

**STOCKHOLM +50 OUR RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS
SUSTAINABILITY AND HEALTHY PLANET FOR ALL – A STUDY
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA**

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Abstract

The world community has started its concern towards environmental protection much from 1972 Stockholm conference in order to protect people and planet. Sustainable development was the main principle which was adhered in this conference and the principles of Stockholm were dealt with environment, action plan for protection of environment, proposal for observing of a world environment day to be observed, resolution for the nuclear weapon test, resolution for convening a second conference, the declaration of human environment etc. Human environment and the declaration of human environment was the first and foremost achievement having 26 principles towards sustainable future. India with 122 nations attended ratified the conference. After Stockholm the global community continues to search towards better environmentalism through RIO 1992, RIO +5, RIO +10, RIO +20, establishment of UNFCCC, IPCC etc. To maintain sustainability the global citizens having responsibility to protect and preserved our Mother Earth as ‘we have no planet B’. We need to protect our Mother Earth with utmost responsibility and to secure healthy environment for all with prosperity and peace.

After 50 years of Stockholm we are facing so much threat to protect our environment one of them is climate change and unsustainable use of the Earth. We all the multi stakeholders and inhabitant of this beautiful habitat, we have the responsibility to protect our planet and secure healthy sustainable future for all. Covid 19 is threatening our right environment and sustainability in the era in globally and regionally. India is a developing nation and committed towards a sustainable future and taking the pledge towards healthy environment for all from Stockholm. In this era of climate crisis India and other nation having the responsibility towards the collective future by rebuilding, trust and value. If a new dawn is to be our goal all the nations of Global North and South should be connected and contributed towards a sustainable future.

Keywords: Stockholm +50, Human Right to Life, Sustainability, Healthy Planet for All, India.

Introduction

Sustainable development is the core issue of environmental jurisprudence especially in early seventies in Cocoyoc Declaration on environment. It includes intergenerational equity and integration of development and environmental continuity. The environment and development should be for people, planet and profit. Sustainable development in its facet consists of three pillar which includes Environmental law, International Human Rights Law and International Law relating to Economy. The Stockholm declaration on human environment 1972 can be seen as an awakening of the world community towards environmental protection. The convention starts of 5th June 1972 which last up to 16th June is declared as World Environment Day. So the main contribution of Stockholm is to provide new procedure to be followed for the protection of environment, proposal of conducting 2nd conference, unanimous call for state directions for action at national level, the declaration of human environment etc. The emphasizes on the Humanity as a part of Environment is one of the most important aspect of the Stockholm conference 1972. It is divided in two parts – first part deals with seven truths and interrelation of man and his environment and part two deals with 26 principles. The first part contains general observation as man is both the creator and molder of his environment which gives in physical sustenance and affords the opportunity of growth in every aspect. The protection and improvement of people and planet is an important issue in the World. Part two of the declaration contains principles which are 26 in total. The Conference of 1972 is a remarkable chapter in protection of the environment containing official agenda for all nations' state. There are two conflicting approach in this Conference (1) primary concern is on the human impact on human environment. It contains control of pollution and conservation of natural resources, (2) second approach emphasizes on social and economic development. Environmental continuity and sustainability bridged the two conflicting interest. It was a remarkable incident as 114 nations gathered and ratified the principles which combined the World in just one environment. India is the signatory of the Stockholm Declaration as a developing country and taking pledge to implement the plight of Stockholm it its municipal arena. Stockholm ended fifty years back but its impacts after fifty years is still the force of our environmental continuity and the World history of Environmental protection has been reshaped with the prudent dictate of Stockholm. In this article the author through doctrinal methodology tries to discuss Stockholm and its impacts even after fifty years of its implementation to protect the healthy environment for all. The hypothesis of my research is that though Stockholm was the first of its kind bring a strong environmentalism in the mind of global citizens all the principles are not properly implemented

in World Scenario with strict procedure. Unless and until we having any common law for all to implement the conventions in international scenario the goal set forth by this convention cannot achieve fully.

Stockholm Conference and Sustainable Development

Stockholm declaration talked about sustainable development which is a strategy for economic and social development with a balance towards natural resources protection. So development and environment will go hand in hand and human right to life and environment is under the consideration. The present human beings are liable to protect natural resources for the descendants who will enjoy their right to life and right environment in a future date. So we not only consider present and past we have to think about future and their right to life and protection of it. For the benefit of the future generation the present generation should exploit nature in a modest way so that heritage of the mankind will be protected in continuity. So RIO Principle 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18 talked about sustainable development in a broader way. The concept of sustainable development also taken into consideration in 1980 when ICUN prepare World conservation strategy. According to Brundtland Commission Report 1987 “*sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet there own needs*”.¹ Sweden in 1968 suggested for convening an International Conference on Environment under the aegis of UNO on the problem of human environment. It was sanctioned by the UN authority and the Secretary General endorsed by Economic and Social Council. In general debate speakers emphasized of the declaration and some are in favor of the adherence of the principles without amendment. Somewhere accepting it with dissatisfaction as it was inadequate of the developing countries.² The Principles of the Stockholm Declaration was a milestone in the history of human environment protection though Soviet Russia, Cuba, Romania was not there in Conference. Principle 2 of the Stockholm Declaration talks about natural resources of Earth including water, air, land, and ecosystem should be safeguarded for the present and future generation. This includes intergenerational equity also the main contribution was introducing two important doctrine precautionary principle and polluter pay principle into the environmental jurisprudence. Article 18 provides science and technology and their impact to development

¹ Our Common Future - The World Commission on Environment and Development, 43 (1987). See also Centre for Environmental Law, *World Wide Fund-India v. Union of India*, (2013) 8 SCC 234. Available at DR. PARAMJIT S. JASWAL, DR. NISHTHA JASWAL, VIBHUTI JASWAL, ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana, 4th Edition).

² U.N.Doc.A/conf.48/t4,at831972.

should be applied to the identification avoidance and control of environmental risk and solution to the environmental problem for common good. Principle 21 opens the legal control regarding acid rain, greenhouse gas effect, ozone depletion etc. Principle 19 of the Stockholm Declaration emphasized on environmental education for the young generation. Various principles like principle 22, 24 and 25 talks about cooperative spirit of all countries in handling environmental problem. All this 26 principles are for betterment of human health and human environment. India was a signatory the Stockholm Declaration and the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi created enormous impact over the minds of the people through her deliberation. Principle 26 talks about the prohibition of the nuclear weapons through the cooperation of the states. In protection and improvement of environment the state parties in International arena should cooperate with liability and apply all the principles in there municipal arena it was the dictate the Stockholm Declaration.

Human Right to Environment and Sustainability Meaning, Concept and Issue

The UN General Assembly (UNGA) recognized the right to clean healthy environment as a human right. The resolution (A/76/L.75) notes that right to environment is a human right under the International Environmental Law. The United Nations Human Right Council (UNHRC) in 2021 recognizes right to clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The crisis of climate change pollution and biodiversity loss are causing destruction in human right to life and right to environment. According to UN Secretary General the resolution creating history and will help to reduce in justice in environmental arena and defend environmental human rights of children, youth, women and indigenous people in this planet.³ Human right and environment are interrelated issue. Sustainable development is the prerequisite of enjoyment of human rights as declared by the UN and the judiciary time to time. A protected, clean and good fresh environment and sustainable development is the core facet of human rights jurisprudence as just fair and reasonable issue. Environmental rights are measurable, transparent, functional, and relevant towards the progress the society and ecology. Our present is the continuation of the past future is the continuation of present.⁴ The Stockholm Declaration, Montreal Protocol,

³ UNGA RECOGNIZES HUMAN RIGHT TO CLEAN, HEALTHY, AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT, Available at [https://sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-recognizes-human-right-to-clean-healthy-and-sustainable-environment/#:~:text=UNGA%20Recognizes%20Human%20Right%20to,News%20%7C%20SDG%20Knowledge%20Hub%20%7C%20IISD&text=The%20UNGA%20adopted%20the%20resolution,zero%20against%2C%20with%20eight%20abstentions,\(Last%20visited%2009/11/2022.\)](https://sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-recognizes-human-right-to-clean-healthy-and-sustainable-environment/#:~:text=UNGA%20Recognizes%20Human%20Right%20to,News%20%7C%20SDG%20Knowledge%20Hub%20%7C%20IISD&text=The%20UNGA%20adopted%20the%20resolution,zero%20against%2C%20with%20eight%20abstentions,(Last%20visited%2009/11/2022.))

⁴ Due to the agricultural chemicals, solvents and mercury, which flowed into the Rhine River during a warehouse fire in Switzerland, millions of fish were killed and the drinking water in the Federal Republic of Germany and

on Ozone Layer, Brundtland Commission, Earth Summit, Agenda 21, UNFCCC, UNCBD, IPCC, Kyoto Protocol, SDG Goals, and MDG Goals all talked about sustainable development. The term “sustainable development” was defined the Brundtland Commission in its seminal 1987 report *Our Common Future*. It is a development that balances the needs of the present with future without losing the future generations Right to enjoy Environment..⁵

Salient Principles of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is needed to face extreme weather events which cause loss of Biodiversity. Disaster may cause barrier to sustainable development goals. We need trust; transparency effective measure to achieve sustainable development .Relationship with nature should be maintained will pave the way of sustainable development. Some important principles of sustainability are Inter – Generational Equity; The Precautionary Principle; (5) The Polluter Pays Principle.⁶ In India according to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution right to life includes right to environment. The judiciary in *M.C. Mehata* cases specially re-imposed the idea of the protection of environmental right as fundamental right which are also human rights. In *Rural Litigation Kendra Deheradun v. State of U.P.* Air 1985 the Supreme Court held the protection of environment is the paramount consideration. It also established that fundamental rights and right to life would be meaningless without healthy environment. The judicial creativity now liberated the locus standi rule and include right to life in healthy environment under Article 21 as a human right and implementation of it through PIL Mechanism.⁷

Stockholm and its implementation

Environmental protection in every country is based on a highly developed environmental jurisprudence of their municipal arena as well as through convention treaty directives policies principles of International communities. So International Law and Municipal Law both have contribution towards protection of environmental in global, regional and local level. The term

the Netherlands was threatened. Available at DR. PARAMJIT S. JASWAL, DR. NISHTHA JASWAL, VIBHUTI JASWAL, *ENVIRONMENTAL LAW*, (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana, 4th Edition).

⁵ *Our Common Future – The World Commission on Environment and Development*, 43(1987). See also Centre for Environmental Law, *World Wide Fund – India v. Union of India*, (2013) 8 SCC 234. Available at DR. PARAMJIT S. JASWAL, DR. NISHTHA JASWAL, VIBHUTI JASWAL, *ENVIRONMENTAL LAW*, (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana, 4th Edition).

⁶ See *Vellore Citizens’ Welfare Forum v. Union of India*, (1996) 5 SCC 647 at 658. (This case is popularly known as *Tamil Nadu Tanneries case*). Available at DR. PARAMJIT S. JASWAL, DR. NISHTHA JASWAL, VIBHUTI JASWAL, *ENVIRONMENTAL LAW*, (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana, 4th Edition).

⁷ See Paramjit S. Jaswal, “Development in Environmental Law : The Case of India,” *Proceedings of the Workshop on Development and Planning*, Vol. II, SOAS, the Centre for Asia and Africa, University of London, London (January 6th to 18th, 1992). Available at DR. PARAMJIT S. JASWAL, DR. NISHTHA JASWAL, VIBHUTI JASWAL, *ENVIRONMENTAL LAW*, (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana, 4th Edition).

environment means “to surround”. So all our surroundings human being, all species, flora, fauna, tree, water, air, lake, mountains, biotic, a biotic components all includes in the term environment. These are actually natural environment; we also have manmade environment comprising of park, garden, building, road, bridges etc. “environment means surrounding .which contains Water, Air and Land and the inter-relationship with Human Beings, other Living Creatures, Plants, Micro Organisms and Property.⁸ Stockholm 1972 was the first attempt of this time to preserve environment internationally and spreading awareness of various environmental problems in International scenario. United Nations department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN–DESA) produce a report on sustainable development on 21st century project to construct the idea of sustainable development and its implementation. The project funded by the European Commission talked about RIO Conference and its implementation. Sustainability principle was first stated in Stockholm and reiterated on RIO after 20 years so Stockholm can be seen as the source of RIO Convention and sustainability. All human beings having right to equality and environmental rights as human rights. Through enacted legislation in municipal arena the state parties recognize the principles of the declaration. Principle 2 of the RIO convention is inspired from Stockholm Declaration which talks about the demonstration and sustained commitment of the principle between the member states. That talks about the nation states can exploit their natural resources with responsibility so that the outside jurisdiction of their nation state and environment of the area are not damaged. Principle 2 provides a right for states to exploit their own resources. The establishment of Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) scheme under the UNFCCC can be seen as an example of international commitment. The state parties are bound by national sovereignty of other nation’s state. International cooperation and prevention of environmental harm as a Tran’s boundary issue which was implemented through Stockholm and RIO. International court for environment and its establishment was dictated in Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay.⁹

Stockholm and its implementation in India: “You know that India is one sixth of the global community. Our development needs are enormous. Our poverty or prosperity will have direct

⁸ LEGISLATIVEDEPARTMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986, <https://legislative.gov.in/actsofparliamentfromtheyear/environment-protection-act-1986>, (Last visited 07/11/2022).

⁹ Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay (Argentina V Uruguay) 2010, see: <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?case=135> , Sustainable Development in the 21st Sustainable Development in the 21st century (SD21) century (SD21), *Review of Implementation of the Rio Principles*, Study prepared by the Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future, December 2011, Detailed review of implementation of the Rio Principles, 1127rioprinciples_221108_161633. (Last visited 08/11/2022).

impact on the global poverty or prosperity. People in India have waited too long for access to modern amenities and means of development. We have committed to complete this task sooner than anticipated. However, we have also said that we will do all this in a cleaner and greener way”

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi (2018)¹⁰

Sustainable development is a core issue of environmental jurisprudence all over the World nay India and adaptation of 2030 SDG Goals and implementation of various policy on sustainable development, climate change etc. in India are the example of the concern of this nation state towards responsible future by establishing the enabling environment for sustainable development and climate actions. India has been very much concerned about climate change and sustainable development and our country is striving towards excellence for sustainability through installation of renewable. India emphasized on National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as an initiative to address air pollution. India is implementing the SDG Goals on the area of poverty, innovation, climate change, sustainable consumption, etc. The Central Government Flagship policies are can be the best example towards India’s commitment in implementation of sustainable development goals. The Flagship programme namely Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are the Central Government achievement towards sustainable development. The NITI Aayog of Government of India preparing measurable index of SDG’s and their achievement in India state wise. India has continuously accepting the threats of climate change and implementing various principles to protect adapt and mitigate climate change based on Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The Kyoto Protocol has brought CDM mechanism to reduce emission to the non-Annex I parties. India as a developing country is promoting clean technology and clean energy and established National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in 2008 which can be said as a back drop of India’s voluntary commitment of emission reduction. India through Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) talked about India’s intention to undertake the pledge of Paris agreement which was ratified by India on October 2, 2016. Green

¹⁰ ECONOMIC SURVEY, ECONOMIC SURVEY VOLUME II (ALL CHAPTERS), Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Economic Survey 2018-19 Volume 2, echap05_vol2_221108_161132. (Last visited 08/11/2022).

technology transfer, innovation and implementation are helping India's climate actions as a developing country. India in November 30, 2015 with France formulated International Solar Alliance (ISA) for better commitment towards sustainability.

- India implements 2030 SDG targets by introducing various CDM Projects ,According to NITI Ayogs SDG index 2021 India's score is 66.
- Kerala and Himachal Pradesh Chandigarh and Puducherry are the front runners in SDG index.
- Namami Gange Mission- was launched to achieving the SDG 6 –as a priority programme for the period 2015-2020.¹¹

In India before Stockholm we have Indian Constitution Tort Law, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Court then Forest Act 1927, Wildlife Protection Act etc. to deal with the protection of environment. After the Stockholm convention which India ratified Stockholm and implemented it in Municipal Legislation by introducing Environment Protection Act 1986. As Stockholm is the Magna Carta of environmental law and the then Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi created history by participating and delivering lecture in the conference. Immediately after Stockholm 42nd amendment of the Indian Constitution bring paradigm shift towards protection of fundamental rights as well as environmental protection by introducing Article 48(A) and Article 51A(g). **Article 48-A** of the Constitution of India which is a part of the Directive Principle of State Policy, it imposed a duty on the state, **“to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”**.¹² **Article 51-A (g)** conferred the fundamental duty on the citizens, **“to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures”**.¹³ **Article 21 of the Indian Constitution deals with protection of life and liberty of Indian citizen as well as the Foreigners. After 1978 Maneka Gandhi case the dimension of right to life has changed which includes fundamental right to live in a pollution free environment and access to fresh water and quality air.**¹⁴

¹¹ ECONOMIC SURVEY, ECONOMIC SURVEY VOLUME II (ALL CHAPTERS) Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Economic Survey 2018-19 Volume 2, echap05_vol2_221108_161132. (08/11/2022.3).

¹² PROF. NARENDER KUMAR, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA, (Allahabad Law Agency, 7th Edition).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ DR. KAILASH RAI, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA, CENTRAL LAW PUBLICATIONS, (Allahabad, 11th Edition).

Judicial Notion of Indian Judiciary and Judges creativity to improve environmentalism includes protection of natural environment can be seen in various important cases they are (1) *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*, 1985 AIR 652, (2) *Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India*, 1996 AIR 1446, (3) *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India*, (1996) 5 SCC 647, (4) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1986) 2 SCC 176, (5) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1987) 4 SCC 463, (6) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1988) 1 SCC 471, (7) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1996) 4 SCC 750. Under Article 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution through public interest litigation environmental litigations are maintainable under the Supreme Court and High Court in India. In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*¹⁵, the victim of the gas leak case through public interest litigation get compensation under the polluter pay principle. *M.C. Mehta* cases are the strong basic of Indian environmental jurisprudence which based on enormous guidelines towards environmental protection in India. In *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun v. State of U.P.*,¹⁶ a group of public spirited citizens brought to the notice of the Court that the quarry owners had indiscriminately mined skipper slops and therefore, depriving them of trees and damaging the natural structure in the valley mainly due to extraction of more and more limestone, resulting into landslides and blocked underground water channels which caused dryness of many rivers and spring rivers in the valley. The Supreme Court in *Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Vardhichand*,¹⁷ has held that pollution free environment is our human right. We cannot secure social justice to the society unless corroborated with rule of law. In *T.N. Godavaman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*¹⁸ the Supreme Court banned mining activity in Aravalli hills and the forest area adjacent there to. In this case the Supreme Court given interim direction to the ongoing activities within forest area throughout the country cannot be allowed without the permission of Central Government. The Supreme Court also directed the saw mills and wood based industries where not permitted to cut trees within the forest area. According to the SDG Index, India is ranked

¹⁵ *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 1086.

¹⁶ *Dehradun v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1985 S.C. 652.

¹⁷ *Ratlam v. Vardhichand*, AIR 1980 S.C. 1622.

¹⁸ *T.N. Godavaman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2009) 17 SCC 764, it is a continuous writ petition which also known as Forest Conservation Case where the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given various direction to protection of Indian Environment. *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2009) 17 SCC 776; *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad (103-B) v. Union of India*, (2009) 17 SCC 169; *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 11 SCC 599, *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2012) 12 SCC 236 and 297. Available at Our Common Future - The World Commission on Environment and Development, 43 (1987). See also Centre for Environmental Law, *World Wide Fund-India v. Union of India*, (2013) 8 SCC 234. Available at Dr. Paramjit S. Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhuti Jaswal, Environmental Law, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana, 4th Edition, P – 154.

110 out of 149 in the amount of progress in the implementations of 17 goals.¹⁹ A high Level Steering Committee has been constituted for a yearly review of the framework.²⁰ The NITI Aayog is the prime authority for implementations of SDGS;²¹ Every SDG is under specific ministry and other collateral ministries for implementation.²²

Stockholm +50 Healthy Planets for all – Our Responsibility: “It is time for international solidarity across the board”.

*“Solidarity that respects all human rights and guarantees a safe space for environmental defenders and all actors in society to contribute to our climate response. **Let’s not forget that the war on nature is in itself a massive violation of human rights”.***

— Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, High-Level opening of COP27²³

In 2022 towards sustainable development and its implementation the recommendation for Stockholm+ 50 meeting can be cited as action based program towards healthy planet for all. In this Stockholm+ 50 meeting 3 main idea are involved (1) Healthy planet and prosperity for all, (2) recovery from Covid 19 pandemic, (3) implementation of environmental regulations, rules and securing sustainable development. It ended with various recommendations on right to healthy and sustainable environment, a global petition for UN Declaration of rights of Mother

¹⁹ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK (SDSN), AND BERTELSMANN STIFTUNG, (2016) INDEX MAP, <http://www.sdgindex.org/date/index/>, Available at S. Hazra, A. Bhukta (eds.), SPRINGER NATURE SWITZERLAND AG 2020, Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals Series, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-42488-6_15, An Article by on *Biodiversity Conservation and the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals: India’s Responses Evaluated – Particularly in Relation to SDG 15*, Clement A. Tisdell.

²⁰ MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/announcements/SDG_07122018.pdf?download=1, Available at S. Hazra, A. Bhukta (eds.), SPRINGER NATURE SWITZERLAND AG 2020, Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals Series, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-42488-6_15, An Article by on *Biodiversity Conservation and the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals: India’s Responses Evaluated – Particularly in Relation to SDG 15*, Clement A. Tisdell.

²¹ MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU (FEB. 26, 2016) Press Release, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=136880>, Davies, Supra note 7. See Also <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1597981>, <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1597981>, Available at S. Hazra, A. Bhukta (eds.), SPRINGER NATURE SWITZERLAND AG 2020, Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals Series, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-42488-6_15, An Article by on *Biodiversity Conservation and the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals: India’s Responses Evaluated – Particularly in Relation to SDG 15*, Clement A. Tisdell.

²² Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Targets, CSS, Interventions, Nodal and other Ministries (As on Mapping – SDGs%20V19-Ministries%20Feedback%20060416_0.pdf), Available at S. Hazra, A. Bhukta (eds.), SPRINGER NATURE SWITZERLAND AG 2020, Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals Series, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-42488-6_15, An Article by on *Biodiversity Conservation and the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals: India’s Responses Evaluated – Particularly in Relation to SDG 15*, Clement A. Tisdell.

²³ HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT, <https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/resources/updates/human-rights-and-the-environment/>, (Last visited 09/11/2022).

Earth. 50 years after the Stockholm conference on human environment the humanity is facing climate change, global warming, pollution and Covid 19. The biodiversity loss is also a great cause for panic which can hamper the idea of healthy planet for all. In this Stockholm+ 50 convention of two day on 2nd - 3rd June 2022 in Stockholm the state parties are after the securing the prosperity for all. Sustainable development is the key issue the implementation of which in environmental jurisprudence is a great action and commemoration and conservation. The ten actionable recommendations for healthy planet for all is the outcome of this convention.²⁴

- Consider human well-being as an important issue to secure healthy planet and prosperity for all;
- Safe, protected ,sustainability is key for a good Earth:
- Adaptation of changing dimension with economic stability is the correct approach.
- Existent commitment and its implementation in regional ,international level is needed
- public and private financial activities in environmental, climate, and sustainable development commitments and their mingling is the solution
- Accelerate transformations of important sectors are liable for the growth with sustainability , which are food, energy, water, buildings and construction, manufacturing, and mobility;
- relationships of trust cooperation and solidarity is needed, participation of all stakeholders, in policy formulation and implementation at all levels is need of the hour.
- ensuring “a fair and effective multilateralism” is the wayout;
- spot out intergenerational responsibility as a key feature of rule making
- Looking to the future with the Stockholm+50 outcomes, to the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 27) to the UNFCCC, and implementation of the world leaders vision is important to secure sustainable development.

The Stockholm+ 50 also include a Sweden led Ministerial statement on the rights of Mother Earth and also talked about an action plan for sustainable planet in the digital edge. It also talks about green job for youth pact and accountability and transparency towards a sustainable future. In the changing environment the global citizen need to secure sustainable and healthy

²⁴ STOCKHOLM+50 URGES ACTION, RENEWAL, TRUST FOR OUR COMMON FUTURE, <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/stockholm50-urges-action-renewal-trust-for-our-common-future/>, (Last visited 09/11/2022).

future for all the generations. Healthy environment presupposes close relationship between human rights and environmental protection and securing clean environment, biodiversity, protection of ecosystem services and safe climate for human health and well-being. Stockholm+ 50 is a collaborative approach to share the experience to protect the planet people and peace even in pandemic time. A healthy planet and prosperity for all is the motto of this conference to protect the sustainability and facing climate change. Which will be based on intergenerational responsibility, implementation, and accelerating, wide action on sustainable development, connectivity and measuring the progress of well-being? The slogan of Stockholm declaration was we only have one Earth is still relevant today. It is the responsibility of the World parties to protect environment and accelerate development by protecting the Mother Earth. The Global North and South should focus on the mandate of Stockholm+ 50 towards the protection of all the stakeholders. In Stockholm 1972 Mrs. Indira Gandhi said poverty is the biggest polluter and there is an interconnection between development, poverty and environment. Today human being should contribute towards the path of sustainable consumption of the Mother Nature and follow the International conventions in a collective way. The present responsibility is to recover from pandemic, accelerated growth, and measure the progress and well being. It is the duty of the state parties to recognize human right to clean, healthy and sustainable environment for the welfare of the humanity and to achieve 2030 agenda of SDG goals. We are inherited earth from ancestors but we are consuming it from the future generation's right to life and environment. As we have to planet B we need to protect the Mother Earth globally, regionally and locally with utmost care and caution. During the event a call for International and indigenous contributions was sought Right to nature having its impact also in sustainability issue as well as restoration. The gesture shown by citizen's assembly to hold right to nature with solidarity is important issue to be followed. This is our Mother Earth we global citizens need to cherish every legacy of this Earth, we need zero tolerance to the fossil fuels after 50 years of Stockholm. Stockholm+50 stressed on green technologies, A fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty is the need of the hour as stated by the state parties. Stockholm +50 stressed on protection of Environment and protection of humanity from nuclear Risks. It talks about everyone, act now, cooperation, solidarity. Only one Earth is still the motto to achieve sustainable development.

Conclusion

Stockholm Conference of 1972 placed human being at the center of concern and securing healthy sustainable planet for all. Securing the right to clean, healthy and sustainable

environment in every country of the World was the main objective of the conference. Adapting new measures by promoting polluter pay principle, precautionary principle, technology transfer, cooperation, implementation of the commitment through policy resolution was the vision of the World leaders to secure sustainable development. Relationship of trust and cooperation lead to ensuring rule based multi lateral system. After fifty years climate change condition global warming is now at a condition that if it is not answered in the ongoing Cop 27 we will lose our right to environment forever. The participation of World youth, in the climate action is the ray of hope for protection of biodiversity of today. The global leadership are accepting urgent action based solution for achieving sustainable development and its implementation through intergenerational responsibility. Indigenous people, World youth, the relationship between developed and developing nation are given importance to stop the planetary crisis. According to Stockholm+ 50 conference consultation, report policy paper, UN environment management group, Stockholm resilience center, regional consultation all have a great significant to strengthen present environment by implementing the vision of 1972. It is the responsibility of the global commons to ensure a healthy planet for all and to secure prosperity and opportunity to build a greater tomorrow.

Suggestion:

- (1) There is an urgent need to take action by all the state parties for protecting our environment.
- (2) Unprecedented challenges faced by the humanity due to climate change and global warming should be given primary importance and the global commons as a whole.
- (3) The sustainable use of natural resources and balanced approach by the countries towards environment, development and human well-being can solve the problem.
- (4) The 2030 agenda of SDG Goals and combating Covid 19 and other deadly diseases is need of the hour which can be secure through healthy environment.
- (5) The climate controlling technology transfer, implementation of new green technology for the transformation of society at large towards combating climate change can be a solution to improve environment.
- (6) Accelerating the monitoring system and implementation of the dictate of Stockholm, taking collective action, rebuild relationship of trust among the country parties, will enhance well being and secure sustainable environment for all.

- (7) We should consider us as a part of global family while targeting to achieve common goals.
- (8) Stockholm+ 50 will help to accelerate action based achievement and implementation of humanity welfare and SDG agenda can save the World by ensuring prosperity for all.
- (9) We need a common statutory platform to secure one health and sustainable development, for all and by adhering solidarity and collaboration, the global leadership can rebuild the human well being by securing one environment for all.
- (10) Stockholm+ 50 really opens the opportunity towards multi stakeholder approach for sustainable future, we need to hold on and rethink about the intergenerational responsibility as a great issue to combat global climate change.