(1) Rapid solar power infrastructure development is the backbone of India's climate ambitions & energy security?

Renewable energy contributes 30% of total power generation in the year 2022 & among them Solar power accounts for 13% which is the highest contribution among all.

In recent analysis India ~~suffering~~ from power crisis due to high price of Coal and disruption in supply chain. To overcome this ~~long~~ short term crisis India should move towards renewable energy production.

India pledged 450 GW of solar energy production will be set up by 2030. To achieve this target Govt should have a strategic plan with targets & timeline intrative ~~for~~ a in a long term approach.

Way forward

→ Govt should support local manufacturers in developing solar technologies by subsidising their Capex.

→ augment domestic research & development in solar technologies with the help of govt.

→ State govt should step in & provide initial seed capital for upcoming solar technology ventures.

→ R&D budget allocated to MNRE should be increased significantly to increase the role of industries in technology development.

→ The major target should be is to convert the R&D into practical market products. unlike USA.

→ With the help of ISA, India should provide finance to member countries for solar projects.

→ Demand & utilization rate ~~will be~~ would be low if India depends only on local market. So, it should ~~re~~ export globally thereby ~~increase~~ widening its market capacity and compete in global market.

→ IREDA must raise the share of loans from 4% to 20% by 2026. so that it could attract the startups & manfactures. in expanding their production

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Conclusion -

Thereby moving towards Increasing in solar production ~~will~~ would provide more employment opportunities & a sustainable future ahead by achieving the netzero by (2070).