**Why have global environmental issues such as Climate Changebeen depoliticized?**

Student Name

Course Name

24thSeptember 2018

Table of Contents

[Introduction 3](#_Toc525570808)

[Depolticisation 4](#_Toc525570809)

[Crisis of Environment 5](#_Toc525570810)

[Professionalization and Institutionalization 7](#_Toc525570811)

[Conclusion 8](#_Toc525570812)

[References 10](#_Toc525570813)

# Introduction

In the year 2000, Nobel prize winner and atmospheric studies chemist Paul Crutzen has introduced the concept known as “Anthropocene” to the geological time span which succeeded the Holocene. 12,000 years ago, the Holocene began,and it is a condition in the atmosphere which is characterized by environmental actors and was considered to be conducive for the enhancement of the human societies. However, in recent times, human development plays very little impact or role on the varied dynamics of the geological times. The concept of Anthropocene is indisputable. Any activities made by humans affect the geo-climatic condition of the planet starting from the times of industrial revolutions. Today, the humanity if proven to be the largest impact or of eco and geological impacts on the geophysical system of the planet Earth. A common and obvious instance is the collection of greenhouse gases like methane and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This has transformed the composition of the dynamics of the climate (Swyngedouw, 2015).

As a concept, depoliticisation was used for explaining different elements of economic governance which has developed in the last thirty years especially in OECD nations. The main focus of this paper is to understand that in the world in relation to environmental problems an approach of depoliticisation is adopted. The potential capacity is the aspect of politics which are in relation to deliberation, social interactions, agency, and choice. Energy governance in countries claims that a depoliticisation of policies related to energy has resulted in an embedded corporate power. The state plays a role which is limited to signals of the market and temporary intervention facing intricate commitments towards environmental sustainability and low carbon characteristics and commitments of countries (Kuzemko, 2015).

There is a depoliticization approach adopted in the world about ringing global environmental concerns like climate changes. Policy makers have failed in reaching any global consensus on the various strategies which are adapted for mitigating the concerns and threats of global climate changes and environmental issues. There is a discourse noticed on the practical effect on issues like climate transformations,and there is a proposition for adaptations indicating the widening of global politics and potentialities.

# Depoliticisation

There is biodiversity homogenization which is enhancing due to the migration of human species, mass extinctions and loss of bio-diversities along with new subspecies manufacture and varied consequence resulting from geodetics. Common examples can be mining, large-scale dam constructions and transforming sea levels in the world. Also, there are no longer remaining to be the elements of nature. Rather they are occurring due to the co-evolution of the different socio based ecological systems. Hence, the obligations of a better environment for mankind to live in and elements like how to maintain it and the different consequences are all being considered (PAPROCKI, 2018).

Delegation or depoliticisation is a concept which is referred to by the civil servants, politicians and many academics as an effective solution for varied environmental problems which are perceived to be the government as huge concerns. Contrast to this; there is not much respect witnessed in the varied literature related to depoliticisation where decisions are made for passing responsibilities and accountability about a specific issue far from the government. Thisis understood as a practice of nondemocracy. The concept of depoliticisation is used for governing a tactic, strategy or a tool which can be specifically pursued with the aim of avoiding accountability for intentional debate over certain issues like global climate change. In practice, there is a reduction in the decision-making process being replaced indiscretion with a much more impactful rules based scenario. Depoliticisation in real practice can be analyzed for a variety of different forms where responsibilities related to world issues are many times passed from public t to private sector to government bodies and also to independent or quasi-public authorities and bodies.

There are varied forms of depoliticisation where one can largely understand how energy governance is applied and within parameters. There is a close link which exists between depoliticisation and political competency in the context or politicisation. There are different interactions which exist and are realized between the depoliticisation and the politicisation. Emphasis has been made in this regard which is path dependent as its characteristics. The conceptualizing of this as a strategy of governance over climate or global environment issues help them create insulation from any negative results which are associated. The main reason for the paradox of depoliticisation is where the country government can understand to enhance the deliberate political control and management using a process of delegation. The point of initiation is such an analysis is distinguished in nature. There is a requirement to recognize political needs and preference for any transformation which can also beevidence as basic policy goals as well (White MA, 2017).

Pro-market ideas are embedded in real life practice. They are also served to negotiate with other ideas and concepts about how to create governance and also stand in complete contrast to the varied conceptions of politics and abilities for a collective agency. The selections are underpinned using an open and well-informed deliberation of varied political and social interaction. The observations about politics are similar in many respects. Some are the same as the scholars who are observing the policy and transitions of sustainable energies. For instance, currently, policy-making of energy or technocracy requires to be abandoned as per neoclassical theories of economics. They must be interrogated and explored much more broadly. The claim is about low carbon-based energy transitions which are unprecedented. This only comes using information and knowledge. This is an informed choice which is made by world government for bringing change and innovation. Depoliticisation is also used as a tool for helping to explain why some choices made by political institutions is not utilized equally in all places and there is a need to transit into a low carbon-based economy (Selby, 2017).

# Crisis of Environment

One of the most significant reasons for the observation of environmental sciences and management is related to the reason that a large number of leading authorities in the world are going through different environmental crisis situations. There are many authors who have displayed that the current environmental crisis is unprecedented about its magnitude, severeness, and speed. The world has witnessed that from year 1970s, awareness of aspects such as environmental crisis has become much lesser. This is at times the outcome of the prominence which is given to the varied environmental crisis and disasters which has been taking place in the world. The 1970s Sahelian droughts or the 1980s accident of a nuclear attack at Chernobyl are real-life examples. The global environment has been under assessment at all times, The UNEP Global Environmental Outlook of 2000 report had made some of the major assessments,and two primary themes are attracting a lot of focus in this regard.

Firstly, the international human ecosystem is alarmed and threatened by the sever imbalances which occur in the goods and service distribution and productivity. A very large portion of the human population is today living in poverty. There are gaps which exist in between the section of people who take advantages from economic development and technological enhancement and those people who cannot benefit from them. The second theme is that there are enhancements in the transformations which will occur on an internal scale along with rates of progress and development in social and economic development. This will help the firm achieve global and well co-ordinate environmental safety towards new technologies being canceled with the speed of growth of human population and progress in the economy (Soas, 2018).

There are a wide number of environmental issues and problems which has emerged along with problems which exists in relation to anthropogenic climate transformations, depletions in the ozone hole, surface water acidifications, destruction of any tropical wildlife, forests, extinction and depletion of species and the fast declinations of biodiversities Most of the problems which are witnessed comprises of physical reflections. There are different reasons and probable solutions which can be bound to any human beliefs, attitudes, needs, values, expectations, desires and behaviors. The signs and symptoms of any environmental crisis cannot always be regarded as physical issues and concerns requiring instant focus and solutions by experts of environmental agencies. There are different intrinsic human problems as well which can lead to questions which states the true meaning of humans.

There are different discontinuation which arises as a result of different kind of challenges and difficulties which act in the global environment. One of the main reasons for the detection of Western development style is the increased awareness of ecological obstructions which can be one of the main reason. This, however, cannot work as a model for the entire world. A developmental paradigm or sustainability is a concept which comprises a different kind of meaning and significance. The main concept of sustainability comprises of centralized subjects comprising of destructions related to poverty, nature, overpopulation, and inequality. There is a close connection between environment and poverty and these are also arising due to the discourse development. Sustainable development also refers to the long-term survival of socio-environmental aspect of humanity and guidelines for ideal actions. There is a vague concept of interest,and it can be utilized for any interest as well. In any way, the concept accepts a development infrastructure which is dominant with the perspective of international standards. Global survival is a problem which is the next specific problem about sustainability disclosures.

# Professionali­zation and Instituti­onalization

National security and world government have helped in the creation of a visible scarcity in the overpopulation. It is the main reason for ecological damage and destruction and is an invitation for management and planning. The problematization has allowed in providing solutions to the development discourses. Environmental problems which are visible have provided a focused and distinct perspective of eco scarcity related openings for developing business tools and tackling problems in relation to varied operations. Different kind of solutions is to be eliminated or pushed to one side to be an unrealistic concept. This is especially because there are huge problems in the formulation of it. The nature of problematization in others is a relatively new mechanism which aids in intervention in relation to social and control of the visible population (GlobalPolitics, 2018).

Problematization is needed for the international survival. This is with respect to the entire planet. Most of the concepts are related to overpopulation, nature, and scarcity of measurement. This is in relation to the single world perspective which is in relation to the deeper cultural nature. It is a result of the historical background and is embedded in specific systems of economic, social and political relations. There is a claim made that there occur no problems in the environment which will impact the world. Rather there must be recognition of the world as a single perspective and find a major way to solve problems.

During the last decade, there has been varied real as well as predicted natural disasters. The global environment has today one of the main element of national as well as the global formulation of policies. The variously proposed solution of depoliticisation is kept within a very narrow framework. Such an infrastructure is framed due to the primary cultural perspectives only. The main survival of the entire planet hence is at risk and stake. The sustainability discourses speak about every living being which is a resident of the planet. They also deliver a certain point of urgency which helps to transform the behavior by adapting to the entire ecosystem people live in along with sustainability. The universalized concept of a problem and solution is termed as one-worldism (Elliott, 2017).

The concept of problematization is not a sustainable concept in realities and local cultures. But it is an important part of the international ecosystem indeed. The concept is defined globally as per the perceptions of the globe and its share by the people who rule it. Criticisms are made from a one world perspective to be unrealistic motivations irrespective of the particularities of the culture, ignorance, and violations of realities of nature. There are many ecological problems out there. But, from a single world perspective, they are used as a mask of explanations which are historicized and also makes a thorough explanation of the crisis of the environment as well.

The whole planet and its survival is in excellence a complete justification of new waves of interventions of the state and the life of all people in the world. Environmental discourses are analyzed for varied developmental studies. The aspect of the managerial concept is not a new thing in the development of concepts of global sustainability. As the concepts of sustainable development emerged in the world so, does the world feel it necessary to take steps to overcome such crisis in relation to environmental depletion? Management strategies, policies, assessments, and regulations help the society combat such concerns in the world. There is no need of interventions which is needed for professionalization and institutionalization of actions taken by states for processing agencies for developmental purposes. Global problems must always hence call for global solutions in real-world scenarios.

# Conclusion

The climatic and environmental catastrophe must be taken seriously and it needs an explosion of the internal procedures related to de-polarization focused on the dominance of signs like nature. This makes us re-think about politics once again. Human beings are a part of nature which is diverse, contingent, unpredictable and whimsical in nature. Humans are also a part of the socio-ecological relations and their unpredictable nature as well. There is a crucial need for questioning and legitimization all the elements of global environmental concerns in relation to policies, socio-environmental politics, and interventions (Redwood, 2016). Sustainable development and social responsibility is a process which has a close association with a political framework. Reconceptualization is needed to be made for the acceptance of the deviations of nature and its extraordinary characteristics. A wager needs to be taken on nature and other forces which are needed to be selected politically. Nature gives human a plunge into the uncertainties and the unknown and to expect what is unexpected and to accept everything which is not known. There is a need to endorse even if it is in an aggressive moment for inscribing interventions which are concrete and socio-environmental in nature.

One of the primary assumptions which are located in a discourse of sustainable development showcases that the planet is one which is characterized by secrecies. This is one of the man keystones for neoclassical economics. The economy has scarcities owing to the growing wants of the human society. The resources are not infinite and are also bounded but, they can be improved. Contradictions faced by man and nature along with the progressing nature of requirements results in for enhanced competition in a free market. Discourses in the sustainable development are dependent on the concepts of overpopulation. Overpopulation is a key determination policy for the humanity which expands owing to the proposition of the entre support of the environmental systems. World environmental issues are not depoliticised,and hence many of the current environment systems are not being addressed with complete focus. In order to solve sever problems countries require to make it their official agenda to encourage and implement sustainable development.

# References

GlobalPolitics. (2018). De-Politicizing the Environment:. Retrieved from http://www.globalpolitics.cz/clanky/de-politicizing-the-environment-an-inquiry-into-the-nature-of-the-sustainable-development-discourse

Elliott, L. (2017). Climate migration and climate migrants: What threat, whose security? In J. McAdam (Ed.), *Climate Change and Displacement: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, 5(2), 175–191

Kuzemko, C. (2015). Energy Depoliticisation in the UK: Destroying Political Capacity. *The British Journal Of Politics And International Relations, 18(1),* 107-124.

Paprocki, K. (2018). Anti-politics of climate change. Retrieved from http://himalmag.com/anti-politics-of-climate-change

Redwood, R.S. (2016). Governmentality, geography, and the geo-coded world. *Progress in Human Geography 30(4):* 469–486

Selby J (2017). Engaging Foucault: Discourse, liberal governance and the limits of Foucauldian IR. *International Relations 21(3):* 324–345.

L. Lohmann, ‘Uncertainty Markets and Carbon Markets: Variations

onPolanyianThemes’,New Political Economy 15 (2010), 225–254

Swyngedouw, E. (2015). Depoliticized Environments: The End of Nature, Climate Change and the Post-Political Condition. *Royal Institute Of Philosophy Supplement, 69(15),* 253-274.

Soas. (2018). The environmental crisis. Retrieved from https://www.soas.ac.uk/cedep-demos/000\_P500\_ESM\_K3736-Demo/unit1/page\_11.htm

White MA (2017). Global governmentality: Governing international spaces. Millennium: *Journal of International Studies 35(2).* 481–483.