cost, the south will inevitably be detrimental to the use of technology. In other words, the fragile economy of the southern communities will not have bearing of speculation in the north to this excuse. Indebted economy of Third World countries and Global Sources pressure to repay the principal and interest of loans soaring by preparations to develop an unhealthy competition between them in order to further reduce the price of raw materials and in order to further increase sales, has left consequences and the adverse and undeniable effects. Need to foreign exchange policies in the south were the main cause of unsustainable resources. Without a doubt, this unfair process, in the case of its durability, will be accompanied with the destruction of poor countries and the destruction of the global environment. Therefore, drawing reasonable and fair application for debts and even forgoing compound interest accumulated, will be one of the main assumptions of each comprehensive plan. In fact, this responsibility comes from the Western non-

governmental organizations in Third World countries (Nasiri, 2000: 98).

2. RESULTS

The role of governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in managing, preserve, protect and preserve the environment against damages in all countries of the world and third world countries can be summarized in several directions which is the result of cooperation and coordination of these agencies together in the field of environmental protection and global policies:

- Adoption of laws, treaties, numerous conventions in different fields related to the environment.
- Economic or tax incentives such as penalizing product or activities that are bad for the environment and requiring compensation violators of environmental conventions as fine for compensating for a small fraction of the damages.
- Each of the countries to protect the environment adopt laws, regulations and policies of its own and on the other hand, NGOs rather than governments can be mobilized to support the environment and try to fix its pollution. The following guidelines are recommended in order to deal with problems, constraints and obstacles in the environmental sector globally:
 - Correct control of the globalization and strengthening of international organizations related to environment.
 - Encouraging the private sector to participate, economic and investment cooperation in the environmental issues.
 - Preparation of strategic plans in the area of environmental issues and supervision over them without interference in the operational work.
 - Close-up views of environmental issues to terms of design, planning and implementation issues.
 - The creation of conditions that can be implemented systematic approach to environmental issues.
 - Assigning new tasks to organizations for environmental protection accordance with the rules

and regulations developed countries so as to not enter administration.

- Improving working conditions and the potential and capabilities of experts in the field of environmental issues.
- Create conditions for sustainable development and environmental management in the area of environmental issues in all countries of the world.
- Attract private investment through guarantees to investors and treating them so that they can be used from in order to further the objectives of environmental issues imperative.
- Promote environmental education and environmental protection.
- Having environment that be constant in the present and sustainable in the long term with mutual support of people and governments and international organizations.
- Encourage people to have a healthy relationship with nature, culture and heritage of past generations biological and other groups.
- The need to balance ecological factors and conditions governing the housing and human settlement, becomes more serious and more intense

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