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Climate Diplomacy: India's Stand

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ABSTRACT:Recently, climate change has been on the news as it impacts the whole biotic population. Unplanned industrialization has led to rampant forest destruction and an imbalance in the biosphere around the world. In the form of world warming and acid rain, it is retained. So leaders around the world want to preserve the environment, recognizing its gravity. Their problem lies in the fact that the development process, which is often measured in terms of the pace of industrialization, is concerned with the environment. Therefore, the use of climate diplomacy to protect the environment is regarding their national interests.In this sense, India, which is considered to be a less pollutant-emitting country with a long history of eco-friendly policies, is in an advantageous position to give climate diplomacy a new path.

KEYWORDS:The Unplanned Industrialization, Environmental Ethics and Post-materialism, Individual and Environment.

INTRODUCTION

Given the magnitude of the changes taking place in our world, climate change is one of the most debatable issues in the modern era[1]. Rampart desertification, biological diversity extinction, global warming, and sea level rise, forest fire, irregular rain patterns, and productivity loss are some of its manifestations. The apparent explanation is that there has been extensive, unplanned industrialization since the middle of the nineteenth century. As a consequence, the ozone layer has been destroyed and the temperature has increased. It has prompted world leaders to come together through climate diplomacy to protect the environment from their self-interest. India is no exception to that requirement.When Europe fell under the spell of the Industrial Revolution, a real climate problem emerged[2]. The culture of the Renaissance and the need for an anthropocentric approach to using industrially motivated individuals

Environmental capital to the full extent practicable for its pure benefit. It has contributed to the degradation of ecosystems and the depletion of resources. In his 'The Silent Spring,' Rachel Carson, one of the earliest ecologists, made people aware of the exploitation of science and technology in the agricultural sector for quick gain[3].There was a devastating effect on the indiscriminate use of natural resources. It was called 'tragedy of the Commons' by Garret Harden[4].Before the Industrial Revolution, it would be incorrect to say that care for biodiversity was absent. In the Greek era, Aristotle made 'Good Life' sufficiently inclusive to cover the entire biotic community's uniform development. Rousseau and Burke questioned Locke's self-seeking, atomized depiction of human nature and tacitly defended the setting. A criticism of human rationality and modernity, Rousseau cautioned individuals against the abuse of nature. "He warned the people in civil society, "Beware of listening to this impostor;

if you forget once that the fruits of the earth belong to all of us and the earth itself to no one, you are undone.

The principle of cooperation between generations by Burke emphasizes the concern for the future and stresses that the failure of the present affects posterity. The revision of utilitarianism Mill stressed a balance between environmentalism and self-interest. As a radical political response, Marxism attacked the capitalist commoditization of nature to obtain more surplus value. Eco-logism has been given form as a philosophy, particularly with elements such as holism, sustainability, environmental ethics and post-materialism in Europe. Its feminist interpretation is a sign of sexism, equivalent to assaulting the world.Green political parties are established around the world to control the harmonization of human and non-human equations in policy-making.

About the 70's, the situation became serious. The depletion of natural resources, which led to the Oil Crisis (1973), the abuse of science and technology, which culminated in the catastrophe of Bhopal Gas (1984) and the disaster of Chernobyl (1986) and the casual approach of individuals affiliated with industries that make acid rain so famous pressured politicians to acknowledge the 'non-renewable' existence of the climate[5][6]. KenethBoulding argued that to demonstrate extravagance, individuals were not in a cowboy economy. According to him, in the absence of a daily supplement of external input, the planet is like a spacecraft that would decay. The current analysis of ecology applied an ethical connotation to such a form of realization.James Lovestruck created the Gaia hypothesis to replace an eccentric approach to humancentric environmental research. It spoke of 'deep ecology' which emphasized the planet's health more than the individual's interest.

The publication of the Brunt Land Commission Study (1987) on 'sustainable growth' made climate change a significant policy issue, apart from the ongoing theoretical postulations. The 'green house impact' issue caused by the excessive release of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), especially by developed countries, has become a matter of great concern. The international population has been sensitized to global warming by conservation organizations such as Green Peace and Friends of the Planet. The UN Environment and Development Conference (UNCED) was convened for the first time in Rio in 1992[7]. It was theThe 'Earth Summit' popularly called.A Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) was established to oversee the Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings of world leaders to be held annually. In that order, the third meeting was the 1997 Kyoto Session[8]. It was historic, as it made nations understand the gravity of climate change for the first time. Secondly, a Standard Binding Differential Responsibility (CBDR) formula for the effective formula was introduced.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS

The use of space for carbon. Developed countries such as the United States, Canada and members of the European Union, considered to be historic CO2 emitters, were listed under Annex I and were asked to reduce their emissions below the 1990 mark.On the other hand,

developed countries outside of the Annex have been encouraged to use green technology to protect the environment. The 'carbon trading' clause was implemented to help developed countries pay for their CO2 emissions by buying loans for the reduction of green house gas emissions through investments in green projects, especially in developing countries[9]. The market-based mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol include the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI) and Emission Trading Mechanisms (ET)[10]. The CDM has the ability to help industrial countries acquire credits to fund mitigation programs in developing countries.By financially funding ventures in other developed countries, JI allows industrialized countries to provide carbon credits. ET allows countries with a higher carbon range to buy for other countries an unused quota. A detailed and welcoming structure is thus established by the Kyoto resolution.But one step forward, the 2007 Bali Action Plan went forward. To monitor deforestation and mitigate global warming, tropical countries with extensive forest reserves were included. In cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the UN Program on Reducing Pollution from Deforestation and Forest Depletion (REDD) has been launched for this reason. In addition, REDD+ was launched by the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) to provide developing countries with technical assistance to minimize emissions and protect forest reserves adapted to national circumstances.

REDD+ has thus acknowledged the role of tropical countries, including India, in climate mitigation. There has been an agreement to provide incentives for countries to implement emission-reduction policies. The inclusion of forest the Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF) have helped step beyond the Kyoto Protocol and, with the aid of new modalities, to think about new areas beyond 2012.The Copenhagen Accord of 2009 announced the existence of a technology mission to promote the advancement of technology for both adaptation and mitigation. Emissions from deforestation and forest depletion have been decreased and green-house emissions have been removed by mobilizing financial capital through REDD+. The Green Climate Fund to protect the atmosphere more efficiently was introduced at the next summit in 2010 in Cancun.

India has played a critical role in the midst of all these developments. Its cultural milieu is known for fostering intense relationships between people and the environment. Based on the worship of nature, the early Vedic era popularized 'vasudevakutumvakam'. Kautilya allowed the king to implement danda to project animals and the world in his Arthashastra. The burning of chaff after the harvest was considered an offense during the time of Ashoka. Like the deep western ecologist, long back Indian Buddhist, beloved that enlightenment was about transcending the self and relating it to the entire world.The provisions of Article 48(A) and (g) of Article 51A of the Indian Constitution apply to the integrity of Indians with regard to the protection of the environment. India is also a signatory to the Declaration of Stockholm, which is known as the Magna Carta on the world of humans. Soon after independence, Vanamahotshava's program was launched by the Government of India to create awareness among people about the conservation of natural resources. The social forestry program was

introduced during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans to increase forest coverage through volunteer labor.India launched the Green India Mission (GIM) in 2008 under the Joint Forest Management Program with the aid of the World Bank to incorporate sustainable forest management. The National Forest Policy (1988) implemented the Joint Forest Management Program with the help of the World Bank.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change, with a view to tracking its climate security policies by 2010. With a proper emphasis on the decentralization and participation of local tribes, the initiative aims to take a holistic view of greening. Primary forest producers, such as traditional dwelling communities with fuel, fodder, timber and non-wood forest products, have been incorporated.Not only did the mission focus on planting, but it also sought to preserve the environment and increase the diversity of ecosystems. The goal of the mission is to tackle climate change by strengthening the carbon sink in sustainably managed forests and other habitats, improving the resilience and capacity of vulnerable species and ecosystems to adapt to changing climates, and allowing forest-dependent local communities to adapt to climate variability. The effort to include the state and district level Forest Development Agencies and the local Joint Forest Management Committee helped a great deal to bring results.

CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

Although such an initiative is not free from criticism for providing scope for commercial forestry, there is no doubt that India has built ample capacity over the years to provide the international community with carbon services. Not being a historical polluter, a carbon neutral industrialization focused on improving the productivity of water use and renewable energy has arisen. At the Bali Summit (2007), its memorable position helped to turn the REDD approach into the REDP+ policy, with additional requirements such as the protection of sustainable forest management and the improvement of forest carbon stocks.In view of the global shift manifested by the gradual decline of the US as a major economic power, the emergence of China as the most strong manufacturing country, the improvement of the negotiating ability of the southern bloc of nations, the dismissal of the myth of globalization and the rise of ultra-nationalism as a cloak to defend national interests forced the world

Leaders have to turn to 'climate diplomacy' that has endangered the agenda for environmental conservation. In this sense, the outlook for the second phase of the Kyoto plan, which started in 2012 with a vision for 2020, appears to be quite grim.Due to the withdrawal of Canada and Russia and the defiance of the US against it, especially during the time of the Trump administration, the plan has become weaker. In addition, China, which was put in the non-Annex fold under the Kyoto programme, has been one of the big polluters. All these innovations have made the concept of CBDR (Common Binding Differential Responsibility) unworkable. By providing fair carbon space for each nation and the 'intergenerational equity' by harping on the historic pollutes to share more responsibility, the rule emphasizes 'intergenerational equity.'In view of China's rise as one of the most polluting countries, the

developed nations denounce taking up the historic burden. Developing nations, on the other hand, claim on the basis of per capita emissions, which are now controlled by the US.

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