INTERNATIONAL LAW REGARDING GREEN POLITICS

Yashaswini S[*]

ABSTRACT

The green theory is about safeguarding the environment to be safe enough to be accessed too. There are many nations that are facing a lot of internal issues among themselves regarding the same matter. As they say, there is nothing as such called Planet B like how for each thing we come up with Plan B. There is something called an environmental crisis which was recognized at the national and international levels. Earth day which is started by Western countries during the early 1970s. The theory was needed to help describe and comprehend these political problems. The natural environment had become increasingly important as a source of problems for the field by the 1990s, needing both theoretical and practical consideration. This paper explains the issues and theories relating to international law and the green politics between nations which would help globally. Therefore it is important to take a look at this

Keywords: International Relations, Green Theory, Environment, Political Economy.

INTRODUCTION

In light of growing proof that human actions were substantially altering our planet's atmosphere and posing both natural and security issues. If the issues are regarded conventionally, they can easily be added to the roster of problems solved by existing means, for existing purposes. These problems might result in theory and real transformation if examined from an alternative perspective. Environmental change's clear real difficulties have not yet significantly altered IR theory. Cooperation on the environment is hampered by the persistence of competing state relations. Alternative theories about political association founded on our ecological ties hold the solutions for green thinkers. Environmental change's clear real difficulties have not yet significantly altered. For instance, green transport policy involves steps to cut back on personal vehicle usage and boost financing for public transit. This has an influence on health policy because there will be less exhaust pollution, which causes thousands of deaths annually, less traffic noise, which affects stress levels and sleep

---

[*]BA LLB, THIRD YEAR, FACULTY OF LAW, PES UNIVERSITY.

quality, and safer roads, which will encourage more people to walk and cycle. This will result in more individuals obtaining regular exercise and a consequent decrease in the likelihood that they will be overweight and depressed, which will lessen the burden on the NHS by reducing the number of related healthcare issues. Reduced usage of private vehicles also results in lower carbon emissions, addressing the primary issue of climate change and having additional benefits including aiding in the global transition away from fossil fuels.

EMERGENCE OF GREEN THEORY

Before the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development[1], initiatives had already begun on a global scale. Any deals reached are insufficient compromises, as is the case with many problems where environmental goals and economic objectives directly conflict. Finding reasonable trades between short-term short term and long-term ecological well-being is challenging where governments have main responsibilities to their own people. The possibility exists that strong states (like China) or groups of states (like the European Union) will take the initiative and change the fundamental factors. The three major components of the green political theory—ecocentric ethics, decentralisation of power, and growth constraints—do help us comprehend global politics and environmental issues. These characteristics recreate global politics while maintaining a clear understanding of the environment. The need for global political change is discussed in Green Theory. By advocating ecological modernization and the development of collaborative solutions, it does attempt to meet and react to environmental issues.

GREEN THEORY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The green theory is impacted by more neorealism which is focused only on the development, modern justice, international modernization, and security globally. The postpositivist movement that came out of the so-called third (or fourth) IR discussion is in line with green theory. The theory can be split into a cosmopolitan and an international political economy (IPE) focused branch. The IPE branch, which was initially more dominant and focused on environmental regimes, has since made significant advances in the field of environmental theory, including those of David Held, Andrew Linklater, Henry Shue, and Thomas Pogge. According to conventional theories, funding technology development can be used to handle environmental problems on an individual basis. The green theory, answers and that, as a

---

[1] Green theory in international relations

result, changes in human behavior and ideals are required. Issues like climate change transcend borders and have an impact on all nations, including the next generation of humans. As a result, the answer calls for a group-wide IR strategy that is grounded in an ethical rather than a functional perspective on interpersonal relationships. With the aid of critical thought, environmentalism typically aims to create workable answers within the concepts and frameworks of current international politics. Some more liberal interpretations of the green theory see global collaboration as a constructive action that benefits all parties involved. Environmentalists who are more outspoken criticize capitalism for not providing enough advantages to people. A theory is a collection of ideas intended to describe connections between its constituent parts and provide a meaningful explanation for a specific phenomenon. Theoretical hypotheses and presuppositions serve as understanding aids for complex problems by serving as instruments for simplification. A complex and entangled political process, international affairs is founded on various viewpoints and interpretations of human character and the function of the international community. So there was no single theory that could dependably and completely account for all facets of global politics.[2]

CONTRIBUTION OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO GREEN THEORY

From 1995 to 2017, China, the world's industrial powerhouse, started implementing a number of pro-environment policies; as of now, it has 14 policies. The first pro-environment law in China. It seeks to better, and also safeguard the ecosystem around this type of business while also implementing excellent environmental management. With an emphasis on supporting green development, bolstering environmental protection, and collaboratively constructing a green silk road, China published another environmental policy in 2017 under the name Guidance on Promoting Green Belt and Road. Germany, the fourth-largest manufacturing nation in the world, has, on the one hand, created its pro-environment policy before China. Germany has 39 laws covering the energy and environmental sectors from 1979 to 2021. The Environment Innovation Initiative is the first corporate strategy in Germany to prioritise energy efficiency and environmental protection. It was a scheme to encourage ecologically friendly industrial goods. Compared to Germany, the United States has 41 more pro-industrial and pro-environment laws in place as of the year 1970. The United States' initial economic strategies were heavily focused on energy use. The US has developed funding strategies to decrease carbon emissions and avoid greenhouse gases for 2022. Japan, the

---

[2] International relations theories realism and green politics

third-largest industrialised nation in the world, has a variety of environmental policies, including laws on environmental policy and programmes related to taxation. South Korea wants to reduce emissions from 37 countries by 2030. Second, it wants to reduce fine dust by 35. 8% before 2022. Third, it wants to ensure that 99% of Koreans have access to drinking water. Fourth, it wants to be better at recycling and reusing Korea's waste as resources. Fifth, it wants to protect 3392 areas for their ecological values. Finally, it wants to improve its health. For sustainability and foreign trade, Korea is aiming to have all of the components in its chemical products listed on the packaging.

India is the most industrialised nation in South Asia, and its states have a 10 percent annual industrial development target as part of their national industrial strategy. Additionally, the State supports sustainable, equitable, and inclusive industrial development and offers a favourable environment for technology uptake and innovation. On the other hand, India's manufacturing sector is one of the worst offenders of the atmosphere. A programme by Prime Minister Modi to promote "Made in India" goods were widely embraced both domestically and internationally. Environment Protection Act of 1986; policies of India has implemented to protect the environment. Water pollution, air pollution, environmental protection, wildlife conservation, forest preservation, biodiversity, national green justice, and animal care are all covered by environmental protection law. Regarding environmental policy, Italy is placed in the upper-middle (18th) due to its substantial and rapid growth of renewable energy. France, which is the leading voice internationally on climate change concerns, performed similarly to Italy in terms of environmental strategy, placing sixth. In this region, the two nations have a combined total that is 1.3 points higher than it was in 2014. As for the foreign standings, the UK is at the top (rank 6), with a score that increased by 0.7 points from the 2014 level. However, there are other theories on international relations in addition to the green theory. Such ideas are prevalent in the study of international relations. Classical realism, structural realisms, liberalism, Marxism, and constructivism are a few more theories of international relations. Similar to how the green theory was developed to promote and try to implement certain environmental concerns, the other theories were also quite specific about the viewpoints and goals that they sought to promote. Political power and influence are covered by the idea of classical realism theory. It speaks to international law and acknowledges the independence of nations, which are viewed as unitary entities that engage in diplomatic contacts to preserve political equilibrium. Its purpose was to put a stop to the careful examination of all sides of a discursive topic and to develop the idea of recognising and

adopting the strongest argument. By avoiding taking opposing opinions, it facilitated talks. On the other side, liberalism's ideology articulates the idea of human and other entity freedom. For instance, the principle contends that every limitation on freedom or liberty must be justified. Political and legal restrictions on human behaviour were used as examples of how liberty is limited.

GREEN THEORY POLITICAL ANALYZE

The Paris Agreement and rising urbanization, according to green political theory, have both contributed to addressing the issues of environmental harm that have already happened. Additionally, it does not accept the fundamental tenets of global institutions are incapable of successfully addressing environmental issues. Because this theory truly considers the need for reforming and enhancing these institutions and views them as the primary cause of the environmental catastrophe. Ontologically, the universe is made up of interconnected entities that do not exist as a singular entity. That all biological creatures and other objects are inherently active and part of an interconnected ecological system. Therefore, it is impossible to defend the division between people and other animals. People shouldn't and shouldn't have the right to dominate other animals or things because there shouldn't be a strict division between humans and non-humans.

According to the GPT, rationality, which is a crucial component of contemporary Western science, is truly just a tool used by males to dominate the non-human world (including women) in order to further their own interests. Furthermore, green politics contend that in order to address environmental issues. They cannot be resolved by technology; they can only postpone the catastrophe. Real economic growth can be compared to a burning time bomb. The problems build up until they abruptly and unpredictably explode into more severe issues. The issues brought on by this development are actually interconnected. Therefore, the answer must be all-encompassing. Due to the fact that nation-states are both too large and too tiny to address the environmental catastrophe, new global and regional structures as well as decentralization within states are required. The so-called "lifeboat morality" should be developed. A conservative community is one that is limited in size, has strong connections among its members, is hierarchical, participative, equitable, and more self-sufficient in its use of natural resources. Reject egoism and independence in how you use the world. The topic of global environmental problems has sparked a number of discussions that aim to clarify the severity of the issue as well as its causes and solutions. The argument between "modernists"

and "eco-radicals" aims to clarify how important environmental issues are for humanity. Having failed to stop the global warming brought on by industrial pollution, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Accord was created in 2016 as a new hope and source of impetus for the global climate movement. In order to realize the goals of the Agreement, which include adaptation to the negative effects of climate change, nations must cooperate and support one another, this effort requires participation from non-state actors such as corporations in addition to becoming a national responsibility on a global scale. The contribution of 100 energy companies to all industrial emissions was 71%. Paris Accord is not just there to help out-state actors, regional or international organisations, and corporations. Strengthening the response effort is also necessary to combat and reduce carbon and pollution because of the harm and loss brought on by climate change. The Paris Accord also offers financial support to nations that want to create a green economy that is viable.

CONCLUSION

A group of individuals who were extremely worried about the alarming rate of environmental deterioration due to human activities created the Green Party of England & Wales in 1973. They were especially motivated by a handful of significant publications that came from in-depth analyses of the situation, including The Limits to Growth (Club of Rome, 1972) and A Blueprint for Survival (The Ecologist, 1972). The interconnection of a wide variety of issues was made clear by these as well as other scientific evidence of growing ecological damage. It is no longer acceptable to see subjects like economics, expenditure on the military, inequality, agriculture, biodiversity loss, mental health, crime, poverty, and so forth as distinct, unrelated concerns. Humanity must be led by a philosophy based on the intricate interactions of all living things if it is to survive. This is the core of green politics, which sets it apart from all other political ideologies, whether they come from the left, right, or centre, and whose belief in the prospect of limitless expansion from finite resources is a major cause of the environmental crisis. In order for people to respect and cherish the environmental systems on which they depend, green politics tries to reconstruct human behaviour patterns. This objective cannot be accomplished until equality and social justice are ingrained in society's structure. Societies that are equitable tend to be healthier, happier, and more inclined to make the significant reforms necessary to assure sustainability. The Four Pillars of Green Politics are used by certain other green parties to describe their platforms. These include social justice, nonviolence, and ecological knowledge.

REFERENCES

1. *https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/120472/3/Editors%20edit%20final%20-%2011.pdf*

2. *https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/global-green-politics/global-green-politics/40C1E7D8AB0FBB84938E1E3631A19C93*

3. *https://www.e-ir.info/2018/01/07/green-theory-in-international-relations/*

4. *https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332183190_Green_Theory_in_International_Relations*

5. *https://www.ukessays.com/essays/politics/the-green-international-relations-theory-politics-essay.php*

6. *https://www.academia.edu/5521881/Green_International_Relations_Theory*