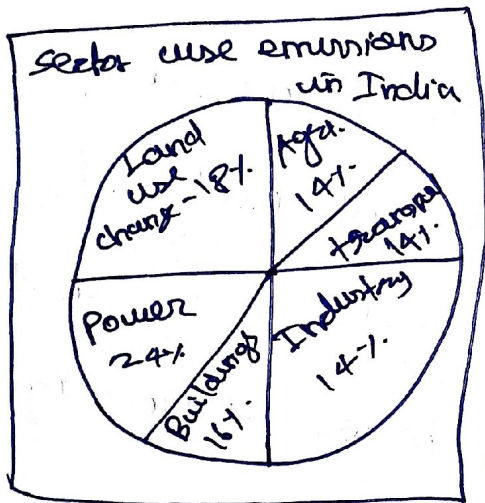


G25-3
29/12/21

India must pursue a deep decarbonisation strategy across major sectors encompassing desirable pathways for sustainability. Explain.

India has set an ambitious target to go ~~carbon~~ net zero by 2070. This aim has to be followed across all the sectors of the economy



Strategies for deep decarbonisation

① Power - Power generation is the main contributor of emissions. India has

notified to install flue

gas desulphurisation to curb SO_x and

selective catalytic reducer to curb NO_x emissions in power plants.

The generation of renewables on the rise, so aligning various renewables to the grid is essential. A robust discoms without debt burden is essential to decarbonise power sector.

② Buildings - ~~But~~ Green building codes are in place for decarbonising buildings. Usage of green architecture which minimises artificial heating or cooling is essential.

The Leh airport is a good example for generating thermal comfort naturally. Shunya labelling for buildings is a welcome step in creating net-zero energy buildings.

③ Agriculture - It accounts 18% of emissions. Techniques such as zero budget natural farming, direct seeding of rice, Green Ag projects can significantly bring down agri. emissions.

④ Transport - Fuel all vehicles, 2 wheelers and 3 wheelers electrification can reduce vehicular emissions.

Way forward
Deep decarbonisation is possible only with enhanced funding from the west and inclusion of decarbonisation strategies in domestic policies.