

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3158
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05/01/2018

Sustainable Development

3158. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI):

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

- (a) whether India is committed to a path of sustainable development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has recently changed the fossil fuels centric approach to effectively address the concerns of climate change and to follow the path of sustainable development; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)**

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) India is fully committed to a sustainable path to prosperity. India has played an important role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is a convergence of vision underlying the priorities for the proposed SDGs and those of the Government of India. The Government of India has launched several ambitious programmes for implementing the SDG agenda, e.g. “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas,” which translates as “Collective Effort, Inclusive Growth”.

(c) and (d) India's Action Plan on climate change focuses on Adaptation and Mitigation measures in a sustainable manner. India declared a voluntary goal of reducing its emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20% to 25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level, without considering emissions from the agriculture sector.

India has achieved 12% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2010. For the post 2020-period, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) outlining eight (8) targets for 2021-2030 intended to be taken under the Paris Agreement, including:

- (i) To reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level,
- (ii) To achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF),
- (iii) To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. The other targets pertain to sustainable lifestyles; climate friendly growth path; climate change adaptation; climate change finance; and capacity building and technology.

The Government has up-scaled the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Bio power and 5 GW from small hydro power.

The Government in its submission to the United Nations Frame Work Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) has stated that India will achieve 40% cumulative Electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.
