

The Alarming Situation of Global Warming: Analyzing the Grave Impact on India

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ABSTRACT

Environmental change on the earth in part happens by the common cycles of Earth however right now human exercises are the real cause of environmental change. Expanding level of greenhouse gasses including carbon dioxide conveys more warmth to the earth as they have capacity to assimilate and transmit heat in the climate and in this way keeps the earth warm. A percentage of the risky human exercises, for example, blazing fossil powers, deforestation, innovative developments, and so forth are adding more dangerous greenhousegases to the climate. All these gases make temperature of earth to increase at higher rate which is not in the support of life of people, creature and plants. An enormous level of environmental change irritates the parity of the worldwide biological system and additionally builds well-being dangers. Increase in ocean levels is likewise a case of environmental change because of the Earth-wide temperature boost which thus causes flood, drought, advances threat of intestinal sickness and other such diseases.

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of global warming is accompanied by a gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.² The sustained increase in the temperature has a direct impact on the global climate. The greenhouse gases like water vapour and carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere absorb the heat radiation from the Earth's surface and thereby make it additionally 20/30 degree Celsius warmer than it would under the usual circumstance be.³

I.i] The Relationship between Global Warming and Climate Change:

The climate all around us is changing. The changes taking place are majorly human-induced and effect of the overwhelming scientific development. The direct increase in the phenomenon of global warming

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²Theodore C. Sorensen; Global Warming and its Impact on the Climate of India, Pg. 2.

³John Houghton; Global Warming, Climate Change and Sustainability; <http://www.globalissues.org>.

has been resulting in a gradual decrease in the number of species along with a decline in their habitats. There has been a universal reaction all around the world acknowledging that something pertinent needs to be done and that some action is better than inaction. The initial step towards this alarming situation has been to bring the entire globe on an agreement with regard to a 'universal framework'. The creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988, remarked one such step.⁴ The basic observation of the IPCC was that the global climate-change was human-induced. The report of the IPCC led to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The convention was signed by more than 150 countries at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

I.ii] The Gradual Negotiation and the Increasing Influence of the Principle of Sustainability:

There have been worldwide concerns of the fact that normalising the situation by tackling the problem of global warming and climate change would prove to be expensive. The industrialized economies of the United States and many other countries have been opposing the climate change treaties as they are apprehensive of the negative impact it would have on their profits.

However there are fair share of individuals who not only think that degradation is happening but also believe that environmental degradation matters. The increasing global warming leading to the human-induced climatic change has been recognized as one of the causes of unsustainability.⁵ With the changing times; the mainstream seems worried about climate change and the public discourse has taken a shift accordingly. They have been actively requesting the governments for passing regulation, guidelines and directions with respect to such issues.⁶

I.iii] Developing the relationship between climate, justice and equity:

The notion of "climate justice" is ignored by the rich and developed countries and their mainstream media and they are into the habit of shifting the blame to China, India and other developing countries. It has been once stated by Martin Khor, the Development Expert that "*if we calculate the historical emissions, the developed countries owe a carbon-debt because they have already used more than their fair quota of emissions.*"⁷ The following three principles have been recognized in this regard:

- Industrialized nations have emitted far more greenhouse gas emissions (even if some developing nations are only now increasing theirs);
- Rich countries therefore face the biggest responsibility and burden for action to address climate change; and

⁴Anup Shah; Climate Change and Global Issues; Pg. 2

⁵ John Houghton; Global Warming, Climate Change and Sustainability; <http://www.globalissues.org>

⁶Anup Shah; Climate Change and Global Issues; Pg. 4

⁷Theodore C. Sorensen; Global Warming and its Impact on the Climate of India, Pg. 10.

- Rich countries therefore must support developing nations adapt—through financing and technology transfer, for example.

III A BRIEF ABOUT THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS:

<u>Sl No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Content</u>
1	COP20—Lima Climate Conference	December, 2014	Lima, Peru	Developing countries were committed to reduce emissions, finance related issue was left undecided.
2	COP19—Warsaw Climate Conference	November, 2013	Warsaw, Poland	Lack of funding was discussed; however change in priorities.
3	COP18—Doha Climate Conference	December, 2012	Doha, Qatar	The same issues have resurfaced: lack of media coverage.
4	COP17—Durban Climate Conference	December, 2011	Durban, South Africa	The economy took center stage as the pressing issue, climate change is easily deferred, West lets China and India pick up the burden of addressing emissions even though they have not contributed to the historical build up of emissions that have started the recent changes in the climate.
5	COP3—Kyoto Protocol Climate Conference	1997	Kyoto, Japan	The US proposed to just stabilize emissions and not cut them at all, while the European Union called for a 15% cut. In the end, there was a trade off, and

				<p>industrialized countries were committed to an overall reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases to 5.2% below 1990 levels for the period 2008 - 2012.</p>
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III] THE PROBLEM OF GLOBAL WARMING AND THE GLOBAL IMPACT:

III.i] Climate Change:

A system recommended for handling environmental change and warming has been the real trick of utilizing Carbon Sinks to drench up carbon dioxide. To help in this, reforestation, or planting of new woodlands, have been proposed.⁸ This is a famous method for the logging business and countries with huge woodlands intrigues. While there may be some potential in this arrangement, it can't be compelling all alone. This is on account of it legitimizes proceeded with decimation of old-development and perfect woods which are rich biological communities and have a set up biodiversity base (but contracting now) that actually keep up the earth (at no expense!). Making new woodland territories would require the formation of whole biological systems.⁹It is additionally scrutinized for being a fast settle that does not handle the main drivers adequately and does not prompt, or advance genuine emanations lessening.

III.ii] Impact on Biodiversity: A case study of the Arctic region:

The Arctic district has long been viewed as global domain. Five nations—Canada, Denmark (through Greenland), Norway, Russia, and the United States—impart a fringe to the solidified Arctic Ocean. Some of these countries have asserted parts of the area to be their region. Subsequently, these countries have been competing for strength in the Arctic. Environmental change gives an extra danger — not simply to the nearby untamed life and indigenous populaces that are as of now seeing their environment change quickly, yet to whatever is left of the planet, as well. While withdrawing ocean ice may open up transportation courses, the districts capacity to reflect daylight once again into space would reduce, further expanding environmental change.

⁸http://www.climateemergencyinstitute.com/uploads/GLOBAL_WARMING_AND_ITS_IMPACTS_ON_CLIMATE_OF_INDIA.pdf
⁹http://www.meteo.psu.edu/holocene/public_html/shared/articles/MannSocialPhilos09.pdf

IV] SITUATION IN INDIA:

The impact of a worldwide temperature alteration on the atmosphere of India has prompted atmosphere fiascos according to a few specialists. India is a debacle inclined territory, with the measurements of 27 out of 35 states being catastrophe inclined, with nourishments being the most successive fiascos. The procedure of a dangerous atmospheric deviation has prompted an increment in the recurrence and power of these climatic catastrophes. As indicated by reviews, in the year 2007-2008, India positioned the third most astounding on the planet in regards to the quantity of huge calamities, with 18 such occasions in one year, bringing about the passing of 1103 individuals because of these fiascos. The expected increment in precipitation, the dissolving of icy masses and growing oceans have the ability to impact the Indian atmosphere contrarily, with an increment in frequency of surges, typhoons, and tempests. An unnatural weather change might likewise represent a noteworthy risk to the sustenance security circumstance in India.

As per The Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, if the procedure of a worldwide temperature alteration keeps on expanding, coming about climatic fiascos would bring about a reduction in India's GDP to decay by around 9%, with a diminishing by 40% of the significant generation crops. A temperature increment of 2° C in India is anticipated to uproot seven million individuals, with a noteworthy submersion in the urban areas of India like Mumbai and Chennai.¹⁰

IV.i] A Brief about the Climatic Disasters that have occurred due to Global Warming:

India is the most flood-bothered state on the planet after Bangladesh, representing 1/fifth of the worldwide consistently with 30 million individuals dislodged from their homes yearly. More or less 40 million hectares of the area is helpless against surges, with 8 million hectares influenced by it. Remarkable surges occur consistently at one spot or the other, with the most defenceless conditions of India being Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. The climatic history of India is studded with an expansive number of surges, which have wreaked devastation on the nation's economy.¹¹

1. **1987 Bihar Flood** : The flood of 1987 in Bihar was destructive to the point that it cleared out an aggregate of 1400 individuals and more than 5000 creature dead. A sum of 67,881+680.86 lac INR was the harm to the state; influencing more than 29 million individuals. After this surge, the River Koshi has been named as " Sorrow of Bihar" (Bihar kashok).

¹⁰http://www.centerforinquiry.net/uploads/attachments/global-climate-change_1.pdf

¹¹<http://www.indiacelebrating.com/essay/environmental-issues/global-warming/global-warming-and-climate-change/>

2. **2008 Bihar flood:** The 2008 Bihar floods are considered as a standout amongst the most lamentable floods in the state's history. It influenced more than 2 million individuals. The overwhelmed and influenced territories were Supaul, Araria, Madhepura, Saharsa, Champaran and Purnea.

3. **2005: Maharashtra flood:**In 2005, a noteworthy climatic calamity happened in the condition of Maharashtra as monstrous floor materials, prompting a loss of life of 5000 individuals. The zones of Mumbai, Chiplun, Khed, Kalyan, Ratnagiri and Raigad were totally overflowed, thus naming the date 26 July 2005 as the BLACK DAY ever.

4. **2005: Gujarat Floods:** The rush of surges in Maharashtra came to the condition of Gujarat also, representing one of the most exceedingly terrible surges in the Indian History as it brought on a budgetary loss of more than Rs.800 million. This fiasco occurred in succession of days from 30th June to July 11, killing more than 123 individuals and a sum of 250 thousand individuals were emptied. Foundation of the state additionally endured gravely as train administrations, Road Operations and correspondences were demolished.¹²

IV.ii] The situation of Drought:

Of the aggregate horticultural area in India, around 68% is inclined to dry season of which 33% is chronically dry spell inclined, accepting precipitation of under 750mm every year. This is especially the conditions of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The World Record for Drought was in 2000 in Rajasthan, India.

As indicated by examines, unabated a worldwide temperature alteration will prompt compounding of the dry seasons, chopping down the water accessibility in the fields of Pradesh and Bihar. India's beginning National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) on Climate Change extends that Luni; the west streaming waterways of Kutchh and Saurashtra are prone to experience intense physical water shortage. The stream bowls of Mahi, Pennar, Sabarmati and Tapi are additionally prone to experience consistent water shortcomings and deficiencies.¹³

¹²http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/BriefingNo14_4thEdition_July.pdf

¹³<http://www.indiacelebrating.com/essay/environmental-issues/global-warming/global-warming-and-climate-change/>

The Indian economy is considered as one of the quickest developing real economies. In any case, the nation is tormented by climatic fiascos that keep on wreaking destruction on its economy. Accordingly, larger part of the general population of India keeps on living in destitution, with sicknesses consuming the general public. In this light, a thorough moderation and adjustment plan should be drafted and actualized for better planning and reaction to such atmosphere debacles that are produced as a consequence of an Earth-wide temperature boost.

V] DISASTER IN THE FORM OF FLOOD: A CASE STUDY OF THE KEDARNATH REGION:

Two years prior in 2013 a flood crushed the Himalayan town of Kedarnath, India, the destination of a large portion of a million Hindu travelers every year. The town sits 11,500 feet up in a tight valley. Sharp, blanketed tops tower on three sides and a stone sanctuary sits toward one side. The flood — which happened June 17, 2013 — was India's most noticeably bad catastrophe in 10 years. A few thousand individuals suffocated. The storm tore separated many scaffolds, cleared away miles of cleared streets and stole away groups of domesticated animals.¹⁴

Government authorities, experimental analysts and media pundits soon conjectured about the reason for the flood and concerning why such a large number of individuals had kicked the bucket. They indicated the early and substantial rainstorm downpours. They railed against ineffectively fabricated homes, unregulated advancement along the Mandakini River that goes through Kedarnath, and soil disintegration brought about by a large number of pioneers trekking by walking and on jackasses to achieve this remote town in the northern Indian condition of Uttarakhand.

The flood had separated the eight-mile trail to Kedarnath from whatever remains of India. Kaul took a transport to Guptkashi, the nearest town with open transport, almost 25 miles shy of Kedarnath. He proceeded by walking, astounded at the size of decimation even so far downstream. The surge had gone through Kedarnath and surged down the Mandakini, joined by swollen tributaries, social occasion power and trash. Kaul saw uncovered projections where scaffolds had stood and foundation less houses dangling above avalanche scars. Thirty hydroelectric plants had been harmed or pulverized.

VI] CONCLUSION:

Regardless of the strides taken by the Indian government like *Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme (CBDPP)*¹⁵ and *Flood Management Programmes*¹⁶, a dangerous

¹⁴http://www.meteo.psu.edu/holocene/public_html/shared/articles/MannSocialPhilos09.pdf

¹⁵http://www.centerforinquiry.net/uploads/attachments/global-climate-change_1.pdf

¹⁶<http://www.indiacelebrating.com/essay/environmental-issues/global-warming/global-warming-and-climate-change/>

atmospheric deviation keeps on expanding; also, the subsequent climatic calamities attack the nation in an unabated way. This can be credited to the absence of assets, and access to innovation. To adapt up to the atmosphere change-catastrophes security nexus, the nation needs to have a superior specialized understanding, limit building, organizing and broad conference forms traversing each area of the general public. The advisory groups and associations attempting to balance against the climatic calamities work freely from one another. The continuous climatic changes, with an increment in a probability of more debacles force objectives for a solidarity among every one of these bodies, bringing about a coordinated danger administration system, making a typical stage for the advisory groups to deal with. India has an unmistakable weak profile as the poor are the most influenced. Enormous climate occasions occur all the more much of the time and are turning out to be more savage. Along these lines the past endeavours of simply safeguarding the influenced won't be sufficient now, rather, careful ventures to keep these fiascos are needed. This must be met if the procedures and strategies can adapt to environmental change, obliging the dynamic support of the administration and the general population.

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