

## “Need to replenish lap of Nature”

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### **Abstract**

Recently, independent charitable organization Oxfam's report is released which announces challenges posed in front of the world country's ambitious “NetZero-emission” target. It says, to offset climatic conditions induced by rapid industrialization and other sectors, if we wish to tackle it by planting more trees, then it would require 1.6 billion hectares of new forest to remove excess carbon by 2050.

### **Introduction**

During the year 2020-21, all of us are the living corroboration for the catastrophe, so many tragedies, awful and miserable, have never occurred before. All can be credited to the Virulence of SARS-COV-2. If we ever endeavor to frantically search for the international organization's reports on climate change then we will get inundated with the myriad number of caveats. Staggeringly, it is difficult to believe so, but even regarding climate change theory, there are two schools of thought as such:-

1. One who believes climate change to be entirely a natural process, a part of earth's cycle that will happen anyway. A possible premise for this school can be the continual transition of extreme climatic conditions like the ice age.
2. Rest are the people who are conscious of the changes around them and noticing disaster reports in the news. Well, the worry is not the reports, it's their increasing number. Perhaps, climate change is inevitable but certainly, it is hastening now. Because of the continuous trapping of the insolation in the atmosphere, the heat budget is being disturbed.

### **Emerging Concerns**

With increasing global heat, the atmospheric moisture is also augmenting, outright leading to torrential rains, intermittently and intensely. Recently witnessed vast devastation due to floods worldwide, irregular and unprecedented monsoon trends, forest fires, cyclonic trends which were never witnessed earlier are renditions of nature's wrath. “Net-zero” target basically referred to “Gross zero” i.e. total emission which is released in form of greenhouse gases should be absorbed or removed by carbon-capturing either naturally or artificially by the atmosphere. In 2019, the New Zealand government passed the zero-carbon act which aims to complete the target by 2050. Other countries like UK, USA, China, and grouping like European Union, world war zero (to bring together unlikely allies on climate change and to bind them to target), climate change is the centre of discussion for them. India is still holding out for the reason that India's emissions are likely to be augmented because, to elevate a large number of people out of poverty, she needs to press for higher growth. During the industrialization era, developed countries like UK, USA, were the prime driver of nature toward a lavish but pernicious future, and now they are pressing for targets like “NetZero emission” and “centenary target of less than 1.5°C increase in global temperature” not

considering needs of developing countries for growth. India argues that instead of opening up a parallel discussion on net-zero targets outside of the Paris agreement framework, countries must focus on delivering on what they have promised and help developing countries to reach their potential while sustaining climate as well. According to a UN report, even the global aim of NetZero emission by 2050 cannot reverse the deeds done. We have to work for replenishing nature's lap.

### **Hope for a better future**

Rather than to pass the buck, collective efforts need to be put to bring back our mother earth's luxuriant prosperity. Nations should strive toward increasing their forest cover, and more cutting edge eco-friendly technologies like EV, carbon capture technologies, bio-centric policymaking, international collaboration, etc. International collaboration has a very decisive and crucial role as no country alone can bring about a change so big as to convert the whole globe into a green carpet. To limit global warming below 1.5°C, the global nations need to cut emissions by 45% by 2030 from 2010 levels, with the prolific role of biggest emitters like the USA, China, and India. India is the third-largest emitter after the US and China. However, the carbon footprint of the individual in India is far below from global level. The role of an individual is very imperative and precedence in this combat, which is too true in this case. An individual should strive toward planting saplings, dispose of litter properly rather than strewing it thoughtlessly, and avoid open defecation, etc. Those who are industrialists must be obliged to their onus, must focus on repairing and upgrading their devices, fitting filters, etc. These all factors are interspersed in an inextricable web of connectivity with their impact on the environment

### **Conclusion**

The government policy-making vision needs a paradigm shift in its approach. Rather than being anthropocentric, they should be formulated by keeping biocentrism in vision vis-à-vis nature's health. But still, some questions will remain unanswered, like what will be the faith of humans, what will be the future of the earth, whether we will find life on another planet to ensure our survival or salvage the earth from climate change. Anyway, we are an inextricable and innate part of the ecosystem and should strive to preserve it until our last breath. Nature drives us and we drive nature. So better be awakened before nature wakes us up in his own way.