Committee:ECOFIN Topic:Economic İmpacts of Climate Change and Sustainable Development Strategies

India is a country in South Asia.It is seventh-largest country in the world by area and the most populous country.India’s economy is strong because of it’s long-term growth prospects,young population,low dependency ratio,healthy savings and investment rates,and increasing integration into the global economy.India’s livelihoods are agriculture,textile,manufacturing industry and service sectors.Climate change which is common in India,is accelerated and amplifıed by human-induced factors such as increased greenhouse gases in atmosphere,deforestation,industrial activities,agricultural practies and fosil fuel use

The negative effects of global warming on the enviroment are damaging our world,humans and animals.Climate change causes serious effects such as economic crises and preventing agricultural work in India.The increase in the effects of diseases and damages with the increase in temparature is also very important for health.Fossil fuel use,deforestation and some management and industrial practices increase greenhouse gases,particularly carbohydrates and mathane.Greenhouse gases are one of things that cause global warming.India is taking significant steps both nationally to combat the economic impacts of climate change.Renewable energy investments,sustainable agricultural practices and green city projects are enabling India to turn these challanges into opportunities.However,technological innovation,international cooperation and fınancial support are critical for India to achieve these goals.One of the UN resolutions taken as a precaution against climate change is the Paris Agreement.The Paris Agreement is a globally binding agreement to combat climate change.

India is an important global actor in the fight against climate change and has signed the Paris Agreement.Due to India’s rapidly growing economy and large population,India is making major investments in renewable energy to meet its energy needs.India faces serious challanges in reducing carbon emissions and developing a sustainable energy infrastructture while pursuing its economic development goals,and the country is frequently faced with climate change-related disasters such as severe floods,droughts,heat waves and sea level rise.This creates serious economic and social problems fort he agricultural sector and rural population.The UN can make a meaningful contribution to the global climate change response by supporting India’s efforts in this process.Stronger cooperation at both national and international levels is essential to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate crisis.

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