

**Country:** UNFCCC

**Agenda Item:** Increasing the Use of Renewable Energy Sources in India

South Asian country of India is a constitutional republic with the capital of New Delhi. It is the seventh largest country by area and, according to United Nations estimates, by 2024, it has surpassed China to become the most populous country in the world with more than 1.4 billion people. India is known for its diverse landscapes and rapidly growing economy.

As India's population grows and its industry expands, its energy demand is growing rapidly. India's

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government supports projects to replace expensive and planet-damaging fuels such as coal and oil with environmentally friendly energy sources such as solar, wind, water and biogas. Policies such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change have also been put in place to increase solar and wind energy production. In addition, various efforts are underway to raise public awareness on this issue. However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, financing issues and the need for technological innovation make all these efforts insufficient. Therefore, it is clear that the country urgently needs cooperation among nations to share knowledge, resources and expertise in renewable energy technologies. India's efforts to use clean energy sources to strengthen its economy and create a better, greener world for all are supported by the United Nations (UN) through different programs. India is part of the Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals, which has been established by UN. The panel focused on the fair and transparent use of important minerals (such as those used in solar panels and electric vehicle batteries). This helps countries with these resources to ensure that their development is fair for all. In addition, the UN is partnering with ReNew Power, a major renewable energy company in India, to make clean energy more accessible, improve the way energy is used, and support solar projects in areas without electricity. India is also working with the UN and other countries to find money for green energy projects that help the environment, such as wind farms and green hydrogen. Lastly, the UN supports programs involving local communities, such as the Green Energy Corridor, to help people learn more about clean energy and be part of the change.

Despite these efforts and the support of the United Nations, India faces a number of challenges in the renewable energy sector, including incomplete rules, lack of infrastructure and expensive equipment. The government needs to take steps to attract investors, improve systems and train workers. As renewable energy products are costly, the country should start producing them locally. Also, electricity grid connections should be strengthened. People should be better informed about the importance of renewable energy.

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