



# CLIMATE CHANGE



## WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE INCREASE OF EARTH'S TEMPERATURE. INDIA IS ONE OF THE MOST VULNERABLE COUNTRIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE. INDIA HAS A VERY HIGH AMOUNT OF UNDERPRIVILEGED PEOPLE WHO RELY ON THE NATURAL RESOURCE BASE FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD, WITH A HIGH DEPENDENCE ON RAINFALL. INDIA'S PRESSURE ON AIR, WATER, SOIL, AND FORESTS IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.



## AFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN



**Extreme Heat:** India is already experiencing a warming. Hot weather is expected to occur frequently and cover much larger areas. Under 4C warming, the west coast and southern India are projected to shift to new, high temperature.



**Changing Rainfall Patterns:** Since 1950s India has witnessed a steep decrease in the monsoon rainfall. A 2C rise in the world's average temperature will make India's summer highly unpredictable. At 4C warming, an tremendously wet monsoon that occurs only once in 100 years is going to occur every 10 years. Dry years have become drier and wet have become wetter.

Research shows that some parts of South Asia have become drier since 1970s with more droughts. 1987 and 2002-2003, droughts affected more than half of India's crops area. Droughts are usually in North-wester India in states like Jharkhand, Orrisa, and Chhattisgarh.



Groundwater: 15% of India's groundwater resources are misused. Which is causing falling water tables.

Glacier melt: At 2.5C warming, melting glaciers and loss of snow cover over the Himalayas are expected.



## RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** The action plan identifies eight core "National Missions" running through to 2017: Solar energy; Enhanced Energy Efficiency; Sustainable Habitat; Water; Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem; Green India; Sustainable Agriculture; and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.
- **National Clean Energy Fund:** The Government of India created the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) in 2010 for financing and promoting clean energy initiatives and funding research in the area of clean energy in the country.
- **Paris Agreement:** Under the Paris Agreement, India has made three commitments. India's greenhouse gas emission intensity of its GDP will be reduced by 33-35% below 2005 levels by 2030. Alongside, 40% of India's power capacity would be based on non-fossil fuel sources. At the same time, India will create an additional 'carbon sink' of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

## CITATIONS

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