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PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND EFFECTING ACTIONS ON GLOBAL WARMING

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ABSTRACT OF THE PAPER

This Environmental research paper should focus on Environment Protection Strategies in the Era of Global Warming. Many of us now see environmental problems as being of international concern, not just national interest- such as protection of the oceans and the atmosphere from pollution. The environment is now considered the 'common heritage of mankind and environmental problems are increasingly the subject of international efforts because of their cross-border effects, and the impossibility that just one or a few nations can solve these problems, on their own. Legions of public international and private non-governmental organizations seek solutions for environmental issues, such as the United Nations Environmental Programme, Greenpeace and the 'World Watch Institute. A multitude of treaties have been concluded to harmonize governmental policy on environmental protection. Such environmentalists have even proposed the creation of a 'world environmental organization' to coordinate international environmental policies. Critics of environmental protection argue that alleged dangers, such as global warming have been minimized in this pursuit. The research paper has been to be discussed on Protection of Environmental Factors and Effecting Action on Global Warming.

Key Words: *Global Compact, Global Environmental Movement, Protection of Environment, Economic Phenomenon.*

Statement of the Problem

“The Earth does not belongs to us: we belongs to the Earth”

- Chief Seattle

A familiar Educationist & Philosopher

Earth is the only planet in the solar system with life. It is home to numerous species. But today our planet is affected with environmental issues. That issues are threatening our lives. Now water, air, and soil is polluted. Because of the increasing population and the irresponsible human behaviour. The environmental conditions are being worse and perhaps uninhabitable. Some of the major environmental problems faced by the World looming large environmental issues. Global Warming responsible for the higher percentage of CO₂ present in the earth's atmosphere. The earth is made warmer by the green house effect. This is causing depletion of glaciers which is turn are increasing sea level. If the temperature keeps increasing at such rate then slowly the entire land will be submerged in water.

While a good deal with environment has been lost due to human actions, much of what is valued about the environment has been preserved and protected through human action. While many uncertainties remain, there is a realization that environmental problems are becoming more and more complex especially as issue arise on a more global level, such as that of atmospheric pollution or global warming. The impact of globalization on environment and sustainable development needs to be continuously addressed in Indian context which profoundly remains in the transition. Inspite of the potential of globalization to economic convergence it paved for an increase in inequality resulting in increased environmental impacts such as climate change, protection of the ozone layer, biodiversity and desertification.

These international trade arrangements and environmental agreements contain very few provisions for harmonizing trade and environment trade and development. The Commission on Sustainable Development urged creditor countries and international financial institutions to implement speedily the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries initiative. It also urged HIPC countries to develop national poverty strategies in a participatory way so that debt relief would be linked with poverty eradication. The agenda 21 refers to national sustainable development strategies as important mechanisms for enhancing and linking national capacity so as to



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bring together priorities in social, economic and environmental policies. National sustainable development strategies provide an opportunity to put into practice common principles of strategic planning for sustainable development. The substantial human and institutional resources required for the formulation of national sustainable development strategies may impose a burden of India. Interactions between human society and the environment are constantly changing. The environment, while highly valued by most, is used and altered by a wide variety of people with many different interests and values. Difficulties remain on how best to ensure the protection of our environment and natural resources. There will always be tradeoffs and, many times, unanticipated or unintended consequences. However, a well-managed environment can provide goods and services that are both essential for our well being as well as for continued economic prosperity.

Problems of Environmental Protection

Advocates of environmental protection say that, unregulated economic activity has led to environmental destruction and must be slowed. Environmental protection can entail a drag on economic growth in the short-term. Industries that have to adjust to environmental regulations face disruption and higher costs, harming their competitive position. The question is what to make of this. Some argue that it may be worth slower economic growth in the short-term. Industries that have to adjust to environmental regulations face disruption and higher costs, harming their competitive position. The question is what to make of this. Some argue that it may be worth slower economic growth in order to protect the environment. Others say that, the free market and technological advances are the best tools to solve environmental problems and lift people out of poverty, rather than greater regulation. The new economic policies and the structural adjustment programme in India often predict environmental impact without accuracy because of the complex interplay of various economic, social, political and ecological factors. These are put into effect in an effort to meet India's severe balance of payments crisis and to propel its economy into quicker growth and global integration. Apart from direct fiscal policies, the major components of the new package include boosting exports to earn foreign exchange, liberalizing industrial production, dropping barriers to the entry of foreign companies and goods expanding privatization and cutting government spending. The drastic nature of the NEP package has understandably underscored natural environment conventional economists advocates an exploitable resource and sink into which the effluents of affluence can be thrown.

Environmental Strategies - Present Global Scenario

The United Nation's Global Compact initiative as a partnership between the United Nations, the business community, international labour and civil society organizations commit to open markets while meeting the socio-economic needs of the world's people and contributing to a more humane world. The main principles promoted by the Global Compact are taken from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's fundamental principles on rights at work and the Rio-Declaration on Environment and Development all for which enjoy universal political support and a strong international legal foundation. Understanding the links between globalization and sustainable development is essential to more integrated and strategically focused Indian legal policy making. It allows Governments, International Organisations and other stakeholders in the development process to make proactive adjustments to changing conditions in the enabling environment for sustainable development at the national and through international cooperation. Globalization is usually thought of as an economic phenomenon of global movements of capital and trade in goods and services. However, there are environmental dimensions of globalization that are equally important both for the future of the life support system of the planet and for their impacts on human society. As the human population has grown and the leverage provided by technology has increased, our impact on the environment have reached the global scale. We release enough carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to have a measurable effect on global climate, while chlorofluorocarbons and other greenhouse gases to have a measurable effect on global climate, while chlorofluorocarbons and other man-made gases have attacked and depleted the stratospheric ozone layer. A number of pesticides and other persistent organic pollutants are now disturbed globally and may threaten hormonal balances and the immune system in man and other animals.

Protection of Environment Ethics

A number of recent studies have developed sceneries of possible futures in a globalizing world, some of them quiet undesirable. They present the challenge of solidarity or exclusion at a planetary scale. For example, there is an increasing risk of major flows of environmental refugees. One underlying cause of the Rwandan tragedy was high population growth that overshot the carrying capacity of the limited land area. In many places, water shortage, resource depletion, climate change or sea level rise could displace large numbers of the people Another nuclear accident like Chernobyl or the release of biological warfare agents like anthrax, perhaps by terrorists, could contaminate large areas and make them uninhabitable. If climate change drives farmers off the land in some regions and makes Siberia cultivable, the displaced farmers move to the newly opened lands. The movement of capital has been



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globalized and free trade in goods and services is the aim of governments through the World Trade Organization. Yet no one wants address the politically-sensitive subject of the global movements of the people. From an ecological perspective, allowing the free movement of people to live and work where they wished would be a true balancing factor in the world system, working against unjust extremes of wealth and poverty. People do not usually like to leave their homes unless they have to. There would be a strong global motivation to redistribute wealth so that most people would prefer to stay at home. This issue is highly complex and controversial, but it raises fundamental ethical questions that cannot be ignored in a discussion of globalization. We may postpone thinking about it, but it will be thrust upon us by future environmental changes. This does not mean that everything is negative about globalization and the environment. Studies do suggest that, the world can be transformed into a stable and productive global society, but that this will require fundamental changes. Spaces does not permit reviewing all of theme here. For example, it appears technically possible to increase the efficiency of the use of energy and resources by a factor of 10 in highly-developed societies, with little reduction in living standards, thus releasing the resources necessary for the poor and the developing countries to make major advances.

Conservation of Environment

A successful response to globalization will require fundamental changes in human values, both as individuals and as incorporated in the governmental, corporate and economic structures of society. Human values determine how, people relate to each other. They are the social equivalent of the genetic code and instincts at lower biological levels. If the productive economic institutions of society are only accountable for making a profit, then it is normal for them to do that well at the expense of everything else. This is a fundamental structural problem related to the values incorporated in our institutions, business are only responsible for business and all the social and environmental problems are left to Government. If we do not like the result, then we need to change the values inherent in our institutional structures and frameworks. The problem is aggravated by phenomena of rapid economic globalization, while the counterbalancing political structures have not kept pace and are losing their power over a globalizing world. One basic change to consider is in our units of account for development. At present we use money, but all those aspects of a developed society, like its ,laws, science, culture and values, which are not trade in the market; escape this system of valuation. An alternative to consider would be units of human potential realized. A society that measures its success by its effectiveness in using and developing all the human potential within it, rather than just in the growth of economic activity, would evolve in a wholly new direction, one in which spiritual and material values would be in better balance. Such a society would be closer to the long-term sustainability demonstrated by natural ecological systems.

Around the world there is a growing dialogue between, religions, scientists and the environmental movement in an attempt to bridge our understanding of environmental problems and the changes in values, motivation and lifestyles needed l to solve them. The environment and religion are two pressures for more 'global thinking and acting that are being drawn into partnership.

Serious issues concern about Environment

Globalization has meant an important conceptual change in the way one think about the environment. Many of us now see environmental problems as being of international concern, not just national interest- such as protection of the oceans and the atmosphere from pollution. The environment is now considered the 'common heritage of mankind and environmental problems are increasingly the subject of international efforts because of their cross-border effects, and the impossibility that just one or a few nations can solve these problems, on their own. Legions of public international and private non-governmental organizations seek solutions for environmental issues, such as the United Nations Environmental Programme, Greenpeace and the 'World Watch Institute. A multitude of treaties have been concluded to harmonize governmental policy on environmental protection. Such environmentalists have even proposed the creation of a 'world environmental organization' to coordinate international environmental policies. Critics of environmental protection argue that alleged dangers, such as global warming have been minimized in pursuit of a radical, anti-capitalist agenda. They argue that too much regulation is both unnecessary and ultimately harmful because it keeps people poor by preventing the competitive 'use of their resources.

The environmental movement in India

In public health, the key issue has been the tremendous pressure from foreign pharmaceutical companies to get India to adopt patent legislation that would be consistent with the WTO's Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (TRIPs). The great fear is that this world, affect the ability of the country's pharmaceutical industry to produce cheap generic drugs for both the home market arid for export. . With between 2 million and 3:6 million people living with HIV-putting India behind South Africa and Nigeria in numbers living with HIV and with so many African countries with large HIV, infected populations depending on cheap Indian drug



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imports, to comply or not to comply with TRIPs has become a life-and-death issue. In the era of globalization key amendments pushed by progressive forces were incorporated into the Indian Patents Act, resulting in what one influential journal described as a relatively loose patents regime for now. One key amendment was that Indian companies could continue to produce and market drugs they were producing before 1st January, 2005, after paying a 'reasonable royalty' to the patent holder. They were banned from doing this under the previous patent regime. Another important amendment made the process, of exporting drugs to another country less cumbersome by eliminating the need for a compulsory license from that country.

Natural Resources - Environment

Other area of adverse environmental impact is Dams, which often represented the modernist vision ion that guided many Third World governments in their struggle to catch up with West in the post-War period. The technological blueprint for power development for the post-World War II period was that of creating a limited number of power generators-giant dams, coal or oil-powered plants or nuclear plants-at strategic points which would generate electricity that would be distributed to every nook and cranny of the country. Traditional or local' sources of power that allowed some degree of self-sufficiency were considered backward.

Centralized electrification with its big dams, big coal-fired plants and other nuclear plants become the rage. Indeed, there was an almost: religious fervor about this vision among leaders and technocrats who defined their life's work as 'missionary electrification' or the connection of the most distant ,village to the central grid. .

Jawaharlal Nehru, called dams the 'temples of modern India', a statement that as Indian author Arundhati Roy points Of, made its way into primary text books in every Indian Language. The costs to the environment have been tremendous. According, to Ms; Arundhati Roy, 'the evidence against Big dams is mounting alarmingly-irrigation disasters, dam induced floods and the fact that there are more drought-prone and flood-prone areas today than there were in 1947. The fact is that not a single river in the plains has potable water. Things changed when the government announced its plans to dam the mighty Armada River in the late seventies. Instead of quietly accepting the World Bank-backed enterprise the affected people mounted a resistance that continues to this day. The Armada Bache Angolan movement led by Meda Parker at the Sara Samovar Dam and. Amok Agawam and Silvia at the Maheshwar Dam drew support from all over India and internationally.

Serious Environment Problem of Global Warming

Interestingly, in India, the resistance of the people, most of them 'adivasis', or indigenous people, succeeded in getting the World Bank to stop funding the project and saddling it with delays, making the completion of the dam uncertain. The "Supreme Court, for instance, ordered rehabilitation for all those affected by the Sardar Sarovar dam's construction and in March, 2015 ruled to halt construction on the dam until this had happened. The environmental movement faces its biggest challenge today-global warming. As in China, the threat is not distant either in space, or in time. The Mumbai deluge of 2015 came at a year of excessive rainfall that would normally occur once in a hundred years. The Himalayan glaciers have been retreating, with one of the largest of them, gadgetry, receding at what one journal described as an alarming rate, influencing the stream run-off of Himalayan Rivers. Six percent or 63.2 million of India's population lives .in low elevation coastal zones that are vulnerable to sea-level rise. On the Gujarat coast, sea level rise is displacing villages, as it is many more places along India's' 7.500 km long coastline: One report claims that in the 'Sunderbans, two islands have already vanished from the map., displacing 7000 people. Twelve more islands are likely to go under owing to an annual 3.14 sea level rise, which will make 70000 refugees. Five villages in Odissa's Bhitarkanik a National Park, famous/or the mass nesting of Olive Ridley turtles have been submerged and 18 others are likely to go under'.

As in 'China, the challenges lies in building up a mass movement that might be unpopular not only with the elite but also with sections of the urban-based middle class sectors that have been the main beneficiaries of the high-growth economic strategy that has been pursued since' the early1990s. '

Agencies and Environment

On the basis of the studies conducted by various agencies on the adverse impact ongoing industrialization throughout the world and also in Indian context, the following factors may emerge. A nested set of environmental information systems from the global to the local levels should be developed that can provide all stakeholders with scientific, information on the status and limits of natural resources as a basis for their sustainable management. Global observing systems for climate, the land and the oceans are gradually being put in place and new technologies are steadily increasing our ability to collect environmental information. However,



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we are falling behind in our ability to analyze and assess the information now becoming available. More participation should be encouraged at all levels in environmental observing assessment' and management. The principle of subsidiary applies to environmental management. With much wider access of all people to science as a guide to human behaviour and decision making, local people can observe their own environment, assess the consequences and adjust their actions accordingly. Everyone 'must learn to recognize that human systems are part of natural systems and all must be viewed in an integrated and dynamic perspective. The Western intellectual tradition tends to classify things in static compartments, yet the natural world and human society are; constantly changing and interacting, requiring more holistic systems thinking. This will have to include the internalization in the economic system of environmental and social dimensions that are presently treated as externalities. New sets of indicators are needed, beyond GNP, which can help to guide society to maximize 'not only economic capital, but human and environmental capital as well. Present measures of development and success are narrowly economic and miss major characteristics of society. Adopting more balanced sets of indicators including individual well-being, social progress, effective community life and governance, and even cultural, scientific and spiritual dimensions of development would help to steer us in the right direction.

Summing up

Indian companies are squeezing natural resources at a faster pace for shrimp farming in most valuable brackish wetlands and lakes. Agri-business consortium has been proposed by the government, ostensibly to help small and marginal farmers, which 'is to give a boost to commercializing Indian agriculture to cater to expanding consumerist markets. In the new liberalized atmosphere, the environment departments in all states and at the centre are going to become everyone's punching bag and will find it, harder and harder to enforce their regulations. Industries have been cleared adjacent to a Marine National Park and protected areas of wildlife officials. The destructive potential of the liberated economy justifiably identified tropical islands, rainforests, coral reefs and marine waters and genetic store houses. India today needs to usher in a season of transformation, a season of stewardship to make, long overdue Constitutional commitment to protection and improvement of environment and security of future generation. Government's organizations and financing institutions' need to use their resources effectively to improve their performance and to set up their cooperation, working as one to overcome hunger and to consolidate the primary role of sustainable agriculture and rural development in food and environmental security. Indian legislatures should rise to occasion, and act in a manner that fundamentally changes the lives of the poor and instill confidence by implementation of laws and policies to under a humane, equitable and environment friendly society.

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