

22nd Oct – 28th Oct Weekly Compilation

(The Hindu+ Indian Express + PIB + Other World-Wide News)

Mission LiFE

(Source: The Hindu)

Context: In November 2021, at the CoP 26 in Glasgow, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had articulated the concept of “Lifestyle for the Environment” (LiFE) — advocating for “mindful and deliberate utilisation” by people worldwide, instead of “mindful and wasteful consumption”.

- According to the United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP), if one billion people out of the global population of close to eight billion adopt eco-friendly behaviours in their daily lives, global carbon emissions could drop by approximately 20 per cent.
- There is an urgent need for individuals to transcend geographical, social and economic boundaries, and come together as a global community to tackle the climate crisis.
- India can lead the global climate debate by nudging the world towards a new model of sustainable and inclusive development through the Lifestyle for the Environment (LiFE) movement.

Lifestyle for the Environment (LiFE)

- Launched on June 5, 2022, World Environment Day
- **Vision:** To harness the power of individual and collective action across the world to address the climate crisis.
- The objective of the movement is to nudge individuals and communities to adopt simple and specific climate-friendly behaviours in their daily lifestyles.
- Mission LiFE emboldens the spirit of the **P3 model, i.e. Pro Planet People**, as it is premised on the basic principles of ‘Lifestyle of the planet, for the planet and by the planet’.

Precedents of pro-planet initiatives around the world

- Denmark promotes the use of bicycles by limiting parking within the city centre and providing exclusive bike lanes.
- Japan has its unique “walk-to-school” mandate, which has been in practice since the early 1950s.

LiFE, however, is planned as a first-of-its-kind global movement, led by India in partnership with other countries, that will provide the world with a unique people-powered platform to relentlessly focus on bringing individual and collective actions to the core of the climate action narrative.

- **Consume responsibly:** LiFE plans to nudge the world to consume responsibly, rather than consuming less. Building on the unique insights from India's recent janandolans such as the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), LiFE will deploy a range of tested behavioural techniques, including nudges, social and behaviour change communication and norm influencing to make mindful consumption a mass movement.
- **Produce responsibly:** By nudging the consumption patterns of the society at scale, LiFE can also trigger a huge boost for the sustainability market. Several green industries and a large number of jobs are likely to be initiated as a positive externality of LiFE.
- **Live responsibly:** Through its multi-dimensional, multi-cultural and global approach, the LiFE movement can play a pivotal role in not merely reversing the effects of climate change but, at a broader level, mainstream a harmonious and mindful way of living — a staple of Indian culture and tradition, practised by its people over centuries.

India's Status

- The annual per capita carbon footprint in the country is only about 1.5 tons, compared to the world average of 4 tons per year
- India has the fourth largest capacity for renewable energy in the world – Ranked fourth in wind energy and fifth in solar energy.
- India's renewable energy capacity has increased by about 290 % in the last 7-8 years.
- Achieved the target of 40% of the electric capacity from non-fossil-fuel sources nine years ahead of the deadline.

Conclusion

As the world moves in fits and starts towards its shared commitment to achieve ambitious climate goals, the time is ripe for India to lead the LiFE movement and mainstream it into the climate narrative. LiFE could arguably become the very heart of that model.

Russia's scorched-earth tactics in Ukraine

(Source: IE)

What are scorched earth tactics?

- A part of a military strategy which seeks to destroy anything that could be of use to the enemy, including energy supplies, bridges, provision stores, agricultural fields, road and railway links, etc.
- The strategy seeks to deplete the enemy's resources to sustain warfare, and also break their morale by inflicting heavy hardships on combatants and non-combatants alike.
- The destruction could be carried out by the enemy, or by the retreating army of a country which does not want invaders to use its resources.
- Harming civilians as part of this strategy has been banned under the 1977 Geneva Convention.

Current Status: Over the past week, Russia has rained missiles on Ukraine's cities, destroying civilian infrastructure, including power and water supply lines.

- As winter approaches, lack of electricity is likely to cause serious suffering – highly dependent on reliable electricity supplies and centralised heating. Any disruption to these during winter can cause pipes to burst and render high-rises uninhabitable.
- Experts have commented that the tactic is being used by Russia as on the actual battlefield, its military is experiencing setbacks.

Scorched earth policy has been part of warfare since ancient times

- With the **nomad Scythians** using the tactics in their war against the Persian Achaemenid Empire led by King Darius the Great (who ruled 522 BCE to 486 BCE). The nomadic herders Scythians would hide in the steppes after destroying food supplies and poisoning wells.
- During the **American civil war in 1864**, when Union General William Tecumseh Sherman and his soldiers burnt everything in sight as they marched through Confederate areas. The campaign, known as the **March to the Sea**, is estimated to have cost the South close to \$100 million. Sherman's men pillaged farms, destroyed railway tracks and factories, set fire to cotton crops, and even burnt land deeds so that plantation owners would not be able to prove ownership.
- In 1915, the **Imperial Russian Army**, when retreating from the Imperial German Army, destroyed anything that could serve the invaders for more than 600 miles, including crops, railway lines, and dwellings. During the **Second World War, in 1941**, the Russian army again destroyed telegraph networks and electrical and industrial resources when invaded by Germany.
- **In India, the armies of Maratha leader Chhatrapati Shivaji** were known for their scorched earth tactics. Some historians have said that while the Maratha leaders looted and burnt enemy towns, they were under orders to not harm civilians or desecrate religious sites.

Clean energy: The great leap backwards (Source: Indian Express)

Context: Recently, the prices of natural gas, crude oil, and coal have all hit new highs in the international market due to disruption because of the Ukraine-Russia War, rising demand after COVID-19, and bad weather.

- Coal prices breached the \$200 per short tonne mark in the USA.
- China is going to add 300 million tonnes of coal mining capacity.
- European coal imports have surged more than 35per percent this year.
- At the IMF-World Bank meeting, the Finance Minister of India indicated the necessity to go back to coal.

About Clean Energy:

- Clean energy is energy that comes from renewable, zero-emission sources that do not pollute the atmosphere when used. For example, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Nuclear Energy, etc.
- India has overachieved its commitment made at COP 21- Paris Summit by already meeting 40% of its power capacity from non-fossil fuels- almost nine years ahead of its commitment.

Why is it Important?

- These are environmentally friendly since there is no negative impact on the environment by the use of clean energy.
- Clean energy reduces the risk of environmental disasters, such as fuel spills, etc.
- It helps to create reliable power supplies to enhance energy security.

Recent Global Trends:

China:

- China, the world's biggest coal-based power generator, has a deep economic interest in thermal energy, particularly coal-based plants.
- It is also the biggest producer and exporter of thermal power plant equipment.
- Chinese banks have financed about 70 percent of the new coal-based plants globally.

European Countries:

- Most EU nations have reopened mothballed coal-based power plants and ramped up output.
- It is forecasted that Germany will become the world's third-biggest importer of coal after China and India.

'General Consent' for CBI

(Source: Indian Express)

Context: Recently the government of Chief Minister restored general consent to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate cases in Maharashtra while reversing the decision of the state's previous led Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) government. CBI will no longer require the permission of the state government to open investigations in the state.

Jurisdiction of CBI vis-a-vis State Police:

- Law and Order is a state subject and the basic jurisdiction to investigate crime lies with State Police. Besides, due to limited resources, CBI would not be able to investigate crimes of all kind.

Jurisdiction of CBI:

- Cases which are essentially against Central Govt. employees or concerning affairs of the Central Govt.
- Cases in which the financial interests of the Central Government are involved.
- Cases relating to the breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is mainly concerned.
- Big cases of fraud, cheating, embezzlement and the like relating to companies in which large funds are involved and similar other cases when committed by organized gangs or professional criminals having ramifications in several States.
- Cases having interstate and international ramifications and involving several official agencies where, from all angles, it is considered necessary that a single investigating agency should be in charge of the investigation.

If CBI can investigate then what is General Consent?

- As the CBI is governed by the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act that makes consent of a state government mandatory for conducting investigation in that state.
 - There are **two kinds of consent** in the form of *case-specific consent and general consent*.
1. **Case-specific consent**—Given that the CBI has jurisdiction only over central government departments and employees, it can investigate a case involving state government employees or a violent crime in a given state only after that state government gives its consent.

2. “General consent” is normally given to help the CBI seamlessly conduct its investigation into cases of corruption against central government employees in the concerned state. Almost all states have given such consent. *Otherwise, the CBI would require consent in every case.*

Therefore, ***Withdrawal of general consent means that to probe any case in these states, CBI would have to take prior permission from the state government***

Note: As per the **Section 6 of The DSPE Act** (“Consent of State Government to exercise of powers and jurisdiction”) says: “Nothing contained in section 5 (“Extension of powers and jurisdiction of special police establishment to other areas”) shall be deemed to enable any member of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area in a State, *not being a Union territory or railway area, without the consent of the Government of that State.*”

Which states have withdrawn general consent?

Currently, eight states have withdrawn consent to the CBI: Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Mizoram and Meghalaya. All except Mizoram and Meghalaya are ruled by the opposition.

Can withdrawal mean that the CBI can no longer probe any case?

- The CBI would still have the power to investigate old cases registered when general consent existed.
- Also, cases registered anywhere else in the country, but involving people stationed in states which have withdrawn consent, would allow CBI’s jurisdiction to extend to these states.
- If High courts or the Supreme court rules that there is a need for CBI investigation, then it is deemed that the consent of state government is there and thus central government notifies.

Recent, Court’s ruling related to it:

- Calcutta High Court recently ruled in a case of illegal coal mining and cattle smuggling being investigated by the CBI, that the central agency cannot be stopped from probing an employee of the central government in another state. The order has been *challenged in the Supreme Court.*
- In ***Vinay Mishra vs the CBI, Calcutta HC*** ruled in July this year that corruption cases must be treated equally across the country, and a central government employee could not be “distinguished” just because his office was located in a state that had withdrawn general consent.
- The HC also said that withdrawal of consent would apply in cases where only employees of the state government were involved.

Way Forward:

- **There is need for Transparency and coordination among Centre and states government** in order to carrying out the investigations which falls in the domains of CBI. In case of tussle regarding the subjects between Centre-states. should be discussed and solved through Centre-state coordinating bodies such *Inter-State Council*, NITI Ayog and Zonal council.
- On the other hand the misuse of central investigating agencies such as CBI , NIA and ED shouldn't be as it is against the basic ethos of federalism and vibrant democracy.

Forest Conservation Rules infringe upon Land Rights of Tribal people: ST panel chief

(Source: The Hindu)

Context: The **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)** had recommended to the **Union Environment and Forest Ministry** to put the **new Forest Conservation Rules, 2022**, on hold.

What are the Forest Conservation Rules?

- The **Forest Conservation Rules** deal with the implementation of the **Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980**.
- They prescribe the procedure to be followed for forest land to be diverted for **non-forestry uses such as road construction, highway development, railway lines, and mining**.
- The **broad aims** of the Forest Conservation Act are **to protect forests and wildlife, put brakes on State governments' attempts to hive off forest land for commercial projects, and strive to increase the area under forests**.
- **Forest Advisory Committee (FAC):**
 - For forest land **beyond five hectares, approval for diverting land must be given by the Central government**.
 - This is via a **pecially constituted committee**, called the **Forest Advisory Committee (FAC)**.
 - This committee examines whether the user agency or those who have requested forest land, have made a convincing case for the upheaval of that specific parcel of land, whether they have a **plan in place to ensure that the ensuing damage — from the felling of trees in that area, denuding the local landscape — will be minimal and the said piece of land doesn't cause damage to wildlife habitat**.
 - Once the **FAC is convinced and approves** (or rejects a proposal), it is **forwarded to the concerned State government** where the land is located, which then has to ensure that provisions of the **Forest Right Act, 2006**, a separate Act that protects the rights of forest dwellers and tribals over their land, **are complied with**.

- The FAC approval also means that the **future users of the land must provide compensatory land for afforestation** as well as **pay the net present value** (ranging between ₹10-15 lakh per)

What do the updated rules say?

- The latest version of the rules consolidates changes to the Act over the years from various amendments and court rulings.
- **Private plantation:**
 - The rules **make a provision for private parties to cultivate plantations and sell them as land to companies who need to meet compensatory forestation targets.**
 - This, according to the government, will help India **increase forest cover** as well as **solve the problems of the States not finding land** within their jurisdiction for compensatory purposes.
- **Consent of Gram Sabha for diversion of land:**
 - **Prior to the updated rules, state bodies would forward documents to the FAC that would also include information on the status of whether the forest rights of locals in the area were settled.**
 - After 2009, the Environment Ministry passed an order **mandating that proposals would not be entertained by the FAC unless there was a letter from the State specifying that the forest rights in the place had been “settled” and the gram sabha, or the governing body in villages in the area, had given their written consent to the diversion of the forest.**
 - However, there **have been a series of orders** by the Environment Ministry over the years that have **sought to skirt the necessity for consent from the gram sabha.**
 - The new rules **formally codify this** and say that a project, **once approved by the FAC, will then be passed on to the State authorities who will collect the compensatory fund and land, and process it for final approval.**
 - Only in passing, it is mentioned that the States will ensure **“settlement” of Forest Rights Acts applicable.**
 - This, many forestry experts say, doesn't automatically imply the consent of the resident tribals and forest dwellers.

Concerns:

- **Favour of Corporates:**
 - Corporates and other commercial entities can now easily **arm-twist tribal communities to obtain necessary consent or suppress any opposition.**
 - Plantations for commercial use by private players are another threat as the locals will be **deprived of the use of land primarily meant for them**
- **Threat to biodiversity:**

- Tribals use the revenue forest land for livelihood purposes. The new guidelines allow private players to use the land for plantation, which **can lead to monoculture cultivation — thus affecting biodiversity.**
- **Relaxed clearance process:**
 - Due to relaxation in the clearance process a **developer does not need to take clearances at one go for diverting land use.**
 - One may take approval over a part of the land to begin the work and take clearance at the final stage.
 - Such a provision would **encourage illegalities and confusion** and the **statutory requirement of obtaining the consent of locals can be ignored.**

Way Forward:

- The new forest protection regulations should be **re-evaluated following constructive consultations with the key stakeholders.**
- They must be adjusted to take into account the **crucial importance of tribal and forest rights and the responsibility of the government to safeguard them.**

Eclipses

(Source: Indian Express)

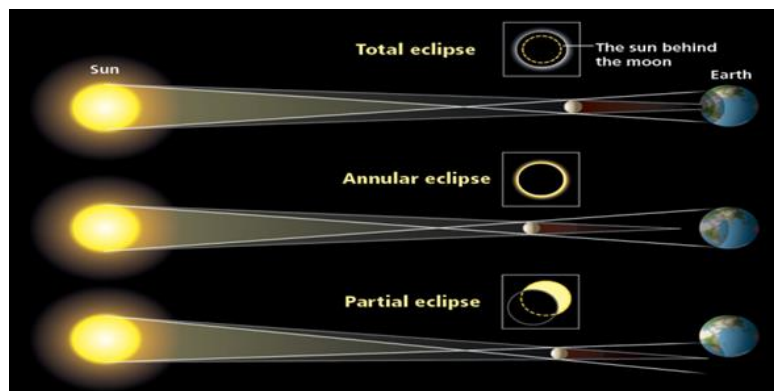
Context: The partial solar eclipse or Surya Grahan on October 25 marks the last solar eclipse of the year. The eclipse will be visible from parts of Europe, Northern Africa and large parts of western and central Asia. Most of India should be able to view the solar eclipse, apart from some parts in the Northeast.

About Eclipses:

- An eclipse happens when a planet or a moon gets in the way of the sun's light.
- When the light of the Sun or the Moon is blocked by another body, the sun or Moon is said to be in eclipse.
- Here on Earth, we can experience two kinds of eclipses: solar eclipses and lunar eclipses.

Solar Eclipse:

- Also known as the eclipse of the sun, it occurs when the moon comes in between the sun and the earth. As a result, the moon blocks the light of the sun from reaching the earth's surface and casts a shadow on it.



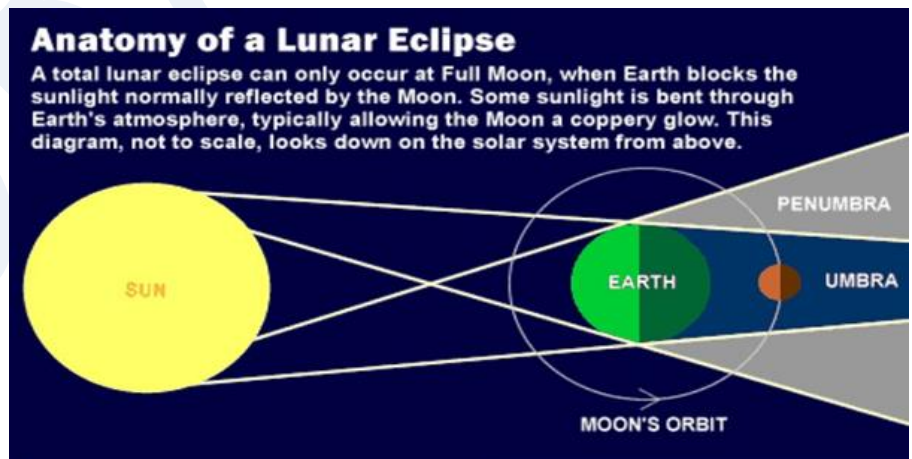
- This occurs on a new moon phase.
- We can observe up to 5 solar eclipses per year.

Type of Solar Eclipses:

- Eclipses may be classified into 4 types i.e., **Annular, Total, Partial and Hybrid**.
- The type of eclipse we experience depends on the type of shadow that is involved.
 - Both the **Moon and Earth cast 3 shadows**: umbra, penumbra, and an antumbra.
 - The **umbra is a shadow's dark core**: It means If you are standing within the umbra, you will not be able to see any part of the light source as the object blocks all direct light rays.
 - **The penumbra** is a half-shadow that occurs when a light source is only partly covered by an object
 - **Antumbra** – the lighter part of the shadow that begins where the umbra ends.
- **Total Eclipse**: This occurs when the Sun is completely obscured from the rich. Instead, the Sun's intense light is replaced by the dark silhouette of the Moon that is outlined by the Sun's corona (the super-heated plasma extending out from the Sun).
- **Annular Eclipse**: Occurs when the Sun and Moon are exactly in line but Moon appears smaller than the Sun. During one annular eclipse, the Sun appears as a bright ring around the Moon.
- **Partial Eclipse**: Occurs when the Sun and Moon are not completely aligned and the Sun is partially obscured.
- **Hybrid Eclipse**: Hybrid Eclipse is a combination of total and annular eclipse that takes place when a total eclipse changes to an annular eclipse or vice-versa along different sections of the eclipse's path.

Lunar Eclipse:

- A lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon moves into the Earth's shadow.
- This can occur only when the Sun, Earth, and Moon are exactly or very closely aligned with Earth between the other two, which can happen only on the night of a full moon when the moon is near either lunar node.



There are 3 kinds of lunar eclipses:

- A total lunar eclipse occurs when Earth's umbra – **the central, dark part of its shadow** – **obscures all of the Moon's surface**.

- A partial lunar eclipse can be observed when only part of the Moon's surface is obscured by Earth's umbra.
- A penumbral lunar eclipse happens when the Moon travels through the faint penumbral portion of Earth's shadow.

Credit in the Economy

(Source: The Hindu Businessline)

In news: As per a report of CareEdge, credit outstanding stood at ₹128.6 lakh crore, rising by 17.9 per cent y-o-y over the last 12 months, reporting robust growth.

- Increase is due to a low base, retail credit, higher demand for working capital requirements amidst **high inflation**, and low funds raised in the capital market.

Weighted Average Call Rate (WACR):

- Call money rate is the rate at which **short term** funds are borrowed and lent in the **money market**.
- The duration of the call money loan is **1 day**.
- Banks resort to these types of loans to fill the **asset liability mismatch**, comply with the statutory **CRR and SLR requirements** and to meet the **sudden demand of funds**.
- **RBI, banks, primary dealers** etc are the participants of the call money market.
- Demand and supply of liquidity affect the call money rate. A **tight** liquidity condition leads to a **rise** in call money rate and vice versa.
- It represents the **unsecured segment** of the overnight money market.
- It was explicitly chosen as the **operating target** of monetary policy in India.

Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS):

- The scheme was launched as part of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package announced in May **2020** to mitigate the distress caused by **covid**-induced lockdown, by providing credit to different sectors, especially Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (**MSMEs**).
- **Objective:** To provide fully guaranteed and collateral free additional credit to MSMEs, business enterprises, MUDRA borrowers and individual loans for business purposes to the extent of 20% of their credit outstanding as on 29th February, 2020.
- **100% guarantee coverage** is being provided by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company, whereas Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) provide loans.
- **Eligibility:** Borrowers with credit outstanding up to Rs. 50 crores as on 29th February, 2020, and with an annual turnover of up to Rs. 250 crores are eligible under the Scheme.
- On 1st August, 2020 the government widened the scope of the Rs. 3 lakh crore-ECLGS scheme by doubling the upper ceiling of loans outstanding and including certain loans

given to professionals like doctors, lawyers and chartered accountants for business purposes under its ambit.

- Tenor of loans provided under the Scheme is four years, including a moratorium of one year on principal repayment.
- Interest rates under the Scheme are capped at 9.25% for Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs), and 14% for NBFCs.
- **Present Status:** As per data by the government and banks, loans of about Rs 3.67 lakh crore have been sanctioned under ECLGS till August 5, and Rs 2.54 lakh crore had been disbursed till April 30.
- **Benefits** of the scheme:
 - The scheme is expected to provide credit to the sector at a low cost, thereby enabling MSMEs to meet their operational liabilities and restart their businesses and recover early.
 - The Scheme is expected to have a positive impact on the economy and support its revival.

'SAMRIDDHI 2022-23'

(Source: The Hindu)

Context: Delhi Lieutenant-Governor recently announced a one-time property tax amnesty scheme for residents of the national capital's authorised and regularised colonies.

About SAMRIDDHI scheme:

- Under '**SAMRIDDHI 2022-23 (Strengthening & Augmentation of Municipal Revenue for Infrastructure Development in Delhi)**', people will be able to pay only the principal amount of the current and pending tax of past five years for residential properties.
- They can get a waiver on all pending dues, including penalty and interest.
- The **duration will be six years in case of commercial properties.**
- The Municipal Corporation of Delhi will have no right to reopen any property tax case after one year.
- **Residential property taxpayers** are required to pay the principal amount of property tax for the current year and the previous five years on which a 100% exemption from interest and penalties on the outstanding tax amount will be received and a waiver of all prior dues prior to the previous five years.
- **Non-residential taxpayers** are required to pay the principal amount of property tax for the current year and the previous six years on which a 100% exemption from interest and penalties on the outstanding tax amount will be received and a waiver of all prior dues prior to the previous six years.
- **If a taxpayer doesn't pay his tax debt by the deadline**, he will be responsible for paying all back taxes, interest, and penalties dating back to 2004 or the prior year they were unpaid, and shall not be entitled to any waiver.

- The **tax amnesty scheme**, according to the announcement, includes a “**One Plus Five**” option.

Nationally Determined Contributions

(Source: Down to Earth)

In News: The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) pledged by countries to arrest climate change are insufficient, noted a new report released by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- Cumulative CO₂ emissions in **2020-2030**, based on the latest NDCs, would likely use up **86 per cent of the remaining carbon budget**, according to the new NDC Synthesis Report.

About:

- The **UNFCCC’s synthesis report** is an **annual** summary of **climate commitments** made by countries and their impact on global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- The commitments — known as **Nationally Determined Contributions** — were made by countries who signed on to the **Paris Agreement** to address climate change.
- Only 24 countries submitted new or updated NDCs after COP 26 including India.
- **India** now stands committed to **reducing emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 per cent by 2030 from its 2005 levels**.
- The country will also target about **50 per cent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030**.
- India has made one of its new NDC **targets conditional**. The country will switch 50 per cent of its total power capacity to non-fossil sources by 2030. This pledge depends on the “transfer of technology and low-cost international finance, including Green Climate Fund (GCF).”
- The emission levels resulting from a hypothetical implementation of the latest NDCs are about 5 per cent lower in 2030, compared to the report’s previous edition.
- If implemented, the latest NDCs would lead to 52.4 GtCO₂e of GHGs in 2030. And the updated NDCs point to a stronger likelihood of global emissions peaking before 2030 than the previous report.
- Global emissions must amount to only 31 GtCO₂e in 2030 (43 per cent lower in 2030 compared to 2019) to meet the Paris Agreement’s goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Concerns:

- Currently, we are on track for about **2.5°C of temperature rise by 2100**, from a possible range of 2.1°C to 2.9°C.

- Most worrying is the impact on the **carbon budget** — a biophysical threshold of CO₂ that can be emitted to prevent global average temperatures from rising above a certain level.
- Carbon budgets are constructed on the premise that there is a near-linear relationship between rising global temperatures and the level of cumulative atmospheric CO₂.
- Breaching 1.5°C would lead to **irreversible damage** to vital planetary features such as the Greenland Ice Sheet, the west Antarctic Ice Sheet and tropical coral reefs. It can lead to more floods, droughts, heat, disease, storms.

LT-LEDS:

- UNFCCC summarises 53 long-term emission reduction plans submitted by countries. These plans are known as long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS).
- These plans typically follow the announcement of a **long-term target**, such as net zero emissions by 2050 or 2070.
- LT-LEDS are typically **broader in scope than NDCs** and incorporate developmental goals as well as required levels of investment and government expenditure.
- Alignment between NDCs and LT-LEDS is still unclear — only 8 per cent of countries mentioned that their NDCs are aligned with their LT-LEDS.

India's initiatives:

- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**
- 'Panchamrit' announced at COP 26
- net-zero by 2070
- To reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030
- LIFE'– 'Lifestyle for Environment'
- Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC)
- **National Solar Mission (NSM)**
- Launched in 2010, NSM targets installing **100 GW** grid-connected solar power plants by the year **2022** to achieve about **40%** cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources and to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 level by 2030.
- **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency**
- Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme (PAT)
- Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)
- Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)
- Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)
- Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE)
- Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE) to promote energy efficiency
- National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition
- **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat**

- Promoting low-carbon urban growth towards reducing GHG emissions intensity for achieving India's NDCs.

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