

CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE - FULL MIND MAP

Topic-wise | Hinglish | SSC / BPSC / BSSC / Railway

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1. Lifestyle for Environment - LiFE

- प्रधानमंत्री ने 5 जून 2022 को लाइफ मूवमेंट का शुभारंभ किया था। इसके बाद 20 अक्टूबर 2022 को गुजरात के एकता सिटी में मिशन लाइफ का ग्लोबल शुभारंभ हुआ। लाइफ की अवधारणा प्रधानमंत्री ने 2021 में ग्लासगो में आयोजित COP26 में प्रस्तुत की थी, मैड्रिड के COP25 में नहीं। [Q1]
- मिशन LIFE - 2021 UN climate change conference (UNFCCC COP26) में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी (Narendra Modi) ने मिशन लाइफ की घोषणा की, ताकि व्यक्तिगत व्यवहारों को ग्लोबल climate action की कथा के केंद्र में लाया जा सके। लाइफ प्रचलित 'use karo aur phenko' अर्थव्यवस्था - जो विवेकहीन और विनाशकारी consumption द्वारा चलायी जा रही है - को एक circular अर्थव्यवस्था से बदलाने की कल्पना करता है, जिसकी विशेषता सैकेट और उद्देश्यपूर्ण use होगी। [Q2]

2. Recent COPs - Baku, Dubai, Belém & Locations

- UN framework Convention पर climate change के पक्षधारकों का 29वां सम्मेलन नवंबर 2024 में बकु, अज़रबाइजान में आयोजित हुआ। सम्मेलन एक ऐसे समाजवादी के साथ समाप्त हुआ जिसमें विकसित देशों से 2035 तक विकसित देशों को प्रति वर्ष कम-से-कम 300 अरब डॉलर देने का आग्रह किया गया, ताकि greenhouse gas emissions में भारी कमी की जा सके और climate change के बर्दाश्त दुरुप्रभावों से लाइफ और जीविका की रक्षा की जा सके। [Q3]
- 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A - COP27 वर्ष 2022 में मिस्र के शर्म अल-शेख में आयोजित हुआ। COP28 वर्ष 2023 में संयुक्त अरब अमिरात के दुबई में आयोजित हुआ। COP29 वर्ष 2024 में अज़रबाइजान के बकु में आयोजित हुआ। COP30 नवंबर 2025 में ब्राज़ील के बेलें में आयोजित हुआ। [Q4]

3. UNFCCC - Entry into Force & Article 6

- मार्च 21, 1994 - climate change पर United Nations framework Convention (UNFCCC) को 1992 में अपनाया गया था और सही संख्या में अनुमोदन मिलने के बाद यह 21 मार्च 1994 को effect में आया। अभी इस Convention के 198 पक्षधारक हैं। [Q5]

- climate change par Paris agreement ka anuchhded 6 sustainable development aur climate change ki global charchaon mein bar-bar charcha ka vishay rehta hai. anuchhded 6 ke teen component hain: anuchhded 6.2: pakshon ko apne national level par specified contribution (NDCs) ki disha mein international level par hastantarit shaman parinamon (Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes) ke use ke liye lekhankan aur prativedan sanbandhi margadarshan provide karta hai. anuchhded 6.4: ek naya UNFCCC system established karta hai jiska use uchch-quality carbon kredit ke vyapar ke liye kiya ja sakta hai. anuchhded 6.8: climate action badhane ke liye non-bajar based cooperation (Non-Market-Based Cooperation) ke avasar provide karta hai. [Q6]

4. COP28 - Climate and Health Declaration

- statement I sahi hai: India ne COP28 ki UAE climate aur health announcement ka samarthan nahi kiya tha. statement II galat hai: yeh announcement svaichchhik rajanitik announcement hai, legal roop se badhyakari sandhi nahi; iska samarthan karne se health area ka dikarbonaizeshan legal roop se anivary nahi ho jata. statement III India ki jhijhak ke pichhe vyakt nitigat chinta ko shows hai: developing country ke health system mein kathor area-specific dikarbonaizeshan zarurat expansion aur lachilapan sanbandhi jaruraton ko badhit kar sakti hai. isliye statement II aur III mein sirf ek sahi hai aur vahi statement I ki vyakhya karta hai; pariksha-context mein option (C) svikary jawab hai. [Q7]

5. Paris Agreement & COP21

- climate change se mukabala karne aur kam-carbon, climate-sahy (Resilient) aur sustainable bhavishy ki disha mein action aur nivesh shuru karne ke liye 194 countries ne 12 December, 2015 ko Paris mein UNFCCC (climate change par United Nations framework Convention) mein ek historic samajhaute par sahamati vyakt ki. isliye statement 1 sahi nahi hai. universal samajhaute ka mukhya purpose is century mein global temperature increase ko 2 digri selsiyas se kaphi neech rakhana aur purv-industrial level se temperature increase ko 1.5 digri selsiyas tak simit karne ke prayas karna hai. isliye statement 2 sahi hai. sarakaron ne nirnay liya ki ve 2025 tak climate finance ko USD 100 arab tak badhane ke liye clear roadmap par kam karenge. isliye statement 3 sahi nahi hai. [Q8]
- 2015 ka United Nations climate change conference, COP21, 30 navanbar se 12 December 2015 tak Paris, phrans mein organized hua tha. abhi context mein COP30 navanbar 2025 mein belen, brazil mein organized hua. [Q9]
- 21st - 2015 ka United Nations climate change conference, COP21, 30 navanbar se 12 December 2015 tak Paris, phrans mein organized hua tha. abhi context mein COP30 navanbar 2025 mein belen, brazil mein organized hua. [Q10]

6. COP26 Glasgow & India Commitments

- Glasgow - glasago mein UN climate change conference (COP26) ne 120 world netaon aur 40,000 se zyada panjikrit pratibhagiyon ko ek saath laya, jinmein 22,274 pakshakar pratinidhi (party delegates), 14,124 paryavekshak (observers) aur 3,886 midiya pratinidhi (media representatives) shamil the. [Q11]
- UNFCCC ke pakshakar conference ka 21van satr, COP21, year 2015 mein Paris, phrans mein organized hua tha. Paris agreement ko COP21 mein 12 December 2015 ko apnaya gaya. [Q12]
- glasago COP26 mein India ne panchamrit rajanitik sankalp declared kiya tha, jismein 2030 tak 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity aur 2030 tak energy avashyakataon ka 50% renewable energy se pura karne ka target shamil tha. isliye renewable energy se 60% total energy zarurat puri karne wala statement COP26 ke panchamrit announcement ka sahi hissa nahi hai. [Q13]

7. UNFCCC - Origin, Scope & Climate Neutral Now

- climate change par United Nations framework Convention (UNFCCC) ek international environment sandhi hai jise 1992 mein United Nations mukhyalay (nyuyork) mein apnaya gaya. ise UN conference par environment aur development, riyo di jeneriyo, 1992 mein taiyar kiya gaya. [Q14]
- The UNFCCC Secretariat - “momentam phor chenj: klaimet nyutral nau” (Momentum for Change: Climate Neutral Now) UNFCCC sachivalay dwara shuru ki gayi initiative hai. ise world bhar mein saphal climate action ko pradarshit karne ke widespread prayason ke hissa ke roop mein shuru kiya gaya tha. [Q15]
- Greenhouse gases emissions mitigation - UNFCCC ke tahat tinon samajhauton ka antim purpose atmosphere mein greenhouse gases ki concentration ko aise level par stable karna hai jo climate system mein khataranak human hastakshp ko rok sake, woh bhi aisi samay-limit mein jisse ecological system svabhavik roop se anukulit ho saken aur sustainable development sanbhav ho. [Q16]

8. Green Climate Fund

- Galat kathan: It was established in the Durban Conference on Climate change.; purv pratibaddhata (COP15) ke ke mutabik green climate kosh (GCF) ko 2010 United Nations climate change conference (COP16), kanakun, meksiko (Cancun, Mexico) ke dauran aupacharik roop se established kiya gaya. yeh UNFCCC ke dhanche ke andar ek nidhi hai, jise climate change ka samana karne ke liye developing countries ko anukulan aur shaman paddhatiyon mein help dene ke system ke roop mein established kiya gaya. GCF ka mukhyalay songado vyavasay district (Songdo Business District), inchiyon, south koriya mein hai. [Q17]
- green climate kosh (GCF) ko climate change ka samana karne ke liye developing countries ko anukulan aur shaman paddhatiyon mein help dene ke system ke roop mein established kiya gaya tha. is nidhi ka shasan GCF bord dwara kiya jata hai. isliye statement (2) sahi nahi hai. [Q18]

9. Earth Hour

- meaning avar Earth ke liye world nature nidhi (WWF) dwara organized vishvavyapi movement hai. yeh program aam taur par har year world bhar mein March ke ant ki taraf organized hota hai aur vyaktiyon, communities, parivaron aur vyavasayon ko Earth ke per apni pratibaddhata ke pratik ke roop mein rat 8.30 se 9.30 baje tak ek ghante ke liye non-zaroori laiten closed karne ke liye prerit karta hai. iski prasiddh shuruat 2007 mein Sydney, ostreliya mein lights-off program ke roop mein hui thi. 2025 mein meaning avar 22 March ko manaya gaya. [Q19]

10. UN Climate Action Summit 2019

- New York - United Nations climate action shikhar conference 2019 ka ayojan 23 September 2019 ko nyuyork city located United Nations mukhyalay mein hua tha. conference ka purpose Paris agreement ke kriyanvayan charan se pehle climate mahatvakanksha aur action ko tej karna tha. [Q20]

11. Geo-engineering - Cloud Brightening

- Sea water - mainacheststar vishvavidyalay (Manchester University) ke vaijnnyanikon ne Sun ki kiranon ke sabse zyada paravartan ke liye chamakile badal banane ke liye marine water ka use karne ka sujhav diya hai. isse global warming niyantrit karne mein help milegi. [Q21]