

## India's Response in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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**Abstract :** India is world's 4<sup>th</sup> largest economy with 17% of the world population and third largest emitter of GHGs after china and us. It emits about 5% of total greenhouse gas emission. The climate change will have adverse impact



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on India like as on the availabilities of fresh water, food production, acidification of ocean, the intensity and pattern of rainfall occurs during monsoonal seasons. According an estimated every 1 degree Celsius rise in temperature could reduce 4-5 million ton of wheat production. Small change in temperature would adversely affect vegetable, fruit, tea, coffee, and rice production. So climate change has become a formidable task to India because it has huge population of more than 1.2 billion and rapid growing economy where taking care of developmental goals simultaneous with climatic issues.

India realizes the increasing rate of challenges posed by climate change and followed a principled stand on the issue. India has followed an effective and cooperative global approach based on the principal of ' COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESPECTIVE CAPABILITIES' enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention On Climate change(UNFCCC).India has claimed that accumulated stock of GHGs in atmosphere is mainly the result of carbon based Industrial activity of Industrialized countries earlier in last two centuries . They emitted greenhouse gases for decades without any restriction on them .So that developed nations has the obligation to help the others to meet emission reduction targets. India and developing countries also argue that if legally binding emission restrictions are imposed on them it will adversely impact their process of industrialization and making it difficult to feed their huge size of accelerating population. India commits that it is fully aware of its responsibilities for mitigating ill –effect of climate change and it will not allowed its per capita emission of the developed world. On the other hand developed countries do not endorse per capita emission view and they want a mechanism in which both developed as well as developing



countries share the burden of emission irrespective of their level of development. India, endorsing the view of developing countries, has resisted the demand of developed countries for legally binding target for the reduction of GHGs emission. This way India has well articulated view on sustainable development and climate change and is playing a very active role at global level for mitigation the adverse effect of climate change. It strongly believed that the success in cut the emission level would be possible only if developed countries fulfill their commitments under USFCCC and are willing to transfer climate friendly technologies for supporting adaption and mitigation efforts.

India has initiated many voluntary steps to deal with the impending climate threat. “The National Action Plan” adopted in June 2008 for intensifying efforts to mitigating ill effects of climate change and achieving national growth through a qualitative changed. NAPCC consists the following eight national missions---

- 1 National solar mission was adopted to promote the use of solar energy for power generation and using it as an alternate of fossil fuel based energy.
- 2 National mission on enhance energy efficiency to save energy with the help of suitable technology and measure.
- 3 National mission on sustainable habitat to promote energy efficiency as a core component of urban development and planning.
- 4 National water mission to achieve 20 percent improvement in water use efficiency through pricing and other measure.
- 5 National mission for sustaining the Himalayan ecosystems to check the retreating of glaciers and ecology in Himalayan region.
- 6 National mission for a green India to realize the goal of forestation and expanding forest cover up to 33 percent.
- 7 National mission for sustainable agriculture to support climate adaption in agriculture.
- 8 National mission on strategic knowledge for climate change to promote research and development in climate science.



On the occasion of inauguration of India's climate change action plan on 30 June, 2008 prime minister Dr Manmohan Singh reminded the mankind that the earth had enough resources to meet people's need only but will never have enough to serve their greed. The consistency of India's stand based on per capita emission was continued display at 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013 in the conferences of parties (cop 17, 18 and 19th). At recently held conference of party 19<sup>th</sup>, at Warsaw, Poland from 11<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2013 India's environmental minister, once again declared that India was committed that its per capita emission did not exceed that of the developed countries and it was on the way voluntary mitigation goal of reducing the emission intensity of its GDP by 20 to 25 percent, over 2005 level by 2020. Apart from national climate action plan Indian government was followed "polluter pay" policy in which environmental tax has been contemplating on water and fossil fuel use. Such revenue using for environmental sustainable programmed and government expected to collect rs.10000 crore under clean energy technologies.

Climate change has become too severe security threat to the world. So that developed and developing countries are required to adopt a more proactive innovative and imaginative approach in these negotiations. If the existence of life kept on the earth immediate action to be talked like as shift to non-conventional resources of energy (nuclear, solar, wind and hydro), use of efficient technology to reduce emission level, check of deforestation and check growing population by introducing some incentives and disincentives. All the nations should work in a cooperative way which climate threat is not binding with nation's boundary.

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