**EARTH JURISPRUDENCE - NEED OF THE MOMENT**

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**Abstract**

Environmental Governance is the need of the hour in today's world because of the climatic changes happening in and around the world though the laws are prevailing in all the countries but still we are facing severe global warming climatic issues. Environmental Administration plays a crucial role in the economic development of any country. Environmental governance is a much broader concept than environmental stewardship. Environmental administration is very important because it will have a huge impact on the environment's aftermath .Environmental Governance requires that regular service delivery, as well as the planning and implementation of development projects, take environmental concerns into careful account. It speaks to the players at all governmental levels, from those nominated and elected to established private and non-governmental groups with the power to determine how best to distribute natural resources and reap the benefits of environmental preservation. Environmental governance is considered by some academics and environmentalists to be the most practical path of action. Mugabe contends that the difficulty in defining governance itself is the key to conceptualizing "environmental governance," not the notion of "environmental management" per se. Therefore, it is sensible to split the notion of environmental governance into two sections in order to make it easier to understand: first, an attempt to explain governance; and second, an explanation of environmental management.

**Keywords :** *Public Management , Economic Governance,Environmental Management,Environmental Quality Standard and Global Environmental Strategies .*

**INDUCTION :**

**DEFINITION**

"Environmental governance" refers to the entire framework of policies, procedures, and establishments that go into monitoring the environment from all aspects.

**MEANING**

* Environmental governance is the term used to describe the institutions, rules, regulations, policies, and practices that have an impact on how people interact with their surroundings. The responsibilities of all parties who affect the environment are taken into account by environmental governance.

**DOCTRINE OF EARTH JURISPRUDENCE**

**1.ASSOCIATION :**

Participatory government is necessary. Participation may take place directly or through authorized middlemen, spokespeople, or institutions. It involves the duty to furnish information. The freedom of association and the right to Expression is essential to involvement.

**2.LEGAL RULE :**

Equitable legal frameworks that are impartially applied are necessary for good governance. Both the executive and judicial branches must be free from bias and corruption.

**3. TRANSLUCENT:**

Transparency entails following laws and regulations in both the decision-making and decision-enforcing processes. Furthermore, information must be immediately and openly accessible to individuals who may be impacted by these decisions and their implementation. Information must be delivered in a way that is simple to comprehend and via the right media to the relevant audience.

**4.RECEPTIVE :**

Institutions and procedures must make an effort to reply to all stakeholders in a timely manner in order to practice good governance.

**5.UNISON :**

Achieving a wide consensus on what is in the best interest of the entire community is the goal of good governance, which necessitates taking into account the many interests within society.

**6.HONESTY - COMPLETENESS :**

Good governance does not only serve the interests of the mainstream of society, but also includes its most vulnerable and minority groups.

**7.EFFICACY AND EFFICIENCY**

Processes and organizations that address societal demands while optimizing available resources are considered to exhibit good governance. When considering efficiency within the framework of good governance, the ecological preservation and the wise use of natural resources.

**8.RESPONSIBILITY**

One essential component of successful government is accountability. Institutions of government, the commercial sector, and civil society groups all need to answer to the people who will be impacted by their choices and actions.

**CLIMATE BREAKDOWN**

All that is around us is a part of the environment, which is a sophisticated system. It encompasses our dwellings as well as the water and air we breathe. Any modifications to this ecosystem that have the potential to hurt or damage living creatures are considered environmental alterations. An imbalance between human activity and natural processes leads to environmental concerns.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN INDIA AND ABROAD**

**ENVIRONMENT DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA**

**1.POLLUTION IN AIR**

Air pollution is undoubtedly one of India's most urgent environmental problems. As per the 2021 World Air Quality Report, 63 out of the 100 most polluted cities worldwide are located in India, with New Delhi being the capital with the poorest air quality worldwide. The survey also discovered that in 48% of the nation's cities, PM2.5 concentrations—tiny airborne particles with a length of 2.5 micrometers or less—are more than ten times higher than the WHO air quality guideline limit for 2021. In India, the main causes of air pollution include power generation, vehicle emissions, industrial waste, kitchen smoke, the building industry, and crop burning. Due to widespread electrification, the nation is the third-biggest polluter in the world, releasing approximately 2.65 billion metric tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually. As a result, it is heavily dependent on gas, oil, and coal. Human activity came to an end in March 2020 when the government imposed a months-long lockdown to stop the spread of Covid-19. Not unexpectedly, this led to a notable improvement in the nation's air quality. The daily average Air Quality Index (AQI) for March and April of 2019 was 656, but in the same months of 2020, it fell by more than half to 306 according to statistics from the AQI for both years.

**2.POLLUTION IN WATER**

In India, one of the most pressing environmental issues is water pollution. The country in Asia has recently experienced unprecedented rates of economic growth and urbanization.This, however, comes with huge environmental costs. Besides its air, the country’s waterways have become extremely polluted, with around [70% of surface water](https://www.adriindia.org/adri/india_water_facts) estimated to be unfit for consumption.Trash, silt, and raw sewage illegally dumped into rivers and lakes has severely damaged India's waterways. The inadequate waste management system and nearly total lack of pipe design exacerbate the issue. Every day, 40 million gallons of wastewater are poured into rivers and other bodies of water. Only a very tiny portion of these are adequately handled due to a lack of infrastructure. According to a World Bank analysis, water contamination in middle-income nations like India can be responsible for up to half of GDP growth losses. Water contamination is linked to a 16% decline in downstream agricultural yields and a 9% decline in agricultural earnings, costing the Indian government between USD$6.7 and $7.7 billion annually.Water pollution affects not only people but also crops, as diseases and infectious bacteria in irrigation water prevent crops from growing. Each year, nearly 400,000 people die in India from waterborne diseases like cholera, hepatitis, and typhoid. Freshwater biodiversity inevitably suffers significant losses as well. The nation's lakes and rivers frequently turn into untreated disposal sites for waste from industry and homes. Aquatic species can be killed by the latter in particular because it contains a wide range of harmful substances such as heavy metals, oil products, and herbicides. These substances can modify aquatic animals' environment and make it very difficult for them to survive.Thankfully, the nation has begun to address the problem by improving the quality of its water sources, frequently with assistance from local companies. Building water treatment facilities that use methods like flocculation, skimming, and filtering to get rid of the most hazardous substances from the water is one tactic. One of the biggest plants in the nation, situated in Panjrapur, Maharashtra, is undergoing an upgrade process that will allow it to produce over 19 million cubic meters of water per day—enough to supply clean water to almost 96 million people. The government is also considering ways to open multiple treatment plants across the nation in order to encourage water conservation and industrial water reuse. Between 2016 and 2019, water reclamation in Chennai, an Eastern Indian city, increased from 36,000 to 80,000 cubic meters. Ultimately, the state of Gujarat, home to over 70 million people, introduced its Reuse of Treated Waste Water Policy in 2019, with the goal of significantly reducing Narmada River use. As part of the project, 161 sewage treatment plants will be built around the state to provide purified water to the building and industrial sectors.

**3.WATER AND FOOD SPARSENESS**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that India would be the country most likely to experience the worst consequences of the climate catastrophe. Apart from extreme weather events like large-scale wildfires and sudden floods, the country often experiences extended heat waves and dry spells that exhaust its water reserves and endanger farming.The North West areas have been experiencing a protracted wave of searing, record-breaking heat since March 2022, which was the hottest and driest month on record in 120 years. Residents experienced temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius for multiple days in a row, with some regions experiencing surface land temperatures as high as 60 degrees Celsius. Experts agree without a doubt that this extraordinary heatwave is a direct result of climate change.As a result of Indians being unable to work in the intense heat, thousands of them have lost output, which has further contributed to the economic downturn. These unpredictable droughts frequently have a significant negative impact on the agriculture industry, which employs more than 60% of the population and affects food stability and sustenance. Farmers are currently fighting to save what is left of the nation's wheat harvests, adding to already-existing concerns about a worldwide shortage brought on by the conflict in Ukraine.

**4.MANAGEMENT OF WASTE**

Waste management is one of the most urgent environmental problems in India. With almost 1.4 billion inhabitants, it is not surprising that 277 million tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) are created there year as the second-largest population in the world. According to expert estimates, MSW would likely reach 387.8 million tonnes by 2030 and more than double its current value by 2050. India is rapidly becoming more urbanized, which makes garbage management quite difficult. Presently, 18% of the garbage collected is composted, 5% is recycled, and the remainder is disposed of in landfills.India has one of the worst plastic crises on the planet. India currently produces more than 25,000 tonnes of plastic garbage every day on average, which makes up over 6% of all the solid waste produced in the nation, according to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). India is ranked second in the world's top 20 countries with the highest percentage of riverine plastic pollution both domestically and internationally. Given that they transport and dispose of the majority of the nation's plastic waste, the Indus, Brahmaputra, and Ganges rivers are referred to as the "highways of plastic flows." Along with the ten most contaminated rivers in the world, they contribute to about 90% of plastic waste that ends up in the ocean. In 2020, the government declared that, as a response to this problem, single-use plastics will no longer be produced, sold, distributed, or used as of July 1, 2022. In addition, some 100 Indian cities are expected to be transformed into smart cities. Even though the project is just getting started, civic organizations are entirely redrawing the long-term vision for solid waste management. This includes not just smart technologies but also community awareness initiatives that aim to inspire community involvement in laying the groundwork for future collection and disposal systems.

**5.LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY**

The country's four main hotspots for biodiversity are the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, Sundaland (which includes the Nicobar Islands), and the Indo-Burma region. These areas include notable concentrations of plant and animal species that are endangered due to human occupation. According to a 2021 research published by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), India has already lost about 90% of the territory covered by the four hotspots, with the latter region suffering the greatest loss.Furthermore, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List presently monitors 1,212 animal species in India, with over 12% being designated as "endangered." Twenty-five species have gone extinct recently inside these hotspots.16% of India's freshwater fish, mollusks, dragonflies, damselflies, and aquatic plants are in danger of going extinct due to water contamination, and the country's freshwater biodiversity has decreased by 84%, according to the WWF and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL). There is more to it, though. One of the main causes of the nation's declining biodiversity is the loss of forests. India has lost 19% of its total tree cover since the beginning of this century. Even while deforestation accounted for 2.8% of all forest losses, wildfires were mostly to blame. Each year, they destroyed more than 18,000 square kilometers of forest, more than double the yearly rate of deforestation. India's aggressive climate objectives may depend on forest restoration, but critics contend that the nation is not doing enough to halt the depletion of this vital resource. In fact, even though it was promised that by 2030, more forests and tree cover will provide an extra 2.5 -- 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent as a carbon sink. After agreeing to reduce methane gas emissions and declining to sign the COP26 vow to cease deforestation, the administration of Narendra Modi faced criticism. Concerns about the deal's possible effects on regional trade, the nation's sizable farm industry, and the importance of livestock to the rural economy were used to justify the decision. However, India should prioritize committing to stop and reverse deforestation considering the devastating effects these activities have on biodiversity.

**ENVIRONMENT DIFFICULTIES GLOBALLY**

**1.EARTH WARMING CAUSED BY FOSSIL FUELS**

With worldwide average temperatures 1.46C above pre-industrial levels and 0.13C higher than the eleven-month average for 2016, which is now the warmest calendar year on record, 2023 was the hottest year on record. Two record-breaking seasons and six record-breaking months characterized the year.Furthermore, there has never been as much carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere. CO2 levels in the atmosphere are currently well above 420 parts per million (ppm), more than twice as high as they were prior to the start of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, after continuously hovering around 280 ppm for nearly 6,000 years of human civilization. The steady annual increase is a "direct result of human activity," primarily from the burning of fossil fuels for transportation and electricity generation, but also from the production of cement, deforestation, and agriculture, according to Rick Spinrad, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).Global temperatures are rising rapidly and steadily as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions. This is resulting in catastrophic events around the world, such as the most destructive bushfire seasons ever recorded in Australia and the US, locust swarms decimating crops in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, and a heatwave in Antarctica that saw temperatures surpass 20C for the first time. The planet has crossed a number of tipping points that scientists warn could have disastrous consequences. These include, but are not limited to, increasing deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, accelerating sixth mass extinction, Greenland ice sheet melting at an unprecedented rate, and advancing permafrost melt in Arctic regions.Tropical storms, along with other weather phenomena like hurricanes, heat waves, and flooding, are becoming increasingly violent and common due to the climate crisis. However, global temperatures would still rise in the upcoming years even if all greenhouse gas production were immediately stopped. Because of this, we must phase out our usage of fossil fuels as quickly as possible, invest in renewable energy sources, and begin a drastic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions right away.



 Source : <https://earth.org/the-biggest-environmental-problems-of-our-lifetime/>

**2.NO PROPER GOVERNANCE**

Policymakers have been urged by economists and environmentalists for years to raise the cost of activities that emit greenhouse gasses (one of our major environmental issues). The biggest market failure is the absence of such measures, such as carbon taxes, which will encourage the development of low-carbon technology.Governments must enact a number of other measures to address each of the other market failures in addition to drastically increasing financing for green innovation to drive down the cost of low-carbon energy sources in order to reduce emissions sufficiently and swiftly. Currently, 27 nations—including several in the EU, Canada, Singapore, Japan, Ukraine, and Argentina—have enacted national carbon taxes. The 2019 OECD Tax Energy Use report claims that the tax systems in place today do not, however, sufficiently reflect the emission profiles of different energy sources. For instance, despite the fact that carbon prices have been successful for the energy sector, the OECD contends that they are not severe enough on the extraction of coal. Sweden has successfully imposed a carbon price; since 1995, emissions have decreased by 25% while the country's economy has grown by 75%. The tax is currently valued at US$127 a tonne. Furthermore, institutions like the United Nations, which was established to avert another world war, are unsuited to handle the climatic catastrophe. Regardless, UN members are under no obligation to follow any advice or recommendations from the body.

**3.WASTAGE OF FOOD**

Approximately 1.3 billion tons, or one-third, of the food meant for human consumption is lost or squandered. This would suffice to feed three billion people. About 25% of greenhouse gas emissions are caused by food loss and waste each year; if food waste and loss were a nation, it would be the third-largest producer of greenhouse gases, after the US and China.



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In underdeveloped nations, 40% of food waste happens at the post-harvest and processing levels, whereas in wealthy countries, 40% of food waste happens at the retail and consumer levels. Food waste and loss occur at various stages in both countries. A startling quantity of food is wasted at the retail level for aesthetic reasons; in the US, for example, almost 50% of produce thrown away is because it is considered “too ugly” to be sold to consumers; this translates to over 60 million tons of fruits and vegetables. Food insecurity follows, and it's one of the major environmental issues on the list.

**4.DECLINE IN BIODIVERSITY**

Over the last half-century, there has been a swift increase in human consumption, population, international trade, and urbanization, leading to the depletion of Earth's resources beyond their natural replenishment. Mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, and amphibians have had population declines of an average of 68% between 1970 and 2016, according to a 2020 WWF research. According to the paper, there are several reasons for this decline in biodiversity, but the primary one is changes in land use, specifically the conversion of natural areas like forests, grasslands, and mangroves into agricultural systems. The illegal wildlife trade has a huge impact on animals, including pangolins, sharks, and seahorses. In fact, pangolins are critically endangered as a result of this trade. More generally, it has been determined by a recent investigation that the sixth mass extinction of animals on Earth is happening faster. Over 500 terrestrial animal species are in danger of going extinct and could disappear in the next 20 years; the same amount of species were eliminated over the previous century. According to scientists, this rate of loss would have taken thousands of years to occur if humans hadn't destroyed so much of the natural world. According to 2023 research, emperor penguins in Antarctica are suffering greatly from sea ice melting brought on by climate change, which might eliminate entire colonies as early as 2100.

**5.POLLUTION DUE TO PLASTIC**

The globe produced almost two million tons of plastic annually in 1950. This yearly manufacturing increased to 419 million tons by 2015, worsening the environmental effects of plastic trash. According to a study that was published in the scientific journal Nature, more than 14 million tons of plastic debris end up in the ocean each year, endangering marine life and the ecosystems that support it.According to the research, the plastic catastrophe will reach 29 million metric tons annually by 2040 if nothing is done. By 2040, there may be 600 million tons of plastic in the ocean overall if microplastics are taken into account.Remarkably, 91% of all plastic ever produced is not recycled, which contributes to both a major market failure and one of the most environmental issues of our time, according to National Geographic. It will take several generations for plastic to completely disappear, given that it takes 400 years to break down. Long-term irreversible impacts of plastic contamination on the ecosystem are impossible to predict.

**6.FOREST CLEARANCE**

Forests the size of 300 football fields are cleared per hour. Ten percent of the planet's woods may remain by 2030; if deforestation continues, they may disappear entirely in less than a century. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, and Brazil are the three nations with the highest rates of deforestation. With an area of 6.9 million square kilometers (2.72 million square miles), the Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world. It occupies over 40% of the continent of South America and is home to approximately three million different species of plants and animals. It is also one of the most ecologically varied ecosystems. In spite of initiatives to preserve forest land, legal Deforestation, another of the major environmental issues on this list, is mostly caused by agriculture. Clearing land is done to plant crops that are marketed, such sugar cane and palm oil, or to raise cattle. In addition to sequestering carbon, forests also aid in preventing soil erosion because the roots of the trees bind the soil, preventing it from washing away and causing landslides.

**7.POLLUTION IN AIR**

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), nine out of ten people breathe air that has high levels of pollution, and between 4.2 and 7 million people are thought to die as a result of air pollution each year. UNICEF reports that outdoor air pollution killed 258,000 individuals in Africa in 2017 compared to 164,000 in 1990. The main causes of air pollution are motor vehicles and industrial sources. Emissions from burning biomass also contribute to poor air quality, as can dust storms. One of the most polluted regions in the world, South Asia, has air pollution that reduces life expectancy by almost 5 years, per a 2023 research. The high levels of pollution in some nations are attributed to a number of issues, according to the report, including inadequate infrastructure and finance. The majority of Asian and African nations, which combined account for over 92.7% of life years lost worldwide as a result of air pollution, lack the essential air quality standards required to create effective policies. Furthermore, the percentage of governments in the two continents that offer their residents complete open-air quality data is just 6.8% and 3.7%, respectively.

**8.MELTING OF THE ICE BERGS**

The Arctic is warming more than twice as quickly as any other place on Earth due to the climate catastrophe. Because of the Earth's rising temperatures, sea levels are rising more than twice as rapidly as they did for most of the 20th century. Sea levels are now increasing globally at a rate of 3.2 mm a year, and by the end of this century, they will have risen to a height of around 0.7 meters. Since melting land ice is the primary contributor to rising sea levels, the Greenland Ice Sheet in the Arctic presents the biggest risk to sea levels.Arguably the largest environmental issue, this is all the more worrisome in light of the fact that Greenland lost 60 billion tons of ice during the summer of last year, which is equivalent to a 2.2 mm rise in sea levels in just two months. One of the largest environmental issues with ripple effects, the Greenland ice sheet shed an unprecedented quantity of ice in 2019 according to satellite data—an average of one million tons every minute. The sea level would increase by six meters if the Greenland ice sheet melted completely.One-third of the yearly worldwide rise in sea level is attributed to the Antarctic continent, which contributes just approximately 1 millimeter annually. Data from 2023 indicate that since 1997, the continent has lost over 7.5 trillion tons of ice. Furthermore, the Canadian Ice Service reports that the last completely unbroken ice shelf in the Arctic disintegrated recently after losing around 80 square kilometers, or 40%, of its size during two days in the latter part of July. The research and advocacy group Climate Central predicts that sea level rise this century could flood coastal areas that are currently home to 340 million to 480 million people, forcing them to migrate to safer areas and adding to the overpopulation and resource strain in the areas they migrate to. These predictions have dire consequences for those who live in coastal regions. Among the cities most vulnerable to floods and sea level rise are Bangkok, Thailand; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Manila, Philippines; and Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

**9.THE ACIDIFICATION OF OCEANS**

In addition to having an impact on the surface, rising global temperatures are the primary driver of ocean acidification. About thirty percent of the carbon dioxide produced into the Earth's atmosphere is absorbed by our seas. The quantity of carbon dioxide absorbed back into the water rises in tandem with the concentrations of carbon emissions emitted by human activities like burning fossil fuels and the impacts of global climate change like an increase in the frequency of wildfires. Coral bleaching and the ensuing loss of coral reefs are, however, two of the most significant environmental issues brought on by ocean acidification. This phenomena happens when the symbiotic link between the algae and reefs is disrupted by rising water temperatures. As a result, the algae are driven away and the coral reefs lose their naturally vivid colors. According to some experts, there might be no coral reefs left by 2050. The capacity of coral reef systems to regenerate their exoskeletons and recover from these coral bleaching events would be hampered by increased ocean acidity.

**10.AGRONOMY**

Up to one-third of greenhouse gas emissions created by humans are the result of the global food system, with 30% coming from fisheries and livestock. With the use of fertilizers, crop production generates greenhouse gas emissions, including nitrous oxide.

Cattle ranching takes up 60% of the world's agricultural land, yet only accounts for 24% of the world's meat consumption. In addition to taking up a large amount of land, agriculture is one of the main causes of environmental concerns on this list since it uses a large quantity of freshwater. Although grazing pastures and arable fields make up one-third of the planet's land area, they use up three-quarters of its finite freshwater supplies.Rethinking our existing food system is necessary, as scientists and environmentalists have repeatedly warned. A shift to a more plant-based diet would significantly lower the carbon footprint of the traditional agriculture sector.

**11.QUICK FASHION AND WASTED TEXTILES**

One of the largest environmental issues of our day is the fashion sector, which today contributes 10% of global carbon emissions due to the unprecedented high demand for apparel and fashion worldwide. According to the UN Environment Programme, the fashion industry alone generates more greenhouse gas emissions than the aviation and shipping industries put together. Textile dyeing accounts for over 20% of worldwide wastewater, or 93 billion cubic meters.Furthermore, the amount of textile waste produced worldwide is predicted to increase to 134 million tonnes annually by 2030 from the current estimate of 92 million tonnes. The majority of non-biodegradable discarded textile and apparel waste ends up in landfills, and microplastics from synthetic materials like polyester, nylon, polyamide, acrylic, and other materials used in clothes are leaching into the ground and adjacent water sources. Significant volumes of apparel textile waste are also disposed of in less developed nations, as demonstrated by Chile's Atacama Desert, the world's driest desert, where at least 39,000 tons of foreign textile waste are dumped annually.The ever-expanding fast fashion business model, which relies on the quick and inexpensive manufacture of low-quality apparel to keep up with the newest trends, only serves to worsen this quickly rising problem. The majority of corporations worldwide have not yet addressed their involvement in climate change, despite the United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action requiring signatory fashion and textile firms to commit to attaining net zero emission by 2050.

**12.OVER EXPLOITATION OF FISH**

Fish is the main source of protein for more than three billion people worldwide. Approximately 12% of the world's population is dependent on fishing in one way or another, with 90% of these fishermen being small-scale operators; picture a small crew operating a boat rather than a ship, using modest nets or even rods, reels, and lures that aren't all that different from what you most likely use. Ninety percent of the 18.9 million fishermen worldwide are classified as such.There are four times as many people on Earth as there were at the end of the 1960s, and most people consume roughly twice as much food as they did fifty years ago. This is one of the factors contributing to the 30% of seas used for commercial fishing being categorized as "overfished." This indicates that the amount of fishable waterways is being drained more quickly than it is being replenished.The ecology suffers greatly from overfishing, as seen by rising levels of algae in the water, the devastation of fishing villages, ocean trash, and a sharp decline in biodiversity.Maintaining the percentage of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is a goal that the UN and FAO are pursuing as part of SDG 14, one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the UN. But to do this, the world's seas must be subject to far harsher laws than they already are. In a landmark agreement, the WTO outlawed fishing subsidies in July 2022 in an effort to minimize global overfishing. Subsidies for fuel, fishing equipment, and the construction of new boats do, in fact, encourage overfishing, which is a serious issue.

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