THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARADOX OF NUCLEAR ENERGY: ARTICLE 21 , CLIMATE JUSTICE AND NUCLEAR SAFETY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India has been increasing or promoting the nuclear energy as one of the low carbon and reliable source of electricity in order to understand the growing energy demands and climate change challenges. The nuclear energy mechanism that was pounced in the year 2025 emphasis that growing progress of nuclear capacity by 100GW by the year 2047, however this also draws a concern related to safety, public health, environmental protection and long – term risks. This highlights the constitutional tension that arises in the constitutional provision namely article 21 which talks about right to life has later has been expanded to environmental protection as well. this current research analysis if nuclear energy can contribute to climate mitigation while remaining consistent with the constitutional obligations to protect right to health and environment. it argues for reconciling nuclear energy with strong accountability and environment safeguards. This study also examines sustainable development, climate change and precauitory principle and India's nuclear frame work.

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Keywords: article 21, nuclear safety, environmental rights, sustainable development, precautionary principle and climate justice.

INTRODUCTION

India's electricity needs are projected to grow four to five times by 2047. Nuclear energy is being touted as crucial elements of India's move towards clean energy. The government is of the opinion that nuclear energy is a key in realizing net zero emission goal by 2070[1]. India also relsesd a budget plan in 2025 where it shows that the goal of the country to attain a target of 100 GW of nuclear power generation by 2047. now the nuclear energy has been adopted as an alternative to cater for the continuous electricity demands. It allows involvement of greater private sector. India is planning on involving the private sector in the nuclear power industry. Which in turn involves amendment of atomic energy act, civil liability for nuclear energy and electricity act.[2]

However, with the rise in urbanisation of nuclear energy comes an issue of nuclear safety and environmental conversation. There is a need for a clear measure in this regard due to the risk that could arise from nuclear activities and their impact on health, life and means of live hood and a healthy environment. The article 21 has been interpreted by the courts to mean more than just the right to life but includes the right to live with dignity and to live in clean environment.[3]

In Subhash Kumar v. state of Bihar,[4] it was held that right to life is the right to live in an unpolluted environment. Various other principles have been emphasised by the court which have considered most important environmental jurisprudence include sustainable development the pecuniary principle, public trust doctrine and intergenerational equity.

The real constitutional aspects lie in which whether the nuclear energy can or should be developed or not instead it it that whether it can be done so without violation of the state duty to protect article 21 of the constitution.

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This article also discusses the Indian constitution law regulating nuclear power in view of the above, it looks into the relationship between nuclear power expansion and article 21 of the constitution of India and tries to examine if there exist a room for reconciliation of climate justices, nuclear safety and constitutional environmental protection.

[1] Sustainable harnessing and advancement of nuclear energy for transforming india rules , 2026 (draft)
[2] Sustainable harnessing and advancement of nuclear energy for transforming india rules , 2026 (draft)
[3] Indian constitution article 21
[4] Subhash kumar v. state of bihar (1991) 1scc 598 , 600 (india)

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this article, the researcher has analysed the Kundankulam litigation under the microscope to see how Indian courts have gone about accessing nuclear safety risk. The author has interested in the way the judiciary has had to balance the demand of nuclear development with matters of public and environmental safety offer and deferring to the technical assessment of expert committee. While the study is instructive on challenges of review of complex projects and the need of regulatory oversight, it is confined to judicial risk assessment as Kundankulam , one will not find an examination of nuclear energy as a means of climate mitigation or its bearing on article 21 climate justice and intergenerational equity. This research aim to address that mission by bringing constitution environment into the fold alongside India's ongoing nuclear energy transition . .(M.P Ram mohan & Akshay Shandilya , nuclear energy and risk assessment by Indian courts: Analysis of judicial intervention in the kudankulam nuclear power project (2015), 18 J . Risk Rsch)This article looks at the impact of Fukushima disaster on a legal and a regulatory structure of India in analysis everything from regulatory independence and international standards to the kind of judicial intervention seen in the wake of pretext at Kundankulam and jitapur. The author makes a case that transparency and public safety must be at the forefront. He also notes that trouble courts can have with highly technical scientific appraiser. For most part of it. The author is concerned with the post Fukushima regulations and legal framework at this article does not look into the contemporary legal questions of article 21 or view India's nuclear expansion as a climate mitigating strategy not does it cover the newer legal development or the hundred GW capacity target the present work fills this void by trying regulations and safety back to article 21 sustainable development and the principles of intergenerational equity.(Anupama Jha ,dynamics of legal regime on safety of nuclear power plants in India after Fukushima disaster vol.1,no.1 journal of risk research) Here the researcher takes a close look at the regulatory framework of India. Nuclear power program zero in the atomic energy regulatory board does to guarantee radiation and nuclear safety. They trace the evolution of safety framework and the progress that applied to the plant from construction to operation. This study also points to the regulatory headwinds that come in new reactor technologies and the long-term running of old plant. The approach is predominantly technical and regulatory. There is little in the way of analysis of nuclear energy, wise and wise the culture, provisions of article 21 or the issue of climate change and intergenerational equity. This paper

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also pretty. It's the 2047 nuclear expansion plant. The study needs to extend the conversation by asking if the nuclear growth can be squared with the constitutional obligations around climate and article 21.(susheel kumar, regulatory aspects of nuclear power program in india (2017) https://www.sciencedirect.com**).** Here the research talks about the institution underpinning of India's nuclear safety system. They break down the authorisation and safety review procedures, ARB employees and the owners of both regulator and the operator to shield the environment and the public. It is the study of institutional safety mechanism and technical procedures. For the most part what is missing is any consideration of the constitutional side of nuclear safety or how nuclear development might pin on the right to life and healthy environment. As already stranded article 21 one could say it is an anti TC into the current discourse of climate change and the merits of nuclear energy as a low carbon option. The work that here serves to bridge that divide linking nuclear oversight with constitutional environment, safeguards, and the tenants of climate Change.(Jaharlal Koley et al., regulatory practices for nuclear power plantsin india ,236 nuclear engineering & design (2006)894 , 900) .Here the author talks about the nuclear safety regulations under the microscope. He contain that the way the PFBR was approved in cause of concern, pointing to institutional negligence, Gregory capture and over alliance on technical expertise as standing indicators of regulatory failure in doing so, they show the kind of obstacles regulators encounter when dealing with highly technical data held by the institution responsible for nuclear development. While the authors offer a forceful critic of institutional accountability and regulatory independence, their scope is limited to the PFBR and the matters of nuclear safety. There is no real consideration given to potential for nuclear power to mitigate climate change or what the weaknesses in regulation might mean constitutional under article 21. This research pics are where they live of trying accountability to constitutional protect protection of environment, health, and interest of future generations.(M.V.Ramana & Ashwin k. Seshadri , negligence ,capture and dependence : safety regulation of the design of india's prototype fast breeder reactor (2015) . Nuclear risk is viewed and interpreted by India's nuclear establishment, drawing and interview with the senior figures in the industries. She uncovers three dominant organisation narrative, first one as growth, imperative, technological nationalism, and and biding faith in system and technology, her argument is basically that these perceptions are driven by more than a simple cause benefit analysis. They are informed by wider ideology and organisation consideration. The study is instructive on the subject of institutional risk perception but does not

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put those risk in context of article 21, neither does it deal with constitutional side of expanding nuclear capacity or its part with climate mitigation. The present research fills the void by associating such perceptions with article 21 and the need for precaution.(Catherine mei ling wong , "organisatioanl risk perception and transformations in india's nuclear establishment"). In the article, civil liability for nuclear damages act 2010 with a particular attention to the operators write to recall suppliers and how liability applies across borders. He makes the case that while India's framework may seem to stray from international customs, Parliament has in fact made use of an extended principles of international convention. The peace also touches on the obligation owed to neighbouring states and the attended difficulties in this research is dealing with international law rather than constitutional environmental rights. One will not find an analysis of whether the regime is sufficient to shield. Article 21 interest from public health or environmental hub. The current research of a nuclear ability in a larger constitutional picture that involves climate justice, and the principle of precaution.(M.P Ram mohan , nuclear liability law of india : an appraisal of extent of liability , right of recourse and transboundary applicablility , 1(2014)7 Risk Rsch 115. In this article, the author looks at the interpretation problems that arises from section 17 and section 46 of the civil liabilities of nuclear damage act 2010. He particularly interested in the provision on supplier records and how Indian law on nuclear liability squares it International principles article puts forward what the Supreme Court might do in this reading of these section and give some thought to the government 2015 clarification on this matter, while the work is a solid treatment of secretary, interpretation and the issue of supplier liability. It leaves and examines the larger Constitution. Question of whether India's push for nuclear energy is in keeping with article 21 climate and environmental protection. The present research goes further than an analysis of liability to look at the constitutional standing of nuclear development as such.(M.P Ram mohan , which interpretational route will the supreme court of india follow when faced with the contentions cicil liability for nuclear damage act 2010? (2019)

Overall, existing literature is largely examining India's nuclear energy through separate regulation, liability, risk, energy, security and International Law respective. However, there remains unlimited integrated Constitution scholarship, examining nuclear energy simultaneously as a climate mitigation strategy and as a potential source of risk to article 21 right to life, health, and clean and environment. The present study addresses the gap by bringing together article 21 climate Justice Constitution, development and precaution principal nuclear safety and

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intergenerational equity to access Weather. India's expanding nuclear energy program can be constitutionally justified.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

What lies at the heart of the research is the problem born of the conflict between two imperatives on one side nuclear energy as an answer to climate change on the other hand, the need for nuclear safety to uphold constitutional rights. There is no question that nuclear power can help carbon emissions and shield future generations from the rags of climate change. Yet if safety protocols are wanting the put at risk the very environment, health and life that article 21 is designed to safeguard. In the light of this, the present studies looks to see if India is changing nuclear energy landscape offers any way to constitutionally square days competing demands.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To examine whether India's nuclear energy expansion can be reconciled with climate objectives.
2. To analyse nuclear safety and constitutional protection of life, health, and environment under article 21

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a qualitative study that does not include empirical resources, such as service interviews or the gathering of statistical data. The approach is doctrinal and analytical in nature, turning to an interpretation of legal text and judicial reasoning to uncover the constitutional safeguards and limits that bear or nuclear energy develop development in doing so, the researcher draws on the Home , constitutional provision, statutes case law, Government policies, and the regulatory materials, various Jordans, et cetera, the ace if India can go ahead with nuclear energy expansion in the manner that is consistent with article 21 and uphold proper standards such as safety, accountability, environmental practice, protection, and climate change.

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RESEARCH OUTCOME

The constitutional and illegal framework that will be governing the nuclear energy in India

1.1 One finds that India's nuclear-energy sector is governed by a particular statutory and constitutional setup where the Union Government holds the reins for its control, regulation and development. There is no standalone provision in the Constitution that deals with nuclear energy

per se; rather it is a matter of how legislative powers are distributed, of fundamental rights and duties, of the Directive Principles of State Policy and of principles the judiciary has put in place over time.

Parliament's competence in this area is clear from the Seventh Schedule: Entry 6 of List I (Union List) puts "atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production" under its purview, while Entry 7 covers industries Parliament deems essential for defence or atomic energy purposes.[5] This gives the Central Government considerable control befitting the national-security importance of the technology, though the exercise of that power is not without constitutional constraints when fundamental rights are at stake.

Article 21 is of course the lynchpin here. While the text speaks to life and personal liberty, the Supreme Court has come to read into it a right to live with dignity and in a healthy environment. In Subhash Kumar v State of Bihar, for instance, the Court made it plain that the right to clean air and water falls under Article 21. Such jurisprudence is germane to nuclear energy given the public health and radiation issues that can arise from the running of such facilities. The State's duty to protect life and health means its authority to advance nuclear energy cannot be viewed in isolation.

The Court has also been wont to invoke constitutional environmental provisions like Article 48A [6]and the fundamental duty under Article 51A(g)[7] to bolster the protections afforded by Article 21. On the statutory side, the Atomic Energy Act of 1962 has long been the principal instrument, giving the Centre wide latitude over the use and control of radioactive substances. More recently, the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, has provided a basis for compensation but also for holding parties to account in the event of damage[8].

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Nuclear energy program, which has been addition to the study in the context of legislatures and the policy measures must necessarily be reviewed within the framework of risk, governance and judicial oversight discussing about the Kundan: nuclear energy project and its judicial aspect, as many scholars refer to the introduction of nuclear safety and environment protection and people concerned with judicial discourse. In analysing this case, the authors highlight a significance of

[5] India constitution .sched. 7 , list 1 , entry 6
[6] India const. art 48
[7] India consti art 51A(g)
[8] Civil liability for nuclear damage act , No. 38 of 2010 , INDIA CODE (2010)

The expert regulation such as atomic energy board along with the problem of judicial intervention and complex issues relating to nuclear energy programme.

NUCLEAR ENERGY EXPANSION THE CLIMATE MITIGATION AND HOW IT IS CONNECTED WITH ARTICLE 21

2.1 India's growing dependence on nuclear power as an element of its energy-transition and climate strategy has given rise to a significant constitutional issue: how to reconcile climate protection with the safeguarding of life, health and the environment as guaranteed by Article 21. The Indian Government sees nuclear power as a dependable, low-carbon means of generating electricity to offset renewables and meet long-term carbon-reduction goals. This is evident in the Nuclear Energy Mission's plan to put 100 GW of capacity in place by 2047[9]. In short, nuclear energy is being advanced for energy security and as part of the country's answer to climate change.

The relevance of Article 21 to this equation is rooted in the Supreme Court's expansive reading of the right to life. In Subhash Kumar v State of Bihar, the Court made clear that the right to life entails the right to clean air and water free from pollution. Over time, Indian jurisprudence has come to hold that a healthy environment is a form of constitutional protection, putting a positive duty on the State to forestall any activity likely to do serious harm to public health or the environment.

There is an argument to be made that nuclear energy upholds Article 21. Climate change poses enduring dangers to livelihoods and environmental security, with extreme weather and water stress falling hardest on the vulnerable and on future generations. To the extent that nuclear power can wean India off carbon-heavy fossil fuels, it serves an indirect role in protecting those rights. Mitigation of climate change is, in this respect, a matter of environmental protection.

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Yet nuclear energy carries its own set of risks to Article 21 rights. The potential for accidents, radiation or the mishandling of radioactive waste and materials calls for exacting safety protocols. There are also questions to be answered regarding the land and interests of communities in the vicinity of nuclear sites. One cannot simply measure the State's drive to build out nuclear capacity by its value in cutting carbon emissions.

[9] Sustainable harnessing and advancement of nuclear energy for transforming india rules , 2026 (draft)

This puts a certain strain on the constitution. An energy source that might shield present and future populations from the effects of climate change could also endanger them if proper safeguards are not in place. The question is not one of inherent compatibility with Article 21 but whether the way nuclear energy is developed and run meets the constitutional mark for the protection of life and the environment.

In working through this, the principles of sustainable development and the precautionary principle take on added importance. As the Supreme Court noted in Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v Union of India, these are cornerstones of Indian environmental law. They demand that development does not come at the expense of the environment or future needs, and that preventive action is taken in the face of serious risk even when the science is not entirely settled. Intergenerational equity and climate justice also have to be factored in; policy must weigh the need for low-carbon power today against the long-term legacy of nuclear waste and safety management.

Consequently, nuclear energy is only in line with Article 21 if the pursuit of its climate advantages is matched by transparency, regulatory oversight and the protection of affected communities. It is not enough to point to the low-carbon nature of the fuel to justify it, nor do the risks render it per se unconstitutional. What matters is whether the State has put in place the necessary measures to balance the protection of the climate with the prevention of nuclear-related harm.

In the end, nuclear activities may create risks to the very right to life they are meant to protect from climate-induced damage. Article 21 thus demands a framework for India’s nuclear transition that is consistent with the tenets of public health, precaution and intergenerational justice.

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BALANCING NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT WITH CLIMATE JUSTICE NUCLEAR SAFETY AND ARTICLE 21

3.1It is within India’s power to bring nuclear-energy development into line with the tenets of climate justice, nuclear safety and Article 21, provided there are robust constitutional, environmental and regulatory safeguards in place to go hand in hand with any expansion. Nuclear energy must not be viewed as a simple instrument for energy security or climate mitigation; one has to measure its progress against the State’s duty to safeguard the environment, health and life.

Sustainable development is the first principle to be applied. While nuclear power can be part of a sustainable mix by virtue of the low-carbon electricity it yields, its true sustainability is a function of how well the risks are managed – from radioactive waste to long-term safety concerns. India must see to it that in the pursuit of economic and energy goals, the interests of the environment and future generations are not put at risk.

Then there is the precautionary principle. Given the potentially grave consequences of nuclear activity, regulators cannot wait for absolute scientific certainty on every front before taking preventive action. The State has a constitutional obligation under Article 21 to protect life and health, which calls for rigorous safety assessments, emergency readiness and unrelenting oversight of facilities.

Matters of climate justice also come into play. One must ask who reaps the rewards of nuclear development and who is left with the risks. A community in the vicinity of a plant may face more in the way of environmental or livelihood hazards than those enjoying the benefits of low-carbon power elsewhere in the country. A policy that is responsible in a constitutional sense will make sure such communities have access to information, a voice in decisions and, where the law allows, proper compensation.

Intergenerational equity is of equal import. In reducing carbon emissions and aiding India's move to a lower-carbon system, nuclear energy serves both the present and the future. Yet the liabilities of nuclear safety and waste do not end when a facility does. Current policy should not offload these unresolved risks onto later generations.

The courts offer another layer of constitutional protection through judicial review. They are not in the business of dictating the Government's economic or technological preferences for the nation's energy mix. But they are well within their rights to scrutinise whether nuclear projects are fair, reasonable and in keeping with statutory and environmental law.

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With the SHANTI Act of 2025 and the Nuclear Energy Mission, the State has made clear its plans to grow the sector. That makes for a need for greater accountability in regulation, including independent safety oversight and transparent processes to handle any damage.

In the end, the reconciliation is conditional. No amount of climate benefit can automatically vouchsafe a nuclear project if it fails to meet the requirements of Article 21. The constitutional case for nuclear energy rests on the State's ability to show it is being developed with due regard

for the integrity of the environment and the welfare of all concerned. Only a rights-based approach, one that marries the pursuit of climate gains with transparency and the protection of affected populations, will allow India to harmonise its nuclear ambitions with climate justice.

CONCLUSION

There is no denying that India's turn to nuclear energy is a significant feature of its energy-transition strategy. The Nuclear Energy Mission and the ambition to put 100 GW of nuclear capacity online by 2047 speak to the State's resolve to secure a dependable, low-carbon supply in furtherance of its wider climate and security aims. Still, to look at this expansion solely in terms of what it produces for the grid or does for climate mitigation would be an incomplete picture. The matter gives rise to important constitutional questions on the protection of the environment, health and life as guaranteed by Article 21. An examination of India's legal and constitutional landscape reveals a robust framework for the governance of nuclear energy. The Union has the legislative authority to oversee atomic energy, from statutory regulation and safety protocols to judicial review, all of which underpin nuclear development. Yet the implementation of such projects must keep public-health and environmental issues at the forefront, as is mandated by Article 21 in conjunction with Articles 48A and 51A(g). This is reinforced by the Supreme Court's endorsement of the precautionary principle, intergenerational equity, the public trust doctrine and sustainable development.

In this way, nuclear energy is something of a constitutional paradox. Its low-carbon nature is an asset for climate mitigation and for shielding current and future generations from the ravages of climate change. Conversely, the very interests that Article 21 is designed to safeguard can be put at risk by radiation, radioactive waste, the threat of accidents or adverse effects on local populations. It follows that the case for expanding nuclear capacity cannot rest on carbon reduction alone.

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The study finds no inherent conflict between nuclear-energy development and Article 21, but its legitimacy is contingent on the effective application of regulatory accountability, transparency, strong safety standards and safeguards for communities. One cannot have it both ways: climate aims must not be achieved at the expense of ignoring nuclear risks, nor should those risks be viewed in isolation from the imperative of climate action.

To that end, India's policy going forward would do well to take a rights-based, precautionary stance on the energy transition. Only then can the advantages of nuclear power be weighed properly against its social and environmental costs in keeping with the constitutional promise of justice and protection under Article 21.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Any expansion of India's nuclear programme should be conducted in an environmentally responsible manner so as not to undermine the constitutional protections of Article 21. We put forward the following:

First, the independence and effectiveness of the institutions that regulate nuclear facilities need to be bolstered. These bodies require the technical know-how, resources and means of accountability to ensure their oversight is transparent and unrelenting.

Second, there must be rigorous and ongoing assessment of environmental and safety matters, from emergency readiness to the management of radioactive waste. Where nuclear activity poses the prospect of serious or irreversible harm, the precautionary principle ought to be the guide.

Third, greater transparency is called for. Those living in the vicinity of nuclear installations should be given easy access to information on risks and procedures, and be afforded a real voice in environmental decisions.

Fourth, the policy should reflect a sense of climate justice and intergenerational equity. The value of low-carbon power must be set against what local communities and posterity are asked to bear, with fair compensation and rehabilitation where necessary.

Fifth, while the courts should show due respect for the technical judgments of specialised authorities, they must not abdicate their role in overseeing compliance with statutory and constitutional norms. Nuclear and renewable sources should be seen as complementary rather than one supplanting the other.

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In sum, India should only proceed with nuclear development within a system that marries energy security and climate mitigation with constitutional accountability and safety.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

What remains to be done is to go past the kind of doctrinal analysis offered here. Future work should be more empirical and interdisciplinary, looking at areas like community engagement, the

judicial review of policy and the question of nuclear waste. Such research will help determine if India's move towards nuclear energy can be reconciled with the broader tenets of Article 21 and the duty of intergenerational justice

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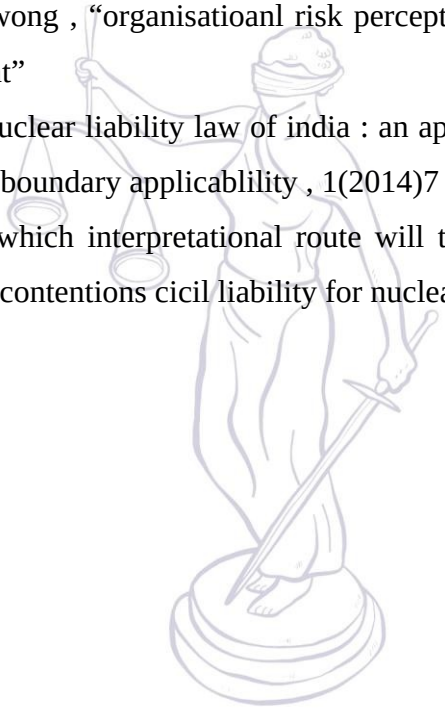
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