

Chapter 8

Contemporary Research of the State Ecological Management Forming Mechanisms Potential

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this chapter is to consider modern research into the potential for the formation of mechanisms for public environmental management, their main aspects, problems and prospects, taking into account some theoretical foundations for defining the concept and categorical series of public environmental management. In the course of the study, the author of the chapter sets the following objectives: - to study the available literature on the topic; to summarize the work of scientists; to formulate priority mechanisms for public environmental management based on the theoretical work carried out; - to identify and compare the main theoretical approaches to the study of modern public environmental management; - to consider an example of the implementation of environmental policy in the Kherson region; - to highlight and consider the development of public environmental management and the main trends in its development in modern states; - to characterize the institutional foundations, strategies and technologies of public environmental management in modern Russia.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the issue of environmental protection and sustainable development has become one of the key topics in the international arena. Global environmental problems such as climate change, pollution, loss of biodiversity and depletion of natural resources require states not only to manage effectively but also to develop innovative mechanisms that promote sustainable development. Thus, in the modern conditions of society development, environmental problems are closely intertwined with other global questions of humanity, they often have to be solved only using an integrated approach, which places higher demands on the quality of public environmental management. Environmental public management cannot be implemented without connection with its other branches: public management in the economic, social sphere, and security policy. It is also interesting that a transition to a new financial structure

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has arisen, the basis of which is the so-called green economy, which in turn determines the priority of public management in ecology. In this regard, it is relevant to study the theoretical foundations of public administration and the potential for forming mechanisms for its implementation in different countries with the aim of an integrated approach for future improvement in the world as a whole.

The purpose of this chapter is to consider modern studies of the potential for the formation of mechanisms for state environmental management, their main aspects, problems and prospects, taking into account some theoretical foundations for defining the concept and categorical series of state environmental management.

In the course of the study, the author of the chapter sets the following tasks:

- to study the available literature on the topic, identify and compare the main theoretical approaches to the study of modern public administration in the field of ecology;
- to characterize the categorical-conceptual series, as well as the strategies of state environmental management;
- based on the theoretical work carried out, formulate priority mechanisms for state environmental management;
- having summarized the work of modern scientists in this area, consider state environmental management and the trends of its development in modern states.

BACKGROUND

According to Breus (2019), the analysis of problems in the environmental sphere and the determination of the role of the state in the implementation of environmental policy, among the main tasks of which is the stabilization and improvement of the ecological state of the country through the implementation of the state environmental policy according to the integrated approach of the socio-economic development of the state to ensure the transition to sustainable development of the economy and implementation of an ecologically balanced system of nature management is an urgent issue of our time. Scientists note: "Many authors refuse to precisely define concepts, instead, they highlight in more detail individual provisions and means of implementing state management in the field of environmental protection. The subject of public administration in the field of ecology is often not related to a holistic system of ideas about the scale of the consequences of environmental disasters and the interrelationship of the impact on various spheres of public life (economic, social, political, energy, etc.), but is detailed by describing its individual components characteristics (atmospheric air, water and land resources, minerals, waste, renewable energy sources). As for domestic scientists and researchers from the countries of the former Soviet Union, they mainly use such terms as "environmental protection management", "ecological and economic management", "nature management", and "environmental protection management". With the transition to market relations, the terminological phrase "ecological-economic management" (ecological management) is used more often (Breus, 2019, p. 199).

As Ermolov (2014, p. 7) notes in his dissertation: "The particular relevance of the chosen issue for Russia is because our country has colossal, in many ways unique natural capital. At the same time, there is no basic consensus in society regarding the responsibilities of individuals, social groups and communities to protect the environment. The existing contradictions between the state and business, between the centre and the regions, and between groups of regions have a strong environmental component, while

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