

Centre for Renewable Energy and Environment: Training Youth to Combat Climate Change

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Background

Renewable energy makes a significant contribution to mitigating the effects of climate change. Solar, hydro, wind, biomass, biogas, geothermal, and wave energy are all significant renewable energy sources for India. Our reliance on fossil fuels must decrease, while our reliance on renewable energy sources must increase, if we are to achieve sustainable growth. Although renewable energy accounts for the majority of non-commercial energy, its share of commercial energy consumption (coal, oil, and natural gas) is increasingly rising. For example, hydro and other renewables account for 29% of the country's installed electricity generating capacity, coal for 59 percent, natural gas and diesel for 10%, and nuclear for 2%. In 2012, coal, oil, and natural gas accounted for 73% of overall primary energy consumption of 32 quadrillion BTU; biomass and waste, hydro, and other renewables accounted for 26%; and nuclear accounted for 1% (USEIA, 2014).

Given that significant environmental concerns are connected to electricity, energy-reduction and transformation to renewable and renewable energy is being intervened at all levels and in all directions. Various complementary frameworks, such as renewables certificates, the Renewable Purchasing Objective