

Q. Nuclear power development must become a major element in India's climate strategy. Analyse.
(250 W)

The Nature retaliates aggressively for the Human-induced emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs) and rising temperature of the Earth.

The timely Long-term Low-emission development Strategy (LT-LEDs) of increasing 3-fold time of Nuclear Energy Capacity by 2032 shows its Significance.

Nuclear power is the energy derived from the nucleus of an atom. Some major advantages are -

- ✓ Emission-Free.
- ✓ Greenest form of energy.
- ✓ Safest source.
- ✓ Runs non-stop of 18 to 24 months at a time.
- ✓ Skilled and Long-term Employment.
- ✓ Supports e-Vehicle.
- ✓ Protects our air.
- ✓ Substitute⁺ fossil fuel.
- ✓ Used for treating cancer
- ✓ Meets International Development.

CHALLENGES :-

- ✓ High Investment and Maintenance Cost.
- ✓ Fear among People.
- ✓ Low Budget allocation
- ✓ Inadequate Research & Development (R&D).
- ✓ Prone to Seismic and Tsunamic activity.
- ✓ Less Skilled Labours in India.

CONCLUSIONS

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⇒ India's 4th Largest source of electricity is Nuclear Energy and satisfies 2.5% of energy need with 7 Nuclear power plants. This should be increased as per LT-LEDS. Nuclear promotion will be handy in climate mitigating strategy.