

SOCIAL ALLIANCE: A PERSPECTIVE TO VIEW IN INDIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract

The usage for renewable and sustainable energy resources as well as consumption is changing dramatically. Thus, the International Solar Alliance is a key element whose main goal is to "harmonize and aggregate demand for solar finance, solar technologies, innovation, R&D, and capacity building. After the establishment of ISA a large scale promotion is being done for the promotion of solar energy with a sustainable use. The strategic investment in energy solutions, gives an opportunity to the peoples to use a clean energy, increase installation regarding solar panels. This research study will therefore outline India's strategic plan to improve it's solar energy potential, to increase India's achievement of SDG 7. Affordable & Clean Energy, and to highlight India's potential as an important leader in global climate change, renewable as well as sustainable development. :"

Keywords: [Renewable, Sustainable, Energy Sources, Social Alliance, Sustainable Development]

Introduction

Energy is an important component of human advancement as well as a major element in every nation's environmental sustainability. "At current time, the world's demand for energy is challenging and rapidly expanding, with a decrease in conventional non-renewable energy sources such as coal and petroleum. Due to the serious impacts of climate change, ecological declines, limited resources as well as ensuing increasing demands, the narrative has been dramatically shifted towards renewable and sustainable energy resource consumption. Renewable energy sources are constantly filled with resources, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, geothermal heat. It plays a crucial role in the long-term protection of energy supplies, diversifying of the energy mix, access to energy, environmental sustainability. Thus, the role of renewable energies in future energy systems is anticipated to increase.:"

In this respect, solar energy plays a vital role. It has the possibility to substantially reduce coal usage as well as other fossil fuel and also has enormous potential for energy to be exploited by an assortment of instruments. It is among the purest energy sources with a minimum carbon dioxide emission as well as pollution. The world may begin to transition to relatively clean, secure, and economical energy through the increase of renewable energy sources like solar energy. We can also improve air quality, reduce carbon emissions from climate change, and end up establishing: "green:" sectors and greener

jobs. Solar power apparatus for the commercial and residential use with the additional benefit of minimum service are easily accessible with recent developments.

India's progress in solar energy could also be an essential tool to boost local economic integration, especially for so many poorly developed countries with highest ability to develop clean energy sources. This could supply safe electricity to stimulate sustainable economic development. As per the National Action Plan on Climate Change : "India is a tropical country where sunshine is available for long hours a day and with great intensity. As a prospective source of energy, solar energy has therefore considerable potential. And also has the added benefit of allowing decentralized power distribution and thus enabling people in the local community.:" A huge proportion of solar power plants must be implemented to make the nation electrically autonomous. It also reduces polluting atmospheric emissions and reduces environmental pressure. This allows for an initiative to just provide common people with clean, green energy as energy consumption has risen over the last few decades.

Recently a major step had taken by government of India according to the worldwide Solar Alliance (ISA), a treaty-based worldwide intergovernmental organization, seeks to raise the more than USD 1000 billion in investment required by 2030 for the widespread use of solar energy. The goal of ISA, which was founded on November 30, 2015, by French

President Francois Hollande and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is to lower the cost of solar power generation and increase solar energy scale by combining demand for solar finance, technologies, innovation, R&D, and capacity building.

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) proposes this collaborative and coordinated role to bring together a bunch of nations willing to turn their wealth of solar resources into better conditions of environment and better people's lives by using solar technologies. ISA's central concept is to: "harmonize and aggregate demand for solar finance, solar technologies, innovation, R&D, and capacity building" As a result, ISA will extract both a huge opportunity and a requirement for the nation to increase the proportion of renewable energy sources in the total energy mix as well as decrease consumption of fossil fuels."

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE (ISA)

The International solar alliance was announced on "30 November 2015, on the margins of the Conference of the Parties in Paris by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and by French President François Hollande. The alliance intends in 121 high-solar potential countries with areas lying among the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn to harmonize requirements on solar power (investment, technology, R&D). This project is based on the fact that renewable energy development is amongst the most obvious strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Solar power is Southern countries' largest sources of renewable, yet there is still a shortage of technology as well as investment.:"

The Alliance's goal is to take advantage of the reality that similar difficulties are faced in geographical distant places. Such regions may have a lot more influence if they formed a coalition. As a result, this: "121-country coalition:" wants to turn ISA into a platform for developed nations with energy panels to collaborate with underdeveloped nations here between Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn to enhance their solar energy

potential. Various solar stakeholders will be brought together and in order to help fulfill the goals. Signatory countries agree to collaborate on innovative policies, programs, including initiatives, as well as capacity-building measures as well as financial instruments.

The coalition is an intergovernmental treaty organization with its headquarters in India. Non-tropical nations can join the coalition and receive the same benefits as other members, excluding voting rights. At this time, 65 nations signed or ratified the ISA model. The ISA nations are mostly underdeveloped nations, having 20 % of the population lacking access to energy. In addition, these countries make up for 73% of worldwide population, 36% of global GDP, and 55% of global energy consumption.

3. HOW WOULD INDIA PROFIT FROM ISA IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH SDG 7?

India will greatly benefit from International Solar Alliance because it has categorically stated its commitment to the Paris Declaration and has been leading the way in getting solar energy a significant part of its energy mix. The ISA has the potential to significantly assist developing countries in the global south in becoming energy self-sufficient.

The Summit will have far-reaching geopolitical ramifications. Also in India, Gurugram, the permanent secretariat of the : "ISA will first have its own headquarters in India as an inter-governmental treaty coalition. In this way, India will be able to take on a leading role in global climate change, sustainable development as well as renewable energy sources. The Indian leadership also recognizes its full involvement in the ISA as a reaffirmation of India's devotion to meeting its global commitments on rising temperatures in a reasonable timeframe, as well as helping to boost global confidence in India's capabilities as well as determination to achieve of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, which is : "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modifiable energy. : " India's

soft power will be strengthened and concretized as a result of the coalition. The India-led alliance pushes India's foreign policy and makes it visible in the international arena.:"

Under International Solar Alliance, India will be working with partner countries to identify national potential to accelerate advancement and the integration of current, largely untapped clean solar technology. Expanded solar technology deployment will assist nations in terms of direct and indirect job creation, as well as the economic output which will be sparked by the availability of energy as well as solar appliances to primarily rural families.

Micro, small, and medium businesses create the majority of business growth in emerging regions, and they are the ones who benefit more from reliable electricity, as they'll be capable of functioning later into the evening and raise their turnover. Increased deployment also will help to realize social welfare, such as solar lamps that enhance academic performance by allowing students studying for longer periods of time and contribute to enhanced healthcare delivery levels throughout communities.

Through measures like 'Make in India, the ISA is supposed to not only encourage development in the sustainable energy area, but to also assist India become a technical center with autonomous production facilities of clean energy technology including solar cells, rather than just being reliant on imports. : "It is the government of India's main initiative aimed at boosting indigenous industry and attracting international investment into the Indian market. The study intends to revive manufacturing enterprises and highlight crucial industries in India, amid rising worries that almost all businessmen are fleeing the nation because of its low ranking in ease of doing business rankings. The government hopes that by doing so, it will create more jobs, attract a large amount of foreign direct investment, as well as turn India into a renowned manufacturing

powerhouse all around world.:"

Conclusion

There can be no progress without fueling the economic growth. Energy is vital, as per the United Nations, and those who do not have accessibility to it on a long-term basis are robbed of the ability to participate in regional and world development. Despite this, one billion people in the world do not have reliable electricity. : "In 2016, more than 781 thousand individuals, or 39% of the global population, lacked access to adequate cooking technologies and fuels. "Energy is the golden thread that binds economic progress, social fairness, and environmental sustainability, " stated Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary-General.

In addition, the ISA might help boost technological innovation and underline a need for more storage systems. ISA member countries could also work together to create an advanced sensor mobility ecosystem powered by solar energy. The International Solar Alliance is anticipated as a specialized platform that will make a contribution to the prevalent aim of expanding the utilization and endorsement of solar energy as well as solar applications in its member nations.

According to the ISA, "the nations share a common goal of lowering the cost of finance and technology for the immediate deployment of competitive solar generation, as well as financial instruments to mobilize more than 1000 billion dollars in investment required by 2030 for the widespread deployment of affordable solar energy and to make recommendations for future solar energy deployment.:"

Whether India is a global leader in both environmental and sustainability and renewable energy is a major question that still has to be addressed via intergovernmental mechanism like the International Solar alliance like the International Solar Alliance. In addition to being a philanthropist and a global leader in search for availability of clean energy epically through

the utilization of its enormous solar potential, India is predicted to play a significant role in the rise in global energy consumption.

Recently the goal of the International Solar Alliance's (ISA) 7th Session, which took place in New Delhi from November 3 to 6, 2024, was to accelerate the deployment of solar energy throughout its member countries, especially in areas with limited access to electricity. This session included presentations and discussions of a number of important projects, programs, and funding schemes that support solar energy projects and promote international cooperation.

According to recent ISA which was established as a result of India's dedication to climate change and renewable energy. The ISA's purpose to promote the global adoption of solar energy is closely aligned with India's ambitious renewable energy goals, particularly its target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based energy by 2030. This objective is a component of the larger Panchamrit Initiative, which seeks to encourage sustainable development and lower carbon emissions². India also has a significant influence on how ISA develops its programs and promotes global collaboration. Other member nations, particularly those in need of improved energy access, can learn from the country's vast experience in growing solar projects and policy frameworks. India hopes to assist other countries in their solar energy endeavors by exchanging technological know-how and best practices.

But since 2023 over 13% of Indian population have been without access to energy. The government National Solar Mission is a driving sources and initiative to attain universal access through rural electrification and new ultra mega electric power.

The International Solar Alliance is therefore a new phase in which *"new hope for clean power will rise at affordable and reliable prices."*

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