

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1984
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

Climate Change

1984 SHRI SANJAY SETH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the main initiatives undertaken by Government to address climate change and achieve carbon neutrality;
- (b) how these measures align with India's commitments to international climate agreements and sustainable development goals;
- (c) the steps taken to encourage industries to adopt eco-friendly practices and reduce carbon emissions; and
- (d) whether Government is planning any specific programmes to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency across sectors, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) and (b)

India has developed its long-term low-carbon development strategy that reaffirms the goal of reaching net-zero by 2070.

The strategy is based on the principles of equity and climate justice and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities and it rests on seven key transitions to low-carbon development pathways. These include (i) low-carbon development of electricity systems consistent with development; (ii) develop an integrated, efficient and inclusive transport system; (iii) promote adaptation in urban design, energy and material efficiency in buildings, and sustainable urbanisation; (iv) promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low emission industrial system; (v) development of carbon dioxide removal and related engineering solutions; (vi) enhancing forest and vegetation cover consistent with socioeconomic and ecological considerations and vii) economic and financial needs of low-carbon development.

With respect to each of these transitions, India's low-carbon development strategy document has elaborated the international and national context as relevant, the current policies and programmes already being implemented as well as the key elements for each transition, potential benefits and challenges. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) outlines a national strategy that aims to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path. The NAPCC comprises national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India, human health, and strategic knowledge on climate change.

(c) and (d)

Ministry of Power is implementing Roadmap of Sustainable and Holistic Approach to National Energy Efficiency (ROSHANEE), which is a mission on enhanced energy efficiency. The mission has a broader vision and takes into account all the potential areas of energy efficiency in each sector, covering the macro level in policy and further delineating the respective schemes.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power (MoP), has undertaken several initiatives towards improving energy efficiency in various sectors of the Indian economy complementing India's efforts to address greenhouse gas emissions and combating global warming. The key initiatives in this regard include Standards & Labelling programme for efficient appliances, Perform Achieve and Trade programme, Demand Side Management (DSM).

Ministry of Power is implementing the installation of efficient supercritical units / ultra-supercritical units of thermal power plants and Co-firing of biomass in coal-based thermal power plants to reduce the consumption of coal in energy generation.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Ecomark Rules, 2024 on 26th September 2024 which aim to strengthen the institutional structure and implementation of Ecomark Rules to enable consumers to make informed purchase decision as well as encourage manufacturers to transition to production of environment friendly products, leading to promotion of green industries. Ecomark Rules 2024 have replaced Ecomark 1991.

To promote renewable energy the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is currently implementing various schemes such as PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, PM-KUSUM Scheme, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules', etc. There is an increase in renewable energy generation with a total capacity of 1,56,247.10 MW renewable energy installed till 31.10.2024.
