

DELHI PLAN - LOW CARBON FUTURE: ROAD MAP TO LOW CARBON WORLD “BHARTIYA CLIMATE INDEX”

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Synopsis

New Delhi is the capital of a fast growing economy, a democratic nation, India. The country has to grow while maintaining its economic liberty against nations which are developed economies. Development process entails upon the harnessing resources at affordable costs. Dispensability of resources in a developing economy is always critical. However, in global economy competition has neither political nor geographical boundaries. In such a scenario, Delhi as a Low Carbon city or state has its own challenges to exist. Despite this, efforts have been made to place the Metro on global map distinctly.

The Metro Rail system has provided a big relief to the city and placed it on higher demand for providing relief to the 100% metro with adequate feeder system. Use of CNG on public transport has experienced a journey of tough resistance to receive acceptance. It is further paving way for utilization in private vehicles.

The growth of residential and commercial multiplexes is taking place both vertically and horizontally. Management of logistics in such complexes provides an opportunity to use water and sewage for saving energy and gaseous emissions in climate as much as saving pollution of Yamuna River. Beyond this, general awareness induced by this is a compound dividend,

Information Technology has not been distinctly identified as means of reducing carbon emission. The technological advent has helped to reduce commuting as well emerge as a preferred option to save time and energy. Despite, non availability of documented benefits this dimension has been distinctly highlighted in this paper.

The science and technology which has so far been seen as adversary of nature has latent potential of its nature savvy characteristics. Needs of its wise use has been highlighted. This is, however, with the accepted fact that such non conventional uses can not become commercial reality unless reinforced with the necessary government regulations.

Disparity amongst economic conditions of local population, towns, states and countries has made it impending to look for a system of governance where each anthropogenic production or consumption activity is burdened financially. This system can not be limited to only manufacturing level. If climate damage has to be reversed it sensitivity has to percolate right up to consumer of climate endangering/savvy products and services. Then only a self regulating mechanism shall develop across consumers and producers across the globe.

These criss-cross perturbations have led to evolution of an index where all products and services are ranked on the effect on climate ranging from (+)N to (-)N. Accordingly, each product and service is taxed. Revenue generated out of such taxation is to be used for climate savvy efforts viz. education, awareness and promotion. This would yield desired dividends only if it allows flow of resources transboundaries of municipals, states and countries. The index, underlying the philosophy, has been coined as “Bhartiya Climate Index”
