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INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

The word environment is derived from the French word environment which means to surround. The word environment is derived from Pari plus cover which literally means that which is covered from all around. Environment refers to an environment that surrounds an animal. This organism is produced by an interaction of animals and plants. By which all these together make up an environment. Under this, biotic, abiotic components are included, the environment which together they create can be called environment.

Indian society has always been friendly to the environment, its residents worship trees, birds and animals. But still the rate of environmental degradation is increasing day by day. If seen, the biggest reason for this is industrialization. Today's man has joined the race of modernity in this way. That he has forgotten sociality and culture. If said, man has gradually become a robot doing a task. The coming time will take man towards more modernity. The more modern man is, the more he will destroy the environment

At present, an environmental conference is organized every year by the UNFCCC to seriously discuss climate change and other environmental damaging factors by the United Nations. Most of the countries of the world participate. And discussions and commitment are kept for its improvement. From time to time, the Government of India has been participating in the conferences related to the environment organized at the international level. And according to these international agreements, many environmental laws have been made in India.

KEY-WORDS: *Climate, Change, Commitment, India*

THE NEED TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA

Why has there been a need for environmental protection in India at present? Indian civilization is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Whereas ancient Indian culture has always been friendly to the environment. Here there are gods and goddesses related to the components of the environment, which we all worship, yet in the present times in India, there is an indiscriminate degradation of the environment. Due to which many species of fauna and flora have either become extinct or are on the verge of extinction, due to this the following are the main reasons:-

1. Due to the explosive growth of population in India at present, there has been a terrible damage to the environment, in 1891; the population of India was 23.60 crores. That is, in 10 lakh years where the population of India had increased only by 23 crores, but in 120 years the population of India increased by more than 100 crores. Due to the increase of such a large population in 120 years, there was additional pressure on the natural resources, due to which the exploitation of nature resources started indiscriminately. For the control of these natural resources, the need for environmental protection has arisen, so that these resources have to be protected for the coming generations, that is, the natural resources of the future generations are not to be used.
2. For the rapid development of India, there was additional pressure on the natural resources, due to which changes have started in the physical, biological and cultural elements, so the fauna and flora have started getting affected. In order to reduce these effects and in the context of conservation of flora and fauna, it has become necessary to protect the environment.
3. Due to the indiscriminate deforestation of forests, there has been an environmental imbalance, due to which it is adversely affecting the flora and fauna including humans, and environmental protection is necessary to balance this effect.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S EFFORTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Influenced by the Stockholm Convention of 1972, the Government of India amended the Constitution of India in 1976 and added Articles 48A and 51A. This article ensures the protection and improvement of the environment, as well as provides protection to wildlife. Influenced by the Stockholm Convention of 1972, the Government of India has implemented the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972. All these acts provide protection to the environment and wildlife. Apart from this, the Government of India implemented the Forest Conservation Act on

25 October 1980 to provide protection to the forests .Many efforts have been made by the United Nations to provide protection to the environment, implementing these efforts by making laws in India is called Environment Protection Act.The Environment Protection Rules have been implemented by the Government of India on 19 November 1986.The Government of India has participated in all the international climate change conferences organized by the United Nations Organization. Whatever international agreements have been reached in these conferences, efforts have been made to implement them in India and in all these conferences, the leadership of developing countries has also been done by India.

(A) Contribution to the conservation of forests in India

Before independence, many laws related to forests were passed by the British government in the country, the main ones being the Indian Forest Act- 1978, Madras Act-1882, and the Indian Forest Act- 1927 laid the foundation stone for forest related laws in India.

1. Establishment of Central Forces Commission

The Central Government established the Central Forest Commission in 1965, which is headed by the Inspector General of Forests. Its function is to collect data and information, to disseminate technical information etc. It provides technical support to the Central Forest Board.

2. Forest Festival

Agriculture Minister KM Munshi started the Plant More Trees Movement in 1950, which was named 'Van Mahotsav'. Every year from 1st July to 7th July Van Mahotsav program is celebrated all over the country.

3. Establishment of Forest Research Institute

Forest Research Institute was established in Dehradun in 1906. The main purpose of which is to do research in relation to the things obtained from forests and to give education about forests.

4. Forest Survey of India Organization

The Forest Survey of India was established in 1971. Whose purpose what are the things in the forests. It is tracked by this organization.

5. Indian Institute of Forest Management

Indian Institute of Forest Management has been established in 1982 by the Central Government in Bhopal. The institute conducts training programs at various levels and offers master's and doctoral degrees on forest management.

6. Forest Conservation Act

Forest Conservation Act 1980 was implemented by the Central Government. According to this, no forest land can be converted into agricultural land without the permission of the government. In 1988, this Act has been amended and made more effective.

7. Indian Forest Policy

The first forest policy in India was adopted by the British Government in 1894. After independence, in 1954, the central government implemented the first forest policy. There were four main things under it:

- (i) To make the area of forests 33.3%.
- (ii) Planting of forests.
- (iii) Securing the forests.
- (iv) To conduct research in relation to forests.

B. Projects for Wildlife Conservation

It was implemented in the year 1972 by the Central Government for wildlife conservation. It deals with the declaration and notification of National Parks and Sanctuaries. Under this act, rules will be made for the establishment of national parks and animal sanctuaries to control the hunting of wildlife and birds. Under this act, tigers will be protected by Project Tiger scheme and lion, cheetah, monkey, wolf, fox and wild dogs have been brought under protection, the same endangered wildlife has been listed and declared as endangered.

1. Tiger Project

The Tiger Project was started on 1 April 1973. Its purpose was to provide protection to the tiger, and to increase the declining number of tigers. At present there are 42 tiger reserve areas. In which Madhya Pradesh has one third tiger reserve area.

2. A Gir Singh Project

The Gir Singh Project was started in 1973. Gir Sanctuary in Junagadh district of Gujarat is the only national park where lions are found. In view of the rapid decline in the number of lions in India, this scheme was launched by the Government of India.

3. Turtle Conservation Project

This project has been started in 1975 at Bhitarkanika Sanctuary in Cuttack district of Orissa. The aim of this project is to provide conservation to the tortoise.

4. Rhinoceros project

The one-horned rhinoceros is found only in India, its horn is highly valued in the international market, as aphrodisiacs are made from it. Due to poaching, the number of rhinoceros has decreased continuously. For their protection, the Gaida project was started in 1987. Manas Abhiyan and Kaziranga Park of Assam and Jaldapara Sanctuary of West Bengal are the main refuge of rhinoceros for rhinoceros.

5. Crocodile Breeding Project

In view of the declining population of crocodile, in 1975 the Government of India with the help of United Nations Development Program launched the Crocodile Breeding Scheme from Tikarpara in Orissa. Its objective was to increase the number of saltwater crocodiles which are listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Later this project was expanded to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andaman and Nicobar Assam, Nagaland.

6. Project Godavan

Rajasthan is the first state in the country to start a campaign called Project Godavan by the Government of Rajasthan to save the Great Indian Bustard bird, which has reached the brink of extinction.

7. Red Panda Project

Found in the eastern Himalayan region of India at an altitude of 1500 to 4000 meters, the red panda is simply beautiful tongue. The Red Panda Project was launched in 1996 in collaboration with WWF. In Arunachal Pradesh it is known as Cat Bear, where the number of this creature found in the forests of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Darjeeling was decreasing day by day

8. Musk Deer Project

Musk is found only in male deer, due to the medicinal properties, aroma and heavy price of musk, due to the killing of a large number of musk deer, it has reached the verge of extinction.

C. India's National Action Plan for Climate Change

Considering the important role of climate change on sustainable development. The then Prime Minister of India released the National Action Plan for Climate Change in the year 2008. Under this plan, an outline of the policy and programs was presented to reduce the ill effects of climate change. The plan lays down multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies. Eight national missions were set up for this purpose

1. National Solar Mission

This mission is basically focusing on two objectives. One is to reduce the damage to the environment by ensuring the energy security of the country. The second objective is to establish long-term energy sources by reducing solar radiation by increasing development and use in the field of non-conventional energy. Apart from this, under this mission, a target has been set to provide 80% amount for all 150 degree centigrade heat applications of solar energy in urban areas, industries and commercial establishments and 60 percent for medium temperature applications from 150 to 250 centigrade. has been done. The National Solar Mission has been implemented in three phases. The time period of its first phase was up to the year 2012-13. The second phase covers the remaining 4 years of the 12th Five Year Plan 2013-17. And in the third phase 13th also the plan's time period year 2017-2022 has been included.

2. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

Through the Energy Conservation Act-2001, a legal mandate has also been provided for the implementation of energy saving measures. As a subsidiary scheme of this mission, PAT (Perform Achieve and Trade-PAT) scheme has been started for the industrial sector to save electricity. Under this, 478 industrial units of 8 people, out of which 144 of thermal power plants, 85 of cement, 29 of fertilizers, 67 of iron steel, 31 of pulp and

paper, 90 of clothing, 22 of alkali and 10 units of aluminum were included. has been done Those who have been given a target of reducing electricity consumption by 5% in the next 3 years. By achieving this target, about 9000 MW of thermal power will be saved. And the unit achieving the target will be given a certificate by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency on an annual basis.

3. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

National Sustainable Habitat Mission is to be launched with the objective of making residential and commercial sectors more sustainable by promoting energy efficiency, management of urban solid waste materials and urban public transport in buildings. Under which development of safe and healthy living environment for all, arrangement of greenery and plantation in urban areas, sanitation with safe drinking water, pollution free air, ample livelihood opportunities, improvement in slum dwellers and increase in urban planning.

4. National Water Mission

National Water Mission is to be launched to ensure integrated water resource management including water conservation, reducing wastage and more proper water distribution. The stated objectives of this mission are to assess the impact of climate change on water sources, prepare a database of hydrological data, encourage individuals and states to conserve water, identify areas that are over-exploiting water, This includes increasing the capacity to 60% from the present 40%, encouraging rainwater harvesting.

5. National Mission for Preservation of Himalayan Systems

It has been initiated to develop amplification measures for maintaining, and protecting the coastal ecosystem of Himalayan glaciers and mountain India. A total budget outlay of Rs 1,100 crore will be required in the 12th Five Year Plan to take up some of the broader mission functions.

6. National Green India Mission

Under this, in addition to forest land, waste land and community land, there is a target to plantation in an area of 10 million hectares. The National Green India Mission has been approved by the Union Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 20 February 2014. 13000 crore will be spent on this in the 12th plan.

7. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture Development

This mission, focused on the strategy of making Indian agriculture more effective towards climate change, is an integration of agricultural practices, traditional knowledge, information technology, biotechnology, insurance system and credit system. The objective of this mission is to save Indian agriculture from possible damages and side effects due to environmental change. Under which organic farming and new varieties of crops, especially resistant crops are to be discovered and to promote alternative agriculture.

8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change

The objective of this mission is to recognize the challenges posed by climate change. Accordingly, through technology development and research, identifying the challenges and promoting development.

D. Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC)

India presented its 38-page Climate Initiative Plan before the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on October 2, 2015, to reach a definitive agreement on the reduction of emitters responsible for climate change and to make the world aware of its commitment at the Paris Conference. The INDC document has been submitted.

The Kyoto Protocol was implemented in two phases. The last phase of this was ending on 2020. The first phase of this commitment was implemented between 2008 and 2012. And the second phase was implemented from the year 2013 to 2020 as a second commitment. After the end of the Kyoto Protocol, which law related to global warming will apply internationally, its discussion came out in the Lima conference. In this, it was said that each nation will set a target for its country's intended national contribution and these goals will be implemented in the year 2020.

The Nationally Determined Contribution now induced by the Government of India was implemented on 2 October 2015. The last date for submission of this report globally was 1 October 2015. In this report it was said that each nation would submit this report before the Paris conference.

38 pages INDC report submitted by Government of India. The report states that the emission intensity of gross domestic product (GDP) is to be reduced by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 levels by the year 2030. And 3.59 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions have to be stopped. For this many measures will be required India will have to further increase the renewable energy targets by the year 2022. Here the target will have to be up to 175 GW.

Fossil fuels have to be reduced gradually in the country. Only then this goal can be achieved. Which would require a lot of budget? All this is not possible without the help of developed countries. Therefore, developed countries will have an important role in making this agreement successful.

CONCLUSION

Environmental protection is an essential component for the government and citizens, but it has been recognized by the Indian government and international organizations too late. Today, the government has implemented many programs, schemes and laws related to environmental protection and sustainable development, and courses and classes are being run in all universities of India to make common citizens aware of environmental protection. Any student of India can get a bachelor's degree only then. As long as she does not pass in the environmental question paper, that is, we can say that the government is making common citizens aware of the environment. But the efforts of the government are very slow, because the government will have to make concerted efforts regarding the environment by the year 2020. Because after this it will be very difficult to stabilize the environment. However, the government has taken remedial work in the promotion of forests. Along with this, the government has also done commendable work in wildlife conservation, but the government needs to make concerted efforts on climate change. So that climate change can be stopped. Apart from this, the government will have to stress the need to enact strict laws against polluters

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