

CHARTER OF HOPE

LOK SABHA ELECTION-2024



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Introduction

The India Greens Party (iGP) emerged from extensive dialogue among environmentalists across India, aiming to address pressing ecological concerns through political action. Established on July 2, 2017, in New Delhi, the party garnered initial support from 44 individuals representing 17 states and union territories, including prominent activist Ms. Irom Sharmila Chanu from Manipur. Recognizing the inadequacy of existing political entities in addressing issues such as ecological sustainability, social justice, and participatory democracy, iGP seeks to fill this void by championing a green agenda nationwide. The urgent need for a pan-India Green party stems from the failure of conventional political parties to prioritise environmental conservation and social welfare. iGP envisions a society where ecological balance is central to development, fostering a green ideology and philosophy that resonates with diverse communities across the country. Its inception marked a pivotal moment in Indian politics, signifying a departure from conventional growth models towards a sustainable, inclusive future. With its primary focus on ecological wisdom, sustainability, social justice, non-violence, participatory democracy, and respect for diversity, iGP aims to engage citizens from all walks of life, particularly those most vulnerable to environmental degradation. By mobilising grassroots support and collaborating with existing social movements, iGP endeavours to usher in a holistic ecological movement that transcends geographical and ideological boundaries. The birth of the India Greens Party represents a significant step towards realising a just and sustainable society. By uniting disparate voices under a common green agenda, iGP seeks to catalyse a paradigm shift in Indian politics, placing ecological stewardship at the forefront of national discourse.

Foundation of India Greens Party

On November 17-18, 2018, the **India Greens Party (iGP)** convened its inaugural National Convention and National Council meeting at Garhwal Bhavan in New Delhi, India. The gathering aimed to endorse and formalise iGP's foundational documents, including its Preamble, Constitution, Core Principles, Policies, and Ideology.

Drawing inspiration from the Global Greens Charter and Green Philosophy, the party solidified its commitment to a pan-India perspective centred on ecological sustainability and political integrity. The culmination of the two-day event marked the official establishment of the India Greens Party on November 18, 2018. During this historic moment, iGP unanimously elected its first National Executive Committee (NEC), with Mr. Suresh Nautiyal assuming the role of Founding President.

Emphasising alignment with the values and principles of the Global Greens Charter, the party affirmed its dedication to promoting environmental consciousness and social responsibility nationwide. In commemoration of this significant milestone, the India Greens Party has designated November 18 as its annual Foundation Day, symbolising its commitment to upholding green ideals and fostering positive change in Indian society.

With a steadfast belief in the mantra "Future is Green and Green is Future," and a commitment to prioritise "Planet, People, and Peace over Profit," iGP is poised to lead India towards a sustainable and equitable future.

Preamble

We, citizens of India and Earth, as members of the India Greens Party (iGP), pledge our allegiance to the Constitution of India, embracing its principles of Socialism, Secularism, and Democracy. Rooted in a scientific temperament, we are committed to upholding the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India while recognizing our interconnectedness with the global community.

Embracing the ideals and philosophy of the Global Greens Charter, we unite in our awareness of our shared responsibility to preserve Earth's vitality, diversity, and beauty for future generations. Acknowledging the detrimental impact of unsustainable human practices on the environment, we strive to rectify patterns of production and consumption that prioritise economic growth over ecological preservation.

We stand in solidarity against injustice, poverty, and environmental degradation, recognizing the historical exploitation of marginalised communities and the ecological debt owed to those most affected. Committed to social justice, we advocate for the equitable distribution of resources and opportunities, ensuring the dignity and rights of all individuals regardless of gender, ethnicity, or socio-economic status.

Our vision of participatory democracy empowers citizens to engage directly in decision-making processes that impact their lives, fostering accountability and transparency at all levels of governance. Rejecting violence in all its forms, we champion a culture of peace, cooperation, and respect for human rights as the foundation of global security.

Central to our mission is the pursuit of sustainability, recognizing the finite resources of our planet and the imperative to halt unsustainable growth. We advocate for responsible stewardship of natural resources and the promotion of sustainable development practices that prioritise the well-being of both present and future generations.

Respecting the diversity of cultures, languages, and beliefs, we strive to build inclusive communities where all individuals can thrive in harmony with the natural world. Guided by these principles, the India Greens Party commits to fostering a green future that safeguards the rights of all beings and promotes the common good.

Objectives of the Party

In alignment with the six core principles of the Global Greens Charter, the India Greens Party (iGP) sets forth its objectives:

Ecological Wisdom: Acknowledging our interconnectedness with the natural world, iGP advocates for the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, recognizing the wisdom of indigenous peoples as custodians of the land.

Social Justice: iGP champions the equitable distribution of resources to meet basic human needs and ensures environmental justice for all, striving for equality in all spheres of life.

Participatory Democracy: iGP promotes inclusive decision-making processes that empower citizens to shape environmental, economic, and social policies at the local and regional levels.

Non-Violence: iGP advocates for peaceful coexistence and cooperation, rejecting violence as a means of resolving conflicts and advocating for global security based on mutual respect and understanding.

Sustainability: iGP calls for a halt to unsustainable growth and the responsible management of resources to meet the needs of present and future generations within the Earth's ecological limits.

Respect for Diversity: iGP celebrates cultural, linguistic, and ethnic diversity, promoting an inclusive society where all individuals can flourish while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and minority communities.

Our Targets

Water Resources and Agriculture

The India Greens Party (iGP) advocates for a holistic approach to water resource management and agriculture, guided by principles of sustainability, equity, and environmental conservation.

- 1. Opposition to River Linking Projects and Water Privatisation:** iGP vehemently opposes river linking projects and the privatisation of water resources. We recognize the ecological importance of maintaining natural river flows and ecosystems, advocating for the preservation of river ecology and the protection of all surface flows.
- 2. Priority of Water Use:** In the allocation of water resources, iGP prioritises nature's services, drinking water, domestic needs, agriculture and livestock, and industry, with a strong emphasis on recycling and sustainable use practices.
- 3. Groundwater Recharge and Sustainable Agriculture:** To ensure the sustainable use of groundwater, iGP supports the development of guidelines in consultation with stakeholders and local Gram Sabhas. We advocate for the promotion of progressive and natural forms of agriculture, including the elimination of chemical inputs and the encouragement of organic farming practices. Additionally, iGP supports the recycling of agricultural waste and the prohibition of virtual exports of water and soil.
- 4. Protection of Wilderness and Sustainable Irrigation:** iGP advocates for the maintenance of wilderness areas to support pest control, pollination, and agricultural yield improvement. We propose subsidies for natural agriculture to create new employment opportunities and advocate for a shift in funding allocation from large irrigation projects to sustainable water management practices.

Water Resources and Agriculture

- 5. Policy on Genetically Modified Seeds:** iGP opposes policies that promote genetically modified (GM) seeds and food, advocating for mandatory labelling of GM crops. We prioritise the development of crop patterns based on local needs and microclimatic conditions, empowering local communities to make informed decisions about agricultural practices.

In conclusion, the India Greens Party is committed to promoting environmentally sustainable practices in water resource management and agriculture, safeguarding natural ecosystems and ensuring food security for future generations.

Urban Issues and Health

The India Greens Party (iGP) recognizes the critical importance of addressing urban issues and promoting public health in a manner that is sustainable, equitable, and environmentally conscious.

- 1. Regional Development and Sustainable Urban Growth:** iGP supports the creation of regional development authorities to ensure that regional planning is connected to the sustainable development of the hinterland. We advocate for balanced growth between rural areas, small and medium-sized towns, and metropolitan areas, prioritizing employment opportunities and resource potential.
- 2. Promotion of Sustainable Transport and Protection of Natural Heritage:** Efforts to minimize transportation and promote sustainable transport policies, including public and non-motorized transport, will be encouraged. iGP is committed to protecting natural and built heritage in urban areas, including rivers, streams, and open spaces, by designating them as no-development areas.
- 3. Opposition to Privatisation of Natural Resources:** iGP opposes the privatisation of natural resources, including water sources and urban recreational areas, advocating instead for community-based management and equitable access.
- 4. Implementation of Block Pricing and Waste Management:** We propose the adoption of block pricing for all public utilities and the implementation of in-situ waste management practices in urban areas. iGP supports extended producer responsibility principles and encourages waste segregation to promote clean habits among citizens.

Urban Issues and Health

- 5. Creation of E-Waste Collection Centers:** To address the growing challenge of e-waste, iGP will establish e-waste collection and processing centers at the ward level in urban areas, promoting responsible disposal and recycling practices.
- 6. Focus on Energy and Natural Resource Management:** iGP prioritizes the sustainability of natural resources and energy, advocating for transparent information sharing and sustainable energy generation. We support the decentralisation of energy and resource management to empower local self-government bodies and promote self-sufficient villages and clusters.
- 7. Restoration of Natural Resources and Promotion of Sustainable Lifestyles:** iGP emphasizes the restoration of natural resources and the promotion of sustainable lifestyles through professionally designed publicity campaigns. We support environmental rating and profiling of candidates to inform voters about candidates' environmental outlook.
- 8. Enhanced Wildlife Conservation and Management:** iGP recognizes forests as valuable resources and advocates for their conservation and management. We support the implementation of the National Afforestation Program and the maintenance of protected areas and eco-sensitive zones. Additionally, iGP emphasizes wildlife conservation as a means of employment generation and supports the reorganisation of forest personnel for better efficiency.

In conclusion, the India Greens Party is committed to addressing urban issues and promoting public health through sustainable and environmentally conscious policies.

Energy and Natural Resource Management

The India Greens Party (iGP) is committed to sustainable management of energy and natural resources, prioritizing environmental conservation and renewable energy transition. Our agenda focuses on promoting sustainability, decentralisation, and responsible consumption to ensure the well-being of both present and future generations.

- 1. Sustainability Focus:** iGP emphasizes the importance of sustainable energy and natural resource management. This includes conducting surveys to assess resource availability, implementing transparent information-sharing systems, and planning energy usage based on demand within available resources. We advocate for the gradual shift from non-renewable to renewable energy sources to mitigate environmental impact and ensure long-term sustainability.
- 2. Promotion of Natural Energy Conversion:** We promote energy generation through natural processes, such as photosynthesis-based energy conversion. Emphasizing energy plantations and utilizing resources in their most natural form helps avoid environmentally harmful conversions and supports ecosystem health.
- 3. Carbon Footprint Accountability:** To address carbon emissions, iGP proposes assigning acceptable levels of carbon footprint to individuals and businesses. We advocate for incentives for consumption within allocated quotas and penalties or taxes for overconsumption. Similar measures will be applied to other natural resources to promote responsible usage.

Energy and Natural Resource Management

- 4. Decentralisation of Energy and Resource Management:** iGP supports decentralisation of energy and natural resource generation and management. Local self-government bodies will have the authority to decide policies for energy generation, consumption, recycling, and waste management. We aim to promote self-sufficient villages and clusters and establish Resource Users' Associations to facilitate capacity building at the local level.
- 5. Prevention of Resource Misuse:** Efforts will be made to prevent the misuse or nonuse of natural resources, such as keeping land fallow or uncontrolled water usage. Unused buildings will be requisitioned, as they represent locked-in natural resources. Legal measures will be implemented to acknowledge the rights of non-human entities in resource use.
- 6. Restoration of Natural Resources:** iGP advocates for the incorporation of eco-restoration models into policy frameworks to restore degraded natural resources. This initiative aims to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem health, and resilience to environmental challenges.
- 7. Publicity Campaigns for Sustainable Lifestyles:** Professionally designed publicity campaigns will be launched to promote sustainable lifestyles and link societal status with sustainability. These campaigns will address people's aspirations and encourage environmentally conscious behavior.
- 8. Environmental Rating of Candidates:** Environmental outlook will be considered when selecting candidates for elections. Political parties and voters will assess candidates based on their environmental stance, promoting the election of representatives committed to environmental conservation.

Energy and Natural Resource Management

- 4. Local Electricity Generation:** We encourage the generation of electricity at the local township level to promote energy self-sufficiency and reduce reliance on centralized power sources. This initiative will foster community empowerment and resilience.
- 5. Precautionary Principle in Industrial Development:** The precautionary principle will guide decision-making in industrial development projects to prevent environmental harm. The "polluter pays" principle will not be compromised, ensuring accountability for environmental degradation caused by industrial activities.

Protected Areas, Forests, Forest Lands, Wildlife

The India Greens Party (iGP) recognises the vital role of forests as invaluable resources, carbon sinks, and providers of numerous ecosystem services. Our manifesto underscores the importance of conservation and sustainable management of protected areas, forests, forest lands, and wildlife. Here are the key points of our agenda:

- 1. Full Implementation of National Afforestation Programme (NAP):** iGP advocates for the full implementation of the NAP with the objective of achieving a true 33% canopy cover. We emphasize the importance of diversifying afforestation efforts beyond monocultures or plantations to promote ecosystem resilience and biodiversity.
- 2. Strict Maintenance of Protected Areas (PAs):** We pledge to ensure that the area under protected areas is maintained strictly at 5% of the country's total area. This commitment includes preventing cancellations and diversions of lands earmarked for conservation.
- 3. Maintenance of Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs):** iGP supports the strict maintenance of ESZs within a 10 km circumference around protected areas. These zones play a crucial role in safeguarding biodiversity and mitigating human-wildlife conflicts.
- 4. Restrictions on Cattle and Human Movements:** We propose defined restrictions on cattle and human movements in PAs and their surrounding zones to prevent the spread of communicable diseases to wildlife. Vaccination of all cattle and domestic livestock in these areas will be enforced to protect wildlife health.

Protected Areas, Forests, Forest Lands, Wildlife

- 5. Establishment of Animal Welfare Centers:** State-wise animal welfare centers will be established to care for animals captured and injured as a result of human-wildlife conflicts. A uniform compensation policy will be implemented for people affected by such conflicts.
- 6. Centralized Management of PAs:** iGP advocates for the central management of PAs and eco-sensitive zones to ensure uniform conservation standards and effective governance.
- 7. Establishment of Forest Custodies and Forest Courts:** Separate forest custodies and forest courts will be established to address crimes related to forests, including poaching. This initiative aims to combat police corruption and judicial delays negatively impacting forest governance.
- 8. Redefinition of Indigenous Peoples' Rights:** The rights and privileges of indigenous peoples dependent on forests will be redefined to ensure their welfare and participation in forest management decisions.
- 9. Wildlife Conservation for Employment Generation:** Wildlife conservation will be promoted as a means of employment generation, with a focus on engaging local youth in conservation efforts.
- 10. Reorganisation of Forest Personnel:** Beats and ranges of forest personnel will be reorganized into smaller units for better efficiency in forest management and conservation activities.

Protected Areas, Forests, Forest Lands, Wildlife

- 11. Establishment of Separate Authority for Neglected Species:** A separate authority, akin to the NTCA, will be constituted for the conservation of small mammals and neglected species of India's flora and fauna, especially those categorized as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered by the IUCN.
- 12. Mitigation Measures for Transportation Around PAs:** Mitigation measures and wildlife corridors will be implemented for roads or transportation routes around PAs to ensure safe movement of wildlife and minimize human-wildlife conflicts.
- 13. Removal of Non-Native Exotic Species:** Non-native exotic species planted for quick results will be removed in a time-bound manner to restore native biodiversity and ecosystem balance.
- 14. Conservation of Grasslands:** Grasslands and their flora and fauna will be identified as independent ecosystems, and measures will be initiated to conserve them and their biodiversity.
- 15. Restoration of Wetlands:** The Wetland Management Rules 2010 will be restored, and wetlands will be accordingly protected to preserve their ecological significance and functions.

In conclusion, iGP is committed to comprehensive conservation and sustainable management of protected areas, forests, forest lands, and wildlife to ensure the ecological integrity and biodiversity of India's natural heritage.

Legislative Agenda for Ecological and Environmental Governance

The India Greens Party (iGP) advocates for legislative reforms aimed at promoting ecological awareness and environmental stewardship among elected representatives, as well as enhancing the governance framework to address pressing environmental challenges.

- 1. Mandatory Ecological Training Workshops:** iGP proposes the implementation of mandatory ecological training workshops for all elected representatives. These workshops will provide essential knowledge and understanding of ecological principles and environmental issues to enable informed decision-making.
- 2. Constituency-defined Environmental Improvements:** Each constituency will define specific ecological and environmental improvements to be achieved over the next five years by their elected representatives. Periodic reviews of performance, conducted by an independent panel of experts, will ensure accountability and transparency in environmental governance.
- 3. Reversal of Ecologically Unsustainable Projects:** iGP opposes ecologically damaging projects such as river interlinking, the Sagarmala project, the Chardham highway development, and tourist-oriented developments in the Andaman archipelago and Nicobar islands. These projects will be reversed and canceled to protect sensitive ecosystems and biodiversity.
- 4. Restructuring of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF):** iGP advocates for the division of MoEF into three separate ministries: Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry for Forests and Wildlife Conservation, and Ministry of Environment and Resources. This restructuring will streamline governance and ensure focused attention on key environmental issues.

Legislative Agenda for Ecological and Environmental Governance

The India Greens Party (iGP) advocates for legislative reforms aimed at promoting ecological awareness and environmental stewardship among elected representatives, as well as enhancing the governance framework to address pressing environmental challenges.

- 5. Coordination of Related Ministerial Work:** To enhance environmental governance, iGP proposes the establishment of an intra-ministry cell for nature and environment. This cell will coordinate the work of ministries related to mining, tribal welfare, water, energy, and other sectors to ensure holistic and integrated environmental management.

Judicial Reforms for Environmental Protection

- 1. Empowerment of Environmental Authorities:** iGP supports granting original judiciary and constitutional powers to environmental ministries, tribunals, and statutory authorities. Dilutions made by previous governments will be nullified to strengthen environmental governance and enforcement.
- 2. Strengthening Penalties for Wildlife Crimes:** Penalties, imprisonments, and fines for wildlife-related crimes will be escalated to at least double their present tenures to deter illegal activities and protect endangered species and habitats.
- 3. Expansion of National Green Tribunal (NGT):** iGP proposes the expansion of NGT with the establishment of one unit per state. NGT verdicts will be challengeable only in the Supreme Court, ensuring swift and effective adjudication of environmental disputes.
- 4. Abolishment of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA):** iGP advocates for the abolishment of CAMPA to prevent the diversion of forest land without proper procedures. This move aims to uphold environmental integrity and ensure responsible forest management.
- 5. Enforcement of Environmental Obligations:** States failing to meet their environmental obligations will face heavy penalties, including cuts in vital funding and fines payable to the central government. This measure will incentivize states to fulfill their environmental duties and protect natural resources.

Climate Change

- 1. Rationalisation of Energy Consumption:** iGP proposes assessing the country's genuine energy needs and rationalizing energy consumption patterns to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Wasteful energy consumption practices, such as day-night cricket matches, will be prohibited to promote energy efficiency.
- 2. Abolishment of Renewable Status for Large Hydropower Projects:** The renewable status granted to large hydropower projects will be abolished to prevent their adverse impact on critical ecosystems and habitats. This measure aims to prioritize genuinely renewable and environmentally sustainable energy sources.
- 3. Utilisation of Coal Cess for Environmental Betterment:** Coal cess collected will be strictly utilized for environmental betterment and mitigation measures to address the adverse effects of coal-based energy production, such as air and water pollution.
- 4. Implementation of Environmental Reports and Agreements:** iGP pledges to fully implement environmental reports and agreements, such as the Gadgil committee report on Western Ghats and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) accepted in the Paris Agreement. These measures aim to safeguard biodiversity and mitigate climate change impacts.
- 5. Promotion of Climate-Resilient Agriculture:** To address climate change impacts on food security, iGP will undertake research on traditional Indian resilient cultivars and shift crop patterns accordingly. This initiative aims to promote climate-resilient agriculture practices and ensure food security in the face of changing environmental conditions.

- 6. Heat Relief Centers:** Establish cooling centres in easily accessible locations throughout the city, equipped with air conditioning, water, and medical assistance. These centres can serve as temporary refuges during extreme heat events, particularly for those without access to air conditioning at home.
- 7. Subsidised Cooling Assistance:** Provide financial assistance or subsidies to low-income households to help them purchase and maintain cooling equipment such as fans or air conditioners. This could be in the form of direct subsidies, rebates, or low-interest loans.
- 8. Urban Greening Initiatives:** Invest in urban greening projects such as planting trees, creating green spaces, and installing green roofs. These measures can help reduce the urban heat island effect, where cities become significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas due to human activities and infrastructure.
- 9. Public Education and Outreach:** Launch public awareness campaigns to educate residents about the dangers of heat waves and the importance of staying hydrated, seeking shade, and avoiding outdoor activities during extreme heat events. Provide information in multiple languages and through various channels to ensure accessibility.
- 10. Heat-Resilient Infrastructure:** Invest in infrastructure upgrades and improvements that increase resilience to heat waves, such as heat-resistant materials for buildings, shaded bus stops and transit stations, and improved ventilation in public spaces.

- 11. Heat-Health Early Warning Systems:** Develop and implement early warning systems that alert residents, especially vulnerable populations, about upcoming heat waves. These systems can provide guidance on how to stay safe during extreme heat events and connect individuals with necessary resources and support.
- 12. Community Engagement and Participation:** Involve community members, especially those most affected by heat waves, in the planning and implementation of adaptation measures. This can include forming community task forces, conducting outreach events, and soliciting feedback through surveys and public meetings.
- 13. Social Safety Nets:** Strengthen social safety nets and support systems for vulnerable populations, including access to affordable healthcare, emergency assistance programs, and targeted financial support during heat waves.
- 14. Climate Resilience Planning:** Integrate heat wave adaptation strategies into broader climate resilience planning efforts at the city level. This can involve updating zoning regulations, building codes, and land use policies to account for future climate risks and ensure that new development is resilient to heat waves.
- 15. Green Roofs and Cool Pavements Incentives:** Offer incentives and grants for property owners to install green roofs and cool pavements, which can help reduce the urban heat island effect and lower ambient temperatures in urban areas. Prioritise incentives for properties in low-income neighbourhoods to ensure equitable distribution of cooling benefits.

- 16. Employment Programs:** Create job opportunities through initiatives such as heat wave response teams or community resilience projects. These programs can provide employment for local residents while also improving the city's ability to respond to heat-related emergencies.
- 17. Energy Efficiency Programs:** Implement energy efficiency programs targeting low-income households, such as weatherisation assistance and subsidies for energy-efficient appliances. This can help reduce energy costs and make homes more comfortable during heat waves.
- 18. Social Housing Upgrades:** Invest in upgrades to social housing units to improve ventilation, insulation, and access to cooling technologies. This can help ensure that residents living in public housing are better protected from the impacts of heat waves.
- 19. Emergency Preparedness Training:** Offer training programs for residents, community organisations, and local businesses on emergency preparedness and response strategies specific to heat waves. This can empower individuals and communities to take proactive measures to protect themselves and others during extreme heat events.
- 20. Water Access:** Ensure equitable access to clean and safe drinking water, especially during heat waves when hydration is critical for health and well-being. This may involve installing public water fountains, distributing bottled water to vulnerable populations, or providing financial assistance for water bills.

- 21. Healthcare Services:** Increase access to healthcare services, including telemedicine options, mobile clinics, and outreach programs targeting vulnerable populations. Ensure that healthcare facilities are adequately equipped to handle heat-related illnesses and emergencies.
- 22. Cultural Sensitivity:** Recognize and address cultural factors that may influence how different communities experience and respond to heat waves. Tailor outreach efforts and adaptation strategies to meet the unique needs and preferences of diverse populations within the city.
- 23. Data Collection and Research:** Invest in data collection, research, and monitoring efforts to better understand the local impacts of heat waves and assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures over time. This can inform evidence-based decision-making and help prioritise future interventions.
- 24. Long-Term Planning and Funding:** Develop long-term climate adaptation plans with dedicated funding streams to support ongoing efforts to address heat waves and other climate-related challenges. Prioritise investments that benefit marginalised communities and promote equity and social justice.
- 25. Community Cooling Initiatives:** Support community-led cooling initiatives, such as neighbourhood cooling centres run by local organisations. These centres can provide a familiar and trusted space for residents to seek relief from the heat, along with community-building activities and support services.

- 26. Food Security Programs:** Strengthen food security programs to ensure that residents have access to nutritious food during heat waves when appetite may be suppressed, and food safety risks are heightened. This could involve expanding food assistance programs, supporting urban agriculture initiatives, and promoting community gardens.
- 27. Climate Justice Task Forces:** Establish climate justice task forces or advisory boards composed of representatives from marginalised communities, advocacy groups, and local government agencies. These task forces can help ensure that heat wave adaptation and relief efforts prioritise equity, social justice, and community empowerment.
- 28. Heat Wave Preparedness Kits for Vulnerable Populations:** Develop and distribute heat wave preparedness kits specifically tailored to the needs of vulnerable populations, including seniors, individuals with disabilities, and those with chronic health conditions. Kits could include items such as portable fans, cooling towels, medications, and information on heat wave safety precautions.
- 29. Youth Engagement and Empowerment:** Engage youth from economically disadvantaged communities in climate resilience initiatives through educational programs, leadership development opportunities, and youth-led projects focused on heat wave adaptation and community outreach.

- 30. Community Veterinary Clinics:** Organise mobile veterinary clinics in underserved neighbourhoods during heat waves to provide free or low-cost health screenings, vaccinations, and preventative care for pets. Offer educational resources on heat wave safety and proper pet care practices.
- 31. Stray Animal Cooling Stations:** Establish cooling stations specifically designed for stray animals in public areas, such as parks and community centres. These stations can provide shade, water bowls, and shelter to help stray animals cope with the heat during the hottest parts of the day.
- 32. Community-Led Stray Animal Feeding Programs:** Encourage and support community-led feeding programs for stray animals during heat waves, providing nutritious food and fresh water at designated feeding stations. Partner with animal welfare organisations and volunteers to ensure regular feeding and monitoring of stray animal populations.
- 33. Public Awareness Campaigns on Stray Animal Safety:** Launch public awareness campaigns to educate residents about the risks faced by stray animals during heat waves and the importance of providing assistance and support. Encourage community members to report sightings of distressed or injured stray animals to local authorities or animal welfare organisations.

Rights of Nature

The India Greens Party (iGP) recognizes the global trend of championing the Rights of Nature and acknowledges the intrinsic value of Earth's ecosystems. Our manifesto emphasizes the need to protect and preserve the rights of nature, encompassing trees, animals, rivers, oceans, and mountains. Here are the key points of our agenda:

- 1. Legal Recognition of Rights of Nature:** iGP supports the legal recognition of the Rights of Nature, acknowledging that ecosystems have the right to exist, maintain, and regenerate their cycles. We advocate for treating nature not as property to be exploited but as a living entity entitled to legal protection.
- 2. Precedents and Court Rulings:** We commend court rulings worldwide, including in New Zealand, Ecuador, Colombia, and India, that have recognized the Rights of Nature. iGP views these precedents as crucial steps towards establishing comprehensive legal frameworks for nature's rights.
- 3. Holistic Understanding of Interconnectedness:** Our party promotes a holistic understanding of interconnectedness, inspired by the Gaia Theory, which recognizes Earth's systems as a self-regulating living organism. We believe that all elements of nature are deeply interconnected, and their rights must be respected accordingly.
- 4. Enforcement of Rights:** iGP advocates for the legal authority and responsibility to enforce the rights of ecosystems. We propose granting ecosystems legal standing, allowing them to be represented in court cases alleging rights violations.

Rights of Nature

- 5. Parens Patriae Jurisdiction:** We commend the Madras High Court's decision to grant Mother Nature the status of a living person under parens patriae jurisdiction. iGP supports preserving the rights, duties, and liabilities of nature, akin to those of a living person.
- 6. Indigenous Recognition of Rights of Nature:** We recognize the traditional wisdom of indigenous Adivasi cultures in living in harmony with nature and their acknowledgment of the Rights of Nature. iGP pledges to evolve a Rights of Nature Policy in alignment with indigenous principles.
- 7. Policy Recommendations:** iGP demands the revocation of amendments in Acts affecting the environment, ecology, and people, particularly in mountainous states like Uttarakhand. We urge the government to consider global rulings and legislation on the Rights of Nature in formulating policies.
- 8. Protection of Glaciers, Rivers, and Freshwater Bodies:** We call for the declaration of all glaciers, rivers, and freshwater bodies as endangered and protected. iGP emphasizes the importance of restoring natural purity and balance to these vital ecosystems.
- 9. Opposition to Big Dams:** The India Greens Party opposes the construction of more big dams in the country, recognizing their adverse impact on ecosystems and local communities.

Special Ecological Zones

In line with our commitment to the Rights of Nature, the India Greens Party (iGP) advocates for the establishment of Special Ecological Zones (SEZs) in ecologically sensitive and vulnerable areas across the country. These zones will serve as protected areas where unsustainable infrastructure development, construction, and polluting industries are prohibited. Here are the key aspects of our proposal:

- 1. Creation of Special Ecological Zones:** iGP proposes the designation of Special Ecological Zones in areas deemed ecologically sensitive and vulnerable. Examples include the Aarey forest in Mumbai, fragile regions in Uttarakhand, the Western Ghats in South India, and similar areas identified based on their ecological significance.
- 2. Prohibition of Unsustainable Activities:** Within Special Ecological Zones, iGP advocates for a ban on activities that pose a threat to the environment, such as unsustainable infrastructure development, construction projects, and polluting industries. This prohibition aims to safeguard the delicate balance of these ecosystems and prevent further degradation.
- 3. Preservation of Biodiversity:** SEZs will prioritize the preservation of biodiversity by protecting the natural habitats of flora and fauna endemic to these regions. Conservation efforts will be aimed at maintaining the rich ecological diversity and ensuring the long-term viability of indigenous species.
- 4. Community Engagement and Participation:** The establishment of SEZs will involve active engagement with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their participation in decision-making processes. iGP recognizes the importance of community involvement in conservation efforts and will prioritize the empowerment of indigenous peoples and local residents.

Women and Domestic Violence

- 1. Zero Tolerance Policy:** Implementing and strictly enforcing a zero-tolerance policy towards all forms of domestic violence, ensuring perpetrators are held accountable for their actions.
- 2. Empowerment Programs:** Establishing comprehensive empowerment programs for women, including education, economic opportunities, and legal support, to break the cycle of violence and empower survivors.
- 3. Shelters and Support Services:** Increasing funding and resources for shelters and support services for survivors of domestic violence, ensuring they have safe spaces to seek refuge and access to necessary support networks.
- 4. Education and Awareness:** Implementing educational programs and campaigns to raise awareness about domestic violence, its impact on individuals and communities, and ways to prevent and address it effectively.
- 5. Legal Reforms:** Advocating for legal reforms to strengthen laws against domestic violence, including faster and more efficient legal processes, harsher penalties for perpetrators, and improved protection for survivors.
- 6. Counseling and Rehabilitation:** Providing accessible counseling and rehabilitation services for both survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence, focusing on healing, behavior change, and prevention of future violence.

Women and Domestic Violence

- 7. Intersectional Approach:** Recognizing and addressing the intersectional nature of domestic violence, considering factors such as race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, disability, and immigration status in policy-making and service provision.
- 8. Support for Children:** Ensuring adequate support and protection for children affected by domestic violence, including specialized services, counseling, and legal assistance tailored to their needs.
- 9. Workplace Support:** Promoting workplace policies that support employees experiencing domestic violence, such as paid leave, flexible scheduling, and confidential resources for assistance and referrals.
- 10. Community Engagement:** Encouraging community involvement and collaboration in preventing and addressing domestic violence, fostering partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, grassroots organisations, and community leaders.

Rights of Adivasis and Marginalised Communities

- 1. Official Forest Declaration:** Advocate for the official declaration of Aarey forest as a protected forest area, ensuring its conservation and preservation for future generations.
- 2. End Encroachment:** Take decisive action to control and prevent encroachment into the Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) buffer zone and the Aarey region, safeguarding these crucial green spaces from further degradation and urbanisation.
- 3. Tribal Rights and Representation:** Listen to and address the demands of the Warli adivasi (tribal) communities residing in the Aarey region, respecting their indigenous rights, cultural heritage, and traditional way of life. Ensure their meaningful participation in decision-making processes regarding land use and environmental conservation.
- 4. No Concretisation:** Oppose any plans for the concretisation of Aarey forest or its surrounding areas, advocating for sustainable development practices that prioritize environmental conservation, biodiversity protection, and ecosystem integrity.
- 5. Biodiversity Protection:** Implement measures to protect and enhance the biodiversity of Aarey forest and its surrounding ecosystems, including the preservation of native flora and fauna, restoration of degraded habitats, and conservation of water bodies and wetlands.
- 6. Green Infrastructure:** Promote the development of green infrastructure and ecological corridors within Aarey forest and its vicinity, integrating nature-based solutions for mitigating climate change, improving air quality, and enhancing urban resilience.

Rights of Adivasis and Marginalised Communities

- 7. Community-Led Conservation:** Support community-led conservation initiatives and partnerships that engage local residents, environmental organisations, and other stakeholders in the stewardship and management of Aarey forest and its natural resources.
- 8. Public Awareness and Education:** Launch public awareness campaigns and educational programs to raise awareness about the ecological importance of Aarey forest, its role in providing ecosystem services, and the urgent need for its protection against unsustainable development and exploitation.
- 9. Legal Protection and Enforcement:** Advocate for stronger legal protections and enforcement mechanisms to safeguard Aarey forest and its surrounding areas from illegal logging, poaching, construction activities, and other forms of environmental degradation.
- 10. Long-Term Sustainability:** Develop a comprehensive and long-term sustainability plan for Aarey forest, incorporating principles of ecological conservation, land-use planning, community participation, and sustainable development to ensure its ecological integrity and resilience for future generations.

Electoral Reforms

India stands as the world's largest democracy, where elections form the cornerstone of its political landscape. True democracy thrives only when elections are conducted freely and fairly, ensuring the authentic expression of the people's will. Consequently, the issue of electoral reforms holds paramount significance in Indian polity.

Elections serve as the conduit through which citizens actively engage in public affairs and manifest their desires. They also facilitate the peaceful and orderly transition of power, endowing governmental authority with legitimacy. Thus, elections not only sustain but invigorate democracy. Ensuring the integrity of elections is thus indispensable to the democratic process.

India's status as both the largest and one of the most populous democracies, coupled with enduring challenges such as illiteracy and poverty, underscores the complexity of conducting elections. Its diverse electorate reflects the multifaceted nature of its societal fabric, comprising various castes, religions, regions, and languages. Managing periodic elections amidst such diversity presents a formidable task. Elections serve as a potent instrument of non-violent dissent against governmental lapses, as evidenced by the Indian populace's recurrent trust in this democratic mechanism. However, over time, certain anomalies within the electoral system have surfaced, necessitating a discourse on electoral reforms.

The Election Commission, entrusted constitutionally with the oversight of elections, periodically proposes reforms based on practical challenges encountered during elections. Politicians, through parliamentary platforms and committees, articulate their aspirations for reform, while governments implement measures informed by committee recommendations. Thus, the process of electoral reform remains ongoing.

Electoral Reforms

Despite past reforms, the need for further enhancement persists. Past reforms include lowering the voting age to 18, raising the threshold for proposers' signatures, introducing disqualification for violations of national honor, and imposing restrictions on candidates contesting from multiple constituencies, among others. However, several reforms are still imperative:

- 1. Electronic Voting Machine (EVMs):** While EVMs have streamlined the voting process, concerns about their reliability persist. A thorough investigation into these concerns and a potential return to paper ballots may be warranted to uphold voter confidence.
- 2. Participatory Democracy and Right to Recall:** Empowering citizens with direct participation in decision-making processes through reforms like the Right to Recall could enhance democratic dynamics.
- 3. Financial Transparency:** Addressing the exorbitant campaign expenditures by having the state bear candidates' expenses can mitigate the influence of money in politics.
- 4. Eliminating Muscle Power:** Implementing measures to combat illegal activities like violence and booth capturing during elections is imperative to ensure a fair electoral process.
- 5. Criminalisation of Politics:** Curtailing the nexus between politics and criminality by enforcing stringent measures against criminal candidates and their backers is crucial for restoring the integrity of elections.

Electoral Reforms

- 6. Government Machinery Misuse:** Enforcing regulations to prevent the misuse of government resources for electoral gains can uphold the fairness of elections.
- 7. Serious Candidacy:** Implementing measures to deter frivolous independent candidates from disrupting electoral outcomes can strengthen the credibility of the democratic process.
- 8. Combatting Casteism:** Enacting legislation to prevent political exploitation along caste lines is essential for fostering equality and unity within society.
- 9. Countering Communalism:** Safeguarding against communal polarisation is vital to uphold the pluralistic and secular fabric of Indian democracy.
- 10. Restoring Moral Values:** Fostering a political culture grounded in service and sacrifice, as espoused by Gandhian principles, can rejuvenate public trust in the electoral process and promote ethical leadership.

1. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

There is a need to develop a common vision and an integrated approach to sustainability across agriculture and food security taking into account social, economic, and environmental considerations. The vision of the Greens is to ensure food security which exists when all people have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. The vision is to reform markets to support farmers and rural livelihoods while recognising the unique role of traditional sustainable food systems in feeding the world.

The objective of the Greens is to reconcile the need for affordable food with that of adequate income for farmers while maintaining the integrity of farming land and ecosystems. The Greens will encourage farmers to not apply pesticides and to use regenerative, local, and organic agriculture techniques which do not degrade the soil, water, and arable land. Intensive, monoculture farming practices including illegal land clearance need to be monitored and banned nationally. Water catchment zones, rivers, and waterways need protection from harmful agricultural and land-clearance practices. Seeds need to be owned by farmers and communities and not agrochemical multinational corporations.

The Greens believe that the food security lies in the sustainable agriculture, self-reliance and reform of markets and food supply chains. The Greens' action plan values farmers, food security, and food safety. Around 60% of the world's food is still grown by small scale farming. Food security is strongest with traditional knowledge and care for the land with crops grown over generations.

In India, millions of people remain undernourished, not because there is insufficient food because of unequal access to land, water, credit and markets. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are not the solution, because the immediate problem is not production but distribution. Moreover, GMOs pose unacceptable risks to the environment, independent smaller farmers, and consumers, as well as to the biodiversity that is our best insurance against agricultural disaster. Water shortages loom, both in above-ground systems and subterranean aquifers.

Deforestation of catchments takes a devastating toll in landslides and floods, while desertification and degradation are rapidly expanding. One bright spot is the rapid growth of organic agriculture. India Greens Party, therefore, shall consider that access to clean water for basic needs is a fundamental right, and oppose the privatisation of water resources and infrastructure; work to eliminate water subsidies, other than social subsidies, and to make water use more efficient; work to ensure that fresh water and underground water resources are conserved in quality and quantity and appropriately priced to ensure these resources are adequately protected from depletion; consider that the stability of catchments and the health of river systems is paramount, and will work with the people directly affected to stop the degradation of rivers, including new large dams and irrigation projects, and deforestation of catchments; work with local communities in arid and semi-arid regions, where climate is dominated by uncertainty, to reduce land degradation, etc.

2. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Children are the foundation of the future but remain one of the most vulnerable segments of the population. It is the responsibility of society to evolve comprehensive policy programmes for them. Undoubtedly, children, around the world have increasingly gained access to rights. However, there is still much work to be done despite the Convention on the Rights of the Child's unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and enforcement on 2 September 1990. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), more than one in every four deaths of children under five is directly or indirectly related to environmental risks, and children are among the first victims of adverse environmental effects including droughts, floods, storms, food crises and pollution.

To reform children's policies in order to ensure them equal access to free health care, free education, free childcare, decent housing and adequate nutrition. Therefore, the Greens seek to ensure – Social justice for children, eradication of child poverty, social exclusion and trafficking, a healthy environment for all children, humane attention to the situation of migrant children, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to combat the negative effects of climate change on children, and end to unpaid child labour and slavery.

3. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change, caused by the release of greenhouse gases (GHG) and land clearance, is the greatest issue of our time. It is a global crisis demanding a global response. It is also a key challenge for survival on our planet. Earth's climate is already changing at unprecedented speed, exemplified by higher temperatures, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, more frequent natural disasters and severe floods, droughts, and storms. The consequences of the climate emergency also include wars, starvation, disease, desertification, forced migration and species extinction. Global emissions of climate-changing pollutants must be halved by 2030, and we must get to net-zero emissions by 2050. The fight for a better climate and emission-free technologies requires common effort and consistent and feasible political solutions.

To prevent a climatic catastrophe, we must guarantee climate justice, effective mitigation and adaptation strategies, carbon emissions reduction, and a fossil fuel free future. The global Climate Emergency can only be tackled by global action. Making a Climate Change Act aiming at keeping global warming below 1.5°C is urgently needed.

4. DECENTRALISATION

Decentralisation shall be at the heart of the Green Politics and every level. India Greens Party shall defend the political and economic interests and rights of the citizens -- in particular of the poor -- so that they can govern from the Gram Sabhas and town onwards -- with the security of land, housing, employment, access to clean and drinking water and congenial social environments.

5. ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION-SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES

More than fifty percent of the 100 biggest economies in the world today are corporations. With the collusion of governments, they have created a legal system that puts unfettered economic activity above the public good, protects corporate welfare but attacks social welfare, and makes national economies subservient to a global financial casino that turns over \$US trillions per day in speculative transactions. The global financial crisis has increased volatility and insecurity in all economies, with the most significant impact on poorer individuals, groups and countries. The IMF and the World Bank have contributed to this crisis rather than been part of the solution; the prerequisites on which they are based are not fit to create a global, sustainable and just economic system.

Therefore, India Greens Party shall affirm that essentials of life such as water, must remain publicly owned and controlled; and that culture, basic access to food, social and public health, education, and a free media are not 'commodities' to be subjected to international market agreements; support the creation of a World Environment Organisation by combining the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) into a single institution with funding and power to impose sanctions to promote global sustainable development. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) should be subject to the decisions of this body; support serious reform of the World Bank and IMF so that their membership and decision-making democratic, and their operations subservient to sustainability principles and to all international conventions on human and labour rights, and environmental protection; support serious reform of the WTO to make sustainability its central

goal, supported by transparent and democratic processes and the participation of representatives from affected communities.

In addition, there must be separation of powers to remove the disputes settlement mechanism from the exclusive competence of the WTO. A sustainability impact assessment of earlier Negotiation Rounds is required before any new steps are taken; work to prevent the implementation of new regional or hemispheric trade and investment agreements under the WTO rules but support countries' integration processes that assure people's welfare and environmental sustainability; help in creating a world environment where financial and economic institutions and organisations will nurture and protect environmentally sustainable projects that will sustain communities at all levels (local, regional, national and international); demand that international agreements on the environment, labour conditions and health should take precedence over any international rules on trade; work to require corporations to abide by the environmental, labour and social laws of their own country and of the country in which they are operating, whichever are the more stringent; work to ensure that all global organisations, especially those with significant capacity to define the rules of international trade, firmly adhere to principles of sustainable development and pursue a training program of cultural change to fully realise this goal; want corporate welfare made transparent and subject to the same level of accountability as social welfare, with subsidies to environmentally and socially destructive activities phased out altogether; endorse the development of civic entrepreneurship to promote a community based economy as a way of combating social exclusion caused by economic globalisation.

6. EDUCATION

Education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. It is the foundation of democracy -- preparing people to participate in society and be respectful of the human values. It is a right and an entitlement and should be free for people of all ages. The UN's SDG-4 concerning education also ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to quality higher education.

The vision of the Greens is to create a healthy society with the help of life-long learning and training. The vision is to invest in the next generation and build a fair, successful and cohesive society. The vision is also to make education available for all as all people are entitled to free, well-funded and high-quality education and ensure that universities are places of learning and research and have opportunities for higher education and life-long learning. The vision is to provide everyone with the knowledge and full range of skills they require to participate in society and lead a fulfilled life. Also, to ensure that education is treated as a process and not a product as higher education is essential in developing a civilised society; and ensure that there is no undue burden on individual students and recognise the societal benefits of higher learning and research. And, to make sure that schools are community hubs, providing health services, internet access, cultural services, adult education programmes, working collaboratively with community institutions.

The objective is to provide knowledge, learning skills, life-long learning opportunities, creativity and abilities to understand and use sources of information. The Greens believe that every person is entitled to a high-quality, free, accessible public education that gives them the best possible start in life. It is a basic right of all and must occur in a safe environment for them. Also, the objective is to recognise learning as a lifelong and life-affirming process to which all people should have access; and promote equality, inclusivity, social and emotional well-being and responsibility with democratic accountability.

7. ENERGY

Access to energy for all is essential. Working towards this goal is especially important as it interlinks with other Sustainable Development Goals. The Climate Emergency demands a rapid reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, including from the energy sector, while also expanding access to electricity and clean cooking solutions to the billions without it. Focusing on universal access to energy, increased energy efficiency and the increased use of renewable energy through new economic and job opportunities is crucial to creating more sustainable and inclusive communities and resilience to environmental issues including climate change.

The energy system must address the temperature targets of the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, including the Climate Emergency targets, taking into account fairness within and between nations. Conservation, efficiency, research and development, and renewable energy sources are essential elements of the energy policy.

The Greens' vision is for national, state and local energy strategies based on the principles of ecological sustainability and social equity.

This vision includes fair, affordable and equal access to energy and the goods and services it provides. Conservation, efficiency, research, development and renewable energy sources are essential elements of a Greens energy policy.

The objective of our energy policy is to decarbonise the energy system based on efficient use of electricity and heat from renewable sources providing security of supply and replacing fossil fuels. We seek to decrease overall energy use to the minimum possible through improved efficiencies, changes in materials and reductions in overall consumption, and transform the energy system to bring about significant health benefits, improved social well-being, environmental safeguards, and positive economic effects on employment and across all sectors of the economy.

8. ENVIRONMENT

The natural environment encompasses all living and non-living things, and the interaction of all living species, climate, weather, and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity. The environment is threatened as the pace of nature's decline is unprecedented in human history, while human induced climate change has posed the greatest threat to our world. The Earth's climate is warming faster than at any point in the past 65 million years and human activity is the cause. The health of ecosystems is spiralling downwards far more rapidly with land clearing, habitat destruction, and pollution causing the 6th great species extinction in earth's history. The situation is of the gravest concern since every person and life on the planet will be affected by changes in the ability of ecosystems to support life. The health of the oceans, which are by far the Earth's

largest carbon sinks, is also threatened due to warming, acidification and deoxygenation. Many ecosystems and global ecosystem services are likely to collapse. Therefore, urgent and sustained local, national, regional and global action is required to ensure a safe future environment. The foods we eat, the air we breathe, the water we drink and the climate that makes our planet habitable all come from nature.

The vision of the Greens is to build a society which lives wisely within the ecological and resource limits of the planet. The vision is to support a holistic approach to justice recognising that environmental justice, social justice and economic justice depend on and support each other. So, united we remain in our awareness that we depend on the earth's vitality, diversity and beauty, and that it is our responsibility to pass them on, undiminished or even improved, to the next generation.

The objective of the Greens is to take care of our unique natural environment and its resources, ensure their ongoing sustainability for future generations, and to help protect the ecological integrity of our planet. The objective is also to work towards sustainable development and environmental education. It is our duty and responsibility to protect, conserve and take care of the ecosystems and environment.

9. EQUITY

The differences in living standards and opportunities in India are intolerable. The richest people have control over most of the resources and incomes while the poorest, including women and young people, share bare minimum and a large population survives on less than US\$1 a day. Poor children never attend school while a large number of adults can neither read nor write, most of them are women. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and tuberculosis (TB) infections and Malaria like issues remain severe problems among poor.

In view of all this, India Greens Party shall support aid funding being directed to the poorest of the poor, with the priorities being determined through working with local communities'; work to improve the rights, status, education and political participation of women; commit to the goal of making high quality primary education universal, financed through increased aid and debt relief; support the use of incentives to ensure that savings from debt relief are channelled into poverty reduction and environment conservation, and that transparent and accountable processes are in place with participation from affected communities; see concerted action to combat the great pandemics including HIV-Aids, TB and malaria as a priority; help in economic progress, especially through education; recognise the right to compensation of those people that lose access to their natural resources through displacement by environmental destruction or human intervention such as colonisation and migration.

Also, the party shall review the relationship between exclusive ownership of property and exclusive use of its resources, with a view to

curbing environmental abuse and extending access for basic livelihood to all, especially indigenous communities; ensure that all men, women and children can achieve economic security, without recourse to personally damaging activities such as pornography, prostitution or the sale of organs; commit to work for more equal allocation of welfare and for creation of equal opportunities inside all our societies, recognising that there is a growing number of poor and marginalised people in developed countries also; contribute to discourage inequality and dispossession of poor people as current form of financialised neo-liberal capitalism aids the rich and is crisis prone; and, defend and promote the human, social and environmental rights of all people.

10. FORESTS

Forests cover 30 percent of the earth's land area, or nearly four billion hectares, and are essential to human wellbeing, sustainable development and the health of the planet. Forests provide essential ecosystem services -- such as food, fodder, fuel, timber, non-wood products especially medicines and shelter, as well as soil and water conservation and clean air. Forests prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risk of floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts, dust and sandstorms and other disasters.

An estimated 25 percent of the global population depends on forests for subsistence, livelihood, employment and income generation. In fact, forests are home to an estimated 80 percent of all terrestrial species. Forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and in conserving biodiversity. The sustainable use of forest resources is a prerequisite for the preservation of nature and

ensuring a sustainable world for the future.

The vision of the Greens is to create a world where all old growth, natural virgin forests and wetlands are legally protected areas. Other forests and trees are sustainably managed, and provide economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations. Also, the vision is to protect and manage all types of forests and eco-sensitive zones based on sustainable development principles.

The objective of the Greens is to see the protection of the world's remaining primary forests (estimated at less than 20% of original coverage) and to promote conservation and reforestation by strengthening cooperation and political commitment for example to halt illegal logging. Furthermore, secondary growth forests need to be sustainably managed, and paper and timber resources need to be reused and recycled to ease pressure on the secondary growth forests. Alternative sources such as for packaging need to be introduced. Forests need to function as productive and resilient ecosystems and climate regulators.

11. GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

We stand at a critical moment in Earth's history, a time when humanity must choose its future. As the world becomes increasingly interdependent and fragile, the future at once holds great peril and great promise. To move forward we must recognise that in the midst of a magnificent diversity of cultures and life forms we are one human family and one Earth community with a common destiny. We must join together to bring forth a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, and a culture of peace. Towards this end, it is imperative that we, the peoples of Earth, declare our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life, and to future generations.

India represents diverse cultures and backgrounds; however, all the citizens share a common purpose and recognise that. To achieve it, we must act locally as well as globally.

Therefore, the India Greens Party shall work cooperatively to implement the Global Greens Charter by taking action together on issues of global consequence whenever needed; support the development of Green parties, political movements and youth networks around the world; assist, at their request, other Green parties and movements including by providing observers at elections to help ensure that they are free and fair; encouraging voters to enrol and vote Green in their home countries; adopt and put into practice in our own organisations the democratic principles we seek in broader society; act as a model of participatory democracy in our own internal

organisation at all levels; encourage cooperation between the global Green parties to ensure that member parties are consulted, educated and have equal capacity to influence global positions of the Greens.

Also, the India Greens Party shall encourage Green parties and green political movements to show leadership in establishing policies guaranteeing transparent and decentralised structures, so that political power and opportunity is extended to all members; and in developing new political models which better meet the challenges of sustainable development and grassroots democracy; avoid sources of finance that conflict with our vision and values; avoid cooperation with dictatorships, sects, or criminal organisations and with their dependent organisations, particularly in matters of democracy and human rights; strengthen our links with like-minded community organisations, and with civil society organisations; we are one part, with them, of the growing consciousness that respect for the environment, for social and human rights, and for democracy, has to prevail on the economic organisation of the world; support each other personally and politically with friendship, optimism and good humour, and not forget to enjoy ourselves in the process.

12. HEALTH

As stated in the Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organisation, health is “not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”, but “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being”. Furthermore, “the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.”

Health for individuals is only possible in the context of a healthy environment and society. Recognising that health is both an individual and common good, the Greens will design policy to promote the health both of individuals and of communities and society more broadly.

The Greens will strive for health systems and policies that allow individuals and communities to achieve their greatest individual and collective physical, mental, and psychosocial potential. Like all public services, the right to health must be protected and promoted without negative discrimination based on race, religion, political belief, economic, social condition, or other arbitrary distinction. Furthermore, indicators of national and international progress must integrate quality of life and health metrics to guide policy, programs, and strategy at all levels of government.

The objective of the Greens is to promote public health and healthcare services that are free from negative discrimination and realise individuals' and communities' right to health in all spheres of life. The objective is also to develop a new public health consciousness, which, through individual and collective action, will challenge vested interests and promote personal, social and political changes needed to achieve improved states of health.

13. HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are universal and inalienable; indivisible; interdependent and interrelated. Human rights are inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to live one's life with liberty, freedom from slavery, without torture or intimidation, with the freedom of speech, the equal right to work, readily available education, and to live with respect and dignity. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination, and the government is responsible for respecting, upholding, and promoting these rights

The vision of the Greens is a world in which the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) are universally implemented. Where national and international compliance with International Human Rights Law is prioritised, laying down the obligations of governments to promote, protect and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals and groups. These obligations are articulated in agreements including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Protocols; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Protocols; and many other international conventions for the protection of rights and freedoms. These rights need implementation at local, national and international levels.

The objective is a strong national human rights system that monitors, protects, and enforces human rights for all regardless of race, sex, sexual preference, or other discriminatory measures - and has active participation in and compliance with international human rights bodies, legislation, and practices.

14. INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES

Indigenous and Tribal Peoples are ethnic groups who are the original or earliest known inhabitants of an area, in contrast to groups that have settled, occupied, colonised or invaded the area more recently. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples are also known as First Peoples, First Nations, Aboriginal Peoples, Native Peoples, or Tribal Peoples. They maintain traditions of early cultures that are associated with their regions. Regrettably, these Peoples are often faced with threats to their sovereignty, economic well-being and access to the resources on which their cultures depend. They are diverse and live in nearly all the countries on all the continents and form a spectrum of humanity, ranging from traditional hunter-gatherers and subsistence farmers to scholars. However, they have one thing in common -- they all share a history of injustice as they were killed, tortured, enslaved, and even were victims of genocide. Also, they were denied the right to participate in governing processes. Conquest, colonisation and invasion has attempted to steal their Land, Rivers, Seas, Connection to Country and Identity as Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

The vision as Greens is to renew and reset a world where we work with the fundamental right to self-determination for all Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and are guided by their integral empowered First Custodian Inherent Sovereignty in all consensus decision-making, with free, informed and prior consent for the longevity of our planet, its biodiversity, and all its Peoples. Also, Greens will recognise Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' cultures, spiritual beliefs, economic and social systems, and their wisdom and role as First Custodians of Land, Water and Sky resources.

Despite international recognition and acceptance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the fundamental rights of all human beings, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' human rights still require specifically designated safeguards. The Greens objective is to enact laws at all levels of government so that Indigenous and Tribal Peoples do not continue to face serious threats to their sovereignty, health, lives, and way of life.

15. LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL

The Greens take a holistic view of work and of rights – the work covering all the activities people undertake to support themselves, their families, and communities. At the same time, it is important that everyone is able to assert and defend their individual rights and can act collectively with others to assert and defend their common rights and those of their communities. The sustainable industries and small businesses, not-for-profit enterprises, charity or community-based organisations or publicly owned can help in this endeavour and adapt to deliver sustainable products respecting the earth's ecological limits. At the same time, the Greens will endeavour that the ILO conventions are the guidelines for state activity.

The vision of the Greens is to not allow privatisation or concentration of ownership and control of key industrial sectors that give communities little or no say in decisions which affect them. The vision of the Greens is to allow all people the opportunity to contribute to society through stable and dignified work, caring for each other, and volunteering in their communities even as fighting the injustice of our current economic and industrial systems. In a nutshell, to run businesses in

the interests of society, not vice versa.

The objective of the Greens is to revive and rejuvenate traditional and sustainable businesses and industries so that there are more job opportunities for the workers and have an assurance of meaningful employment and a life of dignity and modest comfort.

16. LGBTIQA+

As a movement founded on a pillar of social justice, the Greens want to advance the rights of the LGBTIQA+ people because discrimination remains in many areas of life, such as law, policing, relationship recognition, housing, education, employment, health, prisons, immigration, and myriad other forums. The term LGBTIQA+ refers to the identities of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex, Queer, Asexual and other people (LGBTIQA+). In different cultures, countries, languages and religions, the identities of people who cross sexuality, gender or sex boundaries are constructed in different ways, but they are oppressed by patriarchy, sexism, heterosexism and transphobia. The Greens wish to increase awareness, understanding and join the fight for full rights for the LGBTIQA+ communities.

The vision is to build a sustainable and just society where everyone is valued, respected and empowered regardless of their sexuality, gender identity or intersex status. The Greens envision a world free from discrimination based on sexuality, gender identity or gender expression -- a world in which difference is accepted and celebrated.

The objective of the Greens is to support the LGBTIQA+ communities, organisations, movements, and individuals and continue to build relationships to advance the rights of these communities. We support

legal and anti-discrimination measures as well as education to achieve this. The Greens support the LGBTIQ+ groups within Green parties and seek to grow the global LGBTIQ+ network comprising representatives of all Green parties.

17. NATURAL RESOURCES

We depend upon natural resources and ecosystem services for our existence and survival. However, unsustainable use and waste, coupled with population increase, is leading to exponential depletion.

The vision of the Greens is that natural resources are managed and replenished in accordance with the principles of intergenerational equity, the precautionary principle, biodiversity conservation, symbiosis and respect for traditional ownership.

The objective of the Greens is to minimise the consumption of all-natural resources, and non-renewable resources in particular, to improve sustainability and reduce barriers to equitable distribution, whether for environmental, technical, physical or political reasons. Furthermore, the Greens seek to support and implement efforts to recover, recycle, and reuse resources to reduce demand for primary inputs and their associated ecological impacts.

18. NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ENERGY

The development and use of the nuclear energy during the 20th century was a spin-off from nuclear weapons production for the military. It gave a justification for continued proliferation of nuclear technology around the world, served to make nuclear fission appear more benevolent, and promoted the myth that nuclear power was cheap and safe. However, nuclear energy is a false solution to the climate crisis, and nuclear weapons undermine global peace, security, and humanity. The elimination of both nuclear weapons and nuclear energy, with their myriad risks to safety, health and the environment, must be a global priority. Like fossil fuels, their elimination is both urgent and necessary, lest the horrors of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Chernobyl and Fukushima be repeated.

Our vision is a world free of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy, and to unburden future generations from dangerous levels of radioactive waste. We must rapidly phase out nuclear energy, as it is dangerous and causes pollution and radioactive waste. Instead, we must invest in wind, solar and other renewables to fill the gap between energy supply and demand.

The Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear tragedies, and Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear disasters, underscore the need to address the nuclear issue. Therefore, the principal objective of the Greens is to call a formal moratorium on the construction of new nuclear power plants, the early retirement of existing nuclear power reactors, and the phase-out of technologies that use or produce nuclear waste, such as nuclear waste incinerators, food irradiators, and all uses of uranium.

Furthermore, the Greens shall strive for a world free of nuclear weapons.

India Greens Party is of the opinion that there is no need for nuclear power, weapons or mining. Future generations must not be burdened with toxic nuclear waste for which there is no safe disposal. India Greens Party believes that the world should be free of nuclear weapons and the nuclear fuel chain.

There is a strong link between the mining and import/export of uranium and nuclear weapons proliferation. The use of nuclear weapons, nuclear accidents or attacks on reactors pose unacceptable risk of catastrophic consequences. Future generations must not be burdened with dangerous levels of radioactive waste. And nuclear power is not a safe, clean, timely, economic or practical solution to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

19. PARTICIPATORY LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Participatory local governance for the vast majority of people, regardless of political situations, is the most accessible level of engagement with public authority and state institutions. It is the mechanism and channel closest to the people for accessing basic services and opportunities to improve their lives, for participation in public processes where decisions affecting their lives are made, and for exercising their rights and obligations. The Greens believe that effective local governance in a participatory manner is the key to development that is inclusive and sustainable.

The vision of the Greens is to improve the quality of life of the people both at the urban and rural settings, and reduce inequality in all its

forms across the society and at the same time enhance relations between people and public institutions. The vision is to make local governance a tool for sustainable living that is community-driven.

The objective of the Greens is to strive for a democracy in which all citizens have the right to express their views, and are able to directly participate in the environmental, economic, social, and political decisions which affect their lives so that power and responsibility are concentrated in local communities.

20. PEACE AND SECURITY

India Greens Party understands peace as being more than the absence of war. To strive for peace has always been at the core of the Green agenda. The causes of conflict are changing. The impacts of climate change, competition for water, food and resources will become increasingly significant. The distinctions between war, organised crime and deliberate large-scale abuses of human rights are becoming progressively blurred. Since 2001 the 'war on 'terror' has also led to the erosion of human rights in the name of security. The arms trade is growing and globalising, nourished by a unique exemption from WTO rules against subsidies.

As a global network, we have a vital role to play in strengthening the links between community organisations working for human rights and peace, and supporting and shaping the emerging concepts and institutions of global governance. Therefore, India Greens Party shall support strengthening the role of the UN as a global organisation of conflict management and peacekeeping, while, noting that, where prevention fails and in situations of structural and massive violations of

human rights and/or genocide, the use of force may be justified if it is the only means of preventing further human rights violations and suffering, provided that it is used under a mandate from the UN.

Nonetheless, individual countries have the right not to support or to cooperate with the action; campaign for greater power for countries of the South in the UN, by working to abolish the veto power in the Security Council, to remove the category of permanent membership of it, and to increase the number of states with membership; support the International Criminal Court. In war crimes, sexualised violence such as mass rape should be regarded as a war crime, as should environmental crimes in times of conflict.

21. POLLUTION AND PLASTICS POLICY

Pollution is a major threat to all life on Earth -- for human health, flora, fauna, and entire ecosystems. It affects everyone, has no boundaries, and damages natural restorative systems. Many air pollutants cause global warming, cause massive contamination of waterways, rivers and oceans, as well as airborne and land contamination. Therefore, pollution has to be stopped at source by reducing or halting polluting industries and transitioning to a zero-waste economy encouraging reuse of all products within a closed loop system. This can be achieved through pollution reduction measures, strengthening and enforcing laws on pollution, and moving societies towards sustainable lifestyles based on a circular economy by limiting the environmental impact and waste of resources. The single use of plastic and microbeads need to be eliminated as soon as possible with alternatives being moved into production.

The vision is to have clear pollution reduction targets and reduce plastics production and consumption. As part of a new Green economy, our vision includes transition to clean industries, monitoring and reduction of pollution, and setting up comprehensive reuse and recycling programs leading to zero waste. At the core is a circular economy, a whole system approach that aims to eliminate rather than manage waste. It minimises the use of resources and the creation of waste, pollution, and carbon emissions, while ensuring that pollution levels do not cause damage to human health either immediately or over generations.

The objective is to have strong international and national measures to reduce pollution, including ratification and implementation of international treaties such as the Basel, Stockholm, and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) treaties. Production of illegal chemicals such as those listed in the dirty dozen and other POPs should no longer be produced. State-based reuse and recycling industries to create local jobs should be encouraged as integral parts of government programs gearing to a zero-waste strategy and a circular economy. Waste reduction measures should be implemented instead of incineration and hazardous chemical burning or dumping. National agreements need to be in place including monitoring measures for pollution reduction caused by industry, agriculture and urbanisation; and for plastic reduction and recycling.

22. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, ABUSE AND HARASSMENT

Every employee, member, volunteer and supporter of the Greens has a right to participate in the Greens movement without being subjected to any form of sexual harassment, abuse, exploitation or assault. That's why we have worked together to develop resources, training, and policies to make sure our party is a safe and supportive place for all of our members and volunteers. It is the responsibility of every member of the India Greens Party to ensure that the workplace, and our party activities, are free from sexual harassment. The organisation recognises the unique role it has in working with a diverse group of people, and the diversity of vulnerable groups that exist within it.

The purpose of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) Policy is to outline the India Greens Party's ethical standards and commitment in preventing sexual harassment, abuse and exploitation and to present the formal and informal processes available to any member, volunteer or employee who experiences sexual harassment or other forms of sexual violence.

This policy is framed with a survivor-centred approach, reflecting the importance of centring those most affected by abuses of power. The India Greens Party is committed to providing a safe environment for all members and volunteers. The party will not tolerate sexual harassment, assault or violence under any circumstances. All complaints of sexual harassment will be taken seriously, handled efficiently and treated with respect and confidence.

The purpose of this Policy is to outline India Greens Party's ethical

standards and commitment in preventing sexual harassment, abuse and exploitation. This document demonstrates the application of this Policy, and is designed to empower those affected by sexual harassment, intimidation, exploitation, and assault.

23. RIGHTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

All human beings have the right to a life that will let them achieve their full potential, yet young people face some of the greatest challenges to realising their rights. The Greens must ensure they have an upbringing that allows them to take their place as safe, healthy, productive and self-actualised members of their community. As the definition of “youth” varies by country, this policy generally refers to “young people”, which the United Nations uses for statistical purposes to refer to those aged 10-24. The Greens promote an expansive interpretation of this policy, providing rights to as large an age group as possible.

Young people must have a real voice in policy-making. Young people are leading the way in social and environmental movements across the globe, most notably the climate movement. Their voices, contributions, and rights must be fostered, supported, and empowered as the leaders and global citizens of tomorrow. We believe that young people are both the present and the future.

All young people will have the right to participate, fully and actively, in community life and in the development and implementation of policies and decisions that affect them. The Greens will provide young people with equitable access to opportunities and resources. Young people will have the right to access quality services they need regardless of where they live or their socio-economic status.

24. SUSTAINABLE PLANNING

Over consumption is largely responsible for environmental decline. A country like India is also increasing its consumption like several industrialised countries. This will add significantly to the ecological pressure. Changing to a Green economy -- which mimics ecological processes, eliminates waste by re-using and recycling materials, and emphasises activities that enhance the quality of life and relationships rather than the consumption of goods promises new jobs, industries with less pollution, better work environments and a higher quality of life.

Therefore, India Greens Party shall promote measures of wellbeing rather than GDP to measure progress, and recognise the ecological limits to material growth and consumption; consider that citizens of countries affected by a development project have the right to participate in decisions about it, regardless of national boundaries; work to ensure that those who profit from exploiting any common and/or natural resources should pay the full market rent for the use of these resources, and for any damage they do to any other common resources; and, recognise that the impact of continuing urban growth (sprawl) onto agricultural land and the natural environment must be limited and ultimately stopped; recognise that the process of urbanisation due to rural poverty must be slowed and reversed through appropriate rural development programmes which recognise the concept of limits to growth and protect the character and ecology of the rural landscape.

Also, support local planning for ecologically sustainable business,

housing, transport, waste management, parks, city forests, public spaces; and will establish links between Greens at local and regional level around the planet to exchange information and support; work to reduce vehicle based urban pollution by opposing ever-expanding freeways; encouraging the use of energy efficient vehicles; integrating land use planning with public transport, bicycling and walking; prioritising mass transit planning and funding over private auto infrastructure; and eliminating tax policies that favour auto-centric development; work to create socially responsible economic strategies, using taxes and public finance to maximise incentives for fair distribution of wealth, and eco-taxes to provide incentives to avoid waste and pollution; demand that corporations and communities reduce, reuse and recycle waste, aiming for a zero waste economy which replicates a natural ecosystem; support all policies that allow countries to increase job creation through economic activities that add value, or through recycling of resources, the production of durable goods, organic agriculture, renewable energy and environmental protection; promote socially responsible investment and ecological marketing so that consumers can make positive choices based on reliable information; and, recognise the value of traditional and local knowledge and beliefs, and support its incorporation into planning and projects.

25. TRANSPORTATION

The Greens support low-emission, efficient transport systems, infrastructure and policy in order to make commuting easier, tackle climate change, create healthier communities, and improve the economy. The use of fossil fuels for transport is unsustainable, and is a major contributor to climate change. Therefore, the Greens seek to drastically reduce the production of carbon dioxide from all methods of transport.

The vision of the Greens is to produce a sustainable transport system that meets the needs of its stakeholders while protecting the environment. The planning of all transport infrastructures must be done at the most local level appropriate and in a democratic manner, involving open public consultation.

The objective of the Greens in the first instance is to reduce the need to travel, guiding planning and development decisions that make communities more liveable, integrated, and sustainable. Thereafter, policies, infrastructure and planning decisions shall support and invest in human and freight transport options that are efficient, accessible, and environmentally responsible. The Greens will establish a new basis for developing and implementing transport policy and infrastructure developments in line with these principles.

26. WATER

Water is essential to all forms of life. It belongs to the earth and all species. It is a basic need and fundamental right. Water covers more than two-thirds of the earth, but only a small part of it is suitable for drinking and irrigation. And on top of that it is distributed unevenly among

countries, among people. Its use will also be increasing worldwide driven by a combination of population growth, socio-economic considerations and changing consumption patterns. Despite all this, the responsibility lies on the governments to assure a clean and safe supply of drinking water to all people.

The vision of the Greens is to prevent efforts to privatise, export, and sell water for profit or as a commodity. The vision is to safeguard water supply for all citizens, promote water conservation and water quality, and ensure sufficient environmental allocations for healthy ecosystems to create a sustainable future for humans and nature.

The objective of the Greens is to work towards achieving universal access to water and sanitation for all, without discrimination, while prioritising those most in need. The objective is to make services available that are physically accessible, equitably affordable, safe, and culturally acceptable as an integral human right.

27. WOMEN AND GENDER EQUITY

Women have been discriminated against since time immemorial due to patriarchal hegemony. It remains prevalent despite many binding international conventions. Across the globe, laws relating to reproductive rights, labour, education and health have been and are still used to oppress and exploit women. Despite laws in many countries pertaining to equal rights, the reality is that men enjoy higher levels of access to economic outcomes, and they are over represented in politics, and as cultural leaders and sporting figures.

It is incumbent on those wishing to pursue a political agenda to address this inequity. The vision of the Global Greens, in alignment with the

Global Greens Charter and in particular the principle of social justice, is as follows: Equality of all people; freedom from political, economic, social, and cultural discrimination; right to human dignity; equal access to, and ability to participate in, social, cultural, economic, political and ecological spheres; equal representation and participation in decision-making processes in all areas of political, social, cultural, intellectual and economic life; all people should have the right to make informed choices about their education, health, sexual identity and reproduction; equal representation of women in key decision-making positions; equal pay for work of equal value; recognition of the significant amount of unpaid labour done by women; freedom from direct, indirect systemic discrimination, harassment, fear, violence and abuse; and, gender mainstreaming in all policies and binding legislation.

28. WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

India Greens Party is of the belief that every citizen of India has a right to full employment with dignity and a living income; and the State must ensure fair and equitable employment opportunities to all without any discrimination on the basis of race, region, religion, caste, creed, ethnicity, gender, age, political affiliation, disability, sexual orientation, martial or civil status, family responsibilities, and union membership; and guided by the principle of equal pay for equal work. India Greens believes that all the people must have the right to pursue their wellbeing in conditions of freedom and dignity, economic security and equal opportunity.

In view of the above, India Greens Party shall create conditions wherein India's workforce must possess a range of skills, be highly trained and well-paid, with working conditions underpinned by a strong, comprehensive safety net and the right to collectively bargain; create an atmosphere wherein the working people must receive fair and equitable remuneration for their work; and they -- including their representatives -- have the right to be involved in decisions about their work, free of intimidation; and have a right to be a member of a union, to collectively bargain, to collectively withhold labour and collectively organise in the workplace as these elements are essential to achieving a sustainable and democratic future with the help of free, independent and democratic unions; recognise the contribution of volunteering and unpaid work to society and the economy, including the work of parents and caregivers.

The party shall also ensure that every Indian worker gets the right to work in a safe and harassment-free environment and without occupational hazards; ensure that the objectives of profitability and efficiency do not override social and ecological objectives; create effective processes of dispute resolution, including conciliation and arbitration before an independent tribunal as they are a necessary element in any fair and effective industrial relations system; ensure that the workplace laws provide better work-life balance, with people having more control over their working arrangements and enforceable rights to flexible working practices, balanced against the legitimate operational needs of the employer; ensure that the workers have legal protection against working excessive hours; and the industrial relations framework and government policies promote full employment and job

security; ensure that the workplace safety has an overriding importance over all other aspects of work and workers' compensation schemes; prioritise rehabilitation at no charge to the injured worker and full compensation; and ensure all workers' access to ongoing learning and training opportunities and State assistance for skills training and apprenticeships, and job search support.



India Greens Party (iGP) candidates in the Lok Sabha election-2024



Election symbol allotted to the party: APPLE



10



Ms. Sarika Dabral

Constituency: Mumbai North West (Maharashtra)

EVM button number: 10



7



Dr Biharilal Jalandhari

Constituency: South Delhi (NCT of Delhi)

EVM button number: 7



7



Ms. Harpreet Kaur

Constituency: Sangrur (Punjab)

EVM button number: 7

Suresh Nautiyal filed his nomination papers from New Delhi (NCT of Delhi) and **Ms. Shivani Bhatt** from Mumbai North Central (Maharashtra). Nominations of both were rejected.

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Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/IndiaGreensParty/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1743150282401891>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/iGPAdmin>

Twitter: @IGPIndia Instagram: indiagreensparty