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## A philosophical approach towards ethical issues in environment

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### Abstract

Human being always considered the environment as a mother, and since ancient times, they have worshipped nature. While referencing the old civilizations like Harappa, the Nile, and others, most of the gods and goddesses are found in nature. Philosophy begins with lifestyle, rituals, and human behaviour towards the environment. The environment is always affected by human activities. With the development of science, human activities have become unrestricted and caused damage to the natural surroundings. Common people have used the environment indiscriminately, and the unlimited natural asset hunt turns into a disaster. It also invited natural calamities as nature lost her balance. In recent times, researchers and scientists have become cautious and taken precautions to protect the natural environment. It is needless to say that human ethics and values are being used to educate and make people aware of ethical values. This research paper reveals the relevant facts on ethical issues in the environment in the light of philosophy.

**Keywords:** Environment, philosophical approach, ethics, pathocentrism, biocentrism, ecocentrism

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### Introduction

Conceptually, ethics is the culmination of a person's character and behavior Abram, A. (2007, April) <sup>[2]</sup>. Moral law is what we refer to as the rule of conduct for people in society Australia, E. C. (2006) <sup>[3]</sup>. The set of guidelines that everyone should follow at all times is known as morality. They have a duty to the natural environment in which they live, according to this morality notion, which makes it simpler for them to coexist in the same environment and in communities in a peaceful manner. It is impossible to deny that nature is necessary for maintaining human existence in the same way that "man requires man." According to this requirement, a human who attempts to control nature and impose order based on arbitrary judgments endangers the existence of nature. Schweitzer, who views the notion of morality as a cycle in people and then connects it with air, earth, and water, is one of many who believes that human interactions with nature should be framed within a moral framework Peppoloni, S., & Di Capua, G. (2022) <sup>[4]</sup>. The idea of ecological ethics (environmental ethics) is presented here. Environmental ethics as a branch of moral philosophy was a novel idea in the civilizations of the time. If our goal is to create a human-centered understanding that safeguards environmental rights, environmental rights were first discussed during the Stockholm Conference in 1972 Shelton, D. (2006) <sup>[5]</sup>. The International Declaration of Human Rights upholds this right. It was incorporated into numerous nations' constitutions in 1972 Jackson, V. C. (2004) <sup>[6]</sup>. The 1982 Rio Convention broadened the extent of these rights Handl, G. (2012) <sup>[1]</sup>. The idea of "environmental policy" came up as a result of the fact that this environmental right that humans have is not fully consciously managed, making it insufficient to take into account nature's advantages and problematic in making ethical decisions.

It has evolved into a global beacon for environmental issues and their eradication along with the idea of environmental ethics. The existence of theories like medical ethics and work ethics, which predated philosophy and dealt with ethical issues in the workplace, was helpful in the philosophical approach to the idea that humans are not sensitive to these environmental issues around the world. In addition to these theories, it has developed into a branch of philosophy.

Recent concerns include environmentalism. The philosophy of environmentalism is thought to be new. The term "environmentalism" is linked to the beginning of the "green revolution" or ecological revolution in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Horlings, L. G., & Marsden, T. K. (2011) <sup>[7]</sup>. Yet, the anti-industrial movement of the nineteenth century is when environmentalism first emerged. Environmentalism reflects the deterioration of the natural environment as a result of accelerating economic growth processes. Many events in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century impacted the environment negatively through pollution. These issues or topics include global warming, ozone depletion, acid rain, nuclear technology, and more. The rhetoric of environmentalism reflects worries about the deteriorating quality of human existence and the fear of an ultimate crisis of human existence.

All these aspects of environmentalism are sometimes expressed through conventional ideologies. In this case, as an example, it can be said that the issue of environmental damage due to capitalism's excessive profit is analyzed in ecological socialism (eco-socialism). Ecofeminism discusses patriarchy as the cause of ecological problems. Explaining the reason for this, it is said that women are more sensitive to the natural world or natural processes

than men. Andrew Heywood says in his book *Politics* Heywood, A. (2014) <sup>[8]</sup> "Eco conservatism links the cause of conservation to the desire to preserve traditional values and established institutions." Discussions of other ideologies are essentially human-centered. Environmentalism transcends the boundaries of such anthropological mainstream discourse and takes a radical stance. In environmentalism the natural world is seen not only as a convenient means or source of meeting human needs. Environmentalism emphasizes the importance of ecology. For this reason, many prefer to refer to environmentalism as 'ecologism'. Ecologicalism develops an ecological worldview Barrett, B. F., Kuroda, A., & Miyamoto, K. (2002) <sup>[9]</sup>. From this point of view, mankind is seen as a part of nature. Andrew Haywood commented: "Deep' ecologists, or 'dark Greens', on the other hand, insist that nothing short of a fundamental reordering of political priorities, and a willingness to place the interests of the ecosystem before those of any individual species, will ultimately secure planetary and human survival." Bookchin, M., & Foreman, D. (1991) <sup>[10]</sup>.

### **Basic Issues to be addressed**

Some problems are quite international in nature. All these problems affect the entire society, mankind and even future generations. The nature of all these environmental problems is such that it is not possible for any single country to deal with them alone. Such problems are common problems in the world. Some of the world's general problems are particularly noteworthy. These are: pollution of the sea and sea surface; Environmental pollution in Antarctica; Indiscriminate deforestation and desertification; bio-augmentation of chronic pollutants; conservation of biological diversity; Ozone depletion, climate change in general etc. Kumar, H. *et al.* (1999) <sup>[11]</sup>. No country can be free from the crisis or evil of all these environmental problems. People of every countries would fail to avoid the dangers of environmental problems if they immediate actions are not taken. Again, effective and meaningful solutions to all these problems are necessary. Otherwise the overall and sustainable development process will be disrupted. As an example in this case, it can be said that due to climate change or idiosyncrasy, the agricultural production of agricultural and developing countries will suffer and the agricultural economy will suffer. The formulation and implementation of a global prevention program is essential for the equitable solution of the common problems of the environmental world. Both developed and developing countries are responsible for the loss of the 'Global Commons'. It is generally said that the industrialized countries of the world are most responsible for the creation of several global environmental problems. Naturally, it is said that the main responsibility of the expenditure related to the solution of the related problems should be fulfilled by those countries. However, developing countries cannot completely deny their responsibility in this regard. Developing countries have also done some damage to the 'global commons'. This cannot be denied. Developing countries take all measures to indiscriminately fish in the sea. Moreover, all these countries experienced massive industrialization and excessive urbanization. And in developing countries, rainforests are being destroyed and coral reefs are being severely damaged. In this situation, it is undeniable that the responsibility of dealing with the related problems falls on both developed and developing countries. For the sake of equitable and long-term solutions to environmental problems, the cooperative role of both countries is necessary. The number of vehicles worldwide has increased tremendously. As a result, the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has increased. Recently, there has been a tendency to organize small cooperative initiatives between developed and developing countries in order to solve these problems. In modern times, efforts are being made to take effective remedial measures through more or less multinational structures to solve the environmental problems of the world. All these initiatives are commendable. Global prevention programs must be adopted to address global environmental problems Palmer, G. (1992) <sup>[12]</sup>. Joint efforts of all countries are necessary to solve the world's environmental problems and increase the earth's carrying capacity. This requires promoting environmental ethics. There are problems and limitations in this regard. Industrialized countries are generally blamed for most environmental problems at the international level. Currently, the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has increased significantly. Therefore, industrialized countries bear the greatest responsibility. Because these countries consume the most energy. These countries place excessive emphasis on economic development. To achieve this goal they indiscriminately exploit marine meat fields worldwide. And these countries destroy many parts of biodiversity in different ways. The general environmental problems of the world are indeed very worrying. An all-out initiative is required to address all these issues quickly and effectively. For that, it is necessary to develop a joint field of cooperation. There are difficulties in this area without resolving some of the controversial issues. All these things must be mentioned. Countries vary in their ability to deal with the world's environmental problems. It needs to be considered. And the respective responsibilities need to be distributed among the various countries accordingly. Again, it is generally feared that developing countries will not be actively active or take a leading role in the program of solving the world's environmental problems. The reason for this is that taking a positive and active role in dealing with environmental problems will slow down the pace of development in the economic field. According to the recommendations of sociologists, the distribution of resources from rich countries to poor countries is recommended for the sake of solving environmental problems of the world. Poverty alleviation and social development are priorities for poor and underdeveloped countries.

### **Background of the Study**

In the 1980s, the solution began by raising awareness that the ecosystem was slowly growing around the world and would continue to grow if measures were not taken. Instead of anthropocentric and anthropocentric understandings, an eco-centric perspective, which sees humans as inhabitants of nature, is taken into account.

### **Philosophy behind the Ethics**

An understanding of environmental ethics that strengthens our relationship with nature is preferable to an understanding that anthropocentric behaviours are adopted and nature is ignored. It has defined a certain status for animals and other living things in its environment and provided a healthy environment for future generations. Three ideas form the foundation of philosophy: existence, knowledge, and value. By defining good and incorrect action, the philosophy of values seeks to comprehend the essence of morality. Ethics is a term that is frequently used interchangeably with moral philosophy, which is founded on social ideals.

However the word ethics is derived from the Greek ethos. Ethos simply means custom. It is a subfield of value philosophy and is founded on fundamental human values. Environmental ethics in this context looks at the function of ethics in the interaction between people and the environment. All animals are seen as members of society and necessary components of existence. Hence, based on environmental concepts, each individual should take into account moral and ethical considerations while acting with other creatures. The duty of who or what should be heard is studied in environmental ethics under the two distinct heads of homocentricism and non-homocentric approaches (Pathocentrism, biocentrism, ecocentrism, holism).

According to the human welfare ecological movement, which takes an anthropocentric stance, ethics only come from human responsibility. environment; every resource and human habitation aside from humans. Alternate Methods An approach that is not anthropocentric is the deep ecology movement. He thought that social economy and ideology were less significant than ecological species and life. Humans are valued equally with all other organisms in a holistic and relational life according to biospheric equality. Every species have the right to self-worth (living and self-realization). No one's right to life should be violated. He said that rather than abusing people, a powerful presence could support them in their quest for survival and cooperation.

Their shared objective is to improve the quality, cleanliness, and safety of the human environment. This is why it opposes the use of pesticides, unhealthy environments, nuclear power plants, water, soil, and air pollution, concretization, and global warming. It also opposes harmful substances and trash.

In our nation, environmental policy is governed by law. General Index of Laws; Traditional lifestyles and cultural values include those pertaining to energy, biodiversity, climate change, agriculture, reliance on outside sources of supply, economics, solid waste management, water management, and land usage. The following is a list of environmental ethics laws.

- It is the cornerstone for striking a balance between environmental conservation and development efforts.
- Makes sure that natural resources are used sustainably and defends the rights of future generations.
- Justice and equality are the cornerstones of all beliefs.
- It controls how people interact with each other, with society, and with nature. Moreover, ecology adheres to the non-dominance concept. Because he is a component of the cosmos, man must remain unhindered.

Urbanization is speeding up, and issues with inadequate infrastructure, a booming population, global agglomeration brought on by megacities, and a populace unprepared to live there have reached their natural limitations. The significance and long-term advantages of the concepts may be recognised in light of the increasingly demanding lifestyles of today.

Environmental rules are crucial in this regard. All work is based on these laws.

- The ecosystem's many components all depend on one another.
- Ecosystem equilibrium is preserved.
- The ecosystem's components all work together harmoniously and independently.
- There is a negative impact when the ecological equilibrium is harmed or when an incorrect ingredient is introduced into the cycle.

Due to the creation of policy components, environmental rights were discussed at the Stockholm Conference in 1972. The right to solidarity is included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Living in a balanced and healthy environment is a fundamental human right. The following is a list of these rights.

### **Informational Right**

Plans, projects, and other initiatives that might potentially harm the environment should be made public.

### **Appealing rights**

To file a complaint, acknowledge administrative or judicial remedies related to emergency procedures, and to stop, stop, and remove damage. Those who breach their obligations to defend environmental values and destroy the environment should face criminal, legal, and administrative penalties.

The most crucial resource for gaining the correct knowledge is the right to participate. This includes the freedom to take part in administrative actions that may either benefit or harm people and society in the future without receiving unbiased information.

Right to Education: Everyone, regardless of age or background, has the right to environmental education.

Orion University in America's Journal of Philosophy of the Environment is an example of a research and development programme that has been in place for some time. We can see that the Western world has made

significant progress in raising environmental consciousness thanks to this survey and the United Nations' book "Our Common Future," which were both undertaken in the western world.

### **Truth of Environmental Ethics**

Environmental ethics is a branch of environmental philosophy that transcends the traditional human-based limitations of ethics to discuss the non-human world. Amartya Sen and Jean Drage in their research paper on the subject have given an excellent discussion of this problem. There is no such thing as development. But the view about development has changed a lot now. At one time, the British developed the railway by expanding it. But as it strengthened the communication between the Indians, at the same time, due to the wooden sleepers, the forest resources and many wild animals were destroyed! In the same way, after independence, with the establishment of large-scale industrial establishments, environmental pollution also increased. Even as a result of the green revolution and the white revolution, the food system of 135 million people today, the fertility of agricultural land is declining! Skyscraper concrete jungles are being created by draining the city's reservoirs. The ecosystem is being destroyed! Water table is falling due to excessive use of groundwater. Ordinary rural people are not getting water from tube wells! Environmental pollution in metropolitan cities is so alarming that despite the increase in income, the standard of living is decreasing in real terms! That is why a famous environmentalist says that we are not inheriting the environment from the ancestors, we are borrowing it from the ancestors!! If this continues, the future is terrible! So Sustainable Development is today's priority. Development that preserves the balance of the environment must be done, otherwise development actually amounts to underdevelopment. Robert Frost in his poem "Fire and Ice" expressed the fear that the world will be destroyed in ice or fire - which is actually a symbol of the two brute instincts of the human mind, hate and need or greed! So we are no longer in the place of a child! If you can develop with the environment, it is not good, the so-called underdevelopment is better.

Understanding the significance of environmental ethics may help both people and the environment because sustainability and environmental concerns are a significant part of daily living. Environmental ethics is fundamentally the philosophical study of the ethical interactions between people and the environment. The ethical interaction between people and the world, animals, and plants is another topic covered in philosophy. Ecologists, sustainability specialists, and other professionals are interested in learning if and to what degree people have a moral obligation to protect the environment. In the 1970s, the study of environmental ethics was recognized as a legitimate academic field. At this period, specialists tried to comprehend how the environment has been affected by and would continue to be affected by technology, commercial industry, and a growing global population. People are still trying to figure out how these human-related elements will affect the environment, non-renewable resources, climate change, sea level rise, biodiversity loss, and other problems in the long run. Humanitarian principles are crucial, even if environmental ethics studies how humans should behave towards the planet. People are unlikely to participate in efforts like preservation and conservation if they don't love the environment. People will only attempt to comprehend and implement environmental ethics if they are concerned about problems like ecosystem destruction, water and air pollution, and these concerns. Environmental discussions cross a variety of disciplines and sectors. Understanding anthropocentrism, libertarian extension philosophies, and conservation ethics in connection to environmental ethics may therefore be helpful. Conservation, which is defined as the act of maintaining and safeguarding what currently exists in the environment, is a crucial component of environmental ethics and awareness. Environmental scientists investigate the interactions and effects of the environment, ecology, culture, architecture, resource usage, and human health. Anthropocentrism is the idea that people are at the centre of the world and stand in opposition to conservation and nature-centered ideologies. This school of thought places a strong emphasis on the hierarchy between people, animals, plants, and other natural resources. The human/nonhuman dynamic enables people to exploit aspects of nature for their own personal advantage or benefit because anthropomorphism does not accord value to animals, plants, or the environment.

Environmental ethics and conservation ethics both heavily rely on how much or little regard people have for the natural world and its ecosystems. The goal of conservation ethics is to safeguard vital resources for the now and the future while also enhancing human communities and ecosystems. The human/nonhuman dynamic in nature is valued from a philosophical standpoint, and it is acknowledged that there is a continual causal connection between people and the environment.

Anthropocentrism is the idea that people are at the centre of the world and stand in opposition to conservation and nature-centered ideologies. This school of thought places a strong emphasis on the hierarchy between people, animals, plants, and other natural resources. The human/nonhuman dynamic enables people to exploit aspects of nature for their own personal advantage or benefit because anthropomorphism does not accord value to animals, plants, or the environment.

In opposition to anthropocentrism, the libertarian expansionist worldview acknowledges human rights and expands them to include protection for the environment and animals. Libertarian extensions aim to create a more biocentric paradigm that equally distributes rights between humans and nonhumans. For instance, in their occupational studies, philosophers Peter Singer and Arne Ness support liberal extensional philosophy. These moral philosophers discussed the significance of comprehending the worth and rights of animals in their writings.

### **Ethical Issues and Protection of Environment**

Environmental issues are the most talked about issues in the world today. Preserving the environment is very important for the healthy survival of the earth for the future generations. Humans gain directly from the environment since they are a part of it. Both people and other creatures will suffer severe harm if the ecosystem is disturbed. People must thus assume responsibility for preserving the environment for their own good. In order to solve environmental problems, individual-based solutions and a coordinated approach are absolutely necessary. In this case, the most important thing is public awareness. Favorable environment of nature is helpful for human life and existence. Clean air, clean water and adequate food help keep people healthy and beautiful. But due to increasing population pressure and unbridled polluting activities of humans, nature is constantly being destroyed. The environment which is nurturing the people of this society by helping people in various ways, on the other hand those people are ruthlessly and indiscriminately destroying the nature. As a result, nature is taking a terrible form day by day. Due to the increase in the amount of harmful gases in the air, the environment is being polluted uncontrollably. As a result, the temperature of the earth is increasing day by day. At the same time, the climate of the world is changing. Not only this, environmental pollution makes it difficult for aquatic animals to survive in water as they do not get enough oxygen. Plants cannot stay fresh. Forests are being deforested freely resulting in habitat crisis for wild animals. And people are the most affected by all these changes in the environment. Population growth, lack of awareness and unplanned planning are among the causes of environmental pollution. In the current context, it is everyone's moral responsibility to protect and conserve the environment. We are polluting the environment in various ways every day. Creating public suffering, increasing reluctance to use dustbin. Despite having dustbins, it has become our habit to throw garbage everywhere. The dirty environment in important roads, bus stands is visible. Poor condition of city roads or roadside drains due to lack of vigilance. Mosquito infestation is increasing due to not cleaning the bushes, dirty places, drains in the house yard. Environmental pollution is not possible to control due to personal negligence. If we look for the very simple reason for the change in the climate of India, we will find that the river water is constantly being polluted by the effluents from various factories, especially tanneries and chemical factories. As a result, the rivers of all over the country are suffering from terrible pollution today. Brick kiln smoke is polluting the air and crop soil of many villages. Apart from this, due to undeveloped vehicles and unplanned management, the air pollution of Delhi is constantly increasing, along with the noise pollution due to the loud sound of vehicle horns and microphones has also taken a serious form. Banned polythene is non-biodegradable; therefore, due to the use of polythene bags, it is polluting the environment in various ways, including blocking drains and manholes. In the field of agriculture, various types of chemical fertilizers are used in the land in order to increase the temporary yield, along with the extensive use of artificial pesticides. Due to these toxic pesticides, the land and the water of the Ganga river are getting seriously polluted. Apart from this, cutting of trees for various human needs, unplanned urbanization, decreasing number of wetlands are contributing to the changing climate of the country, according to experts.

It is as if people are looting the merciless gifts of nature with both hands and as a result, nature is forced to become empty and distorted and take a terrible form. Humans are cruelly destroying the natural environment. Along with environmental pollution, human character is also getting polluted. If we are not conscious about saving our environment, then we will not last long on earth. We will be destroyed due to our evil deeds. We have to take the first step to save the environment. A change in lifestyle should be made. Meanwhile, plastic materials are polluting the environment and adversely affecting the health of aquatic, terrestrial, forest and even human beings. Widespread use of polythene bags, household plastics, product wrappers, cosmetics plastics, plastic bottles used for water is polluting the environment. Plastic is a chemical that does not decompose easily and takes a long time to recycle. As a result, it creates long-lasting effects on the environment. Plastics, being waste material, are spreading everywhere in forests, water and land, and are creating serious obstacles to the habitat and food intake of animals. This makes it difficult for animals to survive. Some animals are going extinct. Not only in the case of animals, plastic is creating various reactions in the human body. Therefore, the United Nations has declared the decade 2021 to 2030 as UNDEC Ecosystem with emphasis on biodiversity conservation and environment restoration. Also, in the current national and international context, the themes and slogans of the last year and this year's Environment Day declared by the United Nations Environment have become more relevant. Every citizen of this generation has to take responsibility for what we will do and what we won't do for nature conservation. Global biodiversity and ecosystems are under greater threat than at any time in the past.

According to the United Nations, if the current trend of nature destruction continues, nearly one million species worldwide may become extinct within the next ten years. If climate change continues, one in three animal and plant species worldwide could become extinct by 2070. Wildlife has declined by an average of more than 60 percent over the past 50 years. As such, the average rate of species extinction is 10 to 100 times higher than in the last 10 million years. Biosphere reserves around the world have been extraordinarily damaged by human activities. Humans have changed land use on 75 percent of the Earth's land surface. Two-thirds of the world's marine environments face environmental threats today. Between 2010 and 2015, 32 million hectares of forest were destroyed. If we do not stop this environmental degradation, it will have serious negative effects on human food and health systems due to massive biodiversity and habitat destruction.

**Environmental ethics and the Indian Constitution**

India has a long history of compassion for all living things, fairness, and nonviolence. They were integrated with religion in earlier times and a part of daily life. Economic policies, social and political standards, and religious

teachings are all seen as a part of nature rather than as something moulder or higher. The following articles of the Constitution in one way or another refer to the aforementioned idea of peaceful cohabitation with nature:

1. According to Article 48-A, the state must work to conserve the nation's forests, animals, and environment.
2. Article 51-a (g): Every Indian citizen has a responsibility to preserve and enhance the country's natural environment, including its forests, lakes, rivers, and animals, as well as to show compassion for all living things.

There are several laws for environmental preservation in India. The Water Act, the Air Act, the Noise Pollution Act, the Forest Protection Act, and the Environment Act, among many others, are just for aesthetic reasons; they are not properly implemented. India uses a variety of legislative tools to safeguard its natural resources. Laws as a mechanism for doing this function poorly, if at all. The legislature moved swiftly to pass laws governing the majority of industrial and developmental activities, but it was very cautious about approving budgets for enforcement or mandating their efficient application throughout the nation, where government organisations have sweeping authority to punish offenders. About pollution reduction in the ganga pollution case to riparian businesses, tanneries, and distilleries Although there is a pool of laws, the lack of enforcement and assertive judicial oversight have combined to create a unique implementation dichotomy wherein one limb is represented by a stifled formal regulatory machinery made up of the Pollution Control Boards, Forest Beaurocracies, and State agencies, and the other is composed of a non-formal and ad hoc citizens' and court-driven implementation mechanism. The quality of the urban and rural environment is still declining despite several measures. The fundamental cause is the enforcement agency' poor performance. Lack of fiscal assistance is one of several reasons that hinder agency operation. For years, BPCB was consistently short of finances. As a result, the government withheld funding and restricted spending for one-third of the organization's needs.

### IPCC recommendations

A special IPCC report was published in the month of October' 18 which alarmed the world that the global temperature should not increase by 1.5 degree Celsius, otherwise it will cause a global disaster. Ninety One authors from forty countries prepared this report with six thousand scientific references. The world famous climate scientist Joëlle Gergis took the initiative to prepare this report.

The first section of the IPCC's sixth Assessment Report 2021 (AR6) has been made public. 'Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis' is the title of the report. In 2022, the remaining portions of the study would be made public. This study is noteworthy because it highlighted for the first time the part that various causes of climate change play in amplifying the effects of disasters throughout the world.

### Emissions

- According to the research, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in 2019 is the most it has been in at least 2 million years.
- Methane and nitrous oxide, two more gases that significantly contribute to global warming, also reach their greatest levels in at least 800,000 years.
- Because aerosols help to mitigate the effects of warming, a significant fall in aerosols actually causes warming to worsen.
- Natural carbon sinks including forests, seas, and soil are starting to reach their capacity.
- Since 1960, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have grown by 50%.

### Temperature Increment in Global Atmosphere

• Increase in temperature: Between 2011 and 2010, the world's surface temperature increased by 1.09 °C.

2011–20 was the hottest decade in the past 1.25 million years.

- The current temperature increase from the 1850–1900 time period is roughly 1.1 °C.
- By 2030, we will exceed the 1.5 °C threshold even if we start cutting emissions immediately. By 2100, however, temperatures will fall to about 1.4 °C.
- The long-term effects of warming, which are now becoming evident, such as the melting of Arctic ice, sea level increases, warming & acidification of the seas, will occur since it will take 20–30 years for global temperatures to stabilise.
- Despite this, a 1.5°C level will result in a significantly lower danger than a 2 °C one. Under the PARIS AGREEMENT of 2015, the maximum temperature increase over pre-industrial levels was limited to 2 degrees Celsius. Countries were given the aspirational goal of 1.5 °C.

• Imminent dangers: o within the next 20 years, it is predicted that temperatures will increase by more than 1.5 °C over pre-industrial levels.

- The effects of global warming on regional mean temperatures, precipitation, and soil moisture alter more dramatically with each degree of warming.
- The rate of sea level rise has tripled in the past ten years when compared to the period between 1901 and 1971.
- The world's waters have risen by around 20 centimetres since 1900.
- Due to ice melting, Arctic ice is at its lowest level in 1000 years.
- The melting of Antarctica's ice is the primary cause of sea level rise.

- It is interesting that by 2100, the global sea level increase will be 10 cm lower with 1.5°C global warming compared to 2°C.
- Some of the hazards include coastal flooding and sea-level rise, abrupt changes in ocean circulation, ice sheet disintegration, more frequent heatwaves, more severe floods and droughts, and more violent storms.
- The intensity of intense rain episodes will increase by 7% for every 1°C rise in temperature.

### **What is said about India in the AR6 report?**

Due to its more than 7000 kilometres of coastline, India will face serious risks from rising sea levels, and the Indian Ocean is warming more quickly than the world average.

In the port cities of Kochi, Kolkata, Chennai, Surat, Visakhapatnam, and Mumbai, about 28.6 million people would be at risk from coastal flooding. Retiring snowlines can also lead to changes in precipitation patterns, the water cycle, increased flooding, and increased water scarcity in the states scattered across the Himalayas.

- Precipitation throughout both the summer and the yearly monsoon season is anticipated to rise.

### **Report recommendations from the IPCC**

- By 2050, nations should aim towards net-zero emissions.
- In this decade (2021–2020), GHG emissions must be drastically reduced.
- Exploration and development of new fossil fuel facilities should be stopped.
- Governments, corporations, and investors ought to cooperate to create a low-carbon future.
- When computing net zero, cumulative emissions should be taken into account.
- Technology should be created to create negative emissions, which would cause the globe to cool. This can be accomplished by: o removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere or sequestering it; o ceasing the use of fossil fuels and halting deforestation.
- Global emissions must reach their peak sometime in the middle of this decade itself (by 2025) if we are to stay below the 2 °C limit in this century.

### **Overview of the IPCC**

1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a scientific government agency within the United Nations that was established at the request of the member governments. Its goal is to give the world an objective, scientific perspective on climate change and its political and economic effects on the nations.
2. The World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme initially formed it in 1988, and the United Nations General Assembly later adopted it.
3. All members of the WMO and UNEP are eligible to join the IPCC.

### **Conclusion**

The best asset of any nation is its students and youth. Youth is the best asset of a nation. Youth is associated with the prosperity, honor and dignity of a nation. The great responsibility of increasing the glory of the nation will one day fall in their hands. The future of the nation will depend on their success. From time to time, young people compose the paradise of love. It is this youth that wakes up the sleepy nation. Whenever the country is resounding in the sky-air with the cries of the oppressed; When the people of the country, the sword of the oppressor is beaten on the battlefield of Bhima; At that time, the youth, full of life and abundance, came forward fearlessly with the promise of a remedy. At the moment of any crisis in the country, the youth community has come forward and written the bloody history. So today is the time to find the friend of nature, that is to develop the relationship between man and nature. Apart from this, from the village to the city, everyone should be informed about the changes and actions to be taken in the field of nature and environment. In this case, a campaign can be conducted throughout the year and nationwide. And in this case only the youth community can play a leading role with responsibility. A beautiful life is never possible by harming nature. Media needs to take stronger steps in creating awareness on the overall issue, in providing awareness about various laws related to the environment and in informing everyone about the various programs undertaken around the world. In this case, public and private organizations should adopt effective and practical programs. Economic development will be based on environment-friendly and social responsibility. When it comes to poverty alleviation and saving the country from the ravages of climate change, everyone, regardless of party, says the same thing. So everyone should come forward in this case. If we want to develop and make it sustainable then we have to keep the environment beautiful. Trees are the only thing that can maintain a healthy ecosystem. More trees may be planted, and forest resources can be preserved, to lower air pollution levels. It is crucial to take the appropriate actions to preserve the ecosystem's creatures since they play a critical role in preserving the environment's delicate equilibrium. The environment may be protected from contamination by properly implementing national and international environmental protection policies. The most critical factor in determining whether life exists is the environment. Thus, it is our moral obligation to safeguard the generations to come by implementing the appropriate environmental protection measures. Because to deal with this worrisome situation, we have to come forward personally, socially and nationally to build a green, clean environment-friendly livable India. Even personal precautions can play a big role in solving this problem. Clean the pond of your home or institution or the bushes and forests at your own risk factor. To encourage greater industry compliance with environmental

regulations, economists from around the world advise the government to use a "carrot and stick" approach rather than a "command and control" strategy. The cost of pollution control would be expensive for polluters, who do not benefit from their actions, and they would have no incentives to do so, so why should they spend money on it while others are making large profits by breaking the law? Government should therefore generate several economic incentives rather than entirely depending on a command-and-control system. There are several innovative new approaches to pollution prevention. The government should endeavour to learn about other strategies with an open mind. It should ask for comments from the public, try to put excellent proposals into action that might improve the situation, and raise awareness to help people become more environmentally conscious.

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