

National Energy Policy

What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- Niti Aayog's latest draft National Energy Policy encourages de-carbonisation, energy efficiency and renewable energy.

\n

- But it is also filled with contradictions and omissions.

\n

\n\n

What is the major contradiction?

\n\n

\n

- The policy foresees India's power demand going up four-fold by 2040.

\n

- It also estimates coal-fired power capacity to grow to 330-441 GW by 2040.

\n

- This projected scenario is in **direct conflict with the declared twin goals** of sustainability and security.

\n

- It also comes at a time when solar and wind tariffs appear to be reaching historic new lows.

\n

- This dropping tariffs and the advancements of renewable energy proves that renewables are the logical choice to power India's energy transformation.

\n

\n\n

\n

- **Coal Export** - NITI Aayog proposes that our coal industry will emerge as an exporter of coal.

\n

- It is against our international commitments to tackling climate change.

\n

- **Tackling Air Pollution** - The draft proposes that the geographic concentration of power plant will be strategically placed to not damage air

quality in human habitations.

\n

- This is illogical as the placement of polluting power stations is indifferent to the pollution it will cause to the environment.

\n

- **Public Health** - It briefly touches upon consideration of public health of semi-urban and rural regions of India.

\n

- It doesn't address problems of city dwellers.

\n

- **Nuclear Energy** - The draft calls nuclear energy as the **only green energy source to be relied upon** for baseload power requirements.

\n

- Age of India's nuclear reactors, high price paid for nuclear energy, safety issues were not covered.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: Business Line

\n

