

ENVIRONMENTALISM

Some gave a call for zero-growth strategies (Daly 1977) deriving inspiration from the publication of the Club of Rome report *Limits to Growth* in 1972. Friends of the earth and Greenpeace were both established in 1969. The first recognized Green political party was formed in New Zealand in 1972. the United Nations Environment Programme employed a broader meaning to the term in the report *Our Common Future* published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) IN 1987. It was also known as the Brundtland Report.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE:

- The UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in **Stockholm** in **1972**, was the UN's first major conference on international environmental issues.
- It provided a basis for much subsequent environmental diplomacy. Principle 21 acknowledged states' sovereignty over their natural resources. Resources identified as the "**Common Heritage of Mankind (Global Commons)**" should be collectively managed, preserved, or used to common benefit.
- It led to establishment of global and regional environmental **monitoring networks**.
- The Conference led to the creation of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), which was given the task of coordinating the environment-related activities of other UN agencies and promoting the integration of environmental considerations into their work.
- Finally, the Conference stimulated **broader political and institutional changes**. The development of international networks of environmental NGOs was stimulated.

TYPES OF ECOLOGY

- There are 3 types of ecology:
- **(1) Deep Ecology:** it is propounded by Arne Ness. He said that incremental change is not sufficient for preserving the climate. We need holistic change in the relation between human being and ecology. Planet has independent existence it is not dependent on human being. Natural resources are not for consumption by human being
- **(2) Gaia Hypothesis:** it is Greek idea which believes that earth is not material or mechanical. It is like living human being. Earth is like living organ.
- **(3) Ecosophy:** knowledge of nature is more important rather than knowledge of material world. The relation between human being and nature must be cordial and harmonious.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- The concept of 'sustainable development' was crystallized and popularized in the 1987 report of the UN World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission), which drew upon long established lines of thought that had developed substantially over the previous 20 years.
- The **Brundtland Commission's** shorthand characterization of 'sustainable development' is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

MONTREAL PROTOCOL

- Ozone is a molecule consisting of three oxygen atoms. Most of it is found in the 'stratosphere' between 10 and 50 kilometres above the earth's surface-the ozone layer.
- The ozone layer is highly vulnerable to destruction by chlorine, fluorine, and bromine, which are highly reactive chemicals.
- Stratospheric ozone levels over Europe and North America, for example, were about 10 per cent lower than in the 1970's, and in places 20-50 per cent lower. Over the Antarctic, 'ozone hole' appeared.
- In 1987, the Montreal Protocol was agreed by 24 mainly industrialised states and the European Community Parties to this protocol were obliged to cut their consumption of five types of CFCs by 50 per cent by 1999 and to freeze consumptions of three halons.
- Between 1987 and 2000, the Montreal Protocol was progressively strengthened. In 1992, the phase out dates for developed states were bought for ward to 1995, and new controls were agreed to phase out HCFCs by 2030.

UNCED

- The Rio Declaration proclaims 27 general principles to guide action on environment and development. They include principles relating to: national responsibilities and international cooperation on environmental protection; the needs for development and eradication of poverty; and the roles and rights of citizens, women, and indigenous peoples. The **1992 Rio Conference** turned out to be one of the biggest summit meetings ever held.

Agenda 21:

- Agenda 21 is a 400-page document with 40 chapters aiming to provide a **programme** of action for sustainable development. It covers a wide range of topics, such as: **promoting sustainable urban development; combating deforestation; biotechnology management; managing fragile mountain ecosystems; and hazardous waste management.**

- Several chapters are on strengthening the **role of 'major groups'**, including local authorities, trade unions, business and industry, scientists, women, indigenous peoples, youth, and farmers. The last eight chapters address implementation **issues**, including **financial mechanisms** and **institutional arrangements**. The **Global Environment Facility** is to provide **'agreed incremental costs'** to help developing countries implement aspects of the Agenda 21 programme.
- **The Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)** was signed by 153 states, and subsequently came into force within 18 months, on 21 March 1994. it is a **'framework convention'**, establishing principles, aims, institutions, and procedures which should subsequently be developed.

- The declared objective of the FCCC, as stated in Article 2, is to ‘achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner’. Recognizing that developed states should take the lead, these states should as a first step ‘individually or jointly return to their 1990 levels’ of greenhouse gas emissions.

- **The Convention on Biological Diversity** was signed by **155 states**, and came into force on 29 December **1993**. it is a framework convention, which aims to preserve the biological diversity of the earth, through protection of species, ecosystems and habitats.
- **The Convention to Combat Desertification** was not open for signature until June 1994, but it is nevertheless considered to be an UNCED agreement. It aims to promote coordinated international actions to address problems of 'land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities'.

KYOTO PROTOCOL

- At the core of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol are legally binding commitments by industrialized states to limit their greenhouse gas emissions. The EU, USA, and Japan respectively committed themselves to reduce their annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2008-12 to 8, 7, and 6 percent less than 1990 levels.
- The 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change commits the developed countries to make an average of a 5.2 per cent cut in their greenhouse gas emissions from a 1990 baseline.
- **The Kyoto Mechanisms:-**
- **(a)Emission Trading:** This envisages a system where a market in rights to pollute is created.
- **(b)Joint Implementation:** Under this mechanism a developed country can receive credits against its own emissions reduction target by financing projects in another developed country.
- **(c)The Clean Development Mechanism(CDM):** Applies the same principle to relations between developed and developing countries.

PARIS CLIMATE CONFERENCE (COP 21) 2015

- (1) **A universal legal agreement applicable to all**
- This is the first time that a universal agreement was reached in the fight against climate change.
- (2) **A fair and differentiated agreement**
- In response to the climate challenge, the agreement recognizes that States have common but differentiated responsibilities.
- (3) **A sustainable and dynamic agreement**
- The purpose is to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degree celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- (4) **A financial component**
- The agreement provides that \$100 billion in public and private resources will need to be raised each year from 2020 to finance projects that enable countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

GLOBAL SOUTH AND ENVIRONMENT

- **TECHNOLOGY:** Global South demanded for eco-friendly technology but north refuse to provide technology. They said that technology is under control of MNCs.
- **CAPACITY BUILDING:** Global South requires training and skill development for preserving the climate change.
- **FINANCE:** Global north always assure for economic assistance but actual transfer of resources did not happen.
- **DEVELOPMENT:** The primary concern for global south is health care, nutrition, poverty alleviation, education.
- **RESEARCHERS:** Most of the scientists evolving theory of environmentalism belong to Europe and USA. Therefore, the ignore interest of global south. This shows division of global knowledge.

INDIA AND ENVIRONMENT

Basic is formed in 2009

COUNTRIES SPEWING POLLUTION

TOP 10 EMITTERS OF GHG		TOP 10 PER CAPITA EMITTERS	
Countries	Percent of total emission	Countries	Ton of emission per capita
China	25.26	US	19.86
US	14.4	Russia	16.22
EU	10.16	Japan	10.54
India	6.96	Iran	9.36
Russia	5.36	EU	8.77
Japan	3.11	China	8.13
Brazil	2.34	Mexico	5.99
Indonesia	1.76	Brazil	5.10
Mexico	1.67	Indonesia	3.08
Iran	1.65	India	2.44

(Source: World Resources Institute)