



Effectiveness of international environmental treaty in India: Rules, standard and procedures

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Abstract

This Study is all about the effectiveness of international environmental treaties in India including rules, standards and procedures. The main aim of the study is to develop the international environmental agreements in India then only we have to protect the environment properly. For this procedure to take shape, organization is needed not just at the local or national level but also at the international level wherein the agreement reached between numerous participating parties also requires the consent of individual signatories. This is important because harmful effects on the environment cannot be seen as affecting one nation or people in isolation. They are far-reaching to impact the earth in complex ways. For the purpose of the study, descriptive research is used. Descriptive research helps to accurately portray the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or group. Convenience sampling method is used in this study to collect the samples. When population elements are selected for inclusion in the sample based on access is called convenience sampling. The statistical tool used is percentage analysis, which includes Independent sample t test, Chi-square, Correlation and ANOVA. The total number of responses collected in the survey is around 200.

Keywords: International agreements, effectiveness of multilateral environmental treaties, procedures for environmental agreements, extraordinary changes, international legal developments

Introduction

The effectiveness of international environmental treaties are less when compared to other countries. There is a lack of environmental treaties in India. This is the main reason our environmental condition is so bad. With the presentation of ground-breaking ideas, for example, maintainable advancement alongside a developing worldwide attention to secure the climate in late many years, country states feel an expanding need to partake in global arrangements for ecological guidelines. There is a specific worry with protecting consistently reducing stores of normal assets, which can be achieved through participation among the nations. India is involved with numerous peaceful accords concerning the administration of the climate. There are so many treaties available to protect our environment but it is not an effective manner. Worldwide settlements are characterized under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 as an 'peaceful accord finished up between states in composed structure and represented by global law, regardless of whether exemplified in a solitary instrument or in at least two related instruments and whatever its specific assignment'. A show or a deal in this manner is an instrument that makes lawful rights and commitments between those signatory to the settlement (CEL, undated). A country should be a signatory to the arrangement for its powerful usage. A significant certainty of ecological assurance and protection is that the effects of human-prompted measures on the climate should be estimated and the presentation of the cycles be surveyed, approaches be made on this premise and incorporated into formative cycles and that the training and execution of these strategies should be sufficient. Most peaceful accords for the climate point towards these goals to such an extent that a cycle and control are available in the administration and guideline of how we approach our regular habitat. For this system to come to fruition, association is required at the nearby or public level as well as at the worldwide level wherein the

arrangement came to between various taking an interest parties likewise requiring the assent of individual signatories. This is significant on the grounds that hurtful impacts on the climate can't be viewed as influencing one country or individuals in seclusion. They are expansive to affect the earth impressively. Far and wide worry about the requirement for worldwide activity for the insurance of the common habitat is a moderately late wonder. Fortifying human asset abilities for tending to the difficulties of climate and advancement is a basic necessity for all nations. An indispensable segment of such limit building is the utilization of ecological law as an instrument for adequately controlling contamination, rationing regular assets, and advancing their economical use. Law is a powerful method for deciphering ecological approaches that join worldwide, local and public needs, concerns and practices right into it. Plan 21 accentuates the need to advance the viability of global ecological law just as the reconciliation of climate and improvement strategies through peaceful accords and establishments. To address ecological issues that India and different nations face, it is goal and imperative to start activity at all levels-worldwide, territorial, public, nearby, and at the local area level. It isn't sufficient to have peaceful accords and instruments on ecological issues; however, execution and authorization of these strategies and arrangements generally decide their effect and viability. To achieve change at all levels, it is imperative to comprehend the worldwide situation and India's situation in the worldwide field. Current worldwide ecological law got a significant lift with the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden, which pointed out a lot more extensive issues.

Objectives:

- To know the International treaties are defined under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 as an

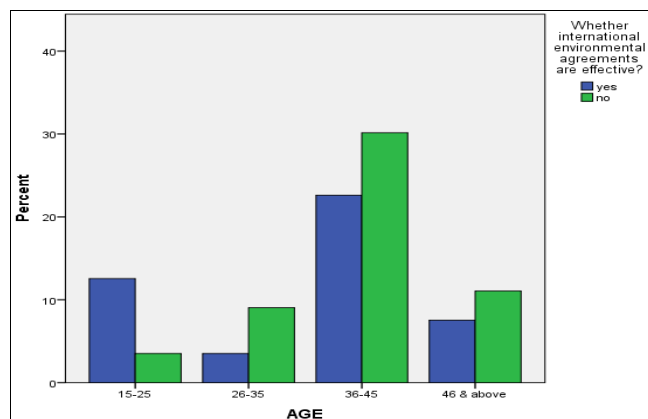
international agreement concluded between states in written form and governed by international law.

- To understand the laws and international agreements represent such a form of organization whereby co-operation can be sought amongst diverse participants.
- To examine is there any treaties signed for the development of the environment.

Literature review:

1. Law is a powerful method for deciphering ecological approaches that join worldwide, local and public needs, concerns and practices right into it (Årdal *et al.* 2016) [3]
2. To address ecological issues that India and different nations face, it is goal and imperative to start activity at all levels-worldwide, territorial, public, nearby, and at the local area level. It isn't sufficient to have peaceful accords and instruments on ecological issues; however, execution and authorization of these strategies and arrangements generally decide their effect and viability (Quansah *et al.* 2015)
3. To achieve change at all levels, it is imperative to comprehend the worldwide situation and India's situation in the worldwide field. Current worldwide ecological law got a significant lift with the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden, which pointed out a lot more extensive issues (Kulier *et al.* 2012) [12].
4. Plan 21 accentuates the need to advance the viability of global ecological law just as the reconciliation of climate and improvement strategies through peaceful accords and establishments (Leary and Pisupati 2010)

Analysis and discussion:



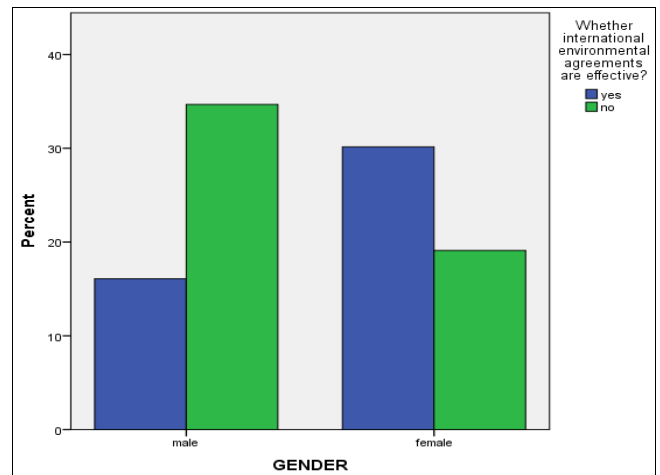
Graph 1

legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental treaties are effective.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental treaties are effective in India. The maximum number of responses were collected from between the age group 36 to 45 disagrees with the statement whereas the minimum respondents between the age group 26 to 35 agrees with the statement.



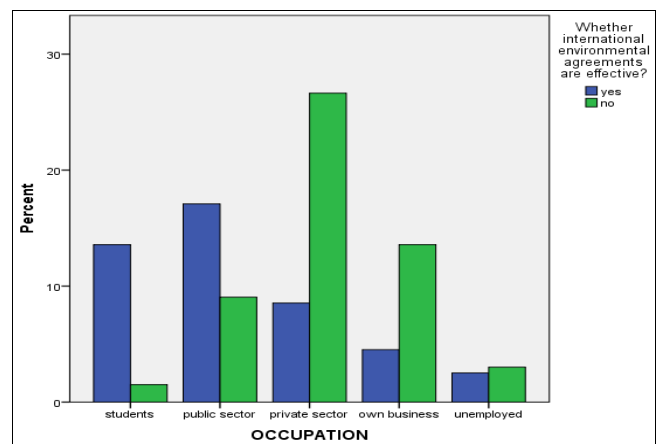
Graph 2

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental treaties are effective.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental treaties are effective in India. The maximum number of responses were collected from both male and female. Under male between the age group 26 to 35 disagree with the statement whereas the females between the age group 36 to 45 agree with the statement.



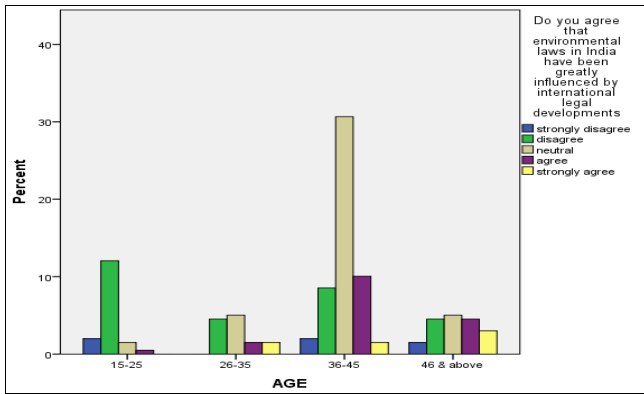
Graph 3

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental treaties are effective.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental treaties are effective in India. The maximum number of responses were collected from the public sector who disagreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses collected from unemployed who agrees with the statement.



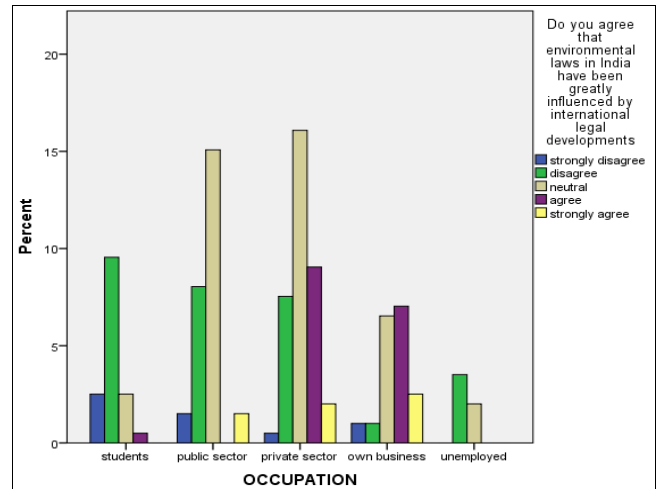
Graph 4

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the environmental laws in india have been greatly influenced by international legal developments.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the environmental laws in india have been greatly influenced by international legal developments. The maximum number of responses were collected from the age group between 36 to 45 who shows neutral opinion whereas the minimum responses between the age group 15 to 25 agrees with the statement.



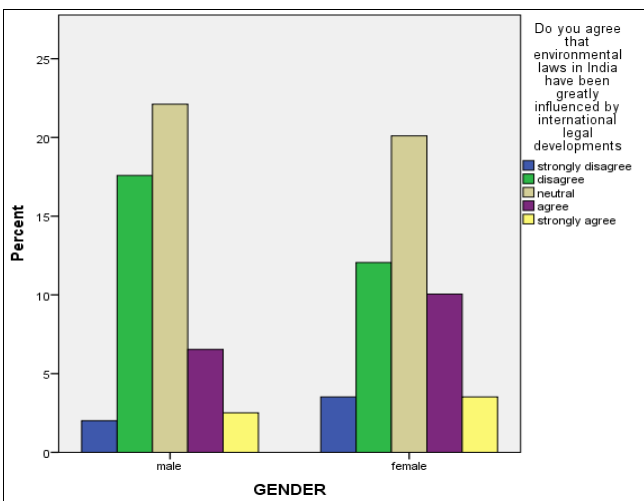
Graph 6

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the environmental laws in India have been greatly influenced by international legal developments.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the environmental laws in india have been greatly influenced by international legal developments. The maximum number of responses were collected from the private sector gives neutral opinion whereas the minimum responses were collected from students who agreed with the statement.



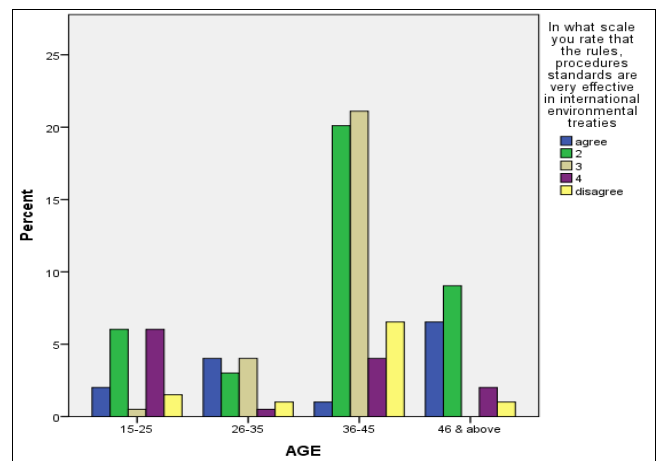
Graph 5

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From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the environmental laws in India have been greatly influenced by international legal developments.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the environmental laws in india have been greatly influenced by international legal developments. The maximum number of responses were collected from the male gives neutral opinion with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from male strongly disagree with the statement.



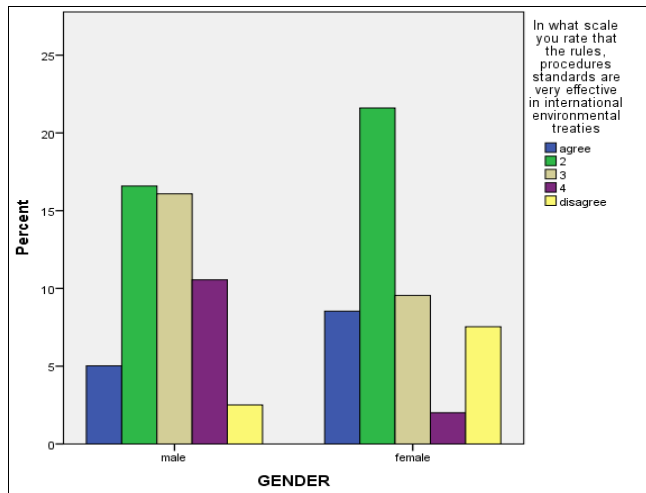
Graph 7

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international environmental treaties.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international environmental treaties. The maximum number of responses were collected between the age group 36 to 45 gives neutral opinion whereas the minimum responses were collected between the age group 46 and above who disagree with the statement.



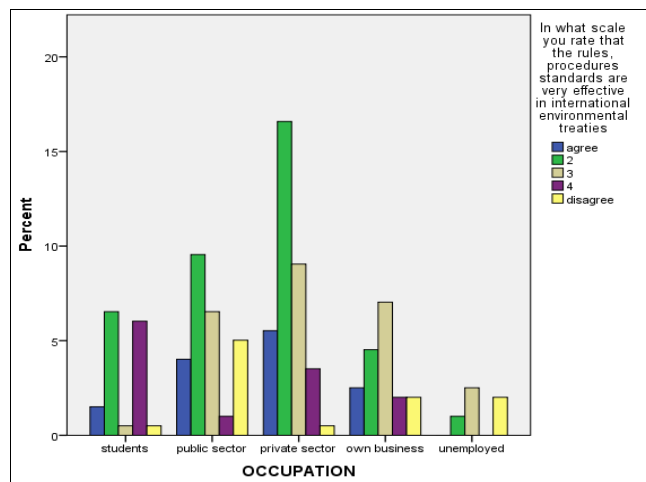
Graph 8

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international environmental treaties.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international environmental treaties. The maximum number of responses were collected by females who agrees with the statement whereas the respondents of the male who disagrees with the statement.



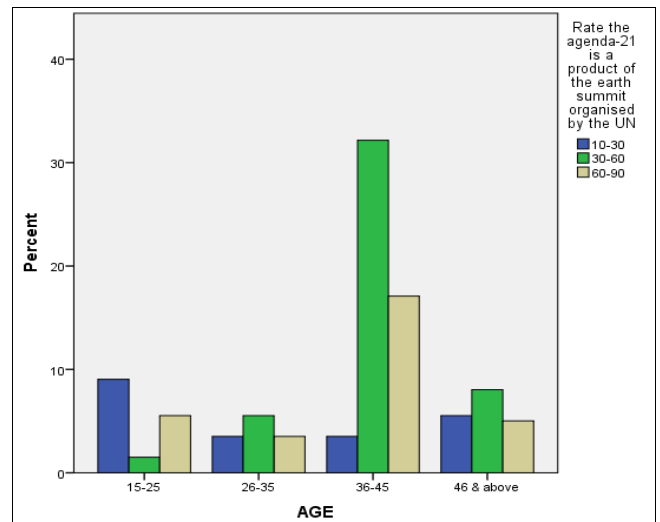
Graph 9

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From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international environmental treaties.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international environmental treaties. The maximum number of responses were collected private sector who agrees with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from students who disagreed with the statement.



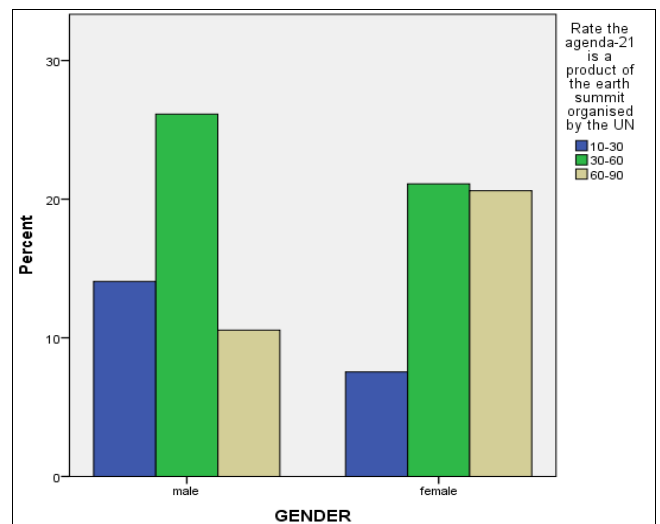
Graph 10

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the agenda 21 is a product of the earth summit organised by the UN.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the agenda 21 is a product of the earth summit organised by the UN. The maximum number of responses were collected between the age group 36 to 45 who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected between the age group 15 to 25 who disagree with the statement.



Graph 11

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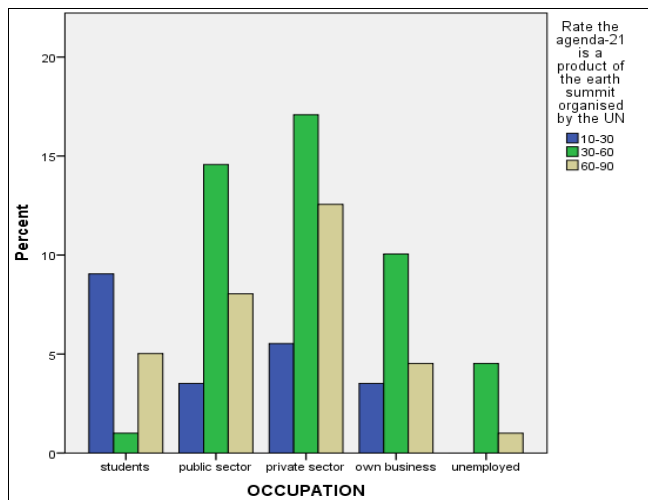
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Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the agenda 21 is a product of the earth summit organised

by the UN. The maximum number of responses were collected from male who agrees with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from female who disagrees with the statement.

international environmental laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades. The maximum number of responses were collected from age between 36-45 who agrees with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from age between 15-25 who disagreed with the statement.



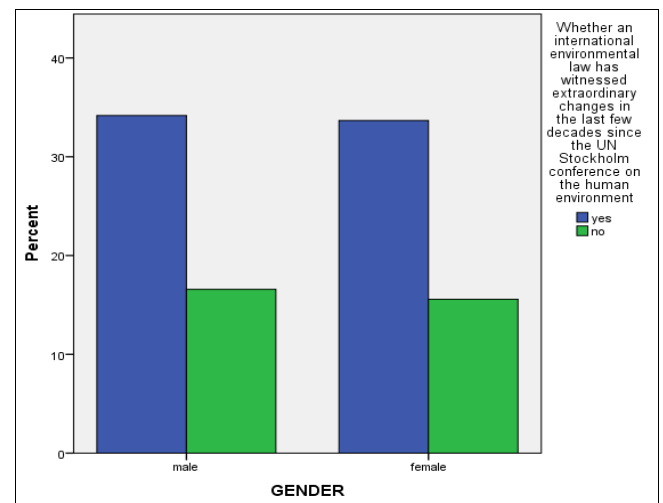
Graph 12

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From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the agenda 21 is a product of the earth summit organised by the UN.

Results

From the survey: In graph 1, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the agenda 21 is a product of the earth summit organised by the UN. The maximum number of responses were collected private sector who agrees with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from unemployed who disagrees with the statement.



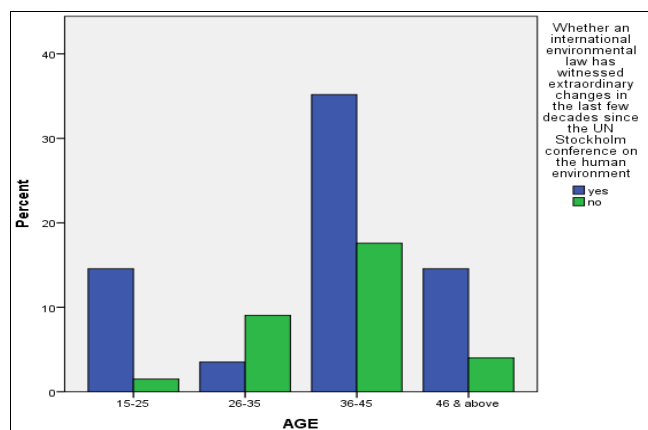
Graph 14

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades.

Results

From the survey: In graph, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades. The maximum number of responses were collected by the male who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from female who disagreed with the statement.



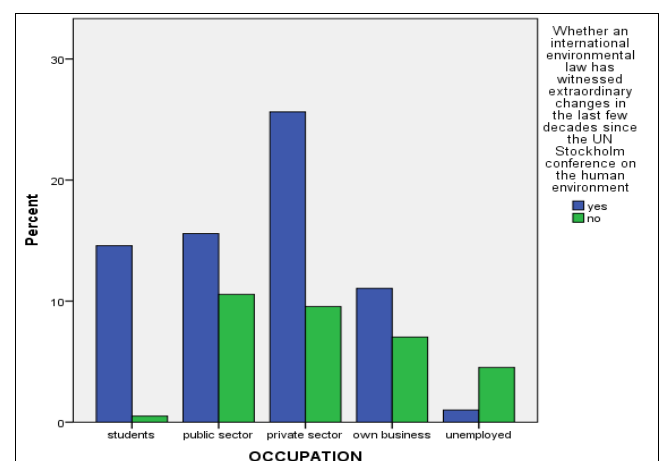
Graph 13

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades.

Results

From the survey: In graph, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the



Graph 15

Legend

From the graph, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades.

Results

From the survey: In graph, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international environmental laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades. The maximum number of responses were collected by the private sector who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from students who disagreed with the statement.

Discussion

The major discussion is, there is a lack of international environmental treaty in India. Most peaceful accords for the climate point towards these goals to such an extent that a cycle and control are available in the administration and guideline of how we approach our regular habitat. For this system to come to fruition, association is required at the nearby or public level as well as at the worldwide level wherein the arrangement came to between various taking an interest parties likewise requiring the assent of individual signatories. This is significant on the grounds that hurtful impacts on the climate can't be viewed as influencing one country or individuals in seclusion. They are expansive to affect the earth impressively. Far and wide worry about the requirement for worldwide activity for the insurance of the common habitat is a moderately late wonder. Fortifying human asset abilities for tending to the difficulties of climate and advancement is a basic necessity for all nations

Methodology

The researcher obtained the primary source of data by conducting an empirical study on seeking responses from the general public based on a questionnaire and also relied on secondary sources of data such as books, journals, e-sources, articles and newspapers. The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 200 samples have been taken out of which is taken through convenient sampling methods. The sample frames taken by the researcher are various academicians and students. The independent variables are age, gender and occupation. The dependent variables are whether international environmental agreements are effective? Do you agree that environmental laws in India have been greatly influenced by international legal developments?

Limitation

The Major limitation of the study is the sample frame. The sample frame Collected through online platforms like sending mail, sending links via WhatsApp is the limitation of the study, the real field experience is missed out due to corona pandemic. The restrictive area of sample size is yet another drawback of the research. Collection of data via online platform is limiting the researcher to collect data from the field. Since the data is collected on online platform wherein the respondent is not known, the original opinion of the respondent it is not found, the researcher could only come to a approximate conclusion of what the respondent is feeling to convey.

Conclusion

The researcher concluded that, it isn't sufficient to have peaceful accords and instruments on ecological issues; however, execution and authorization of these strategies and arrangements generally decide their effect and viability. To

achieve change at all levels, it is imperative to comprehend the worldwide situation and India's situation in the worldwide field. Current worldwide ecological law got a significant lift with the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden, which pointed out a lot more extensive issues.

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