Environment Management and Administration
(A Study of Jaipur and Alwar Districts of Rajasthan State)

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Introduction

The challenge of environmental management and regulation has been increasing continuously in a developing country like India. Over the years, legislation has evolved. With the enactment of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the various rules and notifications, and the National Environment Policy, 2006, a credible legislative and policy base have been created but there are gaps and lacunae in the institutional mechanisms and implementation. Our environmental laws have been progressive but implementation by government agencies has left much to be desired.

"Environmental management is the process by which environmental health is regulated. It does not involve managing the environment itself, but it is the process of taking steps and behaviors to have a positive effect on the environment."[1]"Environmental Management System (EMS) refers to the management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner. It includes the organisational structure, planning and resources for developing, implementing and maintaining policy for environmental protection."[2] Environmental management involves the judicious use of activity and resources to have an impact on the world. Many organizations develop a management plan or system to implement, manage and maintain environmental goals. Environmental management involves the management of all components of the bio-physical environment, both living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic). This is due to the interconnected and network of relationships amongst all living species and their habitats. The environment also involves the relationships of the human environment, such as the social, cultural and economic environment with the bio-physical environment. To achieve the goals of successful environmental management, the essential inputs are: research information and a data base system; legislation; and risk assessment, environmental evaluation and monitoring system.

Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

"Cost-benefit analysis is a method trying to estimate the total impact of a project on the society by calculating social costs and benefits."[3] Environmental impacts are included by valuation of social costs and social benefits converting them into monetary terms. It is said that a better valuation is one that meets people's preferences. CBA measures as "willingness to pay" for something and "willingness to accept" as compensation for loss of welfare. Preference of time should also be considered and this is done through discounting the social costs and social benefits. Discounting

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is done by deciding on a discount rate defining the present value of future costs/benefits.

Steps of social cost-benefit analysis are as follows:

• Identification of the Problem and Alternative Solutions.
• Identification of Social Costs and Benefits for Each Alternative
• Valuation of Cots and Benefits (usually in monetary terms).
• Allocation of Costs and Benefits over the Project Time.
• Calculation of Net Present Value (NPV) as described above.
• Ranking Alternatives by NPV.
• Sensitivity Analysis should be performed.
• Presenting Recommendation.

Opinion of Jaipur and Alwar Districts regarding Environment Management.

Required Efforts for Environmental Protection.

Environment management is the part of administrative work but success percentage of administration in the environment protection area is very low. Administration alone cannot be successful in environmental protection without the help of NGO's and social organizations. Level of participation the public, environmental awareness among the public, thinking of educated youth in remote area, views of political leaders, international pressure, decisions of judiciary, working style of administration, willingness of all concerning groups etc. are the important factors for successful environment management. Opinion has been taken regarding the capability of administration in the protection of environment as under-

Table No. : 1
Opinion regarding capability of administration to prevent environmental degradation

Information	Help of other environmental agencies are needed to solve the problems	Help of other environment agencies are not needed to solve the problems	Total
Administration is capable to prevent environment degradation	390	60	450
Administration is not capable to prevent environment digration	96	54	150
Total	**486**	**114**	**600**

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65% opinion has been given in the favour that administration is capable of preventing environment degradation but help of other environmental agencies i.e. NGO's social groups, funding agencies, etc. are needed for the better results. 81% (486 out of 600) opinion indicates that the help of other environmental agencies and co-ordinated efforts of all agencies is the key requirement to obtain the objectives of environmental policy. Only 10% opinion shows that administration alone is capable of solving the environmental problems

To test the significant of the opinion, x^2 test has been applied as under -

Table No. 2
Expected date regarding capability of administration to prevent environmental degradation

Information	Help of other environmental agencies are needed to solve the problems	Help of otherenvironment agencies are not needed to solve the problems	Total
Administration is capable to prevent environment degradation	$\frac{486 \times 450}{600} = 364.5$	85.5	450
Administration is not capable to prevent environment digration	121.5	28.5	150
Total	**486**	**114**	**600**

Null Hypothesis-

There are no differences between observed date and expected date. Help of other environmental agencies is not needed to the administration to obtain the objectives of the environmental policy.

Alternative Hypothesis-

There are significant differences between observed dates and expected date. Help of other environmental agencies is needed to the administration to obtain the objectives of the environmental policy.

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Table No.3
Chi- square Table

Observed data (O)	Expected data (E)	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
390	364.5	25.50	650.25	1.78
60	85.5	(-)25.50	650.25	7.61
96	121.5	(-)25.50	650.25	5.35
54	28.5	25.50	650.25	22.82
	Total (value of χ^2)			37.56

Table value of χ^2 for 1 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 3.84. Calculated value of χ^2 is 37.56 which is much higher than the table value. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. Administration cannot be successful in preventing the environmental degradation without the help of other environmental agencies. Administration should develop positive co-operation among different agencies to achieve the objectives of the policy.

Opinion has been sought regarding required efforts to protect environment as shown in Table No. 4. 38.07% aggregate weigh tage has been assigned to implement the environmental policy and laws. Implementation machinery should be developed to strengthen their efficiency. Implementation work should be delegated at the grass root level and proper monitoring system should be established at each level of the process.

Table No. 4
Opinion regarding required efforts to protect environment

DISTRICT	INFORMATION	TOTAL SCORE	SCORE ACHIEVED	Score Achieved (In Percent)	CLASSIFICATION AGE WISE		
					<25	26–60	>60
JAIPUR	Discussion at Parliament	1280	521	20.72	199	175	147
	Part of election agenda	1280	730	29.03	280	239	211
	Make effective laws	1280	304	12.09	109	105	90
	Implement environmental policy and laws successfully	1280	960	38.17	431	365	164
	TOTAL		**2515**	**100.00**	**1019**	**884**	**612**
ALWAR	Discussion at Parliament	1120	500	20.75	175	164	161

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	Part of election agenda	1120	705	29.25	289	250	166
	Make effective laws	1120	290	12.03	106	96	88
	Implement environmental policy and laws successfully	1120	915	37.97	443	317	155
	TOTAL		**2410**	**100.00**	**1013**	**827**	**570**
JAIPUR & ALWAR	Discussion at Parliament	2400	1021	20.73	374	339	308
	Part of election agenda	2400	1435	29.14	569	489	377
	Make effective laws	2400	594	12.06	215	201	178
	Implement environmental policy and laws successfully	2400	1875	38.07	874	682	319
	GRAND TOTAL		**4925**	**100.00**	**2032**	**1711**	**1182**

Overall control system should be established in which ranking should be given to each implementation organization as per their efficiency. Provision of reward and punishment should be considered in assigning the ranking. 29.14% opinion has been assigned to make part of election agenda. Environmental protection is the part and parcel of development process. Political parties should be given weigh tage to environment protection in their election agenda because it encourages awareness among people. Discussion in the parliament will encourage environmental awareness. It will always be helpful to update law.

CONCLUSIONS

Environment management involves the wise use of activity and resources to have an impact on the world. Use of the environmental management system approach will be helpful to control environmental degradation. Environment Management technique should be used to obtain better results of environmental programmes. The opinion of the public should be considered while using environmental management techniques. Environmental management policy formulation, implementation and evaluation should be finalized after taking views of the general public, social organizations and NGO's.

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References

1.   *www.wisegreek.com,* **What is Management?**.
2.   *en.wikipedia.org,* **Environment Management System**
3.   *Krishan Chawla,* **Social Cost – Benefit Analysis**, *New Delhi: Mittal Publications*

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