

Environmental Securitisation in India and China

Joe Thomas Karackattu · Justin Joseph · Ramnath Reghunadhan Editors

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PREFACE

The twenty-first century has witnessed an unprecedented transformation in the way environmental issues are perceived and addressed. Coupled with an escalating climate crisis characterised by rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and the degradation of natural ecosystems, this has prompted a re-evaluation of traditional security paradigms. In this era of global challenges, the interplay between knowledge, governance, and the relations between states (and non-state actors, alike) has never been more critical. Scientists and policymakers agree that humanity is approaching unfamiliar and uncharted territory, where the implications of inaction could be disastrous. The increasing consensus that we are facing a climate emergency is a result of rising global temperatures and the increasing frequency of environmental challenges. In response, international organisations have started to define climate change as a security issue, highlighting the necessity of swift and concerted action under the SDGs. This book, Environmental Securitisation in India and China, explores the complex interplay between environmental challenges and security concerns in India and China, two of the world's most populous and rapidly developing economies. This book seeks to illuminate the intricate dynamics that shape our understanding of global environmental

policy, particularly in the context of environmental governance, security, and the evolving role of non-state actors.

The book brings together scholars, experts, and academicians to analyse environmental securitisation in India and China comprehensively. Through a multidisciplinary lens, the historical, political, and social contexts that shape diverse approaches to environmental challenges have been examined. The book is structured to facilitate a nuanced understanding of the various dimensions of environmental securitisation. including policy frameworks, institutional responses, and social changes. The contributions within this volume are a testament to the rich tapestry of thought that characterises contemporary scholarship in International Relations, which draws from a wide array of theoretical frameworks and empirical studies. With their contemporary and timeless ideas, the chapters tackle the most critical issues of our day. This book gives readers a thorough understanding of the complex subject of governance—covering everything from the effects of climate change on international security to the influence of epistemic communities on policy discourse. As we embark on this intellectual journey, we must acknowledge the diverse voices and perspectives that enrich this discourse, with the contributors to this volume hailing from various academic backgrounds, regions, and experiences. The insights serve as a reminder that no single discipline or perspective holds the key to understanding the complexities of our world. Instead, it is through collaboration and dialogue that we can forge new pathways collectively towards effective governance and sustainable solutions.

The book delves into the theoretical foundations of environmental securitisation, exploring key concepts and frameworks that inform the discourse. This grounding sets the stage for a deeper exploration of the specific cases of India and China. The subsequent sections of the book provide a detailed examination of the policies and initiatives undertaken by both countries in response to environmental challenges. The chapters highlight the role of government agencies, non-governmental organisations, and civil society in shaping environmental policy and action, exploring the impact of international agreements and collaborations on national strategies, and emphasising the importance of global

cooperation in addressing transboundary environmental issues. In an increasingly interconnected world, by examining the interactions between state and non-state actors, this book highlights the importance of inclusive governance and the need for collaborative approaches to address complex global issues. The contributions also reflect a growing recognition of the role of non-state actors in shaping environmental policy, especially the involvement of environmental non-governmental organisations (ENGOs), business groups, etc.

This creates interlinkages for diverse perspectives and innovative solutions, often challenging the status quo and advocating for marginalised voices. One of the central themes that emerges from the contributions is the urgent need for a paradigm shift in approaching environmental governance. As climate change continues to pose existential threats to ecosystems and human societies, traditional governance models are proving inadequate. The book calls for reimagining the relationship with the environment, emphasising the importance of sustainability, resilience, and social justice.

This shift requires innovative policy solutions and a fundamental change in the values and priorities of a global community. In addition to addressing environmental challenges, the book also explores the intersections of security and governance. The concept of security has evolved significantly in recent decades, expanding beyond traditional military concerns to encompass a broader range of issues, including human security, environmental security, and economic stability. The book engages with these evolving definitions and discourses of security, highlighting the need for holistic approaches that recognise the interconnectedness of various threats and vulnerabilities.

As we navigate the complexities of the twenty-first century, we must recognise that the solutions to our most pressing issues often lie at the intersection of diverse disciplines, perspectives, and practices. The challenges posed by climate change and environmental security are not confined to national borders; they are global issues that require collective action and innovative solutions. As the human civilisation stands at a critical juncture in history, the lessons drawn from the experiences of

India and China can inform our collective efforts to build a more resilient and sustainable future for all. This book serves as a timely contribution to the ongoing discourse on environmental securitisation, not merely as an academic exercise but as a call to action. The book offers valuable insights, and we hope that it can serve as a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, practitioners, and anyone interested in the intricate relationships between knowledge, governance, and International Relations.

The shortcomings remain entirely ours.

Chennai, India

Joe Thomas Karackattu Justin Joseph Ramnath Reghunadhan

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Joe Thomas Karackattu Justin Joseph Ramnath Reghunadhan

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book examines how emerging environmental challenges are situated within existing International Relations (IR) theoretical understandings of 'security'. Although securitisation has been studied by various scholars, environmental securitisation in Global South polities (with case studies) still remains an under-researched area despite its increasing significance in earth system governance and planetary security. As governments in the Global South undertake policy interventions to mitigate the impact of increasing climatic changes and yearn to achieve human-nature harmony, one can observe similar patterns of responses chiefly due to ecologyeconomy dichotomy in these states and their societies. In this context, this book brings to the readers various aspects of theory and practice of state interventions in the form of environmental securitisation in the Global South majorly under four themes (encompassing theory and policy processes). The themes explicate connections between environment and International Relations theory, securitisation in developing countries, state society and the environment in India and China and lastly, public participation and environmental policymaking. The scholarship presents a comprehensive and coherent overview on the politics of securitisation in India and China, two prominent economies in the Global South. Faculty and researchers who work on non-Western International Relations theory and non-traditional security threats, policy practitioners and experts in environmental policymaking, students of IR and Comparative Politics, chiefly, will benefit from this book.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB Asian Development Bank

AMRUT Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

ARAI Automotive Research Association of India ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

ASEZs Advanced Social and Economic Development Zones
BIMSTEC Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and

Economic Cooperation

BRI Belt and Road Initiative
BRICS Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

CAN Climate Action Network

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

CBDR Common But Differentiated Responsibilities

CCP Chinese Communist Party

CND China's National Defence in New Era CNSC Central National Security Commission

COP Convention of Parties
COVID Corona Virus Disease
CPC Communist Party of China

CSCA Coalition for Sustainable Climate Action
CSE Centre for Science and Environment
DPRK Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

EAS East Asian Summit

EIA Environmental Impact Assessments

ETF Ecological Task Force

EU European Union

FC Fuel Cells

FRA Forests Rights Act
GCF Green Climate Fund
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEF Global Environment Facility

GHG Green House Gas

GIFT Gujarat International Finance Tec-City

GNI Green Nicobar Island GRP Gross Regional Product

HADR Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

ICEs Internal Combustion Engines

IDSA Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses

IMF International Monetary Fund

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IR International Relations

IRT International Relations Theory ISA International Solar Alliance

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature JNNURM Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

JST Just Securitisation Theory
LED Light-Emitting diode
LiFE Lifestyle for Environment
MEA Ministry of External Affairs

MGNREGA Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MoU Memorandum of Understanding

MW Mega Watt

NAPCC National Action Plan on Climate Change NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation NC&RE Non-Conventional & Renewable Energy

NDF National Disaster Relief

NDRC National Development and Reform Commission

NEV New Energy Vehicles

NGO Non-Governmental Organisations NIEO New International Economic Order NIH National Institute of Hydrology NISE National Institute of Solar Energy

NITI Aayog National Institution for Transforming India Aayog

NWDA National Water Development Authority
PEMFC Proton-Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell
PESA Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas)

PMUY Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna PPP Public Private Partnerships PRC People's Republic of China
R&D Research and Development
SBA Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
SCM Smart City Mission

SCO Shanghai Cooperation Organisation SDG Sustainable Development Goal

SEPA State Environmental Protection Administration

SEZ Special Economic Zone

SIDS Small Island Developing States

SOFC Solid Oxide Fuel Cell SPV Special Purpose Vehicles

STAR-C Solar Technology Application Resource Centre

TERI The Energy and Resources Institute UAPA Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

ULB Urban Local Bodies UN United Nations

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNPKOs United Nations Peace Keeping Operations

UNSC United Nations Security Council

USD United States Dollar
VVT Vehicle and Vessel Tax
WEO World Economic Outlook
WHO World Health Organisation

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WWF World Wildlife Fund

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Introduction



CHAPTER 1

Environmental Securitisation in India and China: An Overview

Justin Joseph, Joe Thomas Karackattu, and Ramnath Reghunadhan

Abstract Securitisation framework of the Copenhagen School in International Relations Theory has widely been applied to study policy processes aimed at environmental security, however, in the developed liberal democracies of the Global North. Non-Western polities such as India and China also attempt to securitise their environmental sector due to emerging

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