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Climate change globalization's effects on India

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Abstract

“At present, we are stealing the future, selling it in the present, and calling it Gross Domestic Product,” argues Environmentalist Paul Hawken when he points out the looming threat facing humanity. National security concerns and non-traditional security threats related to climate change have been ignored for a very long time. Due to social, economic, and political factors. India has recently taken the lead in the Global Alliance's fight against climate change, as seen by the effort at the just-completed COP 26 in Glasgow. Whereas, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi accepted the revised Nationally Determined Contribution, which contained a significant message. Where he emphasised the necessity to embrace a lifestyle that is environmentally friendly (L.I.F.E). Yet, the previously existing has received less focus. This problem is not adequately addressed by current legislation like the Environment Protection Act of 1986. A violation of the EPA or any other law of a same nature is penalised in accordance with Section 24 of the Act, among other restrictions. Reaching objectives like the target of net zero emissions by 2070 will be difficult with these gaps in our municipal law. A 45% reduction in the economy's carbon intensity by 2030 also looks unlikely. The cracks in our security system are made clear by the laxity of the rules in India on climate change. It is crucial for cases like *Rajiv Dutta v. Union of India* (2016) to serve as a reality check for organisations like the NGT. Which currently need more stringent compliance controls to address the security risks posed by climate change.

Keywords: Climate change, globalisation, India, environment, technology, impact, society, threat, climate

Introduction

It would be necessary to spread knowledge to reduce the dangers of disasters brought on by climate change. Global organisations are affected by the risks and vulnerabilities. Gathering information on refugee movement, crop loss, and the global temperature rise that poses problems with water sharing between states. In order to address these issues, this article will use examples and comparisons from other countries to discuss how climate change will affect India's security. Due to time and financial restrictions, the research uses a doctrinal methodology for gathering data from numerous secondary sources including commentaries, papers, journals, etc.

The article seeks to address issues like migration brought on by climate change and its effects on India's national security, foreign policy, and international relations. The Western Model and the Southeast Asian Model will be compared. Regarding many socioeconomic and policy issues, as well as solutions offered by international bodies like the UNFCCC and COP26. This study employs a doctrinal technique in which a number of primary sources are cited and secondary sources are compared.

Background

In the past, UNEP and WMO groups like the 1988 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. They have not investigated the issue or offered answers for developing countries like India. With the Stern Review of 2006, the IPCC released four reports in 1990, 1995, 2001, and 2007, respectively. Addressing the economics of climate change even before reports are published. Regarding the security consequences of climate change, however, not much has been accomplished. Six emission scenarios, ranging from the mildest B1 to the most severe A1 F1, are taken into account in the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

With significant forecasts in Southeast Asia, the surface indicates that the planet's temperature is also anticipated to increase. According to this, crop productivity in East and SE Asia would drop by 20% by 2050 as a result of the Himalayan Glacier thawing, while crop productivity in Central and SE Asia will drop by 30%.

With severe consequences in the shape of unplanned migrations brought on by a lack of food and water and the emergence of pandemics like SARS COV.

Countries on Climate Change

Certain nations, including the Maldives, Kiribati, and Tuvalu, are in danger of submerging. Because of the rising sea levels, population evacuation has been demanded from nations like Australia and New Zealand. Based on the sixth IPCC assessment and with cities like Mumbai and Kolkata, it is particularly concerning in India. Within the following nine years, it is expected to sink.

Geopolitics will be another security aspect of climate change with potential global effects. For instance, territories on the continental shelf of the five Arctic circle nations—the United States, Canada, Denmark, Norway, and Russia—will be accessible for the exploitation of natural resources as a result of the melting of the arctic ice. With the UNCLCS, Russia has already made a claim to the 1.19 sq km of the continental shelf that extends from Siberia and has begun dispatching missions there. Armed confrontations may result from this, with the West opposing them as it did in the case of India. More arable land may be transferred to China as a result of permafrost thawing, and Han tribe members may migrate to Tibet.

Patterns of Migration

There is pressure on developing countries like India because developed countries are experiencing demographic shift as a result of the overpopulation of refugees from the effects of climate change. Attempting to cut emissions while ignoring emerging nations' legitimate worries that their economies and political systems will become more unstable and their levels of poverty would rise.

Wars and other conflicts

When Mrs. Margaret Beckett, chair of the UNSC, stated in 2007 that altering rainfall patterns and food and water shortages cause wars, nations like the UK have linked climate change with war. The German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU) published its findings in May 2007. The report suggested that poorer nations adopt adaptation measures and referred to wars brought on by climate change as new "conflict constellations".

The economy

A potential solution, according to Nick Maby of the Royal United Services Institution, is moving towards a low-carbon economy. A collective response in the form of international partnerships is required to address climate change, according to the UNDP's quotation from the Millennium Development Goals. "We have to adopt a Proactive approach towards adaptation and also collaboratively with the international community to create an agreement on mitigation based on equitable principles of burden sharing," the 11th Plan paper adds.

The sea level is predicted to rise by 1.06 to 1.75 millimetres per year due to environmental climate change. Due to the increased frequency of El Nino-like events damaging the Indian coasts, there will be a sea level rise of 0.4 to 2.0 mm along the Gulf of Kutch, increased erosion in low-lying areas and coastal megacities, a loss of coastal protection from natural ecosystems like coral reefs and wetlands, and a loss of 9 to 25% of farm net revenue. Fish and wheat

production losses of 4-5 million metric tonnes are predicted by NATCOM and GOI-DEFRA AR.

Climate Change Globalization

Some non-traditional security concerns including pandemics, terrorism, and climate change have diffused cross-border aspects that directly impact human security.

Speaking volumes was the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, which attracted 120 international leaders and more than 40,000 registered attendees, including 22,274 party delegates, 14,124 observers, and 3,886 media representatives. Regarding its global aspect, where governments pledged to reduce CO2 emissions by 45% and acknowledged the emergency of global warming. All nations were required by the Glasgow Climate Pact to submit more robust national action by COP27.

Speaking during the 66th Commission event, India's Union Minister for Women and Child Development emphasised the significance of the issue as well. "India fully believes in achieving all our obligations set under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and is proud that the country's per capita carbon footprint is 60% lower than the world average," the speaker stated in reference to the situation of women. One Sun, One Planet, and One Grid was the overarching theme, with an emphasis on environmental justice. According to ICRA, PM Modi's five-pronged "Panchamrit" strategy will probably attract billions of dollars in investments, especially in GHG emitting sectors like power, industry, and transportation that emit 90% of CO2 according to 2019 data from the IEA. The money will then be used to fulfil SDG commitments like the 500GW renewable energy target by 2030 and the 10% EV penetration target by 2025.

Climate change resolution

In a recent vote, India dissented from an important climate change resolution that warned that the threat of climate change to "global peace, security, and stability" was significant. By "exacerbating, extending, or adding to the danger of future conflicts and instability". The draught resolution urged the UN secretary-general to "integrate climate-related security risk as a core component into comprehensive conflict-prevention initiatives". Additionally, it stated that UN peacekeepers should get "adequate training on security risks associated to climate change" using the resources already available. Thus, ensuring climate security should be an element of UN missions' mandates. However, the global agreement on climate change has disadvantages for underdeveloped and poor countries like India. Boehmer-Christiansen (2003) asserts that it will be detrimental to shift to a greener, more sustainable economy. For the underdeveloped countries and place a heavier load on them.

- The following is a discussion of a few transnational impacts of climate change:

1. Disasters and Climate Change

According to the International Meteorological Organization, throughout the previous 50 years, a disaster has occurred on average once each day. 150 lives were lost, and between 1970 and 2019 there was a daily economic loss of more than USD 202 million. 50 percent of all disasters, 45 percent of all recorded fatalities, and 74 percent of all reported economic losses were caused by weather, climate, and water hazards. The fact that only half of the 193 WMO members

have multi-hazard early warning systems and the less developed countries are unable to acquire the technology is more concerning. Thankfully, India has a reliable system in place for monitoring climatic anomalies; the IMD has 1000 sites with devices for measuring relative humidity and winds.

The 0.6°C shift in mean temperature between 1901 and 2010 is mostly attributable to a long-term trend of rising daily maximum temperatures. The daily lowest temperature has only been rising over the past 30 years. Comparing the increase in daily lowest temperature to the growth in the global mean temperature. Yet, with approximately 59% of the Indian Landmass susceptible to earthquakes, India continues to be one of the world's most disaster-prone nations. Around 40 million hectares are vulnerable to flooding, and the coastline is susceptible to cyclones and tsunamis over 5700/7516 kilometres.

2. Climate Change and Technology Transfer

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman, emphasised the need for a multilateral strategy in addressing the plenary meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the IMF in Washington, D.C. With Article 4 of the UNFCCC, technology transfer has long been a problem in UN climate change initiatives (Rio Summit 1992). Highlighting the significance of technology transfer to emerging and least developed countries. India's biggest security concern comes from ToT, where the developed countries like the U.S., Japan, and RoK hold the majority of the patents on the technology. Accomplishing the stated goal.

In order to meet the goal of Article 2 of the UNFCCC, which intends to stabilise GHG concentration in the atmosphere that would prevent the Climate system, considerable ToT is needed. Moreover, developed country parties in Annex I and II should take all feasible measures, according to UNFCCC Articles 4.5 & 4.7. The transfer of or access to environmentally sound technologies and know-how to third parties should be encouraged, made easier, and funded as necessary. To help the parties, in particular the poor countries, execute the Convention's provisions. At the Major Economics Forum on Energy and Climate, Union Environment Minister Shri. Bhupender Yadav had already emphasised the value of technology transfer to developing nations. Mr. Joseph Biden, the US President, called it and discussed many Flagship programmes. Like the National Hydrogen Mission, which complies with the COP 21 commitments. It highlighted India's relatively low use of the global carbon budget in light of its population.

Technology's role in combating climate change: Montreal Protocol's phase-out of CFCs the ozone hole is healing, according to a NASA study that was published on January 4th in the journal Geophysical Research Letters.

Based on observations of the chemical composition inside the ozone hole, it is the first concrete evidence of recovery. To verify that the ozone depletion is indeed declining and that the fall is being driven by a drop in chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The regrowth of the ozone layer is proof of what progress can be made when nations work together. Understanding how technology helped phase out CFCs, which were primarily to blame for the ozone hole, is also essential.

- Changing Climate and Migration.

By 2030, India's population is projected to reach 1.5 billion, increasing Asia's population density. Migrations currently account for 64% of urban growth. Urban Conflicts will result from the rise of ideas such as "Naxalism" and "Nativism" if people's desires are not realised. According to a NATCOM estimate, a one-meter sea level rise in India will result in the displacement of roughly 7.1 million people and the loss of about 5,764 square kilometres of land. According to Greenpeace's Blue Alert research, by the end of the century, a global temperature rise of 4-5°C will force 125 million migrants to leave their homes. According to estimates by the authors Tim, Dyson, and Visaria, there is migration from Bangladesh and Nepal. It will grow, which would pose a serious security threat to India ^[20].

3. Global politics and climate change

The COP26 agreement to halt deforestation and reduce methane gas emissions by 2030 was not signed by India. Many World Experts have opposed the action, claiming that India lost 66,000 hectares (ha), or 0.65%, of its humid primary forest. As defined as an established, unaltered, humid, tropical forest cover that existed between 2017 and 2019.

The UNFCCC's technical evaluation report on India's Forest Reference Level (FRL), which was submitted in 2018, and The Forest Survey of India both drew attention to the problematic characterization of the country's forest cover. India's NDC of developing an additional carbon sink: Possibilities, scope, and costs for designing strategy was covered in the report from 2019 under that name.

On climate finance and SDG fulfilment, India has been very outspoken. The Union Minister for India, Shri, spoke with the Associated Press "I think the rich countries bear the largest responsibility," Bhupender Yadav had previously stated. Because the action for climate financing is where there may still be a gap. Currently, the rich countries give developing countries \$80 billion annually to help them implement clean energy systems, but according to a 2019 MoE&F report, India alone requires \$2.5 trillion. Among the countries of Latin America, the idea of "Resource Nationalism" is pervasive in the energy industry. Which have caused a trade war between many states and crippled the global economy. The idea of border tariffs being imposed by developed states was envisaged on September 15, 2008, by Ditte Juul-Jorgensen of the European Commission's Trade Directorate. Notwithstanding the low carbon emissions of developing nations, carbon leakage must be stopped. Over 2.8 million barrels of oil are consumed daily by India.

The security of climate change

The following detrimental effects of climate change will have a negative influence on India's national security:

1. Unlike traditional security threats, climate change has an immediate and widespread impact on a number of nations. Extremists will take advantage of the precarious situation as the economic and environmental circumstances deteriorate. Ex: The International Water Resource Management Institute predicts that water scarcity would affect a significant portion of India by 2025. Conflicts around the world, like Darfur in Africa, will be greatly influenced by access to essential resources. When a drought caused farming and grazing land to be lost to the desert, driving the nomads south.

Conflict with the farming tribes who lived there came from their search for water and grazing land. There are already food shortages on the Indian Subcontinent.

2. The environmental impact of climate change raises a crucial query.

What is climate justice or environmental justice? In the Stockholm conference, U. Thant, the secretary general of the United Nations, made a precise statement regarding the issue. Whether we like it or not, we are all travelling on the same planet, and there is nothing we can do as a country but band together and create conditions that will allow us and our offspring to live happy, fulfilling lives. In the Indian Constitution's legislative lists, "environmental protection" is not included. However the 74th Amendment allows state legislatures freedom to act over 'urban forestry. Promotion of ecology and environmental protection. Can it be concluded that the SC has the authority to pursue climate justice based on Article 142 of the Constitution? The Supreme Court ruled in a number of cases that "the right to life is a basic right under Article 21 of the Constitution. It also involves the right to enjoy clean water and air for a full quality of life. If anything violates the law, it threatens or diminishes that quality of life. Article 32 of the Constitution may be used by a citizen. As climate justice conflicts with development and human rights, it is crucial from the standpoint of Indian national security.

Third-Level Disputes

Disputes, particularly those involving water sharing, could represent a significant threat to national security. Rivers running along shared borders in a meandering fashion. It may have an impact on cordial geopolitical relations, much like the New Moore Island between Bangladesh and India that recently sank. In the Joint River Commission meeting in 2006, the Bangladeshi side brought up the problem of 900 acres of land being lost to soil erosion along the border Rivers of Ichhamati and Kalindi in Satkhira. Experts warn that climate change could put a stop to globalisation in the Age of Consequences research by the US Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) ^[31]. It has given India 30,000 acres as the Bangladeshi Ministry of Water Resources. After the 1974 Mujib-Indira Treaty, border waterways have been eroding.

For example

Due to the Muhuri River's meandering course, the Belonia Subdivision in South Tripura has been a flashpoint and the scene of clashes. A disagreement over the Indus Water Treaty is likely to aggravate the geopolitical situation with the Western Neighbour. The alteration in hydrological conditions would be questioned, and Pakistan may use Article VII of the treaty to open negotiations. The effects of flash floods and glacier melt on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau. The Tsangpo and Parechu in 2000 and 2004 could deteriorate Sino-Indian relations. For India, the Brahmaputra's Yarlung Tsangpo branch's divergence is a source of concern.

One of the main elements causing global warming is the increase in emission levels in wealthy nations. Between 2000 and 2005, the emission levels climbed by 2.6%, while the total emissions of the Annex II countries increased by 11%. India deemed India's emissions between 1990 and 2005 to be "alarming," while since 2000, emissions in

Australia and the US have increased by 23% and 16%, respectively. This had an impact on India's economy, which was constantly hit by disasters; in 2005, the estimated loss totalled 87,500 cr.

4. Legal Framework

It exists in order to address climate change on a global scale. Yet, it seldom has any impact and is largely within the control of individual states. In cases involving trans boundary economic activity, the ICJ for the first time thought that environmental impact assessment constituted a general need under international law. The Indian Constitution's Articles 47, 48A, and 51A (g) set down the constitutional goals for the preservation and protection of the environment, along with appropriate sanctions. In 1972, laws like the one establishing the National Council for Environmental Policy and Planning were established. Which, in 1985, changed to become the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

The National Conservation Strategy, the Policy Statement on Environment and Development, and the Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution were all released by the MoEF in 1992 EAP (Environmental Action Programme). It was created in 1993 with the goal of enhancing environmental services and incorporating environmental concerns into development initiatives. National Environment Policy, 2006; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977; Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Atomic Energy Act of 1982; Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA); The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997; Public Liability Insurance Act (PLIA), 1991. National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 as well as Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notifications have failed to address the issue.

5. Climate Change from Military Perspective

It poses a serious threat. According to a World Bank report, 40 million people may migrate inside South Asia by 2050. The population of the Maldives, which stands at roughly 500,000, lives on land that is 80 percent underwater and less than one metre above sea level. Extremely vulnerable, which will confront the Indian security force with coastal difficulties.

Critical military stations along the shore are also in danger from climate change, such as the American Naval facility in Norfolk, Virginia, which was flooded nine times and had an impact on the dry docks and infrastructure for repairs. Indian Navy losses from Cyclone Hudhud reached INR 2000 crore due to infrastructure damage to the installations.

Conclusion

For India, there are several security implications of climate change, ranging from military to civil to eventually international. Its effects can be seen even in the cultural and political realms, as in the case ^[35] of the indigenous people who live on the four small, low-lying islands of Boigu, Poruma, Warraber, and Masig in Australia's Torres Strait. Where the islanders complained about the environment's destruction brought on by climate change. According to the tribe, Australia had infringed the plaintiffs' ICCPR FRs. The U.N. Human Rights Committee decided on September

23, 2022, that Australia had not effectively protected native Torres Islanders from the negative effects of climate change. Their freedom to enjoy their culture and be free from arbitrary intrusion in their personal affairs, families, and homes were violated. This demonstrates that India's security concerns may range from socioeconomic to political, cultural, and even military.

The best course of action is to maintain a database that resembles the NSO's EnviStats.

Additional techniques include risk analysis and audits carried out by the Indian Military on the gravity of disasters and logistical difficulties they pose. Michael Gerrard, a climate lawyer, supports the creation of an international court for climate rights. He uses the Urgenda case as an example to approach these challenges on a war footing (2019). The Netherlands SC's decision establishing the government's duty to reduce the nation's GHG emissions.

End Note

We can learn from the West in preventing climate-related calamities for improved readiness. Where The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Advanced Research Workshop was held in 2018 by the Swedish Defense Research Agency. In order to evaluate the potential disaster responses in the violently conflicted regions of West Africa^[39]. India might also take inspiration from Superstorm Sandy, which wreaked havoc throughout the northeastern seaboard. The Federal reaction to Hurricane Sandy, which damaged crucial infrastructure, demonstrated the breadth and depth of response required from US Security forces on the management of manpower.

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