

Sustaining the Regime of Climate Change in India

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Abstract

From the “vantage point of worldwide climate change endeavor” and fear and suspicion associated with climate change, India’s position seems to be very significant one. While the entire world leadership debates for locating out the procedure to curtail these global phenomena, India cannot remain a silent spectator. Its mighty Himalayas within the north, a spectacular coastal line, huge area covered under the grab of seismic zone, India are often defined as a country highly addicted to climate. The country within which most of the rivers are controlled by direct climate activity like monsoon rains, a rustic within which still a significant part of human activities are determined by direct seasonal climate concerns, a country which experiences all types of environmental dimensions just like the extremities of deserts, and smoothness of temperate weather, harshness of hills and softness of sea beaches, a rustic even the name of which has derived from river, i.e. the Sindhu, a country in which the natural agencies just like the sun and rain, wind and the sea, the earth and fire, water are still worshipped as gods cannot be ignored or cannot even be silent within the global political beliefs in global climate change. It’s said that India is the country of nature. Its physical existence witnesses high dependence of natural elements. Subsequently, its economy and social advancement are substantially hooked in to environmental modalities. Although a comprehensive and exhaustive list of impacts of climate change on India continues to be unavailable, three major impacts are easily graspable, i.e. impacts are those on water level rise resulting in submergence of coastal areas, agriculture yet as increased frequency of utmost events. Besides other significant environmental chaos, each of above said phenomena pose serious threats to India. Global climate change is taken into account as a greatest threat towards the human security. The fundamental motto of sustainable development is that the welfare and prosperity of the people in general. Sustainable development is very associated with the environmental security, which is ultimately associated with the national security. It embraces the fundamental principles of human being. Hence, it’s also associated with human security. So, it needs special attention

Keywords: Climate, temperate, Weather, Vulnerability, Consequence, Eccentricity, Obliquity, Ecosystem, Social Economic.

Introduction

India’s situation is sort of paradoxical. On one hand, India claims to be the fourth largest economy (in purchasing power parity terms), while on the opposite hand; around 42% of its total children are malnourished. On one hand it claims to be the super power, surpassing china and also the US in near future, on the opposite hand, the existence of poverty is significantly high. Therefore, rapid economic and technological activities together with unsafe energy and technology also as soft environmental laws have turned it to be the third largest emitter of green house gases. It’s revealed that if things persist, India will surpass china soon. Therefore, India’s positive engagement is crucial to construct a world deal on global climate change. And this is often certainly an instant of decision for India. Due to its heavy dependence on environment, many studies have underscored the nation’s vulnerability to global climate change. The impacts and severity have already been experienced in unprecedented heat waves, floods, cyclones and other extreme weather events. With its large coast lines, India is witnessing sea surges and salinization, affecting infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, livelihood and

human health. Food security is being compromised through reduced crop yields and water availability is under threat everywhere with declining water levels, conflicts over rivers and basins and also the prospect of severely diminished water resources thanks to glacier retreat within the Himalayas.

Objective Of The Study

This article finds out the conversion of the international climate regime in a general environment regime. The worldwide climate regime, including the norms, rules, and decision-making procedures that guide the behavior of actors during this policy field, has undergone a noteworthy transformation over the last decade. The temperature change regime, narrowly understood because the UNFCCC and its related legal instruments, and also the climate regime complex, that is, the broader architecture of sub national, regional, transnational, and international institutions and organizations governing global climate change, have come old. The purpose of it to make transformation of introduction to the current climate governing system including the analytical views and studies.

Aim Of The Study

The aim of this research work was to conduct an impact and vulnerability assessment of climate change on human health in India and to suggest suitable adaptation framework to regime the same. Along with this the other objective of the study is to make empirical evaluation of current vulnerability of human health to environmental and demographic aspects and Predict the future impact and vulnerability of climate change on human health based on the future climate change scenarios and also to Suggest climate based health and information services as an adaptation framework for Indian environment.

Impacts of Climate Change

Threat to Human Security global climate change is predicted to own myriad devastating effects. Though global climate change is largely construed as warming, it's noteworthy that warming isn't whole of climate change. Global climate change is additionally answerable for global cooling and weird and unpredicted weather pattern. Each aspect of global climate change has negative impacts on sublimity, sophisticated, well balanced ecosystem of the world. From Antarctica to Greenland, every pattern of weather founded goes to be affected heavily by warming. Because of warming, the peak of oceans raises. Furthermore because of warming, the glaciers melt bringing more water to the ocean which turns to be the foremost precarious threat for low lying lands like Bangladesh, Maldives or the coastal lands like Florida or California. If the predictions of scientists go true, this trend of worldwide warming persists, causing the sea-level rise at 3 centimeter per decade, there's high chance for Bangladesh and Maldives would disappear under water. Another very conspicuous consequence of worldwarming is that the North Pole and therefore the South Poles are warming dramatically. In step with arctic climate impact assessment (ACIA), sea ice within the arctic has reduced by about 8% over the last 30 years.

While North Pole and south poles are melting their glaciers, the weird behavior of global climate change is making glaciers elsewhere by greater now storm. Human being as part of this ecosystem is additionally vulnerable to the dreaded effects of global climate change. Global climate change affects the very existence of human life and livelihood. Because of climate change, more natural calamities are likely to happen pushing an outsized number of individuals to unexpected death. More storms, more sea rises, snowfalls, heat waves would make life miserable. Floods, draughts would be rampant. On some predictions, climate change flooding could make around hundred-two hundred million people permanently homeless by 2100. Furthermore global climate change dramatically would affect world economy and successively bring security challenges. Consequently, economic differences would widen leaving people striving with one another perpetually. Ironically, even during a world of raising sea levels and infrequently severe rainfall, more people are expected to suffer severe water shortages. Climate change also brings rampant spread of pests and diseases. By 2100, during a warming world, malaria is anticipated to spread way more widely, placing two-thirds of the world's people in danger compared to simply 45 percent at risk today.

India's role in Combating Climate Change

Since environmental crisis terrorize the human existence, the attainment of sustained growth for India becomes more fashionable in addition as a utopian sophistry. The horrified human kind no matter the so called developed, developing and underdeveloped countries, shivering from the anticipated natural catastrophes, is being engaged in conceptualizing similarly realizing the ways to combat global climate change mitigation. The method may aim at preserving instead of destroying, conserving instead of consuming the natural commodities vis-a-vis not hampering the elemental human interests and facilities to develop a healthy self. The degrading environmental crisis, having capacity of endangering the human existence itself and therefore the anticipation and comprehensions of humanly existence have made a severe predicament, a standstill, a situation of anguish from where sustainable development contains a tremendous fascination to rescue the puzzled rather terrified human kind and proffer them an ideal tranquility.

Since nature may be a passive spectator in regard of realizing sustainable development, it's the human kind generally and therefore the state and also the civil society particularly that must play an important role to fetch the panacea. The state has the responsibility to come back up with practical policies and adequate laws regarding the climate mitigation and management. The method of decentralization of climate and disaster management is of foremost importance. Provinces are having large autonomy and responsibility for planning and implementation of climate policy and implementation programmes. Long-term policy, however, could be a federal responsibility.

India's position in respect of worldwide global climate change mitigation seems quite queer and paradoxical. In one hand, as a developing and emerging country, it cannot sabotage its developmental process and on the opposite hand as a responsible and emerging global leader it cannot undermine and ignore its global responsibility. Realizing the possible danger and havoc thereto, India has actively engaged itself in global multilateral negotiations within the UNFCCC during a positive and forward looking manner. However, it also very carefully maintains that the simplest adaptation measure to climate change is development itself. Such variety of attitude however, arises suspicion within the global outlook and India's attitude is therefore is defined as common but differentiated responsibility. While maintaining this type of self guarding outlook, India keeps itself off from any binding emission reduction targets until the year 2012 designed by UNFCCC, India candidly declares that it'll not allow its per capita emissions to exceed those of developed countries juxtaposing its commitment towards social and development objectives.

India's efforts in sustaining the climate change

In these contexts, most frequently within the dominant debates of global climate change, the main focus goes towards broader sectoral framework like agriculture, industry, economy, forestry, water which is fair. In 2008, the government released its first National Action Plan on global climate change, which outlines existing and future policies and programs aimed toward addressing mitigation and adaptation issues. Identifying eight core 'national missions', including missions associated with adaptation, it emphasizes India's overall goal of maintaining high economic process while also addressing climate change. However, often within these big frameworks, the problems of individuals are overshadowed where as they're those to face the best burden of such crisis. Till date climate change debates are more technical which in a very sense is additionally important however, there's a risk of missing the external body part of it. Thus it's time for the planners and policy makers to not dissociate climate change discourse from people's daily realities; it's important to stay the people normally and therefore the poorest of the poor within the centre of climate change discourse. Agriculture being the raison of human safety and security, and also the face of Indian business and social development, an intensive target based mission to attenuate the devastating effect of global climate change on Indian agro business further because the livelihood of majority of Indians who are directly associated furthermore as passionate about it. What we'd like now's for the government of India to take advantage of India's position as a developing giant, take the lead and have interaction with governments of the planet and also the private sector for a low-carbon future. India's response in Durban Summit is praiseworthy. India's commitment towards safe energy in varieties of nuclear, solar and other quite green energy mustn't be derailed. Furthermore, since India's environmental crisis is generally relative

to its poverty, a well chopped poverty alleviation program is required to deal with climate issues. Therefore, a holistic approach with the spirit of speedy execution will go ways to make sure climate adaptation strategy by which Indian pacing developmental process won't jeopardize its commitment to human safety and security.

Conclusion

It is said that a country is poor because it's poor. Although climate change affects the rich and poor alike, the poor finds it tougher to tackle and so the poor nation becomes poorer. Historically India wasn't a significant emitter. However, currently because of faster growing GDP, India is emitting heavily. High pace of growth and guzzling coal, gas and oil in large quantities have made India the third biggest green house emitter with contribution standing at 5.3% behind countries like China and USA. India rides a paradoxical story though India is that the third largest emitter within the world; India's per capita emission of green house gases is sort of considerably low and can still be low until the year 2030, this implies that major a part of Indian population isn't emitters directly because they are doing not have access to technology. However, the impacts of emission affect them the foremost because they're poor. On the opposite hand, India's natural existence makes it more at risk of the consequences of climate change. Social and economic development is basically hooked in to its physical existence, therefore India is at risk of more human security issues caused by water level rise, land loss and eating away etc. The information is sort of heart breaking. India does recognize the threat. India has however double threat at hand. In one hand it cannot deviate from its development agenda so as to eliminate large scale poverty, unemployment, lack of education, etc. And on the opposite hand, it's to handle the environmental hazards and consequent human security issues like displacement, migration, health issues, loss of life and livelihood, rehabilitation, etc. It's found that the Indian government recently takes significant initiatives towards the method of mitigation and adaptation of global climate change. However, these initiatives receive untimely burial because of the dearth of interest among the people. As said earlier, increase, poverty, lack of education, socio-cultural setups in India are causes of such apathy towards the character by the people. Therefore, so as to curb the factors of global climate change in India, people instead of the government initiatives are major players within the process of mitigation and adaptation of climate change. It's suggested that it's time people of India to cognize the causes of climate change and act proactively to secure human security in India.

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