that *Indian per capita emission will not go above the per capita emissions of the developed countries average*. This was a tacit acceptance by India towards a self-imposed limit. This is the testimony of sincerity of purpose and sense of responsibility India brought to the global task at hand.

- III. India had also been an active participant in the CDM mechanism setup under Kyoto Protocol.
- IV. National Action Plan for Climate Change launched in 2008 with 8 core missions is another testimony of India's commitment towards mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable development.
- V. India also proposed and adopted REDD+ mechanism in 2007 during Bali Summit.
- VI. Again, formation of **BASICS group**, aimed at mitigating climate change accepting their collective responsibilities as different from the rest of the developing countries. They unilaterally and voluntarily announced cut in emissions. India also announced 20-25% cut in its emissions at Copenhagen summit along with the other BRICS nations.

A new central-sector scheme titled **Climate Change Action Program** has been approved during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of the scheme is to build and support capacity at central and the state levels for assessing climate change impacts and formulating and implementing adequate response measures.

The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was set up in 2000 and was created from a coal cess of Rs 50 per ton for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technology. The fund was raised on the basis of the —polluter pays|| principle. Ganga cleaning project and solar research are some of the recipients of this fund.

At Rio+20 summit, India again reiterated the principle of 'Common, But Differentiated Responsibilities'.

India's stance to accept a changed role in climate policies and accept some mitigation limits can be attributed to its aspirations of becoming global power. As only if it is ready to assume responsibilities, it can be considered as a power by others.