



Original Article

A Sociological Review of Industrially Policies and National Action Plan on Climate Change in India

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Manuscript ID:

IBMIIRJ -2025-020829

Submitted: 10 July 2025

Revised: 20 July 2025

Accepted: 10 Aug 2025

Published: 31 Aug 2025

ISSN: 3065-7857

Volume-2

Issue-8

Pp. 112-115

Aug 2025

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Quick Response Code:



Web: <https://ibrj.us>



DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17139406

DOI Link:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17139406>



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Abstract

Since the French Revolution (1789), industrial practices have increased rapidly worldwide. The economic structure has changed from Agriculture to Industrial sector. Natural resources have been heavily consumed since the Industrial Revolution. Our industrial development depends on natural resource consumption, and society is moving towards materialistic development. The entire society is handled by capitalists. This kind of practice has shown effective changes in developing countries, such as India. The development and protection of the environment and natural resources has become a significant challenge. In this crisis, all countries developed their own strategies for industrial development and protecting the environment. In this study, the researcher elaborates on Government Policies regarding Industrialization and Climate Change in India. The change in climate rises to a change in the state of the atmosphere that can be recognized by changes in the unkind and the changeability of its properties, and that perseveres for a protracted period, typically decades or longer.

Keywords: NAPCC - National Action Plan on Climate Change, Revolution and SAPCC - State Action Plan on Climate Change

Introduction

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and its industrial sector is a major driver of this growth. The industrial sector contributes about 29% of India's GDP and employs approximately 40% of its workforce. Some major indicators, such as investing in infrastructure (e.g., the government), have been investing heavily in infrastructure (e.g., roads, railways, and ports). This has made it easier for businesses to transport goods and services, which has boosted industrial growth. The other is simplifying regulations; the government has been simplifying regulations for businesses. This has made it easier for businesses to start and operate in India, which has attracted foreign investment and helped to create jobs. Promoting innovation: The government has promoted innovation in the industrial sector. This includes providing financial support to startups and R&D institutions. As a result, the Indian industrial sector is becoming increasingly competitive. The country is now a major exporter of a wide range of products including textiles, pharmaceuticals, and engineering goods.

Major industry types in India depend on the textile, pharmaceutical, engineering goods, information technology, automobile, and automotive industries. The textile industry is one of India's largest industries in the world. The industry is centered in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. The pharmaceutical industry is the world's third-largest producer of generic medicines. In addition, the engineering and automotive industries have significantly contributed to the Indian economy. Regarding climate change, it is necessary to protect the environment during industrial development. Climate change impacts our society in various ways. With increasing capitalism and industrialization, the climate has become increasingly polluted and harmful. Human beings and other living organisms are affected by these industrial practices. Recently, climate change has been shown to affect all living things, organisms, and the environment, but not equally. The Arctic Ocean is one of the ecosystems most defenceless to the effects of climate change. Global warming is another problem faced by society. The global impacts stem from Arctic warming, including significant contributions from melting glaciers and land ice sheets.

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How to cite this article:

Nargude, P. T. (2025). A Sociological Review of Industrially Policies and National Action Plan on Climate Change in India. *InSight Bulletin: A Multidisciplinary Interlink International Research Journal*, 2(8), 112–115. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17139406>

In addition, thermal expansion causes sea levels to rise, increasing the vulnerability of coastal regions to erosion and storm surges. Certain organisms can adjust to climate change and may thrive under new conditions. For instance, some plants now experience longer growing seasons or bloom earlier. However, the pace of these changes can be too rapid for other species to adapt to. A plant that flowers earlier may rely on a pollinator that has not adjusted its timing, leading to a mismatch.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the Industrialization Policies in India.
2. To understand the National Action Plan on Climate Change in India.

Research Methodology:

The researcher undertakes secondary data to analyze concerned facts. The researcher collected data through books, journals, government reports, web materials, and a tube.

Data Collection and Analysis:

The data were collected from secondary sources such as books, journals, government reports, web materials, and YouTube, as well as gathered data presented through explanations with facts and figures.

Result and Discussion

Industrial Policy in India:

India was a mixed economic model after British independence (1947). India has given preference to small-scale industries and has promoted foreign direct investment (FDI), special provisions for atomic energy plants, and railways.

Policy of Industrial Resolution (1956): The present policy is based on the fundamental framework of Industrial Policy. This has provisions for the public sector, small-scale industry, and foreign investment. This policy was an extension of the 1977 policy. It focuses mainly on decentralization, homemade production, and concentration on growing wealth.

Industrial Policy (1980): The need to promote competition in the domestic market, modernization, selective liberalization, and technological upgradation. It liberalized licensing and provided an automatic expansion of capacity.

The New Industrial Policy of 1991 aimed primarily to empower market forces and enhance economic efficiency. Its key components are:

- **Liberalization** – reducing government interference in business activities,
- **Privatization** – expanding the role and influence of the private sector, and
- **Globalization** – aligning the Indian economy with the global market.

The core goals of India's Industrial Policy include:

- Ensuring consistent growth and improved productivity,
- Creating more employment opportunities,
- Making better use of the available human resources, and
- Achieving productivity levels that meet global standards.

Challenges to Industrial Development in India:

Despite this progress that has been made, there are still challenges to industrial development in India. India's infrastructure, such as infrastructure bottlenecks, is still underdeveloped. This can make it difficult for businesses to transport goods and services, increasing costs and hampering growth. High taxes: India has a relatively high tax burden. This can make it difficult for businesses to compete with other countries.

India has a significant skill gap. This means that there is a shortage of skilled workers, which can make it difficult for businesses to find the talent that they need. The government is addressing industrial development and environmental protection through various initiatives, such as the National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, Sustainable Agriculture, and Green Development programs.

National Action Plan on Climate Action:

Climate change is a global challenge with wide-ranging impacts. It affects sectors such as agriculture, raises sea levels, and poses a threat to human health and biodiversity. Its influence extends across multiple areas including water resources, forests, ecosystems, coastal regions, energy, infrastructure, and public health.

To assess these impacts, the Ministry of Environment and Forests established an Expert Committee on the Impact of Climate Change in June 2007. The committee examined the effects of climate change in six key sectors: water resources, agriculture, natural ecosystems, health, coastal zone management, and climate modeling.

The committee recommends promoting sustainable development and adopting eco-friendly practices to conserve the environment. In response, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched by the Prime Minister in June 2008. This plan outlines a strategic framework to help India adapt to climate change while enhancing the environmental sustainability of its development. This emphasizes that maintaining a high economic growth rate is crucial for improving living standards and reducing the vulnerability of India's population to climate-related risks.

The following key factors of National Missions on climate change:

The basic objective of the National Action Plan on Climate Change is to promote sustainable development policy. Achieving national growth and poverty alleviation objectives, while ensuring ecological sustainability.

- **National Solar Mission:** NAPCC) aims to promote the development and use of solar energy for power generation and other uses, with the ultimate aim of making solar energy competitive with fossil-based energy alternatives. The plan includes

specific objectives to increase the use of solar thermal technology in urban areas, industries, and commercial establishments, increase photovoltaic production to 1000 MW per year, and deploy at least 1000 MW of solar thermal power generation. Other goals include establishing a solar research center, increasing international cooperation on technology development, strengthening domestic manufacturing capacity, and increasing government funding and international support.

- **National Energy Efficiency Mission:** Promoting energy efficiency markets through innovative policies and effective market instruments. The campaign document, approved in 2010, established India's huge energy efficiency potential of approximately 74,000 crores. After the full implementation of this campaign, it is targeted to achieve a total avoided capacity addition of 19,598 MW, fuel savings of approximately 23 million tons per year, and a reduction of 98.55 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year. A recent World Bank study estimated the country's energy efficiency market to be worth Rs 1.6 lakh crore. Through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), the Ministry of Power, Government of India, monitors the progress of this campaign.
- **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat:** Promoting energy efficiency as a key component of urban planning, expanding existing energy conservation building codes, greater emphasis on urban waste management and recycling, including waste-to-energy, strengthening enforcement of automotive fuel economy standards, and using pricing measures to encourage the purchase of efficient vehicles and incentives for the use of public transport.
- **National Water Mission:** As water scarcity is likely to worsen owing to climate change, the cost of addressing water scarcity due to climate change. The plan aims to improve the water use efficiency by 20% through various measures.
- **National Mission to Preserve Himalayan Ecosystem:** The objective of this scheme is to conserve biodiversity, forest cover, and other ecological values of the Himalayan region, where glaciers, a major source of India's water supply, are predicted to shrink because of global warming, which sets the goal of preventing Himalayan glaciers from melting.
- **National Mission for "Green India":** The goals include afforestation of 6 million hectares of degraded forest land and increasing India's forest cover from 23% to 33%.
- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture:** This scheme aims to support climate adaptation in agriculture through the development of climate-resilient crops, expansion of climate insurance mechanisms, and agricultural practices.
- **National Mission on Policy Knowledge for Climate Change:** To gain a better understanding of climate science, its impacts, and challenges, the plan envisions new climate science research funding, improved climate modelling, and increased international cooperation. The initiative also encourages the private sector to develop adaptation and mitigation technologies through capital funding.

NAPCC also describes other initiatives/programs which are as follows:

- **Power Generation:** The government is ordering the retirement of inefficient coal-fired power plants and supporting the research and development of Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) and supercritical technologies.
- **Renewable Energy:** Under the Electricity Act 2003 and the National Tariff Policy 2006, central and state electricity regulatory commissions are required to purchase a certain percentage of grid-based electricity from renewable sources.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Under the Energy Conservation Act 2001, large energy-consuming industries were required to conduct energy audits, and an energy-labeling program for appliances was introduced.
- **Proposal for the health sector:** The proposed program includes two main components: provision of improved public health services and assessment of the increasing disease burden due to climate change.

Conclusion:

The study covered the industrial policies of India and national action plans on climate change. The success of any program depends on people's behavior. Industrial development has played a pivotal role in advancing human civilization by driving economic growth, improving living standards, and fostering innovation. However, it has also contributed significantly to climate change through the emission of greenhouse gases, deforestation, and resource depletion. As the world is facing increasing environmental challenges, there is an urgent need to reconcile industrial progress with ecological sustainability. This can be achieved by adopting cleaner technologies, energy efficiency, sustainable production practices, and strong environmental policies. In conclusion, while industrial development is essential for progress, it must be pursued to minimize its environmental impact. A transition to green and sustainable industries is not only a necessity for combating climate change; it is also an opportunity to build a more resilient and inclusive global economy. Balancing industrial growth with environmental stewardship is key to ensuring a sustainable future for generations.

Acknowledgment

I express my sincere gratitude to all those who supported me in the completion of this research work. I am deeply thankful to my colleagues, mentors, and the academic community for their valuable guidance, constructive suggestions, and encouragement throughout this study.

I also acknowledge the contribution of various authors, researchers, and institutions whose works and resources have been referenced in this paper. Their insights and findings provided a strong foundation for this research.

Finally, I am grateful to my family and well-wishers for their constant support and motivation, which enabled me to complete this work successfully.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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