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A study on climate change solutions: From first earth summit to Paris meet

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For the better future of our children it is necessary to take a strong and solid step to tackle the climate change afflictions. The Stockholm conference on human environment in 1972 would have been a challenging task for scientists, climatologist and environmentalist. But that beginning resulted in sustainable development of mankind in various sectors of environment i.e. urban environment, rural environment, industrial environment, agricultural environment, population environment, transport and trade environment, tourism environment and technological environment. And currently in 2018 after Paris meet of Dec. 2015, it still is a challenging task to find solutions, because every nation is coming forward for its economic growth and technological development. The aim of the study is to evaluate all summits and conferences held on the world platform. During these summits, world economists, leaders and environmentalists discussed on reduction of emission of CO₂ to cut the use of coal energy for producing electricity as in the Paris meet in 2015. According to data presented by CSE at the India pavilion in Paris meet, there is a rich poor divide over carbon space. As per IPCC estimates carbon space of 2,900 Gt. (giga-tonnes) should stay below 2 degree Celsius mark. World will emit another 748.2 Gt of CO₂ by 2030. World has already emitted 1,900 Gt of CO₂ between 1850-2001, mostly by burning coal for energy. India is the biggest emitter after China, U S and E U but its rank is 120th in terms of per capita emission. With 17% of world population, India accounts for only 4.49% of the world electricity consumption and 4.6% of the world's energy consumption. Even in 2030 India will be far behind rich nations and China in terms of per capita emission. The author is emphasizing that there is a need to control on all fossil fuel and cut down the emission of greenhouse gases. While constructions of fly-overs continue to happen, the growth of number of cars on road should halt. Rich and developing countries should think about least consumption of fossil fuel and pay attention towards spirituality and less interest in physical comfort.

Biography

Shashi Bala Singh has been teaching Geography in graduate and postgraduate classes since 1998. She has been teaching Climatology as a subject in postgraduate classes since last 12 years. She has published 17 papers in international journals and edited books. Her research interest is in regional planning, rural development, population and demographic dividend. She has varied research interests and thus she was able to complete three projects of UGH and 1 of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

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