

Environmental Policy and Current Trends in Environmental Policy

David Pimen*

Professor, Ecology and Agricultural Sciences, Cornell University, USA

Environmental policy

Environmental policy, any degree by a government or enterprise or other open or private organization with respect to the results of human exercises on the environment, especially those measures that are outlined to halt or decrease destructive impacts of human exercises on environments.

Environmental policies are required since natural values are ordinarily not considered in organizational choosing. There are two fundamental reasons for that exclusion. First, environmental effects are economic externalities. Polluters don't usually bear the results of their actions; the negative effects most frequently occur elsewhere or within the future. Second, natural resources are nearly always under-priced because they're often assumed to possess infinite availability. Together, those factors end in what American ecologist Garrett Hardin in 1968 called "the tragedy of the commons." The pool of natural resources is often considered as a commons that everybody can use to their own benefit. For a private, it's rational to use a standard resource without considering its limitations, but that self-interested behaviour will cause the depletion of the shared limited resource and that's not in anyone's interest. People do so all things considered since they harvest the points of interest inside the brief term, but the community pays the costs of exhaustion inside long term. Since motivating forces for individuals to utilize the commons economically are frail, government highlights a part inside the security of the commons.

Current trends in environmental policy

Today, governmental bodies and public interest groups are drawing back from "micromanagement" of individual chemicals, individual

species and individual industries to focus more on the interconnections of environmental systems and problems. This unused introduction has been moulded by a few (some of the time clashing) forces, including: industrial and open resistance to tight directions cultivated by fears that such laws affect work and financial thriving; money related confinements that avoid government from completing assignments related with particular contaminants, like cleaning up squander destinations or closely observing harmful releases; a recognition that large-scale, worldwide issues just like the barometrical marvel, ozonosphere depletion, territory annihilation and so the like ought to get need; the rise of a "preventative" introduction on the a portion of citizen bunches that endeavours to interface financial thriving with environmental objectives. This approach emphasizes recycling, efficiency, and environmental technology and stresses the prevention of problems instead of their remediation after they reach a critical stage. This strategy also marks an effort by some citizen organizations to a more conciliatory stance with industry and government.

This new era of environmental policy is underscored by the election of Clinton and Albert Gore, who made the environment a cornerstone of their campaign. Altogether likelihood, the Clinton administration will transform the EPA into the cabinet-level position of Department of the Environment, giving the agency more stature and power. The EPA, the USFS and other federal environmental agencies have announced a replacement "ecosystem" approach to resource management and pollution control. During a bold first move, Congressional Democratic leaders are simultaneously reviewing four major environmental statutes (the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], Clean Water Act [CWA], species Act [ESA] and Superfund) within the hopes of integrating the policies into a comprehensive program.

*Corresponding author: David Pimen, Professor, Ecology and Agricultural Sciences, Cornell University, USA, Phone: 137654398423; E-mail: davidpimen@yahoo.com

Received July 08, 2021; Accepted July 15, 2021; Published July 22, 2021

Citation: Pimen D (2021) Environmental Policy and Current Trends in Environmental Policy. *Innov Ener Res*, 10: e131.

Copyright: © 2021 Pimen D. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.