National Mission for Climate Change Using Clean Development Mechanics

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ABSTRACT

The success of our national efforts would be significantly enhanced provided the developed countries affirm their responsibility for accumulated green house gas emissions and fulfill their commitments under the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to transfer new and additional financial resources climate friendly technology to support both adaptation and mitigation in developing countries.

Clean Development Mechanics (CDM) is a tool of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years. CDM change in average weather conditions, or in the distribution of weather around the average conditions. It is caused by factors that include oceanic processes variations in solar radiation received by Earth, plate tectonics and volcanic eruption, and human-induced alterations of the natural world; these latter effects are currently using CDM "climate change" is often used to describe human-specific impacts. Scientists work to understand past and future climate by using observations and theoretical models. Temperature profiles, ice cores, floral and faunal records, glacial and per glacial processes, stable isotope and other sediment analyses, and sea level records serve to provide a climate record that spans the geologic past. More recent data are provided by the instrumental record.

On other hand climate change risks are becoming biggest challenges of 21st century such as rising sea levels, that could force us to alter many of the ways economic and social activity are arranged. Climate-related changes may threaten human health, disrupt economic activity, damage natural ecosystems irreversibly, and even lead to mass migration, food shortage, and other global humanitarian crises. We have to outline the global climate strategy to curb it such as: conversion to lower carbon economies in both developed and developing countries, with market-based incentive schemes dominant in the former group, and low-carbon technology transfer schemes dominant in the latter.

Engineering new and innovative form in the market in India using National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) is the rate at which energy is received from the sun and the rate at which it is lost to space determine the equilibrium temperature and climate of Earth. This energy is distributed around the globe by winds, ocean currents, and other mechanisms to affect the climates of different regions. Factors that can shape climate are called climate forcing or "forcing mechanisms". The Innovative project processes such as variations in solar radiation, variations in the Earth's orbit, mountain- building and continental drift and changes in greenhouse gas concentrations. India faced with the challenge of sustaining its rapid economic growth while dealing with the global threat of climate change using CDM.

Keywords : *Clean development mechanicsm, climate change & solar radiation etc.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Clean Development Mechanics (CDM) is a tool of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years. CDM change in average weather conditions, or in the distribution of weather around the average conditions. Engineering new and innovative form in the market in India using National

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Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) is the rate at which energy is received from the sun and the rate at which it is lost to space determine the equilibrium temperature and climate of Earth. India is faced with the challenge of sustaining its rapid economic growth while dealing with the global threat of climate change. This threat emanates from accumulated greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, anthropogenic ally generated through long- term and intensive industrial growth and high consumption lifestyles in developed countries. While engaged with the international community to collectively and cooperatively deal with this threat, India needs a national strategy to firstly, adapt to climate change and secondary, to further enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

2. National Missions Plan on Climate Change

In dealing with the challenge of climate change we must act on several fronts in a focused manner simultaneously. The National Action plan hinges on the development and use of new technologies. The implementation of the plan would be through appropriate institutional mechanisms suited for effective delivery of each individual Mission's objectives and include public private partnerships and civil society action. The focus will be on promoting understanding of climate change, adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation.[1]

2.1 Solar National Mission

India is a topological country, where sunshine is available for longer hours per day and in great intensity. Solar energy, therefore, has great potential as future energy source. It also has the advantage of permitting a decentralized distribution of energy thereby empowering people at the grassroots level. Photovoltaic cells are becoming cheaper with new technology.

2.2 National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

The energy conservation act of 2001 provides a legal mandate for the implementation of the energy efficiency measures through the institutional mechanism of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in the Central Government and designated agencienies in each state.[2]

2.3 National Mission on Sustainable Habit

A National mission on Sustainable habitat will be launched to make habitat sustainable through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, management of solid waste and modal shift to public transport. The mission will promote energy efficiency as an integral component of urban planning and urban renewable through initiatives.[3]

2.4 National Water Mission

A national water mission will be mounted to ensure integrated water resources management helping to conserve water minimize wastage and ensure more equitable distribution both across and within states. The mission will take into account the provisions of the national water policy and develop a framework to optimize water use by increasing water use efficiency by 20% through regulatory mechanisms with differential entitlements and pricing.

2.5 National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem

A Mission for sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem will be launched to evolved management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayas, being the source of key perennial rivers, the Mission would, inter-alia, seek to understand, whether and the extent to which, the Himalayan glaciers are in recession and how the problem could be addressed. This will require the joint effort of climatologists, glaciologists and other experts. We will need to exchange information with

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the south Asian countries and countries sharing the Himalayan ecology.

2.6 National Mission for Green India

The Mission on green India will be taken up on degraded forest land through direct action by communities, organized through joint forest management committees and guided by the departments of forest in state governments. An initial corpus of over Rs 6000 crore has been earmarked for the programme through the Compensatory Afforesting Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to commerce work.[4]

2.7 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

This mission would devise strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change. It would identify and develop new varieties of crops and especially thermal resistant crops and alternative cropping patterns, capable of withstanding extremes of weather, long dry spells, flooding and variable moisture availability. Agriculture will need to be progressively adapted to projected climate change and our agricultural research systems must be oriented to monitor and evaluate climate change and recommend change in agricultural practices accordingly.

2.8 National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

To enhance the global community in research and technology development and collaboration through mechanisms including open source platforms, a strategic knowledge mission will be set up to identify the challenges of the responses to climate change. It would ensure funding of high quality and focused research into various aspects of climate change. The mission will also have on its research agenda, socio-economic impacts of climate change including impact on health, demography, migration patterns and live hoods of coastal communities.[5]

3. NATIONAL MISSION DEVELOPMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The strong positive correlation between energy use and human development is well recognize shown in Fig.1 Human Development Index versus per capita electricity.

It is obviously that India needs to substantially increase its per capita energy consumption to provide a minimally acceptable level of well being to its people.

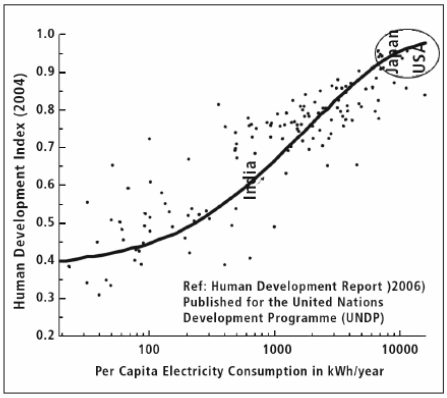

Fig.1. Human Development Index versus per capita electricity

India's energy intensity of the economy has come down sharply since the 1980s and compares favourablly with the least energy intensive development shown in Fig 2 India's Energy intensity of GDP based on International Energy Agency data.

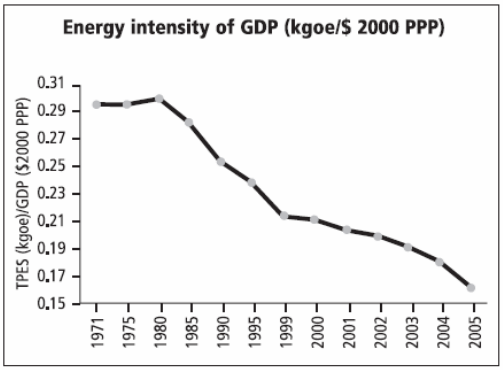

Fig.2. India's Energy intensity of GDP based on International Energy Agency data

3. CONCLUSION

On other hand climate change risks are becoming biggest challenges of 21st century such as rising sea levels, that could force us to alter many of the ways economic and social activity are arranged. Climate-related changes may threaten human health, disrupt economic activity, damage natural ecosystems irreversibly, and even lead to mass migration, food shortage, and other global humanitarian crises.

India faced with the challenge of sustaining its rapid economic growth while dealing with the global threat of climate change using CDM.

The success of our national efforts would be significantly enhanced provided the developed countries affirm their responsibility for accumulated green house gas emissions and fulfill their commitments under the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to transfer new and additional financial resources climate friendly technology to support both adaptation and mitigation in developing countries.

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