PERSPECTIVE

India will be the new symbol of a green and clean future

India is taking charge toward renewable energy. In fact, to mention a few remarkable achievements at ground level. Gumla, an aspirational district in Jharkhand, has already taken the first inspiring step for green energy implementation in 2021. Home-based solar panels have enabled access to clean energy and reduced dependence on unreliable conventional energy, which has led the village out of the darkness.

Mentioning more about such achievements, Goalpara in the state of Assam used recycled plastic and geogrid technology to construct 183 km of green road. This phenomenal project has led to a significant delta improvement by establishing over 400 habitations in the district with access to all-weather roads.

The emphasis on renewables and sustainability, in general, can be seen in the approaches and policies. The sensitivity towards climate change and focus on renewable energy for limiting carbon emissions can be seen from Glasgow, Scotland where COP26 took place to Gumla, India.

Businesses in India also see that the future is in renewables. In recent years an impressive number of start-ups and innovators have employed new technologies to help speed up India's shift to renewables. India with its immense potential of more than thousand gigawatt of renewable energy is now positioning itself as a symbol of this transition.

Newer technologies are helping in reducing the costs and allowing renewable energy sources to supply around-the-clock power.

The other advantage for countries like India is the renewable energy sources like solar rooftop, which allows individuals to become prosumers instead of consumers.

Honorable Prime Minister, Narendra Modi Ji outlined a five-point approach known as panchamrit at the 26th Conference of Parties. According to COP26, India's non-fossil energy capacity will reach 500 gigawatts (GW) by 2030a, and renewable energy will meet 50 percent of the country's energy needs.

In addition, from now until 2030, it will lower overall estimated carbon emissions by one billion tonnes.

India's economy will have reduced its carbon intensity by less than 45 percent. As a result, India will achieve net zero by the year 2070.

These energy and sources are big goals; however, these will come with their own set of difficulties. India is the world's third-largest oil and gas importer which has resulted in a sharp increase in commodity prices and outflow of foreign currency.

In the current context, while India is looking for increasing its power consumption for the betterment of society, the availability of cost-effective renewable energy sources is extremely critical, and hence we need to develop and manufacture all equipment as well as raw materials required within the country.

Atmanirbhar Bharat will play key role in the sustainable renewable energy transition. We also need to develop the infrastructure required for facilitating efficient manufacturing.

Today, when the world is looking for green hydrogen battery storage and the most efficient solar panels, wind turbines with communities and industries coming together and proper long-term incentives policy framework.

India should not only be looking for managing our own needs but can easily export out products and services to the world. In a way from import-dependent, we can earn precious foreign exchange and be *The Green Superpower of the World*.