



## Clean Energy & Clean Transport – The way forward for India

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### Abstract:

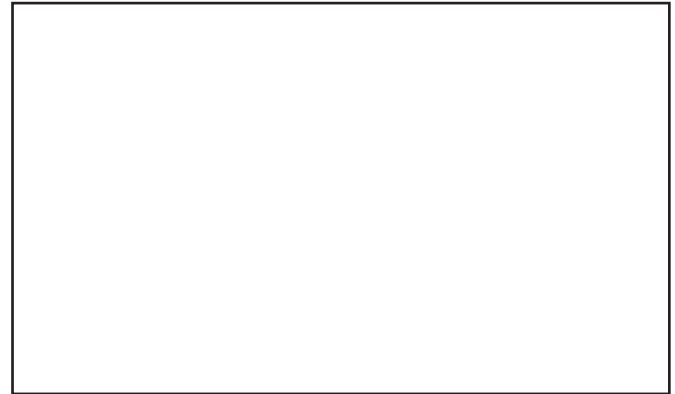
India is one of the countries with the largest production of energy from clean energy sources. As of January 2020, 35% of India's installed electricity generation capacity is from renewable sources, including hydroelectric power. According to figures by the Ministry of Power, we are seeing an encouraging decrease in the growth in conventional generation in the country. Notwithstanding our commitment to RE, the transformation to clean fuel will have challenges.

Air pollution is another serious challenge in India, and transportation is a significant factor contributing to the nation's air quality problems. This reflects a need for a transition from ICE-driven vehicles to EVs. Indian Central Government, Department of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Road Transport & Highway, and NITI Aayog are actively creating suitable framework for clean transport manufacturing and adoption. If India's passenger mobility can be made shared, electric, and connected, its transportation-energy demand can be reduced by 64%, and the transport carbon emission by 37%, by 2030.

The effects of global warming include steady rise in sea-level, increased cyclonic activity, and changes in ambient temperature and precipitation patterns. This is the perfect time to take a relook at our behaviour, and our use of resources to minimise this climate change. With rapid globalisation, the transport and electricity sector are going to play a bigger role in the day-to-day aspects of life. By adopting clean energy and clean transportation, we as global citizens should work toward minimizing the impact of factors that contribute to climate change.

### Biography:

Debi Prasad Dash, Executive Director, India Energy Storage Alliance (IESA)



### Recent Publications:

1. Ellabban, Omar; Abu-Rub, Haitham; Blaabjerg, Frede (2014). "Renewable energy resources: Current status, future prospects and their enabling technology". *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. 39: 748-764 [749].
2. Steve Leone (25 August 2011). "U.N. Secretary-General: Renewables Can End Energy Poverty". *Renewable Energy World*.
3. IEA Renewable Energy Working Party (2002). *Renewable Energy... into the mainstream*, p. 9.
4. "Analysis of Wind Energy in the EU-25" (PDF). *European Wind Energy Association*. Retrieved 11 March 2007.
5. thinkprogress.org National Renewable Energy Laboratory: Solar Has The Most Potential Of Any Renewable Energy Source, 30 July 2013

Webinar on Green Energy ; June 01, 2020; Dubai, UAE

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