

	ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT VIS-À-VIS ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS: A SOCIO-LEGAL INTERCONNECTION	Law KEY WORDS: Environment Law, The Right to Development, United Nations, United Nations Convention, Sustainable Development Goals, Sociolegal Concerns
Rishu Mala	Research Scholar, Department of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India.	
Dr. Sunil Deshta	Professor, Department of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India.	
ABSTRACT	The rapid pace of technological change is creating new environmental challenges, such as the regulation of genetically modified organisms, the development of new chemicals and materials, and the impact of emerging technologies on natural resources and ecosystems. Environmental law has an influence in addressing environmental concerns globally. The conception of environmental law requires a combination of legal frameworks, policies, and institutions that can provide a framework for decision-making, enforcement, and accountability. Sustainable development can be achieved by promoting the use of renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable land use practices. This paper will analyse the environmental concerns from a sustainability perspective. Further, the paper explores a sociological analysis of India's development and environmental concerns, which is obligatory to understand the intricate interplay of these two factors and the implications for sustainable development.	
INTRODUCTION	The right to development and sustainable development are cognate to each other and critical in resolving environmental challenges. Sustainable development is a way of growth that meets present demands without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own. It is performed by balancing "economic, social, and environmental variables". The right to development is a basic human right. The Convention recognizes the right to Development as the right of all persons and nations to participate in and contribute to the development process and reap the benefits of progress. The notion of sustainable development has grown, and numerous key factors are required to achieve it. "Economic sustainability, social sustainability, and environmental sustainability" are among these components. Economic sustainability is the capability to maintain productivity and competitiveness over time. It involves creating an economic system that can generate wealth, create jobs, and promote innovation. Economic sustainability also involves safeguarding that the paybacks of economic growth are distributed fairly across society. Social sustainability is the ability of a society to maintain its social cohesion and stability over time. It entails establishing a just, egalitarian, and inclusive society. With the aim to maintain social sustainability, it is essential to ensure that people have access to necessities like housing, healthcare, and education. The capacity of an ecosystem to sustain its ecological integrity through time is known as environmental sustainability. It involves protecting and conserving natural resources, reducing pollution, and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Environmental sustainability also makes sure that future generations have access to clean air, water, and land. The right to development recognizes the significance of economic and social development for the welfare of individual human beings and nations. The right to development and sustainable development can be seen as complementary concepts. The right to development provides a framework for ensuring that economic and social development is inclusive and equitable, while sustainable development provides a framework for ensuring that development is environmentally sustainable. The right to development is also closely coupled with the conception of environmental justice. The idea of environmental justice holds that every person and community have a right to a safe and healthy environment. This encompasses the right to use natural resources including the right to take part in environmental decision-making processes. Environmental justice is closely linked to the right to development because environmental degradation can negatively impact the economic and social well-being of human beings and communities. For example, pollution can lead to health problems, which can in turn reduce productivity and increase healthcare costs. Environmental degradation can also affect the availability of natural resources, impacting the livelihoods of individuals and communities. The United Nations recognized the gravity or imperativeness of sustainable development by adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. "The SDGs are a set of 17 goals and 169 targets that aim to promote economic, social, and environmental sustainability". The SDGs recognize the importance of balancing economic, social, and environmental factors to ensure that advancement must be sustainable over time. The SDGs are explicitly related to the right to development because they provide a framework for ensuring that economic and social development is sustainable and inclusive. The SDGs also emphasize the obligation to save natural resources for upcoming generations and to maintain environmental sustainability. Because they value ensuring that all people and communities are entitled to clean and healthy ecosystems, the SDGs are also intimately tied to environmental justice. The SDGs also stress the significance of giving communities and individuals access to knowledge and techniques for making decisions that have an impact on the environment. Several areas that are of environmental concern provide examples of how the right to growth and sustainable development are intertwined. With respect to temperature change, addressing the ramifications of climate change requires a balance between the above-considered variables. The right to development provides a framework for ensuring that economic and social development is inclusive and equitable, while sustainable development provides a framework for ensuring that development is environmentally sustainable. This can be accomplished by the promotion of sustainable or renewable energy, the employment of sustainable land use practices, and the development of sustainable transportation systems. With respect to biodiversity conservation, the right to development recognizes the importance of economic and social development for the well-being of individuals and communities. A framework for ensuring environmentally sustainable development is provided by sustainable development. This can be accomplished by preserving and protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, utilizing natural resources sustainably, and promoting sustainable livelihoods. The right to development as a part of water management acknowledges the value of economic and social development for the welfare of persons and communities. Development can be made in a manner that is environmentally friendly with the	

34

www.worldwidejournals.com

help of sustainable development. This is conceivably done by promoting access to safe and clean water for everyone, protecting and conserving existing water resources, and putting sustainable water management practices into practice.

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT vis-à-vis ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The right to development and environmental concerns are two important issues that are interconnected. The right to development recognizes the importance of economic and social development for the well-being of individuals and communities, while on the other hand, environmental concerns underline the demand for sustainable development that considers the environmental impacts of economic and social activities. The right to development is a human right that recognizes the right of individuals and communities to participate in and benefit from economic, social, and cultural development. "The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action in 1993" furthered its articulation, which was initially made in the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986. The right to development emphasizes the need for economic growth and development to improve the comfort of persons and societies. It recognizes the importance of making available resources and technology furthermore, the need for international assistance and cooperation to achieve development goals.

Environmental concerns are a significant issue that desires to be tackled urgently owing to their devastating influence on the planet and human well-being. The unsustainable exploitation of natural resources is one of the key environmental concerns that are a result of human activities. The world is witnessing the depletion of natural resources such as fossil fuels, water, and land, which has negative impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human well-being. For instance, the overuse of freshwater resources, mainly by the agricultural and industrial sectors, has led to the depletion of groundwater levels, and in some cases, the contamination of water sources. Another big environmental issue brought on by human activity is pollution. Human health, wildlife, and the environment are all negatively impacted by pollution. A major contributor to respiratory conditions and other health issues is air pollution. Another big environmental issue brought on by human activity is climate change. The greatest contributor to climate change is the propagation of green-house gases, such as nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, and methane.

Climate change has a profound impact on human well-being, wildlife, and ecosystems. A major effect on agriculture, food security, and water resources is that it is causing sea levels to rise, more severe and frequent natural disasters, and changes in weather patterns. Sustainable development is a strategy that aims to balance economic, social, and environmental variables to ensure that development is long-term sustainable in solving these environmental concerns. Economic and social advancement cannot be made at the price of the environment, according to sustainable development. Instead, it places a focus on the necessity of growth that accomplishes the mission without jeopardizing the ability of generations to come to meet their own. Sustainable development seeks to address environmental concerns by promoting the use of clean energy sources, such as renewable energy, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainable development also emphasizes the need for sustainable land use practices, such as reforestation, soil conservation, and protection of biodiversity. Sustainable land utilization practices promote the restoration and conservation of ecosystems, which provides essential services such as clean air and water, food security, and protection against natural disasters.

The interconnection between the right to development and

environmental concerns is essential to achieving sustainable development. Without considering the environmental impacts of economic and social activities, development goals may not be sustainable over time. On the other hand, without recognizing the importance of economic and social development, vulnerable communities may be left behind. For this, it is necessary to integrate the principles into the right to development to ensure that development is sustainable and inclusive. One way in which the right to development can be integrated with sustainable development is by promoting the utilization of renewable energy. Renewable energy sources, like solar and wind power, are environmentally sustainable and could be used to accommodate the energy needs of communities. Another way in which the right to development can be integrated with sustainable development is by implementing sustainable land use practices. This can include reforestation, soil conservation, and the protection of biodiversity. Sustainable approaches to land use can provide ecosystem services like clean air, water, and soil, which may improve the well-being of individuals and communities.

Additionally, sustainable land use techniques can reduce the impact of land use on the environment and help mitigate the impressions of climate change. Access to safe and pure water is another area where the right to development and sustainable development can be integrated. It recognizes the implications of making available resources, including water, for the prosperity of individuals and communities. Sustainable development emphasizes the demand for the supportable utilization of hydro resources and the protection of aquatic ecosystems. By promoting access to safe and pure water while also protecting water resources, sustainable development can be achieved while also upholding the Right to Development.

Development Of Law On The Protection Of The Environment

Addressing problems with the environment on an international level has primarily relied on the enactment of environmental protection laws. Environmental law is an extensive field that encompasses a plethora of juridical instruments intended to both ensure sustainable development and protect the environment.

I) Historical Development of Environmental Law

The conservation of the environment and its natural resources is under the purview of environmental law. It includes a range of legal precepts, guidelines, and requirements designed to encourage the wise use of resources and stop environmental deterioration. The development of environmental law has been a long and complex process that has evolved in response to changing societal values and concerns about the effect of human activities on the environment. The historical development of environmental law takes its origin from ancient civilizations, who recognized the significance of protecting the environment. Plato and Aristotle advocated for the protection of natural resources such as forests, water, and soil, and warned against the consequences of environmental degradation. Similarly, ancient Indian texts, such as the Vedas and the Manu Smriti, promoted the idea of environmental conservation and emphasized its importance.

In the medieval period, laws were enacted to protect wildlife and natural habitats. The Magna Carta of 1215, for example, contained provisions that restricted the king's power to hunt on private lands, which helped to protect wildlife and natural habitats. Similarly, in the 14th century, the English parliament enacted the Statute of Artificers, which regulated the utilization of natural resources and protected forests and wildlife. In the modern era, environmental law emerged as a distinct field of law in response to the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the 19th and 20th centuries. The negative impact of industrial activities on the environment has resulted

in the development of laws and regulations aimed at protecting the environment. The first major environmental legislation was the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876 in the United Kingdom, which regulated the discharge of sewage into rivers and water bodies.

The 20th century saw a significant expansion of environmental law, with the establishment of regulatory agencies and the enactment of a "range of environmental laws and regulations in different countries". The 1960s and 1970s were a turning point for environmental law, with the emergence of the environmental movement and increased public awareness of environmental issues. This contributed to the enactment of several landmark environmental laws, such as the "National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in the United States and the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) in the United Kingdom." In the past few decades, environmental law has widened significantly its scope internationally, with the formation of international agreements and treaties aimed at addressing global environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and desertification. The Rio Earth Summit of 1992, for example, led to the adoption of the "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), among other international agreements".

ii) International Environmental Law

International environmental law has a long history dating back to the early 1900s when the International Joint Commission was established to manage boundary waters between Canada and the United States. Over time, many international treaties, conventions, and protocols have been developed to address several environmental issues. One of the top significant of these agreements is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in 1992, which aims to prevent the invasion of the climate system by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations. Another important agreement is the Convention on Biological Diversity, also adopted in 1992, which seeks to protect biodiversity and ensure fair sharing of benefits from genetic resources. Other significant agreements include the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes, the Rotterdam Convention on Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. All these agreements have been ratified by many countries, making them important tools in the global effort to preserve the environment.

iii) National Environmental Law

National environmental laws can address an extensive range of "environmental issues, such as air and water pollution, waste management, natural resource conservation, biodiversity protection, and climate change mitigation and adaptation". These laws can take various forms, such as statutes, regulations, policies, and guidelines. The development of national environmental laws can be traced back to the mid-20th century when the public became increasingly concerned about the environmental impacts of industrialization and economic growth. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was enacted in 1969, which established a national policy for protecting the environment and required federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of their actions. Since then, many countries around the world have developed their national environmental laws, often in response to specific environmental challenges or crises. In the aftermath of the 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy in India, the country enacted the Environment (Protection) Act in 1986, which aimed to protect and recover the quality of the environment and prevent hazardous activities that could cause environmental damage. National environmental laws can be influenced by a range of factors, such as international environmental agreements, national politics, public opinion, scientific knowledge, and economic considerations. In some cases, national environmental laws can conflict with

international environmental obligations, such as when a country prioritizes economic growth over environmental protection.

iv) Environmental Governance

Effective environmental governance requires a combination of legal frameworks, policies, and institutions that can provide a framework for decision-making, enforcement, and accountability. This can include laws and regulations that set standards for environmental protection, agencies and institutions that monitor and enforce compliance, and mechanisms for public participation and stakeholder engagement. Environmental governance can operate at different levels, ranging from local to global. At the local level, environmental governance can involve community-based initiatives, such as the establishment of local conservation areas or the development of sustainable agriculture practices. The creation and implementation of environmental laws and regulations, the construction of environmental organizations and agencies, and the distribution of financial resources for environmental protection are all examples of environmental governance at the national level. Global environmental governance may include the creation and application of international environmental treaties like the Convention on Biological Diversity or the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. One of the key challenges in environmental governance is to ensure effective collaboration and coordination between different actors and levels of governance. This requires the establishment of mechanisms for dialogue and consultation, as well as the promotion of transparency and accountability. Another challenge in environmental governance is to balance competing interests and priorities effectively. To establish an equilibrium between environmental protection and other social and economic objects, like poverty reduction, economic growth, and social justice. This requires the making of transparent decision-making processes, robust regulatory frameworks, growth of strategies and policies that can encourage sustainable development i.e. by development of environmentally friendly technologies, the promotion of renewable energy, and the implementation of sustainable land-use practices.

v) Environmental Ethics and Justice

Environmental ethics is concerned with the moral and ethical implications of environmental challenges, as well as the considerations of what we owe to the natural world and succeeding generations. This encompasses concerns about our responsibilities to preserve and safeguard the environment, the moral position of nonhuman species and ecosystems, and the consequences of environmental degradation on human well-being. Environmental justice is concerned with how environmental advantages and damages are allocated to guarantee that all persons and groups have equitable access to pleasant surroundings and are not disproportionately disadvantaged by environmental degradation and pollution. Environmental justice recognizes that poor and impoverished people, as well as communities of color, typically bear a disproportionate weight of environmental degradation, such as hazardous waste exposure, air and water pollution, and the consequences of climate change. Environmental ethics and justice, when combined, provide a framework for understanding the complex interactions that exist between humans and the natural environment, along with the social, economic, and political elements that influence environmental decision-making and policy. Environmental ethics and justice have practical consequences for environmental policy and behavior. Ethical concepts including the precautionary principle, which states that action should be taken to avoid harm in the lack of scientific certainty, can influence decision-making regarding developing environmental challenges in the same way as the regulation of emerging technology or the conservation of biodiversity. Environmental justice concepts

may also be used to influence policy decisions such as where hazardous waste facilities should be located or how resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation should be distributed.

Emerging Issues in Environmental Law

Environmental law is constantly evolving in response to new environmental challenges and emerging issues. Some of the current emerging issues in environmental law include:

- One of the primary environmental problems that the world is currently dealing with is climate change. Through the creation of international agreements like the Paris Agreement and the execution of national and regional measures to minimize greenhouse gas emissions, environmental law is playing a key part in tackling climate change.
- The loss of biodiversity is another major environmental challenge, with connotations for both human well-being and ecological sustainability. Environmental law is addressing this challenge through the development of legal frameworks to protect endangered species and habitats, same as through the development of international agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The rapid pace of technological change is creating new environmental challenges, such as the regulation of genetically modified organisms, the development of new chemicals and materials, and the impact of emerging technologies on natural resources and ecosystems. Environmental law is responding to these challenges through the development of legal frameworks to regulate emerging technologies and protect the environment from their potential impacts.
- Sustainable development is an approach that seeks to balance economic, social, and environmental factors to make sure that development is sustainable over time. Environmental law plays a central role in promoting sustainable development, including through the development of legal frameworks to promote renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable land use practices.
- Environmental law addresses environmental justice issues through the development of legal frameworks to promote environmental equity and protect vulnerable communities from environmental harm.

Sociological Analysis Of Development And Environment In India

India is a developing country that has experienced significant economic growth in recent years. Unfortunately, this expansion is an outcome at a price to the environment, with environmental degradation and resource depletion being major challenges. In this context, a sociological analysis of development and the environment in India is necessary to understand the intricate interplay among these two factors and the implications for sustainable development. India has a long history of environmental protection measures, dating back to ancient times. The essence of Ahimsa, or non-violence, has been a guiding principle in Indian philosophy and has been applied to environmental protection. However, modern industrialization and urbanization have led to increased environmental degradation, pollution, and resource depletion.

The association between development and the environment in India is complicated. On the flip side, economic advancement has led to improved living standards, increased access to education, and reduced poverty. One of the key factors contributing to environmental degradation in India is industrialization. The growth of industries has led to increased pollution, with factories and power plants being major contributors. The rapid expansion of urban areas has also contributed to environmental degradation, with increasing

demand for housing and infrastructure leading to deforestation and loss of wildlife habitat. Another key factor is agriculture, which is a major source of livelihood for a significant portion of the population. Traditional agricultural practices in India were relatively sustainable, with a focus on small-scale farming and the use of organic fertilizers. However, modern agricultural practices, including the use of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, have led to soil degradation and water pollution.

From a sociological perspective, the connection between development and the environment in India can be analyzed through several lenses. One such lens is the political economy perspective, which emphasizes the role of political and economic structures in shaping environmental outcomes. According to this perspective, environmental degradation in India is the result of economic policies that prioritize industrialization and economic growth over environmental protection. Another lens is the social constructionist perspective, which emphasizes the role of cultural values and beliefs in shaping environmental outcomes. This perspective highlights the exigency of traditional environmental training and immersion in promoting sustainable development. For instance, traditional farming practices that emphasize soil conservation and the use of organic fertilizers can contribute to sustainable agriculture.

The abstraction of development along with its effect on the environment can be understood by reviewing developmental projects adopted in Kinnaur. Kinnaur, located in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, is known for its fragile ecology, diverse flora and fauna, and pristine landscapes. Like in any region, these developmental projects had both positive and negative effects on the environment in addition to the fact that these projects have contributed to the development. Here are some potential effects of developmental projects on the environment in Kinnaur:

Positive Effects:

Renewable Energy Development:

Kinnaur has significant potential for hydropower projects due to its numerous rivers and streams. Hydroelectric projects can provide clean energy and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, thereby decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

Infrastructure Development:

Improved infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and communication networks can enhance accessibility to remote areas of Kinnaur. This can facilitate better conservation efforts and tourism management.

Employment Opportunities:

projects often create jobs for local communities, reducing dependence on unsustainable livelihood practices like deforestation and overgrazing.

Negative Effects:

Habitat Fragmentation:

Construction of roads, dams, and other infrastructure can fragment habitats, disrupt wildlife corridors, and lead to loss of biodiversity. This can threaten endemic species in Kinnaur, such as the snow leopard and Himalayan blue sheep.

Soil Erosion and Landslides:

Deforestation, land clearing, and improper construction practices associated with development projects can increase soil erosion and the risk of landslides, especially in the mountainous terrain of Kinnaur.

Disruption of Traditional Livelihoods:

Development projects may displace indigenous communities and disrupt their traditional livelihoods, leading to socio-economic tensions and environmental degradation as people resort to unsustainable practices to survive.

Water Resource Management:

Hydropower projects can alter natural river flow patterns, affecting aquatic ecosystems, sediment transport, and water availability downstream. Poorly planned projects may lead to conflicts over water usage among different stakeholders.

Cultural and Heritage Impact:

Development projects may threaten the cultural heritage of indigenous communities in Kinnaur, including sacred sites, traditional knowledge, and cultural practices, leading to a loss of identity and social cohesion.

To mitigate these negative effects and ensure sustainable development in Kinnaur, it is crucial to involve local communities in decision-making processes, conduct thorough environmental impact assessments, adopt eco-friendly technologies and practices, and enforce stringent regulations for project implementation and monitoring. Additionally, promoting eco-tourism and investing in conservation initiatives can help preserve Kinnaur's unique biodiversity and cultural heritage for future generations.

Tension always arises when economic development activities lead to environmental degradation if the environment is not handled properly. On the contrary, stringent environmental regulations or conservation measures may hinder economic growth and development, particularly when the development is related to developing countries. In resource-dependent economies. Further, the intersection of the right to development and environmental concerns lies in the pursuit of sustainable development. Sustainable development seeks to balance economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, as outlined in the Brundtland Report (1987). This entails integrating environmental considerations into development policies and practices to ensure that development is both socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

Therefore, to achieve a harmonious balance between the right to development and environmental concerns promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, fostering green technologies and innovation, enhancing environmental governance, and ensuring the meaningful participation of communities, in decision-making processes. By integrating environmental sustainability into development strategies, it is possible to advance human well-being while safeguarding the planet for present and future generations.

CONCLUSION

In the view of environmental issues, the relationship between the right to development and sustainable development is clear. Although economic expansion is essential for progress, it cannot come at the expense of resource depletion and environmental harm. To make sure that development is sustainable throughout time, the concept of sustainable development aims to balance economic, social, and environmental issues. Promoting sustainable development requires the creation of environmental protection laws and regulations. Environmental consequences are greatly influenced by the sociocultural and political environment of India.

A sociological study that considers numerous viewpoints and circumstances is necessary to comprehend the intricate relationship between development and the environment. The government, civic society, and the commercial sector must work together in India to encourage environmentally friendly behaviors and safeguard natural resources if sustainable development is to be achieved. Recognizing the value of conventional environmental knowledge and practices in advancing sustainable development is equally necessary.

Keywords:

Environment Law, The Right to Development, United Nations, United Nations Convention, Sustainable Development Goals, Sociolegal Concerns, Economic and Social Development, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), International Environment Law, The Convention on Biological Diversity, The Stockholm Convention on Persistent organic pollutants, The Basel Convention, The Rio Earth Summit, The Paris Agreement.

REFERENCES:

1. Abid, G., Ahmed, S., Elahi, N. S., & Ilyas, S. (2020). Antecedents and mechanism of employee well-being for social sustainability: A sequential mediation. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 24, 79–89.
2. Brigitte I. Hamm. (2001). A Human Rights Approach to Development. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 23(4), 1005–1031.
3. Celermajor, D., Schlosberg, D., Grove, K., Stewart-Harawira, M., Thaler, M., Tschakert, P., Verlie, B., & Winter, C. (2022). Multispecies justice: theories, challenges, and a research agenda for environmental politics. In *Routledge eBooks* (pp. 116–137).
4. Centre for Development and Human Rights. (2004). *The right to development: a primer*. Sage Pub.
5. D'Aoust, S. (2013). Isabella D. Bunn, The Right to Development and International Economic Law: Legal and Moral Dimensions, Oxford et Portland, Hart Publishing, 2012. *Revue Québécoise De Droit International*, 26(2), 269.
6. De Souza Abessa, D. M., Famá, A., & Buruaem, L. M. (2019). The systematic dismantling of Brazilian environmental laws risks losses on all fronts. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 3(4), 510–511.
7. Kumar, N. M., Chopra, S. S., Chand, A., Elavarasan, R. M., & Shafiullah, G. (2020). Hybrid Renewable Energy Microgrid for a residential community: A Techno-Economic and Environmental perspective in the context of the SDG7. *Sustainability (Basel)*, 12(10), 3944.
8. Kumar, Piyush, Right to Development as a Human Right: Position in India (May 25, 2016). *Journal of the Faculty of Law, Mody University*, ISSN NO. 0976-5077, VOL. 7, 2015-16.
9. Lima, M. G. B., Persson, M., & Meyfroidt, P. (2019). Leakage and boosting effects in environmental governance: a framework for analysis. *Environmental Research Letters*, 14(10), 105006.
10. Ma, Y., & Liu, Y. (2019). Turning food waste to energy and resources towards a great environmental and economic sustainability: An innovative integrated biological approach. *Biotechnology Advances*, 37(7), 107414.
11. Nwauche, E. S., & Nwobike, J. C. (2005). Implementing the right to development. *Sur. Revista Internacional De Direitos Humanos*, 2(2), 96–117.