

IAS Parliament

Daily Mains Test Series

The naturally available coal accounts for around 70% of India's power generation and an immediate absence will pose many challenges.

Upcoming challenges is the coal crisis

* Both as a opportunity and as a crisis, the unavailability of coal will have setbacks on the power sector.

* In view of different schemes, incentives and production linked schemes announced by the govt to bring down Carbon emission, this crisis can be an indirect tool to curb the usage of coal which adds up to the emission.

How it is to be done?

① Revolving the gas-powered generation industries

- ② Promoting the robust ~~good~~ generation of Hydro-power.
- ③ Diversify the coal allocated for self use industries for energy use in power industries.
- ④ This coal ~~can~~ ^{replacement-} ~~can~~ ^{can} ~~definitely~~ ^{definitely} lead India to a green economy and reduce emissions to meet the climate action goal of 450 GW of renewable energy by 2030.

Problems to this implementation :-

① Sudden displacement will embark a slow turnover by people to switch from non-renewables to renewables.

② Hesitancy by people due to lack of awareness of the crisis and the adverse effects of incorporating / usage of coal.

③ Lack of Renewable energy production infrastructure in country as compared to coal industries.

* However, if the country is able to replace the 70% of coal used power with other environment friendly energy, India can meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), thus, utilising the opportunity.