



RESEARCH ARTICLE

GREEN CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India has recently started a new movement to reform industries, workplaces, manufacturing hubs, towns, and urban cities from which carbon emissions have arisen. The coal and oil industries are the two potential key areas contributing to the highest environmental pollution. For this purpose, India has started adopting innovative green strategies and clean technologies to reduce the possible risks. The national government after 2014 came out with a certain new approach to propose environmental policies that are green-friendly. The government has thus launched several eco-friendly governance strategies such as the Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM), the National Clean Environmental Policy, the National Renewable Policy (NRP), and the National Solar Mission (NSM). However, green capacity building is one of the important endeavors at the hands of international, national, regional, and local levels. The government also tries to bring adequate attention to private industries and the big corporate sector to develop renewable energy techniques. Therefore, the term green governance implies resilient capacity building for eco-management. Another concern for the government is empowering the financial sector, NGOs, and private institutions and making the green product effective for the environment. Hence, the paper attempts to explore the role of green institutional building or capacity building and sustainable environmental governance laws in India during the phase of the NDA-led Modi government.

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INTRODUCTION

The concepts of 'Green Capacity Building' and 'Sustainable Development' can be traced back to the Rio Summit or the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in 1992. This was the first-ever international conference, followed by the Stockholm conference (1972) which took an international expression to bring out in the hand of the national government for the management of the environment with proper policies initiative. The Rio Summit also set 'Agenda 21' that outlines national and international mechanisms for sustainable development and capacity building (UNEP, 2002:11-12). Again, in Rio +20, the matter of sustainable development along with 'Agenda 21' was taken for reinforced. Similarly, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), set in 2015 was earlier set in i.e., the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) stood as a by-product at the latest summit. The international community, stakeholders, and national government discussed implementing sustainable development with the effort of intergovernmental financing or circular economy, (UNEP, 2012). The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in 2002, was arguably an action programme to meet the capacity building started by sovereign states in the past decades.

The UNEP was an authoritative institution that discussed the matter of resource management, legal and institutional arrangements, technological transformation, and economic assistance in the hands of stakeholders and financial hubs to underdeveloped and developing countries (UNEP,2002)

Agenda 21 of the Rio Summit states that capacity building stands for the 'ability of a country to follow sustainable development paths determined to a large extent by the capacity of its people and its institutions as well as by its ecological and geographical conditions'. In other words, capacity building encompasses the country's human, scientific, technological, organizational, institutional, and resource capabilities. The goal of capacity building is to enhance the ability to evaluate and address the crucial questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options, based on an understanding of environmental potentials and limits and of needs as perceived by the people of the country concerned (ibid, 2002: 11). The green capacity building and sustainable governance system in India has been more strongly reflected during the NDA-led Modi government regime. The central government is putting too much attention after came to power in 2014, on the implementation of clean, green, and reliable technology in India.

It is also stated that the government has taken a robust agenda to meet the climate target and promotion of renewable energy technology in India. The national government in 2014 came out with a certain new approach to propose environmental policies that are green-friendly. The government has thus launched several eco-friendly governance strategies such as the Swachha Bharat Mission, the National Clean Environmental Policy, the National Renewable Policy, and the National Solar Mission. However, green capacity building is one of the important endeavors at the hands of national, regional, and local levels. The government also tries to bring adequate attention to private industries and the big corporate sector to develop renewable energy techniques.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Green Building, Green Financing, and Sustainable Development: Hojem et al (2014) rightly argue that green building allows an ecologically friendly economic growth strategy. In recent times, it has been a global trend for all industrialized states and emerging economies to set their framework in the market, economy, and policy-making process. Thus, it encourages the public and private sectors to be a key driver and must adopt renewable energy technologies in their working process. Even meeting the efficiencies of industries, business groups, private companies, and financial needs, governmental help is inevitable in making any socially fit production. There is a regulation to reduce carbon footprint as well. The financial institutions, national banks, the economic sector, and investors must keep going with these needs and rely on their indigenous skills to meet social benefits if possible. Another important element of green building is green financing. As Sundararajan and Vivek (2016), rightly pointed out green financing is an economic and industrial approach to decarbonization. It not only enables financial industries and business sectors but also production houses to adjust the environmental condition without affecting economic growth. This new social and economic force outlines ecological growth with clean technologies. In this process, lower carbon growth, air pollution management, social equity, and environmentally utilized incentives will be primarily developed by business hubs and private dealers' after the partnership with public agencies. However economic funding is to be raised further e.g., for export, import, purchase, selling, and manufacturing sectors that control environmental pollution and increase economic growth simultaneously.

Azad and Chakrabarty (2018) also analyzed the green growth and energy policy in India. To them, a renewable energy policy is an alternative route to carbon growth development. This is a fundamental requirement to overcome the environmental crisis and ecological issues in the present time and suggest a proper measure in balancing economy and energy needs. Inclusive development is a defined feature of green capacity building that claims in favor of sustainable development and clean energy efficiency in India. Another way, green growth stands for cutting off the dependency on petroleum products like fossil fuel, oil, coal, and other conventional energy sources. In contrast, renewable energy sources like solar power, hydropower, tidal, and green technologies are some of the effective controls to meet the presence needs. Saxena and Khandelwal (2010) talked about the ideas of sustainable growth and green marketing in India. For them, green marketing indeed refers to making available products that are environmentally supportive. This is a new

idea nowadays taking widespread importance not only in the market sphere but also in socio-economic aspects, in fact moreover in how the market policy can be fixed that offers sustainable development at maximum way. Easily speaking, restricting consumers and rapid economy policy and shifting our priorities into the hands of private and public institutions, are essential conditions. This is a social and responsible task for all country developing states and industrial states to balance their economic system without creating an adverse environment in the country. In recent publication of UNEP's (2021) annual report 'Towards a Green Economy' has sought to define the roadmap for sustainable development. As the report suggests- a green economy refers to ecological-based development strategies. Reduction of carbon growth, social inclusion, equity, and less environmental risk are important concerns for greening economic development. In the present decade, after the Rio Summit held in 1992, international development highly focused on the concept of the green economy which is a futuristic, feasible, and sustainable approach for now and in coming decades. The publication of the OECD (2012) report inserted the idea of greening development. It suggests several steps in the national green development planning process such as the inclusion of a national budgetary system, a national framework for green capacity building, the inclusion of key economic sectors, and continuous support of major developing economies in strengthening the country's capacity.

Research Objectives

The following are the major key objectives of the study.

- To understand the concept of Green Capacity Building (GCB).
- To identify the role of the national framework towards the realization of sustainable environmental governance in India
- To elucidate the importance of renewable energy in green capacity building
- To explore the role of business institutions in the financing of the green growth process.
- To know about sustainable development goals and national policy agenda in recent times.

METHODS

Research Design: This study is an attempt to analyze the concept of green capacity building in particular and sustainable environmental governance in India in general. To find its varied implications, the study revolves around the recent perspective of the Sri Narendra Modi government who the ruling government is instrumental and committed to developing India's capacity-building role at the domestic level and global context. In this respect, this study will cover the recent transformation and policy agenda prepared by the union government to bring changes to its market sector, industrial hubs, cities and town areas, and of course behavioral aspects. At the same time, it will also cover India's announcement in front of world leaders to meet India's climate goals and futuristic vision for sustainable development. Mostly, policy outcomes are underlined features to find a positive effort in the Narendra Modi government.

Data Collection and Analysis: For data collection, the proposed research work is based on qualitative research of social science. The content analysis approach is used for descriptive understanding. It is also based on an analytical study. A comprehensive literature review has been followed for clarification and better ideas about the topic. Annual reports, books, journals, and newspapers have been used for detailed analysis.

RESULTS

To have a concrete idea on the topic of Green Capacity Building, the study extensively will highlight some of the discussed areas like the green building approach, pillar of green capacity building, Capacity Building in the sector of Renewable Energy, India's Green Budgetary Announcement: From 2022-23, India's Solar Alliance and Clean Energy Commitment, capacity building and energy transition in the world, Advancement of Circular Economy and Green Finance. These subthemes are the major evidence in favor of sustainable environmental governance in India which is generally made possible under the leadership of the Narendra Modi government.

The Concept of Capacity Building: Fade (1997) insists that capacity building is a diverse and pluralistic approach to estimating individual, institutional, and societal efficiency in a better way to realize things. To this extent, it is also called institutional rebuilding and institutional changes. In a broader sense, capacity-building is meant for increasingly reshaping or restrengthening institutional ability and its potential role with other related working agencies. It also tries to enable the advanced and influential role that needs to be played by people, and organizations, either jointly or through societal networks in the decision-making process. In this regard, capacity building somehow denotes the interaction and interconnection between actors towards gender roles, empowerment policy, social equity, and sustainable growth at organizational and intergovernmental levels. Institutions like NGOs, civil societies, public and private financial sectors, production houses, and manufacturing industries must start a new work culture that is environmentally supportive. The working agencies are involved here again community-based organizations, donors, investors, recipients, clients, and beneficiaries. Ohanu et al. (2019) have also pointed out that capacity building tends to focus on a desired outcome at the group and community level on a defined agenda to strengthen and revise skills, techniques, and innovative knowledge to receive a new way of working environment to overcome climate change and find environmental centric policy approach. Agenda 21 of the Rio Summit states that capacity building stands for the '*ability of a country to follow sustainable development paths determined to a large extent by the capacity of its people and its institutions as well as by its ecological and geographical conditions*'. In other words, capacity building encompasses *the country's human, scientific, technological, organizational, institutional, and resource capabilities* (UNEP, 2002)

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP, 2002:11-17) indicates the systematic application of green capacity building. Following are the major defined features of capacity building as stated by UNEP;

- Making a holistic agenda for environmental protection
- Enhancing the capacity of the state at the national, regional, and global levels
- Resilience capacity building at the intergovernmental level
- Technology transformation
- Strategies for climate change mitigation, scientific innovation
- Decision in multilateral environmental summit
- Adaptation of practices

The Concept of Green Building: The concept of green building is a sub-theme of green capacity building. Green building is a recently used phenomenon that covers entirely how the practitioners, industries, corporate houses, private institutions, and policymakers are concerned with environmental consequences and accordingly, develop the necessary tools or technology for changes. In this sense, green building separates itself from conventional methods and body of knowledge. This has offered a far better consideration than for ecosystem management, biodiversity, urban lifestyle, sewage system, and pollution, an ecological approach is a necessary tool that ensures social accountability, economic delivery, and technological advantages. To know it accurately, Zuo and Zhao (2014) pointed out that 'green building means resilience building techniques that cover social, environmental, technological and economic-based principles to bring up maximum sustainability in the society. It covers environmental-oriented decisions and actions in the hands of political leaders and policyholders. To him, green building is an inclusive idea of renewable energy, green efficiency, technological transformation, financial assistance, and international norms setting. Energy utilization, solar systems, urban development, safety, and clean air are the outcomes of green building. Hence, green building deals with not only organizational efficiency but also policy enforcement norms.

Oulbunmi et al (2016) write that *green building is the practice of creating structures and using responsible processes and resource-efficient throughout a building's life cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, and renovation.*

However, socially, green building refers to stakeholders and dealers who will give larger emphasis on the construction of a society-oriented framework that can ensure sustainability, security, and less consumption of carbon in the areas of waste management, water, air, and pollution processes. Technologically, green building is concerned with the development of pollution-free tools, advanced skills, and a futuristic roadmap that comprises the use of renewable technology instead of carbon-realizing norms. Economically, green building ensures that sustainability demand can be filled up with the financial help of the country. The financial banks and multinational companies must take credit in product making in chief cost and sharing ambitions. Green finance, green investment, logistic transformation water saving, and air quality management are some of the useful areas. So, in the end, this is a broader phenomenon. Without industrial, ministerial, governmental, and political support, the goal of green building is not achievable.

Green Capacity Building as Sustainable Development: The existing literature and available work confer a clearer understanding of greening development rather than green

capacity building. However, for better knowledge, sometimes both concepts have also been used interchangeably. Therefore, greening development puts an actual effort into realizing the concept of green capacity building. As Adams (2009) insists, sustainability is meant like always to the adaptation of greening development. This view shows how developing states and industrial economies control their development process with certain alternative approaches. This shift is more ecological-centric and based on green philosophy i.e., ecological conservation and biodiversity preservation. Hence, ecological modernization, market environmentalism, and reduction of environmental risk have emerged as much-debated issues in the hands of stakeholders and the national government over decades. At COP 20, held at the Lima Summit (2010), the concept of green capacity building appeared in the summit charter. Through this process, the 'Lima Declaration' was aimed at adopting the climate action plan once again and focused on the progression of countries. The declaration was historic just because it again reasserted the open framework for industrialized economies that they look into partnerships for knowledge sharing, and technology allocation and must assist in case of national planning process for engendering some adequate foot march.

Pillar of Green Capacity Building

Climate Financing: Climate finance has emerged as a new political dialogue in many international and national climate action processes after the Stockholm and Rio Summit held in 1972 and 1992 respectively. The parties' states were instructed to contribute their substantial role towards mitigating climate risk. To provide a better climate situation, the UNFCCC raised several international platforms to decide on climate funding and give economic assistance to lower and middle-income countries in developed states. So, this is one of the supportive pillars of green capacity building. The developed and developing countries have made this international effort since 2009 at the Copenhagen Summit and Durban Summit of 2010. In this sense, climate financing has provided an increasingly global political order for the resilience of climate change. It raised climate funds and technological help to lower climate temperature and carbon intensity as an international effort. The Paris Agreement (2015) was a historical declaration for the first time that decided on Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) as a legal framework and took the concerns of climate financing that suggested an order of 'common but differentiated responsibility'. This increases the responsible role of developed and pre-industrialized states to give economic assistance to developing and poor nations for the effective management of climate change (The Global Climate Finance Architecture, 2022)

The Paris Commitment (2015), was also reflected in the G20 summit held at Guangzhou under the Chinese president. To meet the climate change risk, the g20 member countries reassert the matter of 'climate finance and green finance' which falls under the 15 number goals of SDG. Climate financing offers the roadmap for fund investment. As rightly Zhang et al (2021: 529) argue it relates to nine important areas such as green bond policy, loan granting, national development bank, tax credit, national climate fund and target lending and disclosure, and so on. This process also emphasizes how to maintain an equilibrium in maintaining social equity, environmental integrity, and economic efficiency.

Green Growth: The Energy and Resource Institution (TERI) states that green growth refers to the adaptation of the growth strategy which leads to environmental sustainability and helps poor and vulnerable groups (The Energy and Resource Institute, 2015). The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) defined that 'green growth to be understood if there is a step taken to foster low carbon growth and socially inclusive development which means ensuring ecologically sustainable economic progress' (UNESCAP, 2012). Green growth is an indispensable part of the green economy. It indicates economic development that has low risk and comes with environmentally friendly incentives. The United Nations and Asia Development Bank published 'Green Growth, Resources, and Resilience' (2012) which envisages different dimensions of green growth strategy. They are namely systemic reform, sustainable infrastructure, reforming economic incentives, green business, and green tax and budget reforms.

Modi at the Davos Agenda Summit (2022) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) reflected on India's climate policy position, which is a projection nearly in the next two and half decades. He strongly states India's focus is right to achieve high growth in the well-being and welfare of people. Every action related to the growth system of India will be based on sustainability and that has resulted in a clean green and reliable policy-making process (The Economic Times, 2022). Modi also argues that "the circular economy is the basis of our 'LIFE'", saying to the world. To him, LIFE is termed; Lifestyle of the Environment. It is a new global movement, based on the philosophy of 'Pro Planet People'. Hence, LIFE P-3 is going to be our new vision to adopt a resilient and sustainable lifestyle to be essentially framed by the method of take-make-use and disposal. He further points out that 'we have to adapt to a new lifestyle, based on self-consciousness and awareness about the environment, where our little effort before doing anything is a matter of concern (NDTV, 2022).

Green Investment

India's Approach Towards Sustainable Environmental Governance

Renewable Energy Capacity Building: In recent times, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been an important player in fulfilling India's national energy needs. It also covers growing India's energy security demands. For sustainable energy growth, some ambitious plans are mostly executed in the current decade by the union government. The major aims cover the problems of India's climate change, energy access, electricity shortage, and energy security. In 2015, a global initiative like the Solar Park Scheme (SPS) was launched by the union government. Initially, this was known as a grid- a connected rooftop solar program. However, around 38,000 crores were spent to set up a green energy corridor in India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 2017:3). According to the 2022-23 Annual Report of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (2023:1), India is the 4th largest global hub of renewable energy production. The same position also covers wind as well as the Solar energy sector. By 2022, India has installed 167 GW of energy capacity in the renewable energy sector. Of these, solar energy covers 63.30 percent. Wind energy is 41.93 percent, Bioenergy 10.7 percent, and 4.94 percent from the small hydro energy sector. However, 48 percent is from the large hydro energy sector

(ibid). From this angle, India is the biggest contributor to the world's renewable energy scenario. Right from 2015, when the Narendra Modi government came to power, India got a different perspective to focus on its renewable energy sector. The Modi government chased a target of 266GW in front of national and international companies to achieve within five years. There is a high difference between the UPA-led government and the NDA-led Modi government in their mode of governance. The problem is that under UPA led Monmahan Singh regime, the government had the very least importance over the renewable energy system. The government only had 20GW of goals by 2020. This was because India started from an initial shift during that time.

India's Green Budgetary Announcement: From 2022-23: If we look at India's domestic agenda; then India has started spending a sizeable proportion of economic funds on the energy transition process, from the 2022-23 budgetary announcement. Much emphasis was given this time to clean and sustainable mobility processes. It also indicates the adaptation of clean governance technology systems across the country. The Zero Fossil Fuel Policy and Electric Vehicle Policy are two major initiatives that are under process. Over 20,000 crore rupees were also granted by the union budgetary system in green infrastructure funding. It offers a space for creating of clean and green urban mobility foundation in the city's areas. The Niti Aayog is also working on a sustainable and innovative way of business model. This "Battery or energy as service" model was started in the private sector by Niti Aayog. The five important pillars of 2022-23 budgetary schemes are (1) Energy transition and Climate Action; (2) Solar Power; (3) Circular economy; (4) transition to a carbon-neutral economy and;(5) green bonds (Ministry of Finance, 2023: 33-48).

Focusing on first, the COP 21 summit was eventful for India. Under PM Narendra Modi, at the Glasgow summit, 'Panchamitra' initiatives were undertaken. This is for the purposeful meaning of sustainable development. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) prepared a master plan while submitting a report entitled India's "Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies". This report focuses on low-carbon development, energy security, and battery vehicle transportation. The climate resilient approach is also referred to it. While secondly, 19, 500 crores were also budgeted to meet 280GW of solar installed energy before the 2030 target. For this, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is effectively working. Designing Solar PV modules is an important area for the Ministry. Thirdly, circular energy was also presented in the union budget. This describes how to control industrial and electric wastage. For that reason, upgradation, and vehicular transformation efforts were also placed. The Niti Aayog therefore focuses on 10 major areas including logistic management, sectoral uses, and infrastructure rebuilding process, etc. (ibid). Apart from the above, fourthly, 7 to 9 percent biomass pellets will be used in the transition to a carbon-neutral economy. The Ministry of Power will reduce 38MMT carbon emissions per year. By Nov 2022, its amount had reached 1590mmt. Lastly, sovereign Green Bonds efforts were also encouraged in green infrastructure mobilization. The Department of Economic Affairs is working to strengthen the framework of sovereign green bonds. Around 16000 crores have been budgeted under the Union budget from 2022-23 (ibid).

India's Solar Alliance and Clean Energy Commitment: To reduce the temperature average below 0.5°C before the Paris Accord, India and the USA jointly put an effort to go for an International Solar Alliance (ISA) in the year 2014. However, the USA specially launched the ISA program to enhance the solar panel amongst its friendship countries. India's connection with major economies of the world and partnership with the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) led to a strong alignment to enter clean transition phases. As a consequence, the International Solar Alliance was worked out in 2015. In the same year, Prime Minister Modi and US President Obama signed a treaty, the US-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE). They also worked together to meet their Nationally Determined Contribution (The White House, 2016: 1-3). Their explored areas are such –

- Civil Nuclear Energy Deal between India and USA in 2017
- Energy deployment promise of the USA toward India to fulfill the 175 GW target of India by 2022 and investment to generate 5.4 GW in India
- India-USA grid integration: to provide an 18 million dollars renewable energy contract and 4.7 mission dollars for the innovative technology
- Establishmentmnt of US-India Clean Finance Task Force
- Extendedded US-India Clean Energy Finance Initiatives up to 20 million dollars in project support
- Working through Innovative Mission Launch etc. (ibid:1-6).

In 2015, India again entered a solar alliance treaty with France. This International Solar Alliance (ISA) was launched by Prime Minister Modi with the French President at the COP 21 Summit to lift solar energy among developing countries. It was primarily drawn to encourage solar energy and clean fuel facilities services for which around 1 trillion dollars was required to circulate among the 120 countries. The global alliances on renewable energy will reduce the carbon load and per capita that are even found in the targeted areas of the treaty (United Nations Climate Change, 2015). Unlike these important areas, India also wanted to put considerable attention to strengthening its energy demand. This is meant to know India's evolving demands towards 'energy security, to meet 24-hour electricity availability, and facilitate a clean energy agenda as if these are found to be the most essential components to balance climate change. But India is less confident to accomplish a such range of tasks unless it finds the technical assistance of rich countries. The changes in energy transition and commitment to depend on renewable energy sources have led India new transformation called the "saffron or white revolution". This is a conceptual understanding to build up the indigenous energy model, based on the reliable, self-reliant, and sustainable making of wind, solar, and biomass energy production (Jayram, 2015: 1-2). In addition, India's negotiation for solar and renewable coalition policy agenda can be also known as 'energy and climate diplomacy. For, India is strongly believed to achieve overall under the Modi leadership. Even while attending the COP 21 summit, Modi simultaneously visited France, Canada, and Germany countries to draw technical and financial credit in the country alongside developing its green energy corridor project and solar rooftops with Germany. In a meeting with French President Holland, PM Modi confirmed to boost solar energy production by around 8-10 GW in India by 2022. The Canadian government also provided 1 billion packages of clean energy to the Modi government (ibid: 2).

At the COP 26 Glasgow Summit of 2021, another solar alliance pact was signed between India and the UK known as 'Green Grid Initiatives. It was aimed to foster cooperation in the areas of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) system along with fulfilling the said decided agenda of the Paris Summit (The Economic Times, 2021). It has also opened some new areas of cooperation between India and the UK such as

- Developing the multilateral solar energy infrastructure system globally
- Promotion of bilateral and international cooperation in the solar system
- Exchange of Solar electricity in chief coast
- Boosting green energy transition
- Engaging the investor, stakeholder, and business leader for cooperation in the solar electricity process and innovative engineering direction
- Installation of a secure and reliable solar system
- Accelerating solar Funding capacity internationally (Ibid)

At the COP 26 Summit, Prime Minister Modi argued that "to emit the carbon cover from the atmosphere and to install clean energy systems around the globe which are sustainable and secure, we believe in the initiative of 'One Sun, One World, and One Grid' process. This will be a new milestone in climate adaptation processes and the solar alliance dialogue having of the optimum solution as we say". It is also called a "One Green Initiative" or "One Sun Declaration". The motto of this initiative underlies while "in engendering cohesiveness and grow up together with a common vision to combat climate change in Paris summit we have a core principle to response mindfully in our action of the green energy transition, green economy, green investment, and green job-making process that will be a key goal for sustainable development" (Jaiswal & Korsh, 2021).

Capacity Building and Energy Transition in the World: India has arrived At COP 27, held in Egypt on 7-18 November 2022. This is the first International Summit on the Solar Alliance. The theme of the summit was 'Easing Solar Development Globally'. The COP countries 110 have rigorously emphasized the role of stakeholders in the development of solar energy along with the adoption through investment, insurance, and payment (International Solar Alliance, 2022). The incorporated areas are as follows-

- To build up the global solar supply chain
- Development of innovative & clean energy system
- Use of \$ 1 trillion in solar investment by 2030
- Deployment of solar energy among the commonwealth countries
- Making of new solar hydrogen systems and storage technologies
- Creation of solar pilot projects
- Enhancement of solar water pumping system'
- Promotion of green fund strategy
- Green investment and eco-entrepreneurship (Ibid)

At the summit, Bhupendra Yadav, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change India reaffirmed that India's position on climate change under Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his climate-friendly attempt would again be included in India's Climate action plan by 2030. Before COP 27, Modi also launched the LIFE Movement in 2022 at

Gujurat with Antonio Guterres, the UN Secretary-General to generalize the ideas across the globe. As Bhupendra Yadav argues, "sustainable life does not indicate full of consumption. Neither does it mean doing an unfriendly act with the environment, not giving unnecessary load on the earth. Rather a balanced, self-evident and an awareness of climate justice, which is the refusal of inappropriate and anti-environmental action" (The Indian Express, 2022).

Advancement of Circular Economy and Green Finance: In 2021, UNEP published the 'Planetary Action Plan' namely 'climate action, nature action, and chemical & pollution action. It means the UNEP will be sponsoring a few global attempts to reduce climate change. It will promote and boost the process of green transition among the countries, business leaders, private sector, and multilateral banks. The UNEP makes serious calls to work together to invest and promote the green finance system and create green jobs for the resilient comeback of a healthy planet (UNEP, 2022:3-5). It has emphasized the following areas.

- Investment of 10 trillion dollars of finance to reduce the 1.5°C globally
- Accelerate the green transition process among the 40 nations
- Transparency in methane emission by 70 countries to enlarge methane partnerships in around 30 percent of oil and gas sources
- Emphasized the circular economy among the 500 major companies
- Practice Sustainable development goals in 66 countries along with having 270 bank system
- Accounting for clean fuel and vehicle systems instead of lead (Ibid, 2022)

The UN annual report (2021) shared data on the member's state of their contribution to environmental funds. It lasted around 113 countries as non-contributor; 41 nations as partial contributors and 39 heads of the state role having their full contribution to the environmental fund. The USA shares a 6.6 million dollar environmental security fund, which is less than the Netherlands, Germany, and France. Similarly, The UK and China donated 4.5 and 1.3 million dollars in environmental funds whose list remained under 8 and 15 rank out of the top 15 countries in environmental fund collection (ibid, 2022: 12-13).

CONCLUSION

Green capacity building has been characterized as one of the distinctive policy-making strategies in current decades across the world. The declaration of sustainable development goal (SDG) in 2015 has influenced once again to the international community; once again for better action plans to meet climate issues. It can be stated that India is a pioneering country in taking environmentally friendly initiatives on different national and international platforms in recent times. To meet climate goals, the central government has set several agendas. Yet it is difficult to achieve before the deadline. Even though, continuous effort is made but remains a way to get into policy outcomes. In this way, green capacity building has a systematic arrangement not only to provide economic, social, and technical assistance to developing and developed states to keep alive the commitment but also come down the carbon rate

at present time. In India, sustainable development is a central plan that happened to be met in 2014. The Indian prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi is worried about climate justice. For that, climate financing, circular economy, green growth technology, and renewable energy strategies have developed with the help of financial, business, and global banks. Sustainable governance means an inclusive development agenda. It is an integrated approach that covers countries' economic growth rate if it can be met without affecting the environment. Renewable energy efficiency through the solar project and less dependency upon petroleum products will create some positive roadmap towards sustainable development. Urban governance, city management, and the fragile environment always create a threat to environmental security. In this order, India has more promise by working to reshape its environmental governance which is sustainable and based on green building knowledge.

The Policy Implication

The study proposes an outstanding discussion on the topic of green capacity building. In this respect, it is imperative to note that there are hardly two kinds of analysis that can be made here. In a theoretical sense, the study deals with constructing a conceptual understanding of the topic of green capacity building, its important pillar, and the international summit that accelerates in the hands of stakeholders. On the contrary, more broadly, it discusses the international effort and intergovernmental arrangement to place the concept of green capacity building over a long time. After the UNFCCC or Rio Summit, 1992, this enforced its implication of overall national and supranational institutions in the earliest days. From a practical point of view, green capacity building becoming a key term for all business institutions, corporations, industries, and financial institutions across the world to give the utmost importance to green-friendly production. This has led to an intergovernmental and interinstitutional collaboration among these key institutions. And so far as the theme of this discussion is concerned, the study is highly effective and binding to highlight the post-2014 development scenario of India as led by the Narendra Modi government. It is regarded that green finance, green hydrogen, green transition, circular economy clean technology transformation, and clean fuel are the primary focus today of the Modi government. Even to give a realistic touch, the government initiated its dynamic role while preparing a global environmental agenda. Hence, the following are the major areas of implication. 3) Circular economy; (4) transition to a carbon-neutral economy and;(5) green bonds

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