

SERIOUS ASPECTS ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDIA

*** Nandini Balasubramanian**

The Recent assessment of the global climate risk index has considered various macro factors to measure the irreparable loss caused due to the uncertain nature of climate by measuring certain quantitative factors such as the number of people injured, loss of livestock, loss of crops, loss on infrastructure, loss on agriculture due to various weather-related factors involving earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and other natural disasters which have affected globally on the Economy and the humanity. The parameters include a National disaster management information system measure a comprehensive assessment report on the measure of damages and loss to the population like injury, death losses on economic infrastructure, agriculture, etc due to weather and geological changes in major climatic events.

HUMAN ACTIVITIES VS CLIMATE CHANGES

We could always view people and the planet as an interconnection which is a combination of the two and either of them cannot exist as an ideal socio-ecological system. Scientific tools and techniques and research gave the idea of sustainability research about the existing human-induced practices and the impact of the probable harm in the future. The environment is one of the factors which contributed to measuring economic development .it has been gathered as local and global evidence that measures of biodiversity losses, biochemical changes, lack of ground or freshwater availability, and chemical changes in the environmental changes were meant to irrevocably destabilize the long term dynamics of the life supporting planet of our mother earth. There was a target out by 2030 to overcome the challenges of poverty reduction and environmental alienation fostering the Environmental development goals. The remarkable advances in science and technology with advanced geographic information systems have helped to explain the impact of human activities at a basic level and the challenges to mitigate impacts to improve our lives. Human-induced climate change has always been a national and international or a worldwide deliberation and the IPCC and the 6th Assessment report laid a threat about strengthening the global response towards climate change, eradicating poverty, and sustainable development.

* BA LLB, CO-OPERATIVE SCHOL OF LAW, KERALA.

CLIMATE CHANGE VS IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY

The agenda of ending world hunger and malnutrition will be ended by 2030 challenging the climate crisis and hunger. the greatest dilemma is global temperature poses a threat to hunger. The vulnerable categories who depend on agriculture, fishing, or farming are greatly affected by climate changes including changes in temperatures which may affect the food insecurity of the poor. The impact on global hunger is widely affected by a lack of food are at the verge turning famine. The major dilemmas involve crop failures, water scarcity, and climate crisis has impacted peasants who depend on agriculture and livelihoods report given by the IPCC.

In order to overcome the climate crisis, we need to focus on reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, reduction in global temperature, and changes in weather extremes to mitigate this by financial foreseeability, strengthening resilience, and improving science and better adaption can only be a solution to these conditions.

The developed countries have planned and have been reasonably vigilant to mitigate the beleaguered conditions of climate impact which may be affected by improving adaption measures and mechanisms of resilience .in order to achieve climate plans, aid for vulnerable countries to cope up on adaption against climate disasters such as bank and other financial institutions to mobilize funds for the purpose of advancing security in the unconfident circumstances. It's time to take action not to worry but to overcome the situation we need to access the relationship between food security and climate change and initiate plans accordingly. In cases of peasants' climate adaptive and resilience funds along with the growth of climate adaptive crops such as millets which would foster greater climate sustainability, provision of adaptive funds for farmers to remain vigilant to the impact be carefully observed.

In order to enforce this, there be better coordination and cooperation between the government, citizens, civil society, and the private sector. With enhanced growth and sustainability and government supporting farmers while marinating biodiversity, providing a better environment for their growth and development.

CLIMATE CHANGE VS IMPACT ON WILDLIFE

We know that forests are excellent mechanisms to mitigate the challenges of climate change. They have played an active role in reducing the global temperatures below 2degree Celsius, The report of the IPCC has proved enough that forests have contributed immensely to the reduction of CFCs, and forest degradation, and improved sustainable development.

We could observe that India has contributed to greater sustainable development by planting trees on Earth days and we have achieved 15,000 square kilometers over the last 5 years but due to our irresponsible behavior and increased human activities, the degradation is still taking its toll degrading our earth day. Climate science including the substantial body of knowledge that is already well established, and the results of future research is the essential basis for future climate projections and planning.

Our fragile planet is hung up by a thread and it's time to go on emergency mode or our chance will be at a net zero. the destructions of forest and wildlife habitats have been concentrated more on anthropogenic pressures involving grazing, and fire which leads to deforestation and forest degradation. The national forest policy was of the view that we can arrange community and joint participation programs by ensuring awareness and the be taught good governance because for the last 5 decades we have been practising global sustainability through Chipko movements and silent valley moment which focuses on environmental sustainability which raises awareness on environmental protection.

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Apart from the community several projects financed by the world bank, and the overseas economic cooperation fund, and in order to reduce animal conflicts incorporation of animal reserves, wildlife sanctuaries and national parks have been protected biodiversity and interference of human activities toward wildlife and ecology.

Responsibility by local institutions and joint forest management have made their participation customary. The role of panchayats have implemented schemes of participatory planning and awareness among communities tying up a link between citizens and the governments to prevent endangering of wildlife habitat and aquatic habitats and provision of planting and watering trees and plants on national observations such as Earth Day, and our aims must be to achieve a risk-free environment and to achieve an end target by 2030. What we need is to adopt more strategies and preventive measures. in order to add a conclusion, we can study the classical model achieved by Telangana for the protection of the Environment and biodiversity

has complied much to the legal and economic guidelines such as the Green fund, Haritha Nidhi for the purpose of safeguarding biodiversity and ecological prosperity by fostering sustainable development goals to by protecting our forest and wildlife habitats in order to achieve the net zero target by 2030

Let us see the methods to overcome the climate change risk the best adoptive strategies can be done by assessing issues of uncertainty, and delays in climate change responses .climate change risk management can be done effectively by collecting climate change information and studying the climate change impact on the nature. Even if the remaining uncertainties were substantially resolved, the wide variety of interests, cultures, and beliefs in society would make consensus about such choices difficult to achieve. However, the potential impacts of climate change are sufficiently serious that important decisions will need to be made. Deploying effective approaches to foster collaboration, and enabling the implementation of effective actions and decisions will allow India to achieve a better nature with rich and biological diversity. There is strong evidence that changes in greenhouse gas concentrations due to human activity are the dominant cause of the global warming that has taken place over the last half century. This warming trend is expected to continue as the change in precipitation over the long term in many regions. Further and more rapid increases in sea level are likely which will have profound implications for coastal communities and ecosystems. It is not possible to determine exactly how much the Earth will warm or exactly how the climate will change in the future, but careful estimates of potential changes and associated uncertainties have been made. Scientists continue to work to narrow these areas of uncertainty.