

Challenges of Climate Change in India Constitutional Provision of Environment Protection

Dr. Ajay Krishna Tiwari¹, Dr. Deepmala Kaushik², Dr. Ayushi Tiwari³

¹Teacher Educator & Economist, Sr. Lecturer of CTE / BTTC - G.V.M & Sr. H.O.D Department of Education

²Assistant Professor of Zoology department, Dhanauri P.G College, Dhanauri, Haridwar, Utrakhand

³Doctor in Arihant Hospital, Bhilwara

Abstract - Climate change is the biggest challenge for developing countries like India facing climate change. Made up. And this country is also the most sensitive towards it, the effect of changing climate is economic and social. The development will also be affected. Where the big problem like ending poverty in India is primarily there. This is the reason India in multilateral climate change negotiations to be held under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change there is a big stake. Today the impact of climate change is more evident than ever before. The world held in Geneva in 1979 despite this problem coming up in the climate conference, in building a framework to deal with global warming.

Index Terms - Challenges of Climate Change, Constitutional Provision, Environment Protection, developing countries, multilateral climate change, Economic growth.



1. INTRODUCTION

It has taken more than two decades. To reach an effective international consensus in dealing with this problem there is a broad consensus on the Montreal Protocol to reduce the problem of the end of the ozone cover. And this work was organized very quickly. In this way, understanding the perceptions of different countries and Conditions make it easy to open up the

possibilities of effective action. Climate change makes monsoon uncertain. Example - Monsoon rains in South Asia.

Wheat farming will be the worst affected. And the total production of cereals will decrease. If per hectare According to this, the yield will also be affected, due to which many problems like food insecurity, the life-threatening crisis will arise. Will be a rising sea level in the coastal area, which will greatly affect the fish nursery area. Due to which the risk of erosion and floods will also increase on the coast. Arctic region, sub-Saharan Africa, small islands, and the major deltas of Asia including the Ganges and the Brahmaputra will be the most affected.

2. INTEGRATED ENERGY POLICY OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

If India has to end its poverty and achieve the goal of human development, then for 25 years 8 to 8 There is a need for economic growth of 10 percent. This is what experts made on the Integrated Energy Policy of the Planning Commission According to a 2006 report of the committee of In the matter of supply of primary energy of the country also in 2003-04 In comparison, it will have to increase by three to four times. Greenhouse gas emissions at the pace of India's economic development will be more than before. The report also said that India needs to take steps to reduce its emissions. I should consider.

3. PROBLEMS ARISING FROM GREENHOUSE GASES

Impact of deadly problems – Climate change will affect the very poor. Example of the cyclone that hit

Andhra Pradesh in 1996 killed more than 1000 people. And large property damage was. If such a terrible cyclone had come in America, then perhaps so much public money would not have been affected. The reason for this is the permanent and availability of sustainable living arrangements and other infrastructure and safety nets for people in distress is.

4.EFFECTS OF CHANGE IN ENERGY POLICY

Energy policy is being greatly affected by climate change, for which India has to change its energy policy. Will have to be converted. Especially to replace the existing coal and gas-based power system. CO2 emissions the cost of reduction has to be paid in the form of a decrease in GDP and an increase in the poor. It is estimated that the annual emissions Four percent decline in GDP due to 30 percent CO2 reduction in 30 years using the reduction target and poverty will increase by 17.5 percent in these three years, these changes will come to the fore by 2030. Welfare \$278 billion for annual deductions and 87 billion for one-time deductions in terms of maintaining the level of A minimum compensation of \$ is required. The payout is huge and it is concentrated in the early years of the period. And compensation would require a viable strategy that is spread over all the years, even if more capital had to be invested in these years.

5.INDIA'S NEGATIVE POSITION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

- India is among the top 10 carbon dioxide-emitting countries but is on the verge of global settlement.
- The person still accounts for one-sixth of the emissions. Further, it reported a mere 3.7 percent increase in energy consumption.
- The percent growth rate has been achieved. India may oppose commitment to cut greenhouse gas growth and that too will demand the transfer of intellectual property with the developed world.
- Section 48A of the Indian Constitution, in one of its provisions, states that the Government shall improve and protect the environment of the country.

Along with protection, will protect the forests and wild animals. These are the basic responsibility of the government and the violation will have a very bad

effect. Section 51G states that the maintenance of the environment and ecology is the basis of every citizen.

6.THE COMMITMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO CUT GREENHOUSE GASES

India says that the commitment of developing countries to cut greenhouse gases is unjust because these For the problems, these countries are playing a much less role than the developed countries in which America whose population is the world's 4 percent of the population of the U.S. and which is responsible for 23 percent of emissions. Also, cut under the Kyoto Protocol

Here India is 126th on the Human Development Index with 16 percent of the population. It is responsible for 5.1 percent of the world's emissions. India's per capita emissions annually 1.2 metric tons that of large, industrialized countries The per capita emissions of the US are 19.8 metric tons and Canada of 17.5 metric tons.

7.CHINA AND INDIA TOGETHER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ONE-FIFTH OF THE WORLD'S EMISSIONS

Whereas China and India together are responsible for one-fifth of the world's emissions and their Energy development is increasing. China's economy has been growing at a rate of 10.2 percent in the last decade. Its green the rate of emission of house gas is 4 percent and its energy consumption is 5.6% per year India's economy which was growing at the rate of 9.2 percent in 2006, is moving towards catching Charon very fast. If India's if growth rate continues in this condition, then by 2020 the energy demand will more than double.

India is part of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, these are G8+5 A participant in the Gleneagles Dialogue and a member of the Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate and there are bilateral relations with England, America, and the European community on research and technology. On civilian nuclear power, India is also likely to gain significant climate benefits from the disputed agreement with the US. Prime minister of India Dr. Man Mohan Singh has projected that by 2015, there will be an increase of 40 MW of nuclear power in India. Will go which will cut

CO₂ by 300 million tons. India's historical responsibility of industrialized countries and its Emphasis on per capita emissions.

8. EXTREME BAD EFFECT ON AGRICULTURE

During a trial, Kumar and Parikh studied crops in India. The impact of climate change on the yield, GDP, and well-being of India has been tested in which 2.5 °C in India the temperature will increase by up to 4.9 °C. And according to their estimates, the fertilization of carbon dioxide the reduction in rice and wheat yields by 32 and 40 percent and 41 and 52 percent, respectively, without considering the impact will come India has already been dependent on monsoon for its agricultural production, failing which the situation of drought may arise.

9. THE DANGER OF RISING SEA LEVEL

It is natural for the sea level to migrate from the rising water level. Because the great danger of water level in the seas will submerge the coastal places. That the environment in the low-lying areas of poor Refugees can arise and agriculture and fisheries can be affected by seawater meeting groundwater and changing temperatures.

The income from this will decrease. Thus, it is a sequence that affects one after the other and then the third level. Will do some provisions have been made in our constitution for environmental protection. Citizens of India as per the Constitution Right, security, freedom have been given to the people, so the residents of the whole of India are also bound to obey it. When the constitution was made at that time there was no provision related to the environment in it. But for the advancement of health by the 47th article, the state Environmental improvement was done by imposing duties. Therefore, by the 42nd amendment, laws were passed for environmental protection.

10. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

The tax was included in the Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties in Part 4 of the Constitution. Said under has gone - In the 48th section, the state will make arrangements for environmental improvement and protection. And will protect

wildlife. In section 51 of Part 4A, the Fundamental Duties of the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and other organisms protect them and promote them and have compassion for living beings only. Article 21 states that one should avoid those activities which affect his life, health, and body, cause harm.

Articles 252 and 253 have been considered very important because they are important for making laws keeping in mind the environment. Authorize for-

11. TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT THE EFFORTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT

- Wildlife Protection Act 1972
- Water Pollution Control Act 1974
- Air Pollution Control Act 1981
- Environment Protection Act 1986
- Hazardous Waste Management and Control Act 1989
- Noise Pollution Regulation and Control Act 2000
- Indian Penal Code 1860

12. CONCLUSION

To achieve the goal of sustainable economic development, we must take the necessary steps to protect the environment. In this way, it will not only be beneficial for the present population but also the future generations will be able to take advantage of it and this is the main goal of sustainable development. Therefore, it is very important to protect the sustainable economic development environment.

REFERENCE

- [1] Agrawal, RC. (2000) 3 Development of the Indian Constitution and the National Movement, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi, p.55-57.
- [2] Bhargava Ramjet (2003) from the window of Indian Environmental History, page number 8-11
- [3] Environmental education (1979): a new dimension in education- Bulletin CC1-Center Pompidou no 9-Paris 1979-p. 6-9.
- [4] Mopani A. (1984) Developing Countries' Perceptions of Inner Mental Protection and

Economic Development. Vole 24 (1984) pp. -
489-492

- [5] Plan Special Issue, December (2015), Climate Change and Sustainability, 648, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi – pp-49-52.
- [6] Towards Environmental Education-INRP-Enesco Pilot Project Phase I-INRP-Ministry of the Environment-Paris 1977-256 p.
- [7] Tripathi Rajesh Kumar (1981) Major Elements of the Indian Constitution: First Edition, p.35-36.
- [8] World Focus (2015) Volume 35th Indian Foreign Policy Part 2, February 2015, B-49, (Ground Floor) Joshi Colony Extension, Delhi-110092, India. pp. 65-67.