Review Article

Journal of Advanced Studies in Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Sciences (JABE) www.jabe.in

A Peer Reviewed & Refereed, International Open Access Journal

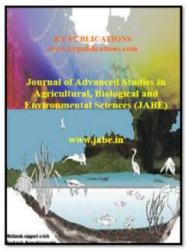
Vol.5.Issue.4.2018 (Oct-Dec) **ISSN:2455-0221(P), 2394-2606(O)**

TO STUDY THE RELATION BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Dr.OSAMA ASANOUSI LAMMA[*1], SHADIA SAID ALI KRAIR[2]

[1]Faculty of Agricultural Department of Soil & water. Bani Waleed University, Libya

[2]M.Sc.in Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Sciences, University of Sabratha, Libya



ABSTRACT

The primary reason for the climate change in India is Global Warming. The reason for the Global warming is the effect of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane(CH_4) and nitrogen dioxide (N_2O) in the atmosphere. At present so many public using the electrical goods for various facilities like Air Conditions, Refrigerators etc. The usage of vehicles is rapidly increasing. Climate change is no more an environmental concern.Environmental law is a collective term describing the network of treaties, statutes, regulations, common and customary laws addressing the effects of human activity on the natural environment.India is not only the country resistant from the impact of global warming and climate change and also there are several countries like this.Developing countries like India, Bangladesh etc. are the most vulnerable to climatechange impacts because they have fewer resources to adjust socially, technologically and financially.

Key words: Global warming, Greenhouse, Treaties, Statutes, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane(CH_4) and nitrogen dioxide (N_2O).

Introduction

The main characteristics of climate change areincreases in average global temperature (global warming);changes in cloud cover and precipitation particularly overland; melting of ice caps and glaciers and reduced snowcover; and increases in ocean temperatures and oceanacidity – due to seawater absorbing heat and carbondioxide from the atmosphere[1].In India, Environmental law is governed by the Environment Protection Act, 1986[2].Since 1900 the global surface temperature of the Earth has risen by about 0.8°C (Figure1), and since the 70s by about 0.5°C.This temperature increase occurred during asignificant atmospheric concentration increase of some greenhouse gases, especially CO_2, N_2O and CH_4, which is known to be mainly due to human emissions.Industrialized countries have managed to de-link sulfur dioxide emissions fromeconomic growth.The more prosperous a country's economy is higher isits fossil fuel consumption, resulting in higher greenhouse gas emissions.

Strong environmental ethics are embedded in India's culture. This remains unchangeddespite increased population and prosperity.In case of India and China, the CO_2 emissions from the food sector are below that ofthe developed countries. Most of the carbon emissions in food sector in developedcountries come from packaging and processing. Indians prefer fresh produce toprocessed food. Irrespective of economic status Indians buy fresh produce everyday thereby avoiding or minimizing refrigeration and packaging costs.

The broad category of "environmental law" may be broken down into a number of more specific regulatory subjects. A related but distinct set of regulatory regimes, now strongly influenced by environmental legal principles, focus on the management of specific natural resources, such as forests, minerals, or fisheries.

Review Article

Journal of Advanced Studies in Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Sciences (JABE) www.jabe.in

A Peer Reviewed & Refereed, International Open Access Journal

Vol.5.Issue.4.2018 (Oct-Dec) **ISSN:2455-0221(P), 2394-2606(O)**

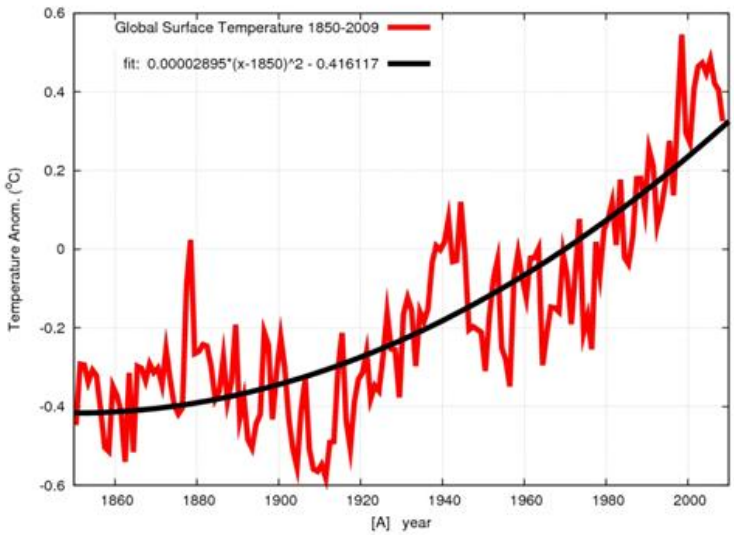


Figure 1: Global surface temperature (land and sea) HadCRUT3 (red) and its quadratic fit (black). [Climatic Research Unit, http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/].

Need and Importance of the study

To secure sustainable future with less pollution for children, we support the urgent global transition to a ZERO Carbon society underpinned by a bio-material based sustainable economy. Providing a climate safe future promises multiple benefits today such as cleaner air, energy security and sustainable jobs, along with smart stewardship of the planet's resources. The world's energy systems are still dominated by fossil fuels. A climate-safe future is only possible if and if only the power sector needs to be fully decarbonized by 2040. The world is rapidly urbanizing, people migrating from villages to cities. If cities continue to sprawl as they grow, citizens will be locked into carbon and resource intensive lifestyles.

Objectives

- ✓ To study the change of climate decade by decade
- ✓ To study the factors affecting the climate change
- ✓ To study how the climate change related to environmental law

Methodology

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The main sources of data are various journals, articles, news papers, etc.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Environmental impact assessment (EA) is the assessment of the environmental consequences (positive and negative) of a plan, policy, program, or concrete projects prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action. In this context, the term "**environmental impact assessment**"(EIA) is usually used when applied to concrete projects by individuals or companies and the term "strategic environmental assessment" (SEA) applies to policies, plans and programmes most often proposed by organs of state (Fischer, 2016). Environmental assessments may be governed by rules of administrative procedure regarding public participation and documentation of decision making, and may be subject to judicial review.

The Acts and the Rules related to Environment in India are:

In India, Environmental law is governed by the Environment Protection Act, 1986[2]. This act is enforced by the Central Pollution Control Board and the numerous State Pollution Control Boards. Apart from this, there are also individual legislations specifically enacted for the protection of Water, Air, Wildlife, etc. Such legislations include:

Review Article
Journal of Advanced Studies in Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Sciences (JABE) www.jabe.in
A Peer Reviewed & Refereed, International Open Access Journal
Vol.5.Issue.4.2018 (Oct-Dec) ISSN:2455-0221(P), 2394-2606(O)

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Rules, 1983
- The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.
- Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001
- Recycled Plastics, Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999
- The National Green Tribunal established under the National Green Tribunal Act of 2010 has jurisdiction over all environmental cases dealing with a substantial environmental question and acts covered under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1978
- Ganga Action Plan, 1986
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The acts covered under Indian Wild Life Protection Act 1972 do not fall within the jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal[. Appeals can be filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
- Basel Convention on Control of TransboundaryMovements on Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 1989 and Its Protocols
- Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Amendment Rules, 2003

Environmental Laws in Libya:

Major Environmental Problems:

Desertification

Water Scarcity

Environmental Performance Index Score: 50.1 (117th)

Environmental Provisions in Constitution: None.

Environmental Laws: Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

Government Agencies for Environmental Protection:

Environment General Authority

Secretariat of Health and Environment

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth & Marine Resources

Ministry of Electricity, Water Resources & Gas

Ministry of Energy

- Atmospheric Air Protection 10) Article
- Protection of the sea and marine wealth Article (18) of No.
- Protect food (48) Article
- Environmental sanitation (51) Article

Various laws affecting the Climate Change are:

Air Quality Law: Air quality laws govern the emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere. A specialized subset of air quality laws regulatesthe quality of air inside buildings. Air quality laws are often designed specifically to protect human health by limiting or eliminating airborne pollutant concentrations. Other initiatives are designed to address broader ecological problems, such as limitations on chemicals that affect the ozone layer, and emissions trading programs to address acid rain or climate change. Regulatory efforts

Review Article

Journal of Advanced Studies in Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Sciences (JABE) www.jabe.in

A Peer Reviewed & Refereed, International Open Access Journal

Vol.5.Issue.4.2018 (Oct-Dec) **ISSN:2455-0221(P), 2394-2606(O)**

include identifying and categorizing air pollutants, setting limits on acceptable emissions levels, and dictating necessary or appropriate mitigation technologies.

Industrial air pollution now regulated by air quality law. *Main article: Air quality law*

Water Quality Law: Water quality laws govern the release of pollutants into water resources, including surface water, ground water, and stored drinking water. Some water quality laws, such as drinking water regulations, may be designed solely with reference to human health. Many others, including restrictions on the alteration of the chemical, physical, radiological, and biological characteristics of water resources, may also reflect efforts to protect aquatic ecosystems more broadly. Regulatory areas include sewage treatment and disposal, industrial and agricultural waste water management, and control of surface runoff from construction sites and urban environments.

A typical stormwater outfall, subject to water quality law.

Waste Management Law: Waste management laws govern the transport, treatment, storage, and disposal of all manner of waste, including municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste, among many other types. Waste laws are generally designed to minimize or eliminate the uncontrolled dispersal of waste materials into the environment in a manner that may cause ecological or biological harm, and include laws designed to reduce the generation of waste and promote or mandate waste recycling. Regulatory efforts include identifying and categorizing waste types and mandating transport, treatment, storage, and disposal practices.

Review Article

Journal of Advanced Studies in Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Sciences (JABE) www.jabe.in

A Peer Reviewed & Refereed, International Open Access Journal

Vol.5.Issue.4.2018 (Oct-Dec) **ISSN:2455-0221(P), 2394-2606(O)**

A municipal landfill, operated pursuant to waste management law. *Main article: Waste management law*

Contaminant Cleanup Law: Environmental cleanup laws govern the removal of pollution or contaminants from environmental media such as soil, sediment, surface water, or ground water. Unlike pollution control laws, cleanup laws are designed to respond after-the-fact to environmental contamination, and consequently must often define not only the necessary response actions, but also the parties who may be responsible for undertaking (or paying for) such actions. Regulatory requirements may include rules for emergency response, liability allocation, site assessment, remedial investigation, feasibility studies, remedial action, post-remedial monitoring, and site reuse.

Oil spill emergency response, governed by environmental cleanup law. *Main article: Environmental cleanup law*

Conclusion

To achieve a healthy and sustainable future for children, we want to take carbon out of the power sector by phasing out coal and increasing the uptake of renewable worldwide. We also want to help ramp up decarburization strategies in energy-intensive industries and support large-scale land restoration efforts. We work at city, sub-national, national and global levels to achieve these goals. We must have a commitment to work with all economic factors to speed up and scale up climate action to achieve the global transformation required to keep global warming below 1.50C. We are working to accelerate progress by preparing energy systems for even higher rates of renewable penetration, while stopping the building of new coal capacity and introducing carbon pricing. Industries - including cement, steel and the petrochemicals sector - are responsible for nearly one quarter of global emissions. They must decarbonize as a matter of priority. Unsustainable land use practices release carbon into the atmosphere as forests and soils are damaged or destroyed to meet global demand for food, fibre and fuel.

Suggestions: The State and the Central governments putting several efforts to protect the human health but very low percentage are promoting. Protecting environment is the very important responsibility of each and

Review Article

Journal of Advanced Studies in Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Sciences (JABE) www.jabe.in

A Peer Reviewed & Refereed, International Open Access Journal

Vol.5.Issue.4.2018 (Oct-Dec) ISSN:2455-0221(P), 2394-2606(O)

every human being.To secure a healthy and sustainable future for children, we support the urgent global transition to a zero-carbon society underpinned by a bio-material-based sustainable economy. Providing a climate-safe future promises multiple benefits today such as cleaner air, energy security and sustainable jobs, along with smart stewardship of the planet's resources. To achieve this, we want to take carbon out of the power sector by phasing out coal and increasing the uptake of renewables worldwide.

Summary

There are several laws like air quality law, water quality law etc. introduced by the government to protect the human health by limiting or eliminating airborne pollutant concentrations, regulatory efforts including to identify and categorize water pollutants, dictating acceptable pollutant concentrations in water resources, and limiting pollutant discharges from effluent sources and the regulatory efforts including to identify and categorizing waste types and mandating transport, treatment, storage, and disposal practices, etc.

References

1. Natural Variations Archean to Present. 32. Washington, D.C.: AGU, pp. 546–553.
2. Berner, R.A., and Kothavala, Z., 2001. GEOCARB III: A revised model of atmospheric CO2 over Phanerozoic time. Am. J. Sci., 301,
3. 182–204.
4. Berner, R.A., Lasaga, A.C., and Garrels, R.M., 1983. The carbonate-silicate geochemical cycle and its effect on atmospheric carbon dioxide levels for the last 100 million years. Am. J. Sci., 289, 333–361.
5. Bond, G., Kromer, B., Beer, J., Muscheler, R., Evans, M.N., Showers, W., Hoffmann, S., Lotti-Bond, R., Hajdas, I., and Bonani, G., 2001. Persistent solar influence on North Atlantic climate during the Holocene Science, 294, 2130–2136.
6. Brooks, C.E.P., 1926. Climate Through The Ages. London: Dover Publications. Budyko, M.I., 1969.
7. Petit, J.R., Jouzel, J., Raynaud, D., et al., 1999. Climate and atmospheric history of the past 420,000 years from the Vostok ice core, Antarctica. Nature, 399, 429–436.
8. Saltzman, B., and Sutera, A., 1987. The mid-Quaternary climatic transition as the free response of a three-variable dynamical model. J. Atmos. Sci., 41, 736–745.
9. Shackleton, N.J., and Opdyke, N.D., 1976. Oxygen isotope and paleomagnetic stratigraphy of Pacific core V28–239 late Pliocene to latest Pleistocene. In Cline, R.M., and Hays, J.D. (eds.), Geol. Soc. Am. Mem., 145, pp. 449–464.
10. Zachos, J., Pagani, M., Sloan, L., Thomas, E., and Billups, K., 2001. Trends, rhythms, and aberrations in climate, 65 Ma to present. Science, 292, 686–693.
11. Zachos, J., Wara, M.W., Bohaty, S., Delaney, M.L., Petrizzo, M.R., Brill, A., Bralower, T.J., and Premoli-Silva, I., 2003. A transient rise in tropical sea surface temperature during the Paleocene-Eocene thermal maximum. Science, 302, 1551–1554.