GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2629
ANSWERED ON 04.08.2026

REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS

2629. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap for reducing carbon emissions from energy-intensive manufacturing and heavy industries sectors;

(b) the details of schemes and programmes promoting adoption of green technologies, industrial energy efficiency and renewable energy integration during the last five years;

(c) the details of amount of financial assistance, incentives and budgetary support provided for industrial decarbonisation projects, State-wise;

(d) the details of expected contribution of such initiatives towards achieving India's climate commitments and industrial sustainability goals; and

(e) whether industries located in Karnataka, including industrial units operating in and around Davanagere district, have benefited from such programmes and the details thereof?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES
(SHRI BHUPATHIRAJU SRINIVASA VARMA)

(a) to (e): Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has informed that India’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement aims for a reduction in the emission intensity of its GDP and is not sector-specific. Accordingly, no sector-specific roadmap for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy-intensive manufacturing and heavy industries is prescribed under the NDC framework document.

The Government promotes low-carbon development through the convergence of various schemes and programmes relating to energy efficiency, renewable energy, green hydrogen, and resource efficiency. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) provide the overarching framework for these actions. Eligible industries across states, including Karnataka, can avail of benefits under applicable schemes subject to respective guidelines.

As a result of cumulative national measures, India successfully decoupled its economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions. As per India's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), the emission intensity of GDP declined by 37.38% in 2022 from the 2005 level. Furthermore, India's non-fossil fuel-based cumulative installed electric power capacity has crossed 50%, achieving this milestone five years ahead of the 2030 target.

Further, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), a CPSE under Ministry of Heavy Industries continuously implements measures to reduce its carbon footprint. These include Improving energy efficiency across its manufacturing facilities; increasing renewable energy adoption; generating nearly 276 million units of electricity from in-house solar installations over the last 9 years; creating carbon sinks by planting over 44,000 saplings in FY 2025-26 alone; reducing waste and developing efficient, low-emission technologies for the power, industry, and transportation sectors.

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