

CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON POLICY- CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF CLIMATE CHANGES

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Abstract

Climate change is referred as major ecological problem in the current scenario. With the booming effect of urbanization using modern technologies it affects the ecological balance between the earth and the atmosphere. As we know all the levels of earth atmosphere are connected through chains so if the chain got disrupted then it will lead to serious threat towards the environment. Now a reader can ask how come the urbanization affects the ecological balance? The answer is quite simple as we are using newly invented machines in our day to day life, various industries has been established by deforesting the land we never thought that by cutting down plants we're creating graveyard of our own lives. As Jagdish Chandra Bose said that "All around us, the plants are communicating. We just don't notice it." It's clearly depicts that human beings are running towards technology but they also should maintain proper ecological balance by planting trees. As a result of soil erosion and deforestation it causes serious threat towards the atmosphere. Moreover emission of carbon and soot from industrial sectors is increasing day by day which led to cause disruption in the atmosphere and pollution level become high. So in order to curb the demand for climate change management is of utmost necessary. Apart from certain constitutional remedies will be provided in order to protect environment & climate changes.

Keywords: Climate Change, Constitution, management, carbon emissions, environment

I. Introduction

Climate change is one of the most important worldwide environmental concerns confronting civilization, affecting food production, natural ecosystems, freshwater supply, health, and other sectors. The earth's climate system has altered on both regional and international dimensions since the pre-industrial period, according to the most current scientific evaluations. As a result of anthropogenic activities, our country faces a serious threat from high levels of industrial effluents such as carbon monoxide and

petroleum in the atmosphere. With respect to recent World Bank report, (*India*, n.d.) India is already experienced a high warming climate as the temperature raises from 4°C from southern parts of India which affects the agriculture, forestry. As India mostly depend on food crops, agriculture, and therefore serious threat of climate changes affects the atmosphere. As agriculture plays a key role in the economic growth therefore global warming is needed to curb down, therefore certain management policies are needed along with Laws and regulations have been enacted to protect the environment, as well as laws

solely focusing on the punitive aspect. Because the nation acknowledged the need for legislative changes, the legislation's objective has shifted from punitive to preventive.[1] In view of the above, this paper examines the effect of climate change on India and its implications for different policies. The article would cover socioeconomic issues as well as legal backgrounds. The paper will concentrate on climate change and its effect on the environment, using World Bank reports to improve the aspects, and a suitable legal structure will be adapted.

II. Overview of climate change

Climate change currently affects every country on every continent. It is wrecking national economies and killing lives, costing families, communities, and countries dearly today and in the future. Using technical and societal improvements, limit global mean temperature rise to two degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels. Major communications technology changes will increase the likelihood that global warming will not reach this level. [2]

Climate change is described as "a change in the climate, directly or indirectly attributed to human activity and which changes global atmospheric composition, and added to the natural climate variability observed in relation to the comparison. "The UN Climate Change Framework Convention (UNFCCC) provides

a summary of the causes of climate change for the parties involved. [3]

In short: the rise in the world's average temperatures is a result of climate change or global warming, which has largely detrimental impact on global ecosystems. [4] The overuse of natural resources and rising emissions have already caused damage to people's lives as a result of climate change. The current state of human health and security can only be worse if global average temperatures rise. [5]

In addition, billions of people, especially in poor countries, are predicted to be in serious shortages of water and food over the following decades, as well as to suffer higher health and life hazards as a result of the detrimental consequences caused by climate change.[6] At 2020 alone, around 250 million people are expected to be in danger of water shortages in Africa. The impact on residents in underdeveloped nations of climate change is predicted to be far-reaching due to a lack of infrastructure to adapt efficiently. This article seeks to look legally, scientifically and economically at the impacts of climate change on India.

III. Climate change and India

In the foreseeable future, South Asia, and particularly India, is due to its varied topography, one of the key sectors affected by climate change.(Puthucherril, 2012) In the

next few of decades, an increase in the world's average temperature can only volatilize the India monsoon. These include nourishment, susceptibility to disease and loss of income and livelihood effects are bad.(Saha & Talwar, 2010). The changes in rainfall in India are predicted to overwhelm a number of locations and leave others free to drink. Agricultural water levels and agricultural water levels.[7] Approximately 63 million people are projected to affect food adequacy by 2050s, with a two°C-2.5°C temperature increase above pre-industrial levels. Natural calamities, such the 2013 flood and landslides of Uttarakhand, the Chennai 2015 flood and the drought in 2016 have already affected the area. A 2°C rise by the 2040s would also have an effect on crop production in South Asia, reducing crop output by 12%. Melting glaciers and snow depletion pose a major threat to India's stable water supply. Reduced food supply would cause significant health problems, especially among women and children. The poor would be the most affected since they were previously heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture.[8]

a. Chennai floods

"Multiple torrential rain falls occurring in the city of Chennai in the period November-December 2015 have affected over four million people with cost-effective damage in the coastal areas of Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur," Reviewed. [9] Chennai floods

were triggered by rising global temperatures, a record of one day's rainfall for one month average, breaking a 100-year-old record, according to the Deputy Director General of the Center for Science and the Environment.[10]

IV. Various other impacts of climate change

The significance of rainy season during the circumstances in our country India cannot be sufficient: oversized parents of agriculture which has been depend on rainy season; as a result share markets show alteration in coming of the rainy seasons. In this context, adaptation ways are of key significance. Adaptation to climate change, shortly place, involves the adjustment of practices, processes and structures to cut back the negative effects of modification whereas at the same time taking advantage of any opportunities associated with climate change.

The average surface temperature can rise by certain temperature. There will be limited modifications within the percentage of heavy rain anticipated in the month of June & July which has been shifted throughout other months are expected.

Since the effect of global warming results in weather changes as a result agriculture, plants get dried up. Due to rise in temperature especially in southern region it also affects health. In my next two limbs I will conclude

how the agriculture and health related problems arises due to warming of atmosphere. Two of the most important features that have been takes place due to climate changes are agriculture and health.

a. Agriculture

Agriculture is the source of getting food for farmers by selling them and also it is benefited for the buyers too. Due to the adversity of temperature and shortage or increase of rainfall and also the shifts in precipitation results in damaged of fertile crops and a question arises with respect to the vulnerability of fertile lands in Maharashtra as due to cyclonic activity which comes due to the rising of sea levels (Arabian Sea).Recent agricultural departments stated that rising of temperature of 2 °C results in decrease in growth of pearl millet in Rajasthan. Even an increase in greenhouse gas ends up in the atmosphere would be benefited for Madhya Pradesh, wherever soybean is grown up on 77 % of all agricultural land. Soybean yields may go up by virtually 50% if the greenhouse gas concentration within the atmosphere doubles. However, if this increase in greenhouse gas is amid a rise in temperature, of course, then soybean yields may truly decrease. If the utmost and minimum temperatures go up by 1° C and 5° C, the gain in yield comes right down to 35%. Changes at intervals the soil, pests and weeds brought about through weather alternate will even have an adverse

result on agriculture in India. For example, the number of wetness at intervals the soil is also plagued by modifications in components that embody Precipitation, run-off and evaporation. Natural organic process beneath improved greenhouse gas may shows a boom, appointed exclusive nutrients don't seem to be powerfully proscribing. The material possession quantity and frequency of downfall and sample of winds may furthermore alter the severity, frequency, and amount of eating away.

Therefore Crop diversification, more effective water usage, and enhanced soil management practices, as well as the growth of drought-resistant crops, can all help to mitigate some of the negative effects. [11]

b. Health

Weather and temperature are going together in one way as our environment get's disturbed due to ecological balance as a result our health get's affected due to toxicity present in the environment. According to the mandate of World Health Organization [12] it has been updated that ecological shift in the environment can lead to mental stress, diarrhea, malaria, dust allergies.

Therefore Improvements to weather forecasting hydro-meteorological systems and installation of flood-prevention systems can help people to get out of their way prior to a disaster. Building codes must be strictly

followed to ensure that homes and utilities are not jeopardized. [13]

c. Air- borne infectious diseases

Air Pollution causes serious threat towards environment, before starting the chapter; authors inquired a question towards readers that newly machines causes various emissions towards atmosphere can lead to environment degradation? As air pollution causes serious risk towards health. Higher level of air pollution can lead to asthma, tuberculosis, respiration problems.

d. Sea-level rise

The coastal environment would be affected by an increase in sea level and temperature. Increased flooding makes heavily populated parts of mega-delta the most susceptible. The alterations in Godavari, Indus, Mahanadi and Krishna's coastal deltas can displace millions. Projected rise in sea levels can harm aquaculture and worsen the declining productivity of fish already. More threats will also occur as coastal waves and cycles rise in frequency and intensity. [14] If a one-meter sea level rise were to take place today, it would displace 7 million persons in India. [15] Even more will be displaced in the future. Roughly 35% of Bangladesh's land was submerged by an increase of one meter. The costs of wall building in areas at risk from rising seas were estimated at \$107 billion for 1989. [16] This could be a small proportion of

developed nations' GDP, although such actions might involve a very large proportion of their GDP, even by scaling their coastlines, Bangladesh for instance. Who is paying for such a wall in Bangladesh or India? Since these countries are unlikely to pay for protection measures, in Bangladesh millions of people are displaced and many will spill into India. [17] The sea level changes can be of two types: (i) the mean sea level changes; and (ii) the drastic sea level changes. An examination of past sea level measurements, collected by tide gauge measurements in numerous ports around the world, revealed an average sea level rise over the past century of 1 to 2 mm/year. In general, these shifts are due to global warming. Different impacts of global warming, such as the loss of sea ice, ocean temperature growth and volume expansion, may lead to an increase in global seabed. [18] There have been no patterns over the last century in recent studies of cyclones in the Bay of Bengal.[19] Wind stress plays a major role in coastal regions than the reciprocal barometric effects. Most previous studies in India have been focused on numerical modelling of certain events using input cyclone track and cyclone pressure drop. The storm surge model is powered by the wind fields, calculated with the cyclone parameters. An analysis of past tide gauge data was used to evaluate the sea-level rise along India's coast. The analysis showed an increase in the level of marine resources of

slightly less than 1 mm/year among the stations in Mumbai, Visakhapatnam and Kochi; however, the analyses for Chennai demonstrated a decrease rate. These calculations must be adjusted by subtracting vertical land movements' measurements that are currently unavailable in order to achieve a net maritime increase. [20]

V. Government programmes for climate change adaptation

1. Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)

The PM of our country initiated these schemes in the month of September, 2019 for the minimization of financial and economical losses succumbs by the policy makers & governments. It also protects vulnerable people living disaster-prone areas.

2. Clean Energy initiative

In the year 2019, India has initiated a scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) for harnessing good quality of clean energy. or the conservation and development of water resources for the agriculture sector, *with these schemes which have been initiated for the protection of lakes, rivers, ponds* as well as it also address eradication of poverty.

3. Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol is the first legally binding agreement to mandate countries to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases. The Kyoto Protocol was negotiated in 1997 and came into effect on 16 February 2005. [21] With the exception of the United States, most countries, except the U.S. and Canada, have ratified the Treaty. The key goal of the Treaty is to stabilise atmospheric level of greenhouse gas. [22]

VI. Legal framework on climate change management

No concrete legislation has been in place in India to address the impact of climate change. The Air Act provides for air pollution prevention, control and reduction. The main aim of the Air Act is to maintain air quality by controlling greenhouse gas emissions. Parliament also adopted the 1974 (hereinafter Water Act), Prevention and Control of Pollution, before the Air Act. Similar requirements are provided for both the Water and Air Act in order to achieve their objectives.

The Air Act is also known as the Air (Prelude and Regulation of Pollution) Act. The EPA is intended to address the holes in the central environmental law of India. The rules laid down in the EPA also set emission requirements and general emission standards for particular industries. The central government also approved the Rules for

ozone-depleting chemicals (Regulation and Control) 2000 in the exercise of its competences in accordance with Sections 6, 8 and 25 of the EPO. There is still a lack of a comprehensive legal framework focusing on climate change in India. The number of climatic cases that hit the courts is nevertheless considerably lower. [23]

VII. Climate change litigation in india

a. Constitutional framework

According to Article 47 [24] of the Indian Constitution, it is the primary responsibility of a state to enhance public health, increase the nutrition level, and the standard of living of its people. The terms ecology and climate were added to the Indian Constitution for the first time after the 42nd Amendment, under Article 48A and Article 51A (g). Article 49A, which means directive principles of state policy, was applied to Section IV of the Constitution.

b. Constitutional law and policies

Climate change, if unabated, would have a direct and indirect impact on the freedoms guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The existence of substantial hazards from climatic infractions should be required to seek the Court's authority in accordance with Article 32. Environmental regulation was initiated during the colonial period by land laws which have since been expanded to cover widespread regulation in

such areas as water, the climate, the landscape, biodiversity and the Environment Act 1986. In India, the government has adopted measures to fight and safeguard the environment against climate change. The policies are addressed below. In addition to traditional emission prevention and control techniques, the National Pollution Abatement Policy of 1992 promotes the use of economic tools. The policy sets forth the principles that may be used in all decision-making phases to include environmental considerations: Principle of polluter pays; source pollution control; public participation in decision making; use of the best available technology

India has a set of governmental policies on environmental safety, the National Policy on Polluter Abatement in 1992 and the National Conservation Strategy and Environmental and Development Policy Statements in 1992, in addition to the Constitutional Mandate. It defines the basic features of India's response to climate change, including compliance with the reciprocal but differentiated commitments of various countries. The policy follows the guiding principles outlined below in order to incorporate the best technologies available in the world. The most vulnerable areas in India to climate change are water sources, forests, coastal areas, agriculture, and health.

c. Legal provisions in other legislation

Environmental protection and economic development are divided by industrialization. In the form of sustainable development, a workable solution is found between the two. The purpose is to foster economic growth and at the same time to minimize pollution and improve ecological balance. This is incredibly crucial for a developing country like India. While the legal idea in this millennium is to safeguard and preserve the environment and economic growth policies, India has over 200 environmental safety legislation before and after independence.

1. Forest Conservation Act 1980

The Central Government created the Forest Conservation Act in 1980, in response to India's significant deforestation and associated environmental deterioration. The objective of this Act was to preserve and maintain forests. The law limit the capacity of the State to deforest and to utilize forests in non-forestry applications. The Statute, as revised in 1988, requires the central government's approval to use forest land for non-forest reasons before a reserved forest State uses it, assigns forest property to a particular individual/corporation or sells forestry for replanting purposes. The centre is advised by a consultative group created under the Act.

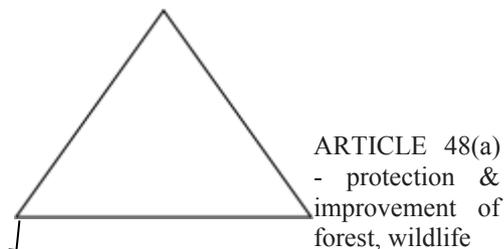
2. The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981

The framework of the Air Act is identical to its predecessor, the Water Act of 1974. The 1981 Act for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution extended to include the control of air pollution the competence of central and state boards established under the Water Law, and states where there were no boards for water pollution were required to create air pollution control boards.

The intention of this Act is to ensure that air pollution is prevented and regulated and that air pollution reduced, boards are created to achieve the aforementioned goals, authorities and functions are conferred, and topics related to such boards are allocated. The biggest sources of air pollution are industrial emissions from thermal, cement, oil, chemical, vehicle exhaust systems, residential fuel burning and other carbonates, natural causes such as dust storms and forestry fires.

VIII. Inter-relations of various articles

ARTICLE-51 (a)-(g): Duty of every citizen to every citizen to protect and improve for forest, wildlife, environment



ARTICLE-48 Animal husbandry, cow's calf, draught animals, from slaughter

From all these relations of articles it has been observed that ARTICLE-51 (a)-(g) is broader in nature.

MC MEHTA CASE- PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE comes from Roman laws which stated that Article 21 of Indian Constitution it has been stated that right to life include right to healthy environment. Concept of right to life has been broadening over here with the recent judicial decisions. So with respect of this doctrine authors would like stated MC MEHTA Vs. KAMALNATH [25] where supreme court stated that natural sources of water therefore river, lakes can't be sacrificed by changing the course of direction. Over here the span resort in HP was near the river Beas, government of HP has been held liable for giving lease to fragile ecosystem land for general public use. So it is a violation of Article 21 [26] of the constitution as

fundamental right includes right to free enjoyment o fresh air& water.

IX. Judicial pronouncements

1. Subhash Kumar V State of Bihar [27]

The petitioner was a businessman who had filed a PIL claimed against two iron ore steel companies for creating health risk by dumping surplus wastes from the industries in the Bokaro River. In this case it has been observed that right to life U/A 21 of the constitution as fundamental right include right to free enjoyment of pollution environment for the safety of the people.

2. Rural Litigation and Environment Kendra Dehradun V State of UP (Dehradun Valley Case) [28]

There was no PIL filed in this case Rural Litigation and Environment Kendra but they wrote the letter addressing to Supreme Court of India alleging the illegal mining of limestone causes damage to fragile ecosystem of Mussorie. Whereas Supreme Court of India treated the letter as PIL U/A 42 of the constitution and directed respondents for early stoppage of limestone mining and they should send the report within the limited time frame as it affects right to free enjoyment of pollution environment for the safety of the people.

X. Conclusions

For doing business in India, environmental compliance has become important. As a consequence, India has a remarkable section with stricter environmental standards and enforcement. Awareness of self-regulation is the new Legal Guidelines, while severely punished for misrepresents or deletions, and offering to be recognized and unavailable for environmental crimes. It was made mandatory by the proactive role of the judiciary, mainly NGT. The decommissioning of financial institutions by using SPCBs ensures that heavy fines are imposed on violators, notices of closure are issued and other such rigorous steps are on the agenda. It is common practise to invoke the “deep pocket principle” & “Ultimate mam status rule.” Environmental risk assessment and management is important to business in India. Inadvertently, regulations are revised. An environmental risk is not a technical issue now, but must be seen from the public viewpoint and from the expectations of the network. Building on NGT directives, the CPCB has developed environmental compensation calculation components for environmental abuses entirely based on factors such as the commercial area pollution index, time variety, size and proximity of the industry. Recently, the NGT has prohibited industry expansion in polluted and/or water-scarce areas. Electrical mobility is recognized in many ways. Weather financing is also

needed to help adapt and mitigate climate trade tasks.

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