



INDIA IS INDEED WALKING THE GREEN TALK:

DAY
12

CURRENT AFFAIRS
GS PAPER-I (Section-II)

- Even with all the challenges, the country has set a global example for achieving its nationally determined contribution.

Background:

- ✗ On the 5th anniversary of the Paris Agreement on climate change (December 2020), India is the only G20 country to comply with this agreement.
- ✗ Also ranked in the top 10 for two consecutive years in the Climate Change Performance Index, published by an independent international organization that assesses the performance of countries that emit more than 90% of greenhouse gases.
- ✗ Glasses in the world (GHGs). Unnat Jyoti Affordable LED Lights for All Programs (UJALA) is the world's largest unsubsidized LED bulb program for domestic consumers



**INDIA WILL CUT
ITS EMISSIONS
INTENSITY BY**

33-35%

**OF 2005
LEVELS
BY 2030.**





Historical Approach:

- ✎ Climate change is as a global public good, but there is a free use problem: countries have little incentive to contribute their fair share, because even if they don't, they can still enjoy the benefits.

The report of World Bank on carbon dioxide emissions:

- ✎ Since the Kyoto Protocol stipulates that at the current rate, China and the United States can emit five times more than India in 2030. Britain's emissions levels may be more than 1.5 times that of India. Brazil, with its dense forests, may eventually reach a similar level.

Race to Net Zero Emissions:-

- ✎ Last year, China, the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, joined the "zero race" with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2060. "Climate Action Tracker," an independent scientific analysis organization that tracks government actions, said that China is still committed to supporting the coal industry (which accounts for 50% of the world's production capacity), while the rest of the world is experiencing a recession.
- ✎ The United States recently rejoined the Paris Agreement and committed to reducing emissions by 50% and 52% by 2030, and achieving net zero emissions across the economy by 2050. An Australian prime minister lost his presidency in 2018 due to a proposal to address climate change through emission reduction targets.

India's Commitment:

- ✎ **Non-fossil fuel energy:** India is expected (as shown in the report/document) to achieve its commitment that 40% of its installed capacity will come from non-fossil fuel energy by 2030; this participation rate is 38.18% (November 2020)
- ✎ **Emission Intensity:** Similarly, India reduced its emissions intensity by 24% between 2005 and 2016 compared to a



voluntary declaration to reduce GDP emission intensity by 20% and 25% by 2020.

- ✎ **Although there is little support International:** We have achieved these goals, about 2% of the USD 100 billion committed to developing countries in Copenhagen in 2015 (2009).
- ✎ The most extensive renewable energy expansion plan to achieve 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022 and 450 GW by 2030. Reactivation and environmental protection after the Pandemic.
- ✎ As part of the fiscal stimulus, the government announced several green measures, including a \$ 26.5 billion investment in biogas and clean fuels, a \$ 3.5 billion incentive for the production of high-efficiency photovoltaic (PV) solar cells, and chemical cells. advanced, and an investment of US \$ 780 million. In afforestation plan.

Conclusion:

- ✎ Developed countries can also increase pressure, especially for jurisdictions that do not meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
- ✎ At this stage, India can always share an independent international assessment, recognizing that our climate action is one of the few actions compatible with the warming target of well below 2°C. India's contribution to global emissions is far below its fair share of the global carbon budget. Meet any fairness standard.
- ✎ In short, India has done what it claims. Other countries must fulfill their promises as soon as possible and show tangible results before COP26. In any case, we can always modify the Nationally Determined Contributions at the same time as the first inventory (2023), protecting our interests. The responsibility to maintain the entire planet does not lie with a few countries, everyone must act.