



Research Article

Climate Justice and Cops: The North-South Debate with Special Reference to India, S Development and Environment

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Abstract

India with its huge poor population, is one of the countries, where inequalities is very strong in the world today. According to the world Inequality report 2024, India is such a country who is showing very high-income inequality, where 1% of population holds 22% of total income on the other hand, 50% hold only 15%. So this is a high indicator of gap between the rich and poor . The COP is the decision-making body in which various countries meet each year to find out best way to handle the main cause of climate change . There needs a carbon Emission Transparency . According to Supreme Court Rights Against Climate Change , should be a part of fundamental rights. Now it is essential to increase the rate of non renewable resources as well as balanced developmental project for getting climate related justice.

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KEYWORDS: Net Zero Emission, Climate Injustice, Cop Summit, North-South Debate.

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate justice is a term and more than that a moment, that acknowledge climate change can have differing social, economic, public health and other adverse impacts on underprivileged population. The conjunction of extremely high climate vulnerability with extreme inequality makes India a hotspot of climate injustice. (Dr. Prakash Kashwan, 2023). Indian cities are especially vulnerable to climate change due to their rapid population growth, high levels of socio economic inequality, and general inability of infrastructure (Revi 2008, Sharmar and Tomar 2010). Climate Justice is all about the fair distribution of benefits, burdens and decisions making power related to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Climate Justice requires a sustainable development approach to justify the main case of climate change for healthy sustainable future for all.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Revenue shortfalls and lack of administrative capacity have further decreased the ability of cities to deal with climate impacts and risk (Cook and Chu 2018; Sharmar et al, 2014).
2. Indian cities have over the past several decades, transformed into spaces of wealthy enclaves and unplanned new town at the periphery of older central cities (Vakubabharanam and Motiram, 2012).
3. In Indian climate change policies- especially those concerning adaptation and resilience – building at the local scale-have after failed to recognize the needs at vulnerable sectors and countries (Chu and Michael 2019).
4. Indian cities are increasing facing the impact of climate change temperature vulnerability, droughts, flooding, cyclones, sea level rise, and the linked environmental health risks (khosla and Bhardwaj 2019 a; Sharma a Tomer 2010)

Statement of the Problem:

Rich countries emit more CO₂ in the Atmosphere but do not accept it and also contribute the least amount.

- Climate finance goal is a vital issue, wealthy countries are debating with developing countries about their contributions. Where as developing countries demanding a sufficient amount from them but they are not willing to contribute.
- Lack of transparency in terms of carbon credits.
- Indians' regional inequality as well as power inequality and poverty.
- Lack of enough land to increase production of renewable energy such as solar power in India.
- Common lower-class people are losing their property, land due to the struggle of the capitalist class to occupy the green in India.
- There is a lack of proper infrastructure and implementation for the growth of renewable energy and proper assessment and evaluation of EIA.

3. OBJECTIVES

1. To discuss about various COPs summit and Global North-South climatic debates.
2. To focus on more renewable energy sources.

4. METHODOLOGY

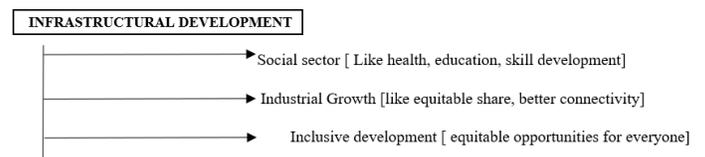
Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In this research I have taken two variables - (i) Environment and human rights (ii) Climate change. As it is a holistically problem, the whole research work is based on secondary data.

1. Various COPs summit agreements
2. Wikipedia
3. Various literature reviews
4. UNFCCC secretariat (Kyoto protocol reference manual)
5. Emission Database for Globe Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)
6. Diagrammatic representation through Microsoft Excel
7. (Book Reviews) A deep dive into the imbalance of climate justice in India

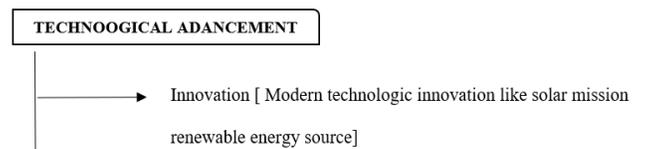
Some other sources are, hands-on experience, some research articles, newspaper, magazine etc.

❖ Importance of Economic Growth & Development, Environment & Biodiversity

Economic growth is inevitable for human progress to achieve a society without poverty economical services is very much vital.



Inclusive development is not possible without economic as well as socio economic progress.



Biodiversity is the most fundamental part of ecosystem helps to conduct the various function like, pollination, pest control, nutrient, re-cycling etc. It is most essential for food security and natural habitat.

COPs Summits And Global North-South Debate:

The Global north emits lot of CO₂ in the Atmosphere almost 92%. Where as the Asia, Africa, emits just 8%. This unequal emission distribution are the major Problem why climate activities are Shouting for justice. Climate change is affecting on each and everyone on a different Scale.

COP stands for Conference of Parties and in this case Parties of countries ratified a treaty called UNFCCC (United Nation Framework Convention on climate change). Cop is the decision making body in terms of various climate related issues and challenges.

climate finance is a major issues right now and it was arise first time at COP27 and till now in COP29 itis it is a big challenges. Till now Debating Concept between developed and developing countries.

CHINA: China is the world's largest carbon Emitters, developing nations, focus on renewable energy growth but reject contributing to climate finance for developing countries.

UNITED STATES: As the largest emitter. Trump's recent election dims hope for strong climate finance Goals.

UNITED KINGDOM: New Labour government emphasises climate leadership. Pledges update emission targets for 2035.

THE TROIKA: COP28, COP29 and COP30 host nations (UAE, Azerbaijan, Brazil) are collaborating, all with fossil fuel-dependent economies.

BASIC COUNTRIES: Brazil, South Africa, India and china advocate “Common But differentiated responsibilities, for Climate action.

ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS): Demands financing to combat sea level rise and fossil fuel phase out.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: push for grants-based support and loss and damage funding.

AFRICAN GROUP: focus on climate finance, Article 6 (Carbon markets) loss and damage fund support.

Azerbaijan the COP29 Host country itself a debatable because Azerbaijan is planning to establish a new oil & gas production and it will creates lots of lots of pollution so it is a controversial things, also the location of Azerbaijan in between Russia and Iran so it’s a part of middle east and middle east is going under lots of wars . Azerbaijan has not any strong political base , so many countries are opposed to accept Azerbaijan as a host country.

COP26:

delivering the national Statement at the COP26 global Climate Summit in Glasgow, PM Narendra Modi said, India will achieve net-zero emissions by 2070

TARGETS PRESCRIBED UNDER FIRST COMMITMENT PERIOD OF KYOTO PROTOCOL

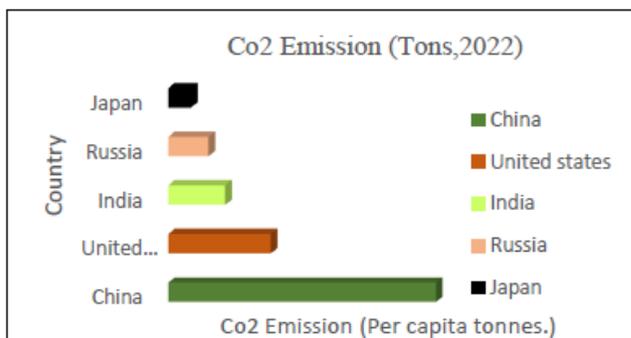
Selected Countries	Emission reduction from 1990 levels	
	2012 TARGET	2012 ACTUAL
US	-7.00%	0.13%
JAPAN	-6.00%	13.16%
CANADA	-6.00%	24.54%
AUSTRALIA	-8.00%	13.20%
SPAIN	-8.00%	30.50%

Source: - UNFCCC SECRETRAIT. (Kyoto Protocol Reference Manual

❖ **PM MODI'S PANCHAMRIT TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE:**

- By 2030, non-fossil fuel generation to increase by 500 GW
- By 2030, India will increase 50%. renewable energy.

- Carbon emission to be reduced ley 1 billion tonne.
- 45% reduction in carbon intensity
- Net Zero emissions by 2070.



Source: -Emission Database for Global Atmosphere Research (EDGAR)

Country	Co2 Emission (Tons,2022)
China	12667428430
United states	4853780240
India	2693034100
Russia	1909039310
Japan	1082645430

India said, There hasn't been as much adaptation as focus on climate mitigation, and that is an injustice against developing nations.)

COP 28: CoP 28 is another major attempt against climate change. The main focus of this Conference was transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy source, as well equitable fair

orderly manners to achieve net zero emission by 2050. Tripling the global to renewable Energy source rate to 11020 GW and doubling the rate of energy efficiency 2%. to 4%. annually by 2030.

Others areas of that are addresses:-

climate induced water scarcity Reduction.
Climate Resilient agricultural Practice and food Security.
climate resilient health facilities.
Triple global nuclear energy capacity by 2050.

COP 29: Tens of thousands of People from the world gathered there, for Cop 29, in Azerbaijan's Capital Baku .Each year Cop conference Parties have had set their goals, Promises but it can be hard to follow.

In Cop29, Developed countries Proposed 300 billion \$ for climate finance Goal, but Developing Countries are not satisfied in it. They demand 600 billion dollar.

India Protest when the Cop 29 President put forward the agreement Proposed by the developed countries . " we are extremely disappointed" said Chandni Raina. Swedish environmentalist Greta Thunberg also Called Cop 209 as a failed conference. From the Paris agreement to till now there is a lack of Carbon Transparency.

Rights Against Climate Change, part of Fundamental Rights:

The Supreme court has set up a regulation that people have a ‘ right to be free from adverse impacts of climate change,’ which should be recognized by Article 14 and 21 of the constitution. This judgement is related to the conservation of the critically endangered Great Indian Bastard [GIB].
The Supreme Court has historically acknowledged Article 21 as the heart of the fundamental rights in the Constitution.

❖ INDIA’S INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE:

As of the 4th April ,2024, India’s installed power capacity stood at 434195.19MW

Non-Renewable		Renewable	
Coal (217389.51)	Gas (25038.21)	Solar power (75575.81)	Hydro (46928.17)
		Small hydro (4994.75)	Bio power (10845.86)
Nuclear (7450)		Wind (45153.68)	

So coal is still in a higher position that means higher pollution . Supreme Court recognized to have to increase the rate of non renewable resource for getting climate related justice.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Negativity will not provide us any solution, so it is important to adapt a solution – oriented approach.

- Before any large solar Power plant or wind Power generation, Proper assessment of environment impact through EIA is required.
- Those who Pursue their own interests by damaging the environment through dishonest means should be dealt with by Strict Laws and energy distribution between those who are deprived from sufficient needs of energy so that the demand for electricity is reduced.
- Environmental organisations need adequate funding as well as advanced technology to meet the climate-related challenges.
- International various organizations and NGOs should increase their support in this regard.
- Use of new technologies
- Transition to renewable energy
- Climate resilient infrastructure.
- Climate smart agriculture.
- Community -led initiative.
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- Smart green cities.
- High tech subway system to bicycling path and walkways.
- Government, politicians should be accountable.
- People who don't worry about climate change, raise awareness by personalizing them.
- Media should play a vital role here unfortunately the Indian media's coverage of climate changes its very poor, India's media talks about climate change as if it's a farfetched problem, media needs to decentralize their coverage.
- We should communicate with our family and friends about how electricity bill will increase? How will their productivity and income level decrease.
- Central government should create a high – power committee on climate change.
- Climate justice requires a transformative approach to address the root case of climate change and ensure an equitable sustainable future for all.

CONCLUSION

As climate justice, India as a developing nation, choose a principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities ’ . In order to reduction of carbon emission a strong financial and technological connection is essential . Impact of climate change on vulnerable population should be prioritize . Balance economic growth and renewable energy efficiency should be encourage. India has been reduced emission standard by 33% in between 2005-2019 also India has introduced initiative like the International Solar Alliance (ISA). Capacity building procedure in developing countries is very much important.

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