



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Promoting Environmental Justice: India's Leadership In Climate Diplomacy For The Global South

Vishal Kumar

Assistant Professor, Shri Bajrang PG college Ballia

Research Scholor department of political science,

NAS Degree College Meerut

Supervisor: Dr Sadhna chaturvedi

Professor

department of political science, NAS Degree College Meerut

Abstract

India now leads other nations when it comes to climate governance by fighting for just treatment of the environment both inside and outside the Global South. This paper investigates how India leads in fighting climate change using its local policies and international partnerships while creating environmentally sustainable development. This research studies the climate change targets that India promised under the Paris Agreement and NAPCC plus its growing stake in international climate talks. The later part studies how ISA PMUY and FAME serve India's green power aims.

The study uses a qualitative method that depends on secondary scholarly and policy materials. The study shows that India deals with multiple difficulties such as combining economic progress with environmental protection when finding money and making effective climate rules work nationwide. Through this study, India proves its important position in both South-South and North-South climate partnerships by raising green funding and pushing for fair climate policies.

India's climate justice leadership in years ahead counts on developing stronger home rules and policies and working with both domestic and international partners to create and secure renewable energy solutions. The study shows that long-term climate diplomacy will allow India to lead globally and make environmental justice available to its citizens.

Keywords: Environmental justice, climate diplomacy, renewable energy, climate finance, sustainable development.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background & Significance

Environmental justice refers to the fair treatment and involvement of all people, regardless of race, nationality, or socioeconomic status, in environmental policies and practices. Disadvantaged communities maintain equal protection from environmental risks and equal opportunities to use environmental resources according to Panda (2018). Climate justice forms part of the environmental justice spectrum by revealing how people who are susceptible to climate change need fair solutions (Prys-Hansen 2022).

Countries use climate diplomacy as a trustworthy method to create and enforce worldwide climate agreements. It brings together countries' interests with worldwide sustainability work to help nations manage and adapt to climate threats (Mathur & Raman, 2024). Through diplomacy based on climate issues countries create partnerships to cut emissions and find money to support sustainable projects (Barik & Ratha 2024).

Most developing nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America make up the Global South which deeply influences climate talks around the world. These countries bear an unequal amount of climate danger even though they produce small quantities of greenhouse gases. Developing nations fight for equal climate rules while seeking money from wealthy countries according to Mishra and Verma (2024). The Global South advances its goal of a sustainable economy through demands for technology sharing and support programs (Hakala, 2019).

India has a strong influence on climate governance because it aligns with both developing nations and large polluting nations. Through its actions, India takes a central part in defending CBDR while showing developed countries should share their historic climate change guilt according to Panda (2018). By joining international groups like the Paris Agreement and the International Solar Alliance India works to create better climate policies worldwide while managing its own economic progress (Saryal 2018).

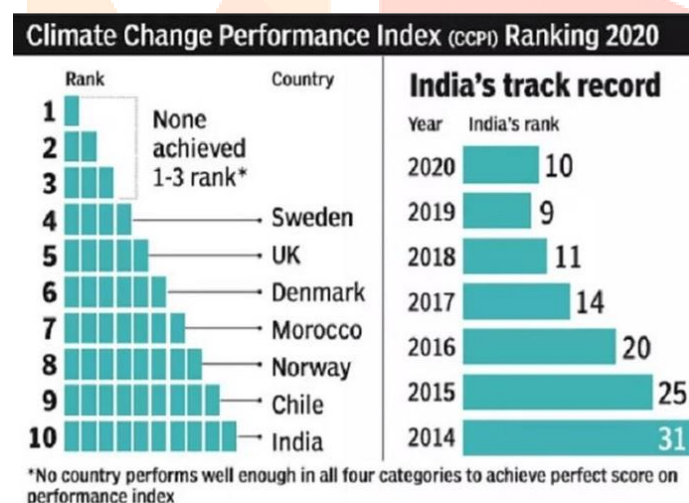


Figure 1: Climate Change Performance Index

Source: (IASbaba, 2020)

1.2 Research Objectives & Questions

The study examines how India works for environmental fairness and joins international climate talks through several research questions.

- What exactly does India do to defend both the environment and our planet?
 - This inquiry studies India's programs and worldwide participation in building a sustainable environmental government that benefits everyone (Mishra & Verma, 2024).
- Which government efforts define India's leadership duties?
 - The research will look at both national and international climate policy actions that India takes especially through the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and participation in multilateral climate meetings (Barik & Ratha, 2024).

- What main challenges and opportunities make it hard for India to balance climate fairness?
 - The research examines how Indian economic political and technological restraints affect climate policy adoption alongside its potential climate governance leadership role (Prys-Hansen, 2022).

1.3 Methodology

The research applies qualitative methods to study data obtained from official sources such as academic journals and government documents. The research evaluates published works to identify India's present methods for diplomacy and climate policy actions plus its problems in environmental justice growth (Mathur & Raman, 2024).

The research features multiple case studies of Indian climate programs to display actual policy steps. These case studies will cover:

- Renewable Energy Expansion – Examining India's International Solar Alliance (ISA) and its Impact on the Global South (Mishra & Verma, 2024).
- Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development – Analyzing climate-resilient farming policies and integration of indigenous knowledge (Saryal, 2018).
- Hakala's 2019 Study Explains How India Uses Its Climate Funds to Work with Africa Asia and Latin America.

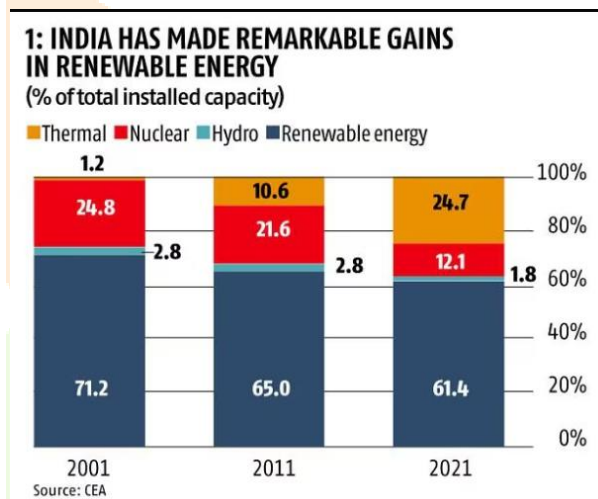


Figure 2: Gains Made By India in Renewable Energy

Source: (Gera, 2021)

Through policy evaluation and real-world case analysis, this project studies how India develops its environmental fairness and climate change influence in the world today.

2. Conceptual Framework

2.1 Understanding Environmental Justice

All social and economic groups in every part of society need equal opportunities for environmental protection and benefits regardless of where they live. The framework embraces principles of fairness plus it protects communities from harm while ensuring that vulnerable populations do not shoulder more environmental burden (Akinsemolu 2023).

Environmental justice works to fairly share environmental advantages and disadvantages between everyone in the public. During history resource allocation was unfair so developing nations from the Global South currently live with elevated dangerous conditions shown by Shan in 2023.

Economic and social growth today should not threaten the living conditions for future generations under a sustainable environmental policy. The natural environment remains stable by following renewable energy methods and protecting natural resources according to Akinsemolu (2023).

The public needs to take part in making environmental choices because environmental fairness demands it. Global South areas where people are affected by land rights manage environmental protection policies with extra attention to their community heritage (Fernandes-Jesus, Barnes, & Diniz, 2020).

Climate justice plays a main role in environmental justice by showing how climate change creates the biggest damage to vulnerable groups. Several developing nations face severe climate disasters because they produce less pollution than other nations (Shan, 2023).

Specific initiatives to solve climate justice problems need evaluation based on these criteria.

- The legal system lets citizens sue polluters through climate lawsuits to make companies pay for their actions (Barritt & Sediti, 2019).
- Countries from the Southern Hemisphere must partner to distribute eco-friendly technology and prepare their regions for climate change changes (Smieszek, 2022).

2.2 Climate Diplomacy and the Global South

When nations worldwide unite to discuss and sign climate deals they build climate diplomacy to protect Earth against climate change and distribute actions fairly throughout the globe. Under this framework, nations unite worldwide to achieve required climate targets according to Mathur and Raman (2024).

The nations of the Global South experience specific climate challenges and make essential demands.

The nations of the global southern hemisphere encounter many difficulties when taking climate action such as:

- Limited financial resources for climate mitigation and adaptation. These nations push for northern countries to provide more funding to fight climate change (Coventry 2019).
- Governments should let regional organizations access advanced technology tools for green energy production and eco-friendly production (Kamboh, Ittefaq, & Pezzullo, 2024).
- Developed nations must face tighter systems to verify their work of decreasing pollution says Perkiss in 2024.

Climate policies need to consider different development levels and group needs when managing worldwide climate controls. These just climate policies prioritize certain essential elements that improve sustainability.

- In climate negotiations, CBDR acts as the main rule because developed nations create most climate damage so they bear more responsibility according to Ding et al. (2020).
- Local communities and Indigenous groups should lead in providing climate adaptation strategies through official policy acceptance (Seleguim, 2021).
- The creation of funds like Loss and Damage helps nations deal with irreversible climate damage (Kamboh et al. 2024).

Climate discussions assist in achieving fair climate management between countries across the globe. Better cooperation with support and financial backing will let the Global South build stronger climate defenses while demanding global policy balances in climate talks (Mathur & Raman, 2024).

3. India's Climate Leadership: Policies and Commitments

3.1 National Climate Policy Framework

Through its duties under the Paris Agreement India proves itself a top global climate leader. Through its Nationally Determined Contributions, India committed to lowering its emissions by 33-35% from the year 2005 to 2030 alongside achieving 40% power production from non-fossil sources and increasing the number of plants that remove CO₂ by 2.5-3 billion tons (Sharma & Parameswaran, 2023).

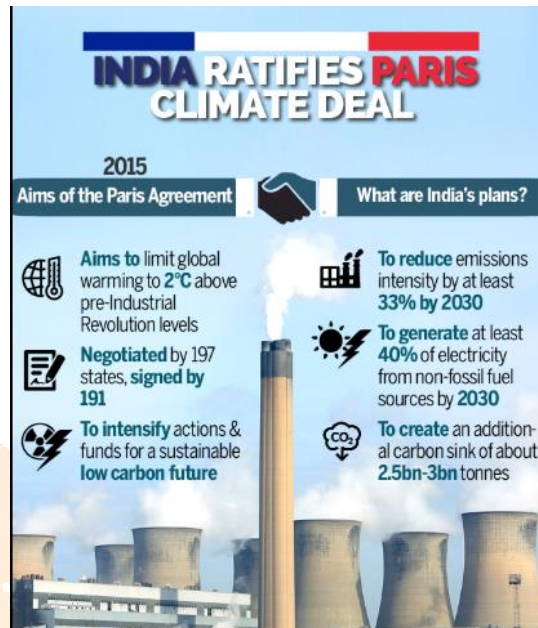


Figure 3: Paris Agreement

Source: (Devora Haleigh, 2024)

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) started operations in 2008 to make sustainable progress towards climate solutions. It includes eight mission areas that concentrate on using solar power and energy efficiently while sustaining farms and preserving natural environments. Under India's SAPCC program, the National Action Plan on Climate Change has developed climate action plans for every state to put into practice from the local level (Kaur & Kumar, 2023).

Numerous sources demonstrate that India's transition to renewable energy succeeds as evidence. The nation outperformed its 175 GW renewable energy target and plans to install 500 GW of non-fossil fuel facilities before 2030. The nation plans to move towards renewable energy sources through this shift in support of worldwide climate goals (Tandon 2018).

3.2 Key Initiatives and Programs

India runs various important projects and measures both to combat climate change and secure environmental fairness.

The International Solar Alliance started as a partnership between India and France in 2015 to give solar energy a boost worldwide with a special focus on sunny nations. Through its 120 member nations, ISA works to gather \$1 trillion in solar investments by 2030 while helping nations switch to renewable power (Sharma & Parameswaran, 2023).

Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) initiative, the government takes vital strides toward giving equal energy access to all. The program launched in 2016 gives free LPG connections to needy households while eliminating their use of traditional biomass fuel sources that pollute the home and hurt the environment. From 2018 data shows PMUY benefited ninety million households which brought better health while saving our environment (Mohan & Wehnert, 2018).

The FAME initiative drives sustainable mobility by giving backers to electric vehicle buyers. The government provides ₹10,000 crores (\$1.2 billion) from FAME-II to develop and use electric vehicles under the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles initiative so people can drive less on fossil fuels and let out less carbon (Swarnakar, Shukla, & Broadbent, 2021).

The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change benefits sectors that include farming, water supply infrastructure, and forest management through approved projects. The NAFCC uses public funds to support both government bodies and vulnerable populations as they develop climate-friendly actions throughout the country (Dasgupta & Sankhyayan, 2018).

3.3 India's Role in Global Climate Negotiations

India takes a leading part in global climate policy discussions by attending all Conference of the Parties summits. During COP26 in Glasgow (2021) India disclosed its Panchamrit plan which aims to reach net-zero emissions by 2070 while expanding renewable energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030 as specified by Singh et al in 2019.

India demands through CBDR rules that nations that contributed the most to climate change need to lead climate action and fund developing nations. This practice forms the basis of India's climate diplomacy because it helps developing nations get funds for their climate battle (Sawhney, 2020).

India takes an active role in deciding how developed nations should pay for climate change initiatives. India wants developed nations to meet their yearly \$100 billion promise to help underdeveloped countries fight and prepare for climate change. Through its leadership, India runs programs like CDRI which helps climate-vulnerable countries create stronger infrastructure systems (Swamy et al. 2021).

Through its position as an intermediate nation, India leads efforts to create climate solutions that help both developed and developing lands develop sustainably. Using diplomacy and finance with technological innovation India leads in making the world more resistant to climate change and sustainable for generations to come.

4. Case Studies – India's Environmental Justice in Action

4.1 Renewable Energy Expansion and Just Transition

India grows renewable energy most swiftly by using solar and wind power which protects the planet and helps everyone get fair treatment. People without access to power or living near polluted facilities will gain clean power when India shifts its energy supply to renewable sources. Rural solar grid projects became accessible power solutions for people by using sun energy instead of traditional fossil fuel sources. Data shows solar and wind energy projects in India help poor people by defending their power supply and job stability plus decreasing air contamination (Kumari, 2024).

To switch from fossil fuels to renewable power needs India to resolve between keeping the electrical grid working and protecting the planet. Although India has expanded its wind and solar projects strongly people worry about taking land from local residents and hurting the natural environment. To handle these difficulties India uses green energy networks and lets communities develop their own renewable energy sources as part of planned environmental protection systems (Mondal et al., 2024).

India develops its renewable energy solutions by following international climate rules and serving communities in need. The International Solar Alliance aids India in its role as a leader who expands affordable renewable energy services to developing nations worldwide. The country proves that transitioning to clean energy leads to both social fairness and economic profit according to Singh and Jana (2024).

4.2 Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

The farming sector in India requires farming techniques because it faces major effects from climate change. The government promotes natural farming practices like zero-budget natural farming that combines trees with farm fields while controlling pests with integrated pest management methods. Many smallholder farmers across Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra use these methods to handle the rising climate risks in their region (Wang et al., 2022).

People who live on land bring their climate knowledge into farming programs to protect farming methods from future climate changes. Drought-hit areas of India bring back traditional rainwater and check dam water-saving methods. Researchers prove that mixing traditional farming wisdom with current scientific knowledge boosts crop strength and makes farming work for many farmers across India (Nazir et al., 2024).

India leads in promoting solar-powered irrigation by replacing diesel pumps which helps farmers lower their carbon outputs during farming. The adoption of renewable energy solutions in Indian farming has created an agriculture system that protects against climate change and generates strong market results. The strategy shows how supporting rural areas with agricultural choices helps create a fair environment for everyone (Chowdhury, 2024).

4.3 Climate Finance and South-South Cooperation

To achieve its low-carbon goals India leads the effort to make available money resources for environmentally friendly development. People use green finance instruments including green bonds and climate adaptation funds to fund projects that develop renewable energy and build sustainable development activities. The Indian banking sector teams up with worldwide financial organizations to fund projects that enhance urban resilience and develop renewable energy sources (Sahu & Khatri, 2024).

India builds partnerships across South-south regions by working on climate projects with African nations plus nations in Latin America and Southeast Asia. Through the International Solar Alliance and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure India sends technical knowledge renewable energy tools and financial help to developing nations across the world. Through these efforts, South-South nations receive climate-resilient infrastructure that lowers their reliance on fossil fuel resources (Kohli et al., 2023).

Through international climate talks, India has pushed successfully for increased money to protect nations from climate impacts. Through every occasion, India states that wealthier countries must provide financial resources to help developing nations adapt to climate change. The advocacy workforce helps communities in vulnerable areas receive money for climate protection efforts (Dey & Bhattacharya 2024).

India takes strong action on climate finance while working internationally because it strongly supports fair environmental protection. Through natural resource collection and international collaboration India builds better protection against climate events while fighting climate change worldwide. These steps show how countries need to work together with equality and sustainability to use climate funds and adopt green technology.

5. Challenges and Limitations

5.1 Economic Growth vs. Environmental Sustainability

As the economy grows quickly in India the country struggles to meet environmental needs at the same time. As a top economic performer worldwide India develops its industries and infrastructure which causes substantial greenhouse gas emissions. The push for economic growth pushes the economy into opposing directions from environmental caring tasks. Using coal and fossil fuels as primary energy sources remains a significant trouble for the country. India accepted the Paris Agreement's renewable energy targets but struggled because the country faces both financial troubles and worries about dependable energy supplies (Kaul 2018).

Besides this conflict India faces two main challenges: it must create good investment conditions and follow environmental standards. Combined efforts from businesses and cities to build industries but mine resources and expand cities have caused forests to disappear alongside environmental damage to land and water systems. Despite legal requirements to test environmental effects most important projects still face limited enforcement because business development takes higher priority. India now includes sustainable practices in its economic framework yet its policies remain difficult to put into practice according to Prakash & Kumari 2024.

5.2 Climate Finance and Technology Transfer

India needs more climate funding to achieve its environmental transformation goals. To achieve its climate goals India must obtain sufficient funds to develop renewable energy sources and to help the country adapt to changes while building more sustainable cities. Developing nations receive insufficient climate

finance support from other countries. Developed nations promised \$100 billion annually as climate money but only sent small parts of it leaving India and other developing nations to fund climate projects using their own resources and investments from private businesses (Pant & Pathak, 2023).

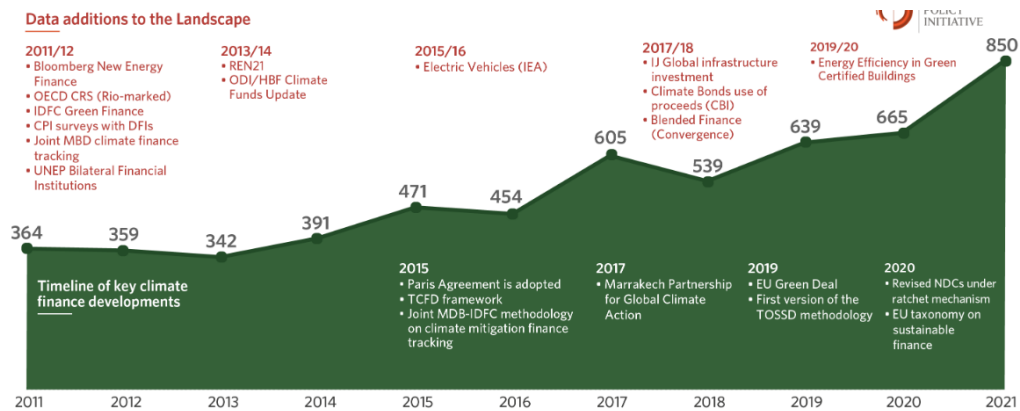


Figure 4: Global Landscape of Climate Finance

Source: (Naran et al., n.d.)

The process of sharing climate technologies represents one of India's main difficulties in its environmental strategy. Advanced clean technologies that support carbon removal and hydrogen fuel use (such as CCS and fuel cells) remain the patents of multinational businesses. The control over intellectual property stops developing nations from getting these technologies at reasonable market rates. India advocates for less stringent controls on technology transfers by requesting international agreement mechanisms that help it use climate solutions (Basu, 2018).

Though India succeeds at bringing foreign investors into renewable energy it mostly sees funding in particular geographical areas and technology types. Wind and solar power plants attract large investments but other climate adaptation projects related to sustainable farming plus disaster preparedness obtain minor funding. The government needs to create better economic programs for climate protection although it already uses sovereign green bonds in finance activities (Chlond 2019).

5.3 Policy Implementation Gaps

Indian climate policy efforts face large barriers when trying to establish these plans across the entire country. The main problem results from poor teamwork between federal and state administrations. The National Action Plan on Climate Change needs full execution by every state through State Action Plans on Climate Change. Many state governments have limited expert teams and require more financial support to put their climate plans into practice. The bureaucratic system slows down funding decisions which makes the problem worse (Jha 2022).

Environmental rules and regulations have little effective implementation. The government's environmental rules and pollution control standards have limits because administration bodies struggle to perform their duties due to political interference and insufficient human and financial resources. Companies and urban builders break environmental rules because this practice keeps harming our environment. The regulation of pollution gets better when institutions receive enhanced resources and a better ability to monitor and enforce (Chaturvedi, Chandran, & Surendran, 2018).

Public understanding of these problems needs to increase while community members need to participate actively. India achieved decent progress with renewable energy yet needs support from its citizens to develop climate-friendly policies. People in small rural communities fail to access climate programs like solar irrigation support and climate agriculture programs because they lack information about them. Enhancing public outreach through local governance systems and adding traditional knowledge to climate policy makes them work better according to Singh et al. (2018).

Multiple stakeholder groups have to join efforts to achieve better implementation of climate policies across national agencies, companies, community members, and community organizations. Efforts to achieve India's climate goals depend on both successful policy application plus sufficient funding, training support, and clear governance standards.

6. Policy Recommendations for Strengthening India's Climate Leadership

6.1 Expanding Renewable Energy Infrastructure

The government needs to combine more effort with public support to build India's renewable energy sector. By developing renewable energy projects near its residents, rural communities get more power to make decisions. Solar mini-grids deployed in villages without power succeed at supplying green electricity and generating business prospects for local communities. The research shows that making more solar power options available through community-owned plant incentives will help India switch to clean energy and help poor citizens join this movement (Kohli, Wadhwa, & Tripathi, 2023).

The government should make renewable energy policies that protect local communities during land acquisition steps. Large power plants in these industries force local residents to relocate and harm farmland production. Distributing renewable energy projects on available land allows farmers and agriculture acts to keep their operations running. The government needs to create better financial benefits by providing discounted loans and tax breaks to local companies and cooperative associations when they invest in renewable power solutions. By enhancing government support for these programs India will reach its Paris Agreement renewable energy goals as well as improve social fairness (Cullen, 2019).

6.2 Promoting Climate-Resilient Agricultural Practices

India loses its key farming areas when looking at the impact of climate change so farmers must use farming methods that protect their land. Reducing climate dangers in farming operations becomes possible through large-scale adoption of water and soil preservation methods as well as farming systems like drip irrigation and rainwater collection. The government must invest in agricultural technology by choosing crops that resist drought conditions plus using precise farming methods to make more profits without damaging the environment. Research proves that switching to agroecological farming and rotating crops will maintain soil quality which helps farmers produce more food (Pradyumna, Patil, & Ramesh, 2022).

People should be encouraged to bring their local climate adaptation methods into cooperation with existing science-based techniques. Centuries have proven that check dams and step wells effectively help preserve water in drought-prone areas. The nation should officially employ local farming practices to defend agricultural spaces from weather extremes. The government should offer more assistance through financial support to help smallholder farmers adopt eco-friendly farming techniques since they need help accessing sustainable methods. The mixture of government influence and business knowledge improves sustainable farming practices by delivering money and professional guidance according to Dhyani et al. (2022).

6.3 Develop better relationships between countries to obtain more climate funding

The success of India's climate transition requires strong financial structures linked to enhanced relations between developing and developed countries to obtain the necessary funds. Although India obtained funds from green bonds and climate funds internationally the nation needs more money to complete its climate adaptation and mitigation projects. India can gain better access to renewable energy and infrastructure resilience financing through partnership agreements with worldwide financial institutions including the World Bank and Green Climate Fund (Joshi & Jain, 2024).

Countries in Africa Latin America and Southeast Asia should partner with India to develop mutual learning on climate adaptation technology. Through the International Solar Alliance India shows companies around the world can combine efforts to make renewable energy more widely available in developing nations. Diplomatic teams should arrange exchanges to teach developing nations how to design eco-friendly cities and handle water supply plus disaster protection more safely. Our efforts will make India a leading force on climate issues and build worldwide cooperation toward better climate actions (Dey & Bhattacharya 2024).

6.4 Domestic legal regulations need better enforcement to protect the environment

Strict environmental rules must be properly enforced to make India's climate plans effective. Although India operates with strong environmental regulations the authorities fail to enforce these rules leading to environmental damages through tree loss air pollution and factory emissions. Effectively punishing lawbreakers plus improving environmental protective entities will lead to better accountability. Using modern satellite pollution detection and AI diagnostic tools helps governments better manage their environmental rules (Chauhan & Singh 2024).

Monitoring systems should become more open in order to produce honest reports about project impacts. Many large infrastructure and industrial projects in India bypass environmental regulations due to weak enforcement and political influence. Diversifying the EIA review system through public input and outside evaluation adds authority to environmental decision-making within India. The community must have the power to oversee environmental protections through local groups and legal rights that support all stakeholders (Munot, 2024).

Through these specific guidelines, India can both guide global climate responses and achieve economic growth without hurting environmental protection. Building renewable energy systems, promoting climate-safe farming, strengthening climate finance relationships with other nations plus improving local government environmental controls will help India lead better global climate actions.

7. Conclusion

Through its policies and international partnerships India has proven its important role in shaping worldwide climate control systems. The nation has developed renewable energy resources mainly from solar and wind sources while giving access to clean energy to communities in need. The International Solar Alliance and National Action Plan on Climate Change give India leadership status when it comes to green transition programs. Sustainable farming methods and financial instruments that support green projects reduced environmental threats as the country expanded its economy. Insufficient sustainability practices and weak local policy enforcement create ongoing problems for India while it promotes its industrial boom. Research shows that while India supports Paris Agreement initiatives its climate diplomacy efforts face policy implementation delays because the country lacks enough funds (Dhyani et al., 2022).

India's part in climate justice actions will grow as the country makes its climate plans stronger at home and abroad. South-South cooperation programs run by Indian leadership must focus on knowledge exchange and technology handovers so developing nations can better fight against climate risks. By increasing sustainable energy production India will lead the way to global climate justice through better climate protection systems and stronger demands from developed nations. As India focuses more on climate diplomacy the country will work to make funding more transparent and fight for a fair climate system that addresses past polluter impact (Dey & Bhattacharya 2024).

Continuous climate diplomacy needs to remain active throughout India's leadership in world climate policymaking. India will sustain its climate leadership through good environmental policies plus equal technology access paired with local community involvement. For India to unite progress with environmental protection the nation needs to work for clear decision-making, support clean technology development, and increase its international climate partnerships. Through its climate equity drive, India can design a better global framework for climate control by deepening financial and technological relationships and remaining active in climate talks (Joshi & Jain 2024). India's long-term climate action will set the standard for starting an equal path to ecological sustainability.

References

1. Akinsemolu, A. (2023). Advancing Sustainability and Social Justice in the Global South. *SustainE*, 1(1), 122–143. <https://doi.org/10.55366/suse.v1i1.8>
2. Annu Kumari. (2024). Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development in India. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2024.v06i03.20410>
3. Arta Barik, K. Chandra Ratha (2024). India's Evolving Climate Diplomacy: Reassessing the Present, Envisioning the Future. *resmilitaris*.
4. Barritt, E., & Sediti, B. (2019). The Symbolic Value of Leghari v Federation of Pakistan: Climate Change Adjudication in the Global South. *King's Law Journal*, 30(2), 203–210. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09615768.2019.1648370>
5. Basu, A. (2018). Grasping Climate Technology Transfer: A Brief Discussion on Indian Practice.
6. Chaturvedi, A. K., Chandran, K. M., & Surendran, U. (2018). Revisiting climate change adaptation through proactive policy designing and institutional mechanism. *Tropical Plant Research*, 5(1), 14–18. <https://doi.org/10.22271/tpr.2018.v5.i1.003>
7. Chauhan, A. P. S., & Singh, C. P. (2024). The Implementation of Green Credit Program from Macro to Micro in India: Economic, Environmental, and Social Impact. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*, 6(5). <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2024.v06i05.27596>

8. Chlond, B. (2019). Is India Leapfrogging to a Cleaner Future? Low Carbon Transition in Developing Economies.
9. Chowdhury, M. A. (2024). The Impact of Climate Change on Economic Growth in South Asian Countries: The Role of Financial Development, Trade Openness and Renewable Energy Consumption. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, VIII(I), 462–479. <https://doi.org/10.47772/ijriss.2024.801034>
10. Coventry, P. (2019). North-South division and injustice in the UNFCCC climate finance policy process: a historical institutionalist perspective.
11. Cullen, W. (2019). A Comparative Analysis to Understand the Subnational Motivations for Renewable Energy Development in India.
12. Dasgupta, S., & Sankhyayan, P. (2017). A Narrative Analysis of State-Level Renewable Energy Policies in India. *Energy, Environment, and Sustainability*, 137–148. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-7509-4_8
13. Devora Haleigh. (2024, May 22). *Climate Change 2024 Update In India*. Devora Haleigh - Explore Ideas, Tips Guide and Info Devora Haleigh. <https://estellbmechelle.pages.dev/miivsjn-climate-change-2024-update-in-india-dtegzwb/>
14. Dey, B., & Bhattacharya, K. (2024). Climate Financing: As an Economic Approach towards Sustainable Environment. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 5(5), 8448–8460. <https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.5.0524.1339>
15. Dhyani, S., Santhanam, H., Dasgupta, R., Bhaskar, D., Murthy, I. K., & Singh, K. (2022). Exploring synergies between India's climate change and land degradation targets: Lessons from the Glasgow Climate COP. *Land Degradation & Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ldr.4452>
16. Ding, G., Liu, G., & Chen, Y. (2020). Crime and Justice Abbreviated Key Title: Sch Int J Law Crime Justice ISSN. *Scholars International Journal of Law*. <https://doi.org/10.36348/sijlcj.2020.v03i01.002>
17. Fernandes-Jesus, M., Barnes, B., & Diniz, R. (2020). *Communities reclaiming power and social justice in the face of climate change*. *Community Psychology Journal*.
18. Gera, I. (2021, September 27). *Statsguru: Seven charts explain India's climate change challenge*. @Bsindia; Business Standard. https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/statsguru-seven-charts-explain-india-s-climate-change-challenge-121092700004_1.html
19. Hakala, E. (2019). India and the global geoeconomics of climate change: Gains from cooperation
20. IASbaba. (2020, December 10). *India in top 10 in Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI)*. IASbaba. <https://iasbaba.com/2020/12/india-in-top-10-in-climate-change-performance-index-ccpi/>
21. Jha, V. (2022). India and Climate Change: Old Traditions, New Strategies. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 097492842210895. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09749284221089553>
22. Joshi, A., & Jain, V. (2024). Analysis of Green Financing Incentives in Indian Banking Sector from Banks' Viewpoint. *Journal of Informatics Education and Research*.
23. Kamboh, S. A., Ittefaq, M., & Pezzullo, P. C. (2024). Articulating a Loss and Damage Fund: How the Global South is Rethinking Agency and Justice in an Age of Climate Disasters. *Environmental Communication*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2024.2327058>
24. Kaur, H., & Kumar, R. (2023). India and Climate Changes: A Study of Legal Framework. *Legal Research Development*, 7(IV), 27–37. <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v7n4.4>
25. Kohli, A., Wadhwa, R., & Tripathi, G. C. (2023). Sustainable finance from foreign actors into renewable energy and economic growth: An Indian perspective. *Journal of Statistics and Management Systems*, 26(5), 1015–1028. <https://doi.org/10.47974/jsms-1154>
26. Mathur, A., & Raman, M. (2024). Climate Diplomacy in Action: India-Sweden Relations. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2024.v06i02.16745>
27. Mishra, J., & Verma, A. (2024). Balancing Growth and Sustainability: Environmental Diplomacy as the Key to India's Climate Future. *International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology*, 12(3), 1276–1284. <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.59049>
28. Mohan, A., & Wehnert, T. (2018). Is India pulling its weight? India's nationally determined contribution and future energy plans in global climate policy. *Climate Policy*, 19(3), 275–282. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2018.1503154>
29. Mondal, S., Mondal, A., Rathore, J., Koundinya, K. K., & Sharma, A. K. (2024). India's shift toward sustainable energy: A comprehensive approach to renewable energy integration and environmental sustainability. *Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy*, 16(4). <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0220054>

30. Munot, S. (2024). Green Economy and Sustainable Development in India-Challenges and Opportunities. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 13(4), 330–335. <https://doi.org/10.21275/sr24405172819>
31. Naran, B., Connolly, J., Rosane, P., Wignarajah, D., & Wakaba, G. (n.d.). *Global Landscape of Climate Finance: A Decade of Data*. CPI. <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/global-landscape-of-climate-finance-a-decade-of-data/>
32. Nazir, M., Khan, S., Nassani, A. A., Naseem, I., Zaman, K., & Haffar, M. (2024). Do regulatory affairs, political stability, and renewable energy demand improve environmental quality? Perceptive from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation region. *Energy & Environment*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0958305x241236270>
33. Panda, S. (2018). ROLE OF INDIA IN CLIMATE DIPLOMACY.
34. Pant, V., & Pathak, P. (2023). Reflections on Climate Finance in India and the Way Forward. *South Asian Journal of Macroeconomics and Public Finance*, 227797872211479. <https://doi.org/10.1177/22779787221147992>
35. Perkiss, S. (2024). Climate apartheid: the failures of accountability and climate justice. *Accounting Auditing & Accountability Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/aaaj-02-2024-6903>
36. Pradyumna, A., Patil, S., & Ramesh, M. (2023). Considering vulnerable communities in climate mitigation and adaption plans, India. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 101(02), 149–151. <https://doi.org/10.2471/blt.22.288846>
37. Prakash, S., & Kumari, A. (2024). ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDIA: A REVIEW STUDY. *International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management Studies*, 06(05), 180–199. <https://doi.org/10.38193/ijrcms.2024.6511>
38. Prys-Hansen, M. (2022). Politics of Responsibility: India in Global Climate Governance. *Oxford University Press EBooks*, 138–163. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198866022.003.0007>
39. Sahu, A., & Khatri, S. (2024). Green Finance as Propeller to Sustainable Development in India. *DME Journal of Management*, 5(01), 9–17. <https://doi.org/10.53361/dmejm.v5i01.02>
40. Saryal, R. (2018). Climate Change Policy of India. *South Asia Research*, 38(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0262728017745385>
41. Sawhney, A. (2020). Striving towards a circular economy: climate policy and renewable energy in India. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10098-020-01935-7>
42. Seleguim, F. B. (2021). How do community responses from global south contribute to climate justice and resilience debate? *Ambiente & Sociedade*, 24. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1809-4422asoc20210148vu2021l5rs>
43. Shan, Y. (2023). Discussion on How Climate Change is Disproportionately Affecting the Global South. *International Journal of Frontiers in Sociology*, 5(12). <https://doi.org/10.25236/ijfs.2023.051202>
44. Sharma, N., & Parameswaran, K. (2023). An appraisal of the measures taken by the Indian Government to attain sustainable development goals and to meet the commitments of the Paris Agreement. *Passagens Revista Internacional de História Política E Cultura Jurídica*, 15(2), 301–318. <https://doi.org/10.15175/1984-2503-202315206>
45. Singh, A., Winchester, N., & Karplus, V. J. (2019). Evaluating India's Climate Targets: The Implications of Economy-wide and Sector Specific Policies. *Climate Change Economics*. <https://doi.org/10.1142/s201000781950009x>
46. Singh, K., & Jana, S. K. (2024). Determinants of Carbon Emission- A Study in South Asian Countries. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Engineering & Management*, 11(3), 71–76. <https://doi.org/10.55524/ijirem.2024.11.3.11>
47. Singh, N. P., Anand, B., & Khan, M. A. (2018). Micro-level perception to climate change and adaptation issues: A prelude to mainstreaming climate adaptation into developmental landscape in India. *Natural Hazards*, 92(3), 1287–1304. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-018-3250-y>
48. Smieszek, M. (2022). Climate Justice and Solidarity Rights: Peace, Development, Humanitarian Assistance, and a Healthy Environment. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*, 17(3), 379–384. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15423166221133709>
49. Swamy, D., Mitra, A., Agarwal, V., Mahajan, M., & Orvis, R. (2021). *A Tool for Designing Policy Packages To Achieve India's Climate Targets: Methods, Data, and Reference Scenario of the India Energy Policy Simulator*. World Resources Institute.

50. Swarnakar, P., Shukla, R., & Broadbent, J. (2021). Beliefs and Networks: Mapping the Indian Climate Policy Discourse Surrounding the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015. *Environmental Communication*, 16(2), 145–162. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2021.1973528>
51. Tandon, U. (2018). The Renewable Energy Sources to Combat Climate Change: An Analysis of India's Laws and Policies in the Context of its NDCS. *ERN: Other Emerging Markets Economics: Environmental & Social Aspects (Topic)*.
52. Wang, L., Mehmood, U., Agyekum, E. B., Uhunamure, S. E., & Shale, K. (2022). Associating Renewable Energy, Globalization, Agriculture, and Ecological Footprints: Implications for Sustainable Environment in South Asian Countries. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(16), 10162. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph191610162>

