

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1042
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2020

Shift in Energy Production

1042. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the rising pollution has made it pertinent to shift energy production from highly-polluting coal to greener and cleaner fuels for upcoming zero-emissions and battery-powered vehicles in future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the prevalent energy production methods;
- (d) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for the safe and formal recycling or buy back systems for the mature and discarded Li-ion batteries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) to (c) Government has targeted installing renewable energy capacity of 175 GW by the year 2022 including 100 GW of solar energy, against which a cumulative capacity of 83.38 GW has been established till 31st Oct 2019. 40% of India's installed capacity will be from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030 as per India's nationally determined contribution under Paris Agreement.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India has launched a Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative on 1.10.2018 to promote Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) as an alternative, green transport fuel for efficient management of biomass and organic waste.

As informed by Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) has signed an MoU with Indian Oil Corporation to promote Bio-CNG plants based on crop residue/paddy straw/ organic waste.

Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME -2) scheme has been rolled out with an outlay of Rs 10,000 crore for 3 years from 1st April, 2019 to encourage faster adoption of electric and hybrid vehicle by way of offering upfront incentive on

purchase of electric vehicles and also by establishing the necessary charging infrastructure for electric vehicles

(d) & (e) At present, disposal of used Li-ion batteries used in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) is regulated through the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified by this Ministry. Used Li-ion batteries from electrical electronic equipment reaches to authorized E-waste recyclers for recycling or disposal. Some of the authorized E-waste recyclers export the used Li-ion batteries to global recycling facilities.

Disposal of used Lead Acid batteries is governed by the notified Batteries (Management and handling) Rules, 2001 to ensure environmentally sound recycling. The Rules stipulate that the manufacturers, importers, assemblers, re-conditioner and dealers shall ensure that the used batteries are collected back against the new batteries sold.
