

Historyeconomics



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20 November 2008 History/Economics In order to meet public interest and ensure social responsibility issues towards community, the state governor should introduce strict laws and regulations for manufactures and institutions which have a negative impact on environment. In this case, local law can specify relevant preventive norms, such as prescribing limits on the amount of a pollutant that may be emitted; and it can provide rules about accountability and reparations, for example, substantive rules that define when a State is accountable for pollution and what remedies are appropriate and procedural rules establishing or governing arbitral or adjudicative mechanisms. From a policy perspective, defining "development" is critically important. That concept typically now includes just such environmental and political attributes; and recently or currently favored approaches to development, such as sustainable development are designed specifically to recognize and attain those attributes (Pothey and Savins 44).

In order to ensure economic development of the region and employment, the state governor should support local manufacturers and mines investing in new technological development and innovative methods of environmental protection. It is possible to reduce taxes for developing companies and stipulate that the saved costs are spent on new environmentally-friendly technologies. The state can help local organizations to develop effective methods of pollution reduction and provide local companies with specialists and researchers able to develop state-of-the-art solutions for them. The local government should ensure that the standards and regulations allow local companies to work effectively (Pothey and Savins 46). In the case of each market sector of the region, the state should examine the specific economic, institutional, and technical incentives and barriers that have encouraged and

discouraged recycling. The intent of this exercise is to identify those conditions that facilitate pollution as a viable alternative to disposal. While numerous specific conditions are discussed with respect to each market segment, an overriding precondition for pollution reduction in a relatively uncontaminated form is the incentive and ability to collect the waste prior to their entry into the waste stream. Such a regime should enable environmental protection in States to be reinforced precisely because it aims to ensure that the protection against pollution is not inferior to that existing in relation to pollution occurring within the State of origin of that pollution, but without requiring that State to expend more effort in relation to pollution than it would in similar conditions within its own territory. The situation is about the same in defining the concrete conditions of an equitable apportionment of an ecological resource. Lists of typical factors to be considered in this respect have been drawn up by several international bodies in relation to equitable utilization. The state governor should present public a detailed or definitive discussion of the various technological issues that are relevant to pollution, it is imperative that a minimal understanding of the technological issues be obtained in order to understand the intricacies of the economic and institutional issues that may impact on the decision to reduce pollution on the state level (Pothey and Savins 48).

In sum, there should be a balance between laws and regulations and support of local production companies. The role of the governor is to protect environment applying strict laws and regulations to environmental protection but to keep taxes down and allow manufactures to invest in new technologies and new ways of taxis waste reduction. Local economy will not suffer and employees will not loose their workplace if companies are

supported by the state and local community.

Works Cited

Pothey, P., Savins, R. N. Public Policies for Environmental Protection. RFF Press; 2nd edition, 2005.