



SUSTAINABILITY AND POLICIES: PATHWAYS TOWARDS SUSTAINED WELFARE

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Abstract

Climate change has been a universal truth of life. The present paper throws a light on the need of containment of climate change which has become imperative on immediate basis. We need to act urgently if we are to avoid an irreversible buildup of greenhouse gases and global warming at a potentially huge cost to the economy and society worldwide the constant consequences of inaction on global warming will continue to grow more and more costly overtime. This paper discusses various strategies and institutions that have contributed to minimizing the anthropogenic climate change and its effects.

Keywords- *Climate ,Temperature, Sustainability ,Resources*

INTRODUCTION

Global warming phenomenon has increased average air temperatures Near earth surface over the past one to two centuries. Since they made 20th century, climate scientists have gathered detailed observations of various weather phenomena such as temperatures precipitations storms etc and of related influences on climate Such as atmospheres chemical composition and ocean current. Our global average surface temperature has increased by a little more than 1 degree Celsius since the industrial revolution, and most scientists predict by the year 2100 the temperatures will be 2 degrees Celsius to four degrees Celsius higher than they were before 1750. The average global greenhouse gas emission in the last three decades of the 20th century increased 3% per year, which was mainly driven by the 6% average annual growth in carbon dioxide emissions since 1970s. the northern polar region every 2.5 degrees Celsius higher annual temperatures

during the decade of 2000 then in the 1880s. Similarly, the mean annual temperature during the 2000 decade was 1.8 degrees Celsius above the average temperature four 1951 to 1980 near the North Pole.

Sustainable development was a key theme of the United Nations conference on human environment in Stockholm in 1972. The concept suggests that it was possible to achieve economic growth without environmental damage. Over the decades sustainable development thinking has evolved through world conservation strategy. The unsustainable development process creates a delusion in the history of development. However few branches of economics and environmental science ecological and environmental sustainability and environmental ethics. However policymaking and real life economic decisions are still based on the traditional concept of growth that is a consistent rise of per capita income without environmental considerations.

MECHANISM STRATEGIES AND INTERACTION

In the 19th century an awareness began to dawn that accumulated carbon dioxide in the earth atmosphere could create a greenhouse effect and increase the temperature of the planet. A what's the process in that direction had already begun in a side effect of the industrial age and its production of carbon dioxide and other such greenhouse gases. By the middle of the 20th century it was becoming clear that human action had significantly increased the production of these gases and the process of global warming was accelerating.

Today nearly all scientists agree that we must stop and reverse this process now or face a devastating cascade of natural disasters that will change life on earth as we know it. In recent decades several initiatives and procedures have come into place to take care of the newly emerged apprehensions.

United Nations conference on the human environment- the First United nations conference on the human environment was held in Stockholm, Sweden in June 1972. This was the First United nations conference on the environment as well as the first major international gathering focused on human activities in relation to the environment in which representatives from 113 countries were present as well as there were representatives from many international nongovernmental organizations and many other specialized agencies. The UN CHE emphasized that defending and improving the environment must become a goal to be pursued by all countries. The Stockholm declaration and action plan highlighted the need to support people in this process please stop the conference indicated that industrialized environmental problems such as habitat degradation toxicity and acid rain were not necessarily relevant issues for all countries. In particular development strategies were not meeting the needs of the poorest countries and communities.

United Nations Commission on sustainable development was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1992 to ensure effective follow up of United Nations conference on environment and development also known as the earth summit. The role of the Commission as a high-level forum on sustainable development includes 2 elaborate policy guidance and options for future activities to follow up the commitments of agenda 21 and achieve sustainable development along with renewed emphasis on integration of dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced way.

The sustainable development goals (SDG) embedded in the United Nations agenda 2030 are crucial for the sustainability of human development and eco protection of the planet earth in the transformation process through these goals. These goals discuss poverty, hunger, in qualities, education, discrimination, Vulnerability, economic growth innovations, infrastructure, natural resources, peace and justice. there are massive differences in the planning implementation outcome impact governance and utilization of human and natural resources in the North and South. These issues are of concern not only entire country but also intra country. Despite the substantial global efforts by the United Nations through its subsidiary nations the planet's sustainability is still a distant dream. As evident from the Paris agreement the global community is

striving hard to manage global warming to 1.5-to-two-degree Celsius degree centigrade levels by this century. Accordingly prudential governance covering eradication of inequalities and vulnerabilities provisions and

management in the areas mentioned earlier is desired to achieve the UN agenda 2030 and the sustainability of people and the planet across the globe.

CONCLUSION

In spite of all the discourses on the sustainability of the planet, the overall picture of global emissions is very gloomy and the world is eventually opposing towards a disaster of climate change which may cause massive loss to our common resources and sustainability of this planet. The Paris agreement offers more sustainable and long lasting international cooperation due to its inbuilt national mechanism and uh mechanism that strengthens liberal environmentalism even in the post agreement landscape. However the earth temperature is still set to increase further even if all national pages are fully realized and it is tough to infer anything about its effectiveness In de carboning the planet at this juncture. There is an urgent need for a robust platform intending to deliberate and suggest to resolve various issues arising out of economic, social, political and all related phenomena which are causing threat to sustainability or progress at local regional and global levels the platform intends to engage and collaborate with various emissions and policy makers on one hand along with various NGO's SHG and other platforms who are operating with a similar kind of vision.

UN actions for sustainable development for securing environmental security includes the resolution 38 oblique 161 of 19 December 1983 in which the UN General Assembly welcomed the establishment of a special Commission for sustainable development for developing a strategy to the year 2000 and beyond. World Commission on environment and development submitted a report titled our common future in 1987 in which the links between the social, economic and ecological dimensions of development were explicitly addressed. Casual links in the economy society environment and environmental stress are linked with one another and environmental stress and patterns of economic development are also linked put each other.

Environmental and economic problems are linked with social and political factors in a number of ways. These influences operate not only within but also between nations.

Normative principles of sustainable development can be best understood as-

- common but differentiated responsibility
- inter and intragenerational equity
- justice and gender equality
- equal participation and concern about resource restraint

Western development model which started in the 18th century prioritizes economic growth which threatens very resource based upon which future development depends. Consumption is the most important contributor to human welfare. Western development model only focuses on per capita income and believes in highly consumption-oriented approach. Social stability requires the preservation of natural resources.

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