

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 59**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

**Nationally Determined Contributions**

59. SMT. MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement; and
- (b) the current status of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its eight missions?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) and (b)

The Government of India stands committed to combat climate change and has taken a number of measures to meet India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement.

These measures include various policies, schemes and programmes launched from time to time, to scale up India's action on both, the adaptation and mitigation fronts. Appropriate measures are being taken for promotion of clean energy, especially renewable energy, enhancement of energy efficiency, development of less carbon intensive and resilient urban centres, promotion of waste to wealth, safe, smart, and sustainable green transportation network, creating carbon sink through enhanced forest and tree cover, and strengthening climate resilience in agriculture, water resources, coastal regions, health, and disaster management. India's climate action also captures citizens' contributions including those through the activities under 'Mission LiFE' (Lifestyle for the Environment) and initiatives like 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Nam.'

The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which is the overarching framework for climate actions. The NAPCC comprises of nine national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan Ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, human health, and strategic knowledge on climate change. The Government is also supporting States and Union Territories (UTs) for preparation of their respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC), in line with the strategy outlined in the NAPCC. To support the objectives of NAPCC, 34 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCCs to address State specific actions.

The missions under the NAPCC have been revised to align with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The missions under NAPCC are at various stages of implementation.

As a result, installed capacity of solar energy in India has increased more than 41 times, from 2.82 GW in 2014 to 116.25 GW in June 2025. India has progressively continued decoupling of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions. The emission intensity of India's gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced by 36 per cent between 2005 and 2020.

In June 2025, India has reached a major milestone in its energy transition by achieving the NDC goal of 50% of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources; five years ahead of the committed timeline of 2030. This remarkable achievement highlights the Government's commitments to climate action and sustainable growth to become Viksit Bharat@2047. India's progress is particularly noteworthy on the global stage. Despite having one of the lowest per capita emissions in the world, India stands out as one of the few G20 nations, which are on track to fulfil or even surpass its NDC's goals.

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