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Opinion

[Times View](#)

[Readers' Blog](#)

[Times Evoke](#)

[City](#)

[India](#)

[World](#)

[Entertainment](#)

[Sports](#)

[Spirituality](#)

[Business](#)

...

[NEWS](#) / [BLOGS](#) / [EDIT PAGE](#) / [Wind, sun, atom: India's climate plan looks doable. But it involves major challenges like reforming discoms](#)

FROM TOI PRINT EDITION

Wind, sun, atom: India's climate plan looks doable. But it involves major challenges like reforming discoms



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The Observation

India is the world's fourth biggest emitter of carbon dioxide

Total and per capita emissions of CO₂ per year



NEWS

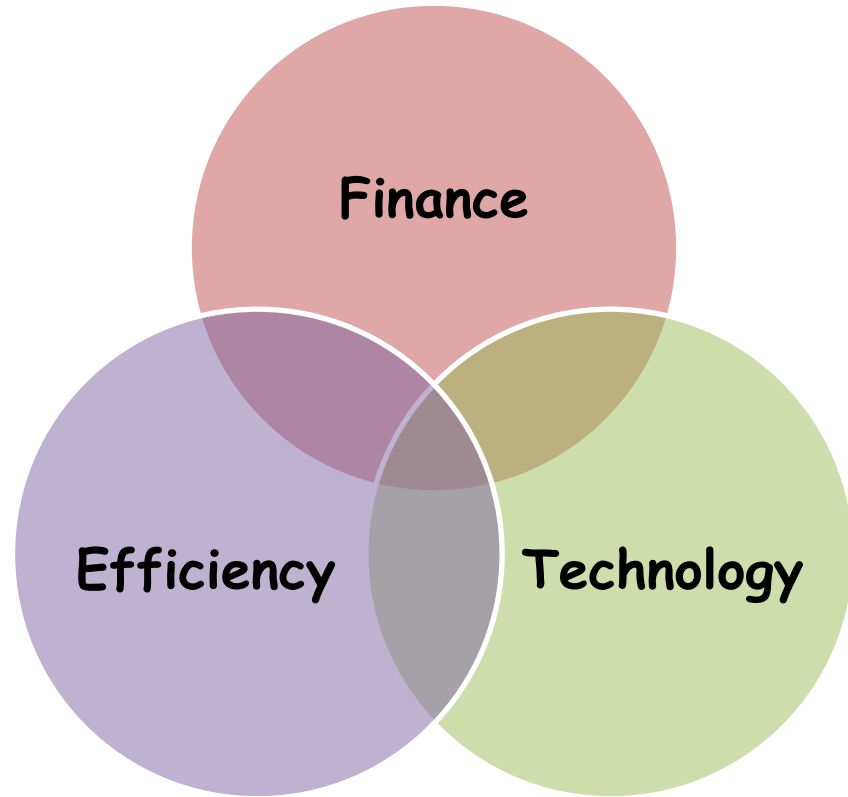
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COP26: India PM Narendra Modi pledges net zero by 2070

The Big Question

Is it Doable?



Finance & Technology

- India's installed capacity at the end of September 2021 is 388.84 GW, of which around 40%, or 155.5 GW, was from non-fossil fuel sources.
- The private sector today owns about 48% of the capacity. For India to meet its 2030 targets, private investors need an incentive to keep at it.
- A five-fold addition in renewable capacity needs to be accompanied by greater R&D investments of about \$1 trillion.

Finance & Technology

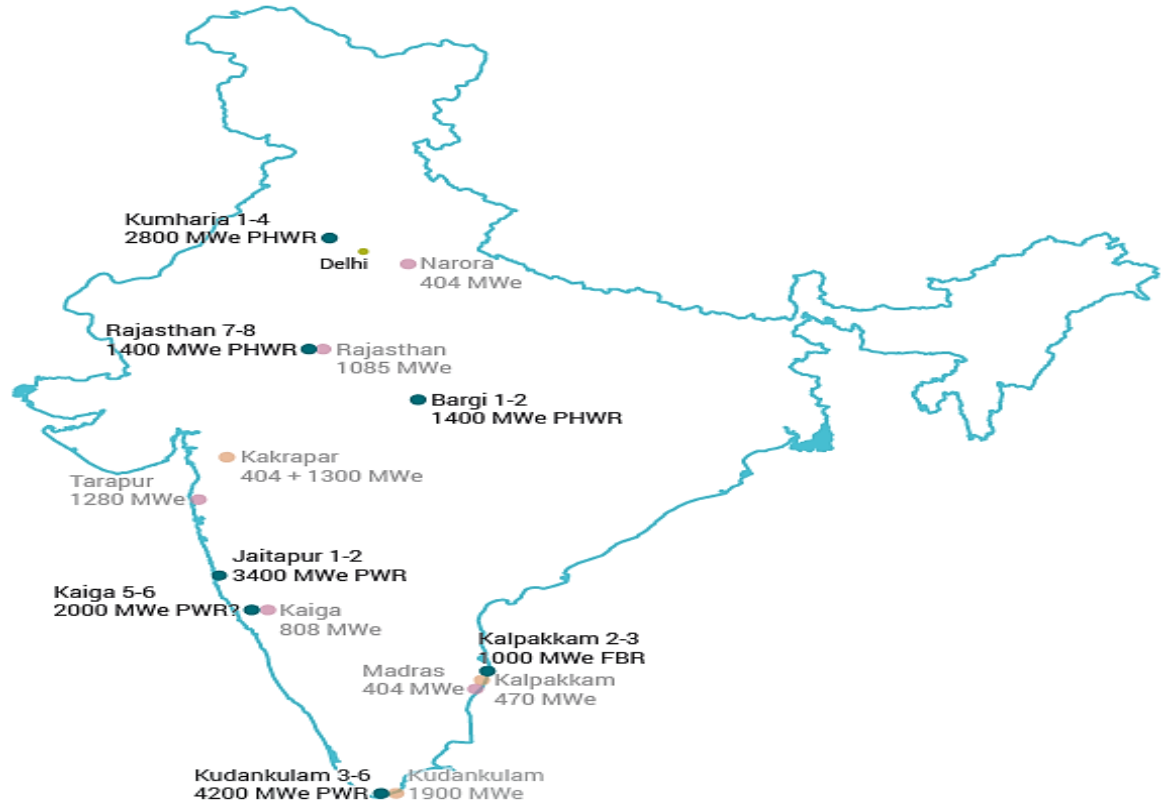
- India has announced 500 gigawatts (GW) of non-fossil electricity capacity, half of energy from renewables, a reduction of emissions by one billion tonnes and emissions intensity of the GDP by 45% by 2030.
- To achieve this India needs huge finance and technology.
 - India has "clearly put the ball in the court of the developed world". This is real climate action. India now demands about \$1tn in climate finance as soon as possible and will monitor not just climate action but also climate finance.

Efficiency

- India's power distribution system has **been problematic and repeated attempts over 20 years to fix it have rather failed.**
- The core issue is that state governments run a **complex cross-subsidy regime in the backdrop of fiscal constraints that results in perennial overdues.**
- The Discoms as of today have **overdues of about Rs 66,000 crore.**

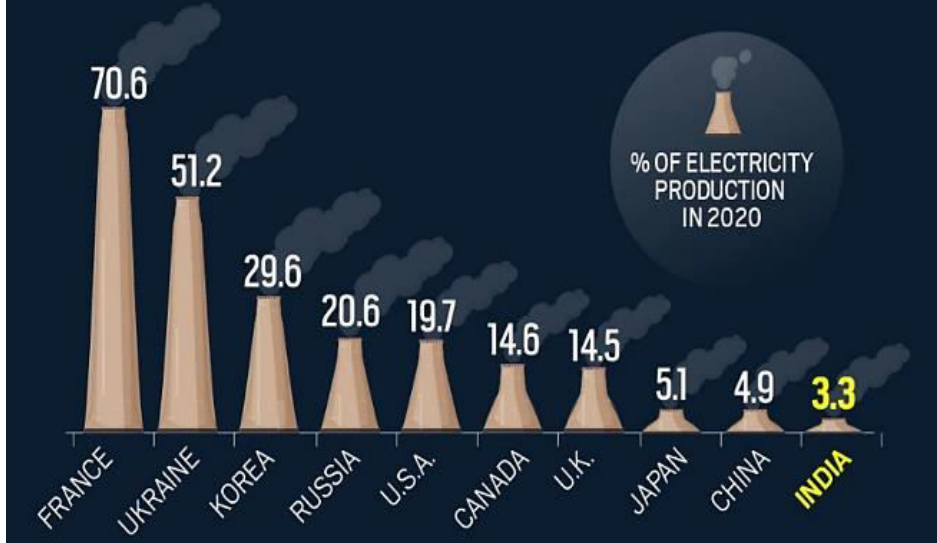
Another Option

India's nuclear power expansion programme is aimed at increasing the present installed capacity of **6.78 GW** to **22.48 GW** by 2031



Another Option

SHARE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN TOTAL GENERATION



INDIA'S STAGNANT NUCLEAR ENERGY POWER

