

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report and Clean Energy

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ABSTRACT

Climate change experts from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will release its sixth assessment report (AR6), detailing how the climate is changing and the impact of human activity. According to the IPCC's (AR6) AR6, policymakers and other decision-makers may have an opportunity to take necessary action before the COP26 Conference of the Parties. It was stated in the IPCC Report (AR6) that our current climate will be affected by our decisions in the future, even though they were based on scientific facts. For the purpose of mitigating the effects of climate change, this study evaluates Indian government actions and initiatives. According to the research, climate change must be reduced at a quick and long-term pace if the Paris Agreement's goal of keeping the global temperature below 2 °C is to be achieved.

Keywords: climate change, clean energy, india's resources, design group

I. INTRODUCTION

Scientists just released a report on climate change that lays forth the terrible realities of our planet's condition. As part of the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report, the Working Group I report, entitled Climate Change 2020: The Physical Science Basis, 234 climate scientists and 195 governments prepared the report and warned that substantial climate disruption is inevitable and, in many cases, irreversible. People's activities are altering the climate in unprecedented and irreversible ways, according to the new research. The report predicts a rise in intense heatwaves, droughts, and flooding, as well as the breaking of a key temperature limit within a decade. In his speech on the IPCC Report (AR6), UN Secretary General António Guterres calls for a rise in global ambition to reduce emissions in order to improve the chances of a meaningful outcome at the COP26 summit in Scotland in November. Secretary General Ban described the IPCC Report (AR6) as "code red for humanity" and demanded that emissions of carbon dioxide be reduced significantly.

As a result, the supply of fundamental requirements like freshwater, food security, energy, and so on is projected to be impacted by a warming climate system. Because climate change affects sustainable development, this may explain why. Countries in the poor and third world have the least ability to deal with the expected shocks to their social, economic, and environmental systems. This might have fatal consequences. This study looks at India's efforts to make climate change policies part of its national policy and evaluates and analyses them.

II. AN OVERVIEW OF THE IPCC REPORT (AR6)

International political action to combat climate change began in 1992 with the adoption of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change at the Rio Earth Summit (UNFCCC). "Stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases" is one goal of the Convention's action plan, which is to prevent "dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." There were two major events in 2002 that brought together a wide range of stakeholders to focus and direct action toward meeting difficult challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is rapidly ageing and becoming more populous while at the same time requiring ever-increasing demands for food and water as well as shelter and sanitation. It took another ten years to make the third and final significant attempt following the Rio Earth Submission. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 resulted in a focused political outcome document that offers clear and realistic steps for implementing sustainable development. 9: It is clear that climate change is "an inescapable and urgent global concern with long-term ramifications for the sustainable development of all countries," according to the Rio+20 Conference's final paper, The Future We Want.

The fourth major development is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, achieved through a global partnership. The fifth important event happened in December 2015, when the 21st Session of COP21 adopted the Paris Agreement. This is a universal agreement that aims to keep the global temperature rise for this century well below 2 degrees Celsius, with the goal of driving efforts to keep the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.

As part of this series, the IPCC Report (AR6) is based on the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report (AR5) and the 2018–2019 IPCC Special Reports, which were released in September 2018. Adequate action is needed to minimise global temperature rise, according to evidence in the IPCC Report (AR6). The 3,949-page report stated that warming is already increasing sea level rise and exacerbating climatic conditions. As the most recent scientific agreement, the IPCC Report (AR6) shows that the Earth is on a path to warming by 1.5° Celsius in the next two decades.

According to the latest IPCC report (AR6), if global emissions are reduced by half and net zero by the middle of this century, there is some prospect of reversing global warming. Carbon dioxide, methane, and other climate-warming gases must be drastically reduced, according to the IPCC's sixth assessment report (AR6). To do this, we would need to use clean technology and share technology.

Another wake-up call, as the IPCC Report (AR6) makes clear, is the IPCC Report (AR6). Climate change is killing and destroying people all around the world, and it will only get worse in the near future. When it comes to "sustainable use" and the preservation of the planet, the attitude is lukewarm at best. For the first time in history, the world has come to realise that science can't be more plain. It is widely expected that the COP26 global climate conference would respond strongly to the latest IPCC report (AR6) because it was released so soon before the event.

III. INDIA'S RESOURCES

Despite being the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, India's emissions per person are far lower. It is a firm believer in the need for nations to work together as closely as possible in order to implement an international response to climate change that is both effective and appropriate. All efforts should be made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are bad for the climate. This is acknowledged in the statement.

The fact that 1/6th of the world's population lives in India means that it is critical to the 2030 Agenda's success. "Whole-of-society" approaches have been increasingly common in India in recent years, including ongoing involvement with sub-national and local governments, civil society organisations, communities in need, and the commercial sector. For starters, India's commitment to the SDGs, which is demonstrated in its alignment with the national development strategy, i.e., *Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas*, makes this approach particularly pertinent (Collective Efforts for Inclusive Growth). On top of that, a strong SDG localization strategy based on acceptance, implementation, and monitoring at the state and district levels has been recommended based on the SDG India Index.

By virtue of being the world's fastest-growing major economy, India has ensured the world's commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. Voluntary National Reviews were due by the end of the year, and the Indian government had pledged to meet that deadline (VNR). Sharing experiences, including successes, challenges, and lessons learned, is the goal of VNR's 2030 Agenda Implementation Working Group (VNR-IWG). Strengthening government policies and institutions as well as mobilising multi-stakeholder support and partnerships are also aims of this initiative.

There are a number of SDG-related initiatives that India's VNR 2020 refers to. The following initiatives deserve special mention:

1. For the first time, the country's 2020 Vision for National Resilience (VNR 2020) reports that economic growth and empowerment in India have lifted more than 271 million people out of poverty on multiple fronts. The government is still working to get the number of people living in extreme poverty down from 21.2 percent in 2011 to 13.4 percent in 2015.
2. The *Swachh Bharat-Swasth Bharat* (Clean and Healthy India) campaign continues to improve access, cost, and quality of health care, sanitation, and nutrition for a population of 1.3 billion people. Because of the "Clean India Campaign" and the "National Nutrition Mission," many steps have been implemented to attain complete rural sanitation and sharp reductions in stunting, child mortality, and maternal mortality. According to the latest data, India reached a record-breaking level of access to sanitation in all 603,175 villages in 2019. As a result, India's *Ayushman Bharat*, the world's largest health insurance programme, provides an annual cover of US \$7,000 to around 100 million families, covering almost 500 million people.
3. This is likely the most difficult and important component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but it's also one of the most rewarding. Social inclusion in India is achieved by ensuring everyone has access to nourishment,

health, education, social security, and the development of entrepreneurial and employment potential. Several policies have been tried to help with this, such as legislative interventions, financial inclusion, insurance, and direct benefit transfers.

4. **Satāt Bharat–Sanātān Bharat (Sustainable India):** India's primary climate action measures include a call for efficient and clean energy systems; disaster-resistant infrastructure; and planned eco-restoration. By 2030, India plans to install 450GW of renewable energy and rehabilitate 26 million acres of degraded land with the goal of reducing CO₂ emissions by 38 million tonnes per year, providing clean cooking fuel to 80 million poor households, and reducing emissions by another 38 million tonnes per year through energy-efficient appliances. India now ranks third in renewable energy, fourth in wind power, and fifth in solar power in the world at this time. Several new projects, like the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and the International Solar Alliance (ISA), have been started to bring together global alliances to fight climate change and get ready for disasters.
5. **An India that is both prosperous and vibrant is known as Sampāna Bharat-Samriddh Bharat.** India wants to have a \$5 trillion economy by 2025, which would make it one of the world's fastest-growing economies with a young population and a thriving ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship.

IV. INTUITIVE DESIGN GROUP

India enters the 'Decade of Action' in the spirit of regional and global collaborations, confident in its ability to confront issues. In this regard, the Indian government continues to collaborate with all domestic and international stakeholders to speed up efforts for a sustainable world for future generations. The SDG Vertical was developed by the Government of India under the purview of Niti Aayog, which aims to provide a hassle-free working environment and streamline administrative procedures and digitise processes. It was also set up to show the value of cooperative federalism by promoting the national development goal and speaking up for the concerns and issues of states and union territories with the central government.

The nodal agency for coordinating and monitoring the SDGs collaborates with Union Ministries and States/UTs. Core functions include progress monitoring, SDG localization, private sector participation, SDG costing and funding, multidimensional poverty assessment and reduction... Key stakeholders, including the government, civil society, the private sector, academia, think tanks, and research organisations, as well as multilateral organisations, collaborate with the vertical to (a) accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in the country, and (b) accelerate the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of the SDG framework and related initiatives at the national and sub-national level.

Perhaps it's safe to infer that India has made significant efforts to convince and send a message to its people and the rest of the globe that climate change mitigation activities necessitate a global effort to do so. For India's 7,517-kilometer coastline, the conclusions of an impending sea level increase are particularly troubling. Also, the IPCC (AR6) report shows that the current trends of global warming are expected to lead to an increase in the average amount of rain that falls over India each year, with more intense rains expected in southern India in the coming decades.



Source: IPCC <https://aeclinic.org/aec-blog/2020/8/19/ipcc-ar6-climate-change-2020-whats-new>

IV. CONCLUSION

This year has seen a rash of extreme weather events that have left a lasting influence on the lives of many people. The likelihood of more of the same appears to be increasing. The scientific consensus is obvious and the message is simple: if we want to keep global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, we must follow science and take responsibility for it. If we continue as usual, the risks posed by climate change may outweigh those posed by any single disease. In an article on the need to reduce harmful consequences on Earth, Despite our best efforts, there is no vaccine for the impending climate calamity. "The choices we make today will echo for millennia to come," stated Professor Peter Thorne of Maynooth University. According to climate activist Greta Thunberg, "there are no major surprises in the current IPCC report." It verifies what thousands of prior studies and papers have previously confirmed: that an emergency exists.

What are the alternatives? We must first reconsider the role that each individual plays in effecting the systemic changes required within businesses, communities, institutions, and the policy system as a whole in order to reduce emissions. To begin with, people need to understand that their actions have consequences. The global development agenda will be informed and shaped by efforts to address climate change, both via adaptation and mitigation. As a final point, states have the option of using COP26 to respond to the imminent threat, although there are some fears that there is a lack of enthusiasm and momentum among the states. The next few years will undoubtedly be crucial for everyone. It is important to recognise India's work in this area because it has helped build a "spirit of international cooperation" that is needed to reach the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

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