GS-III: Renewable energy target to be more than doubled.

News

India’s renewable energy target will be increased to 450GW ,PM Modi said at United Nations Climate Action Summit. India today has come not just to talk about the seriousness of this issues but to present a practical approach a road map.

Renewable energy in India –Progress, Challenges, Opportunities

The government had set an ambitious target to achieve 175GW renewable energy but India extended the target 450GW of Renewable Energy capacity by 2022. According to BP Energy Outlook report 2019 the consumption of coal 56% in 2017 decline to at least 48% in 2040. This shows that India has adopting clean energy technology .If necessary measure are not taken , India will not be able to adapt to the era defining by sustainable energy technologies.

What is Renewable Energy?

- Energy generated from renewable sources (which are constantly replenished) is known as renewable energy. Example: solar power, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy etc.
- In recent years renewable energy is globally established as the mainstream energy sources.
- This is mainly due to policy initiatives and targets that have sent a positive signal to the industries.
- Despite the progress in renewable adoption it is insufficient to achieve the goals under the Paris Agreement or SDG 7 within the deadline.

Why is it important for India?

Reduce Oil Demand:

- It is evident that India has a vast amount of renewable resources.
- What India doesn’t have is the conventional energy sources like petrol and diesel.
- India imports 84 % of its oil needs.
- If India opts for renewable energy source the global oil prices won’t affect India’s economy.

Rural Electrification:

- India still has many locations that do not have access to electricity.
- Electrification of remote areas and inaccessible terrains is not possible using grid connectivity.
- This is because renewable energy sources are inexhaustible and the sourcing is versatile.

Government Policy Initiatives in the Renewable Energy Sector:
Way forward:

It is estimated that India has the capacity to extract 900GW from commercially available sources like wind, hydro energy, bio energy etc.

High financial assistance is essential for this nascent sector to grow.

Bulk production can reduce the production cost.

It is essential to integrate the new technologies with the existing infrastructure to reduce the cost of renewable technology.