

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910483121103321
Autore	Srivastav Asheem
Titolo	Energy dynamics and climate mitigation : an Indian perspective / / Asheem Srivastav
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer, , [2021] Â©2021
ISBN	981-15-8940-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2021.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (VIII, 194 p. 177 illus., 164 illus. in color.)
Collana	Advances in geographical and environmental sciences
Disciplina	333.7
Soggetti	Power resources - India Energy policy - India Climate change mitigation - India Energy security - India
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Energy security and sustainability – An Overview -- Energy Sector Progression in India -- The Challenges of Energy Supply -- Climate Mitigation and India's Commitment to Global Community -- Fourth Industrial Revolution and India. .
Sommario/riassunto	This book analyzes the current approaches to energy management in India that is based on a carbon-intensive pathway, which if continued, may have serious implications for climate change mitigation with severe consequences for human health and survival. India, being a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions; however, the country's dilemmas are whether to prioritize environment over economy or vice versa and also whether economic growth can be sustained by relying on carbon-intensive development. Those are explored in this book. The Indian economy is poised for a big leap in the near future, and the topmost priority of the government is to ensure energy security, accessibility, and affordability for nearly 1.5 billion people. Currently, 70% of India's electricity generation comes from coal- and oil-based thermal power plants, and only 12–15% of

energy is generated from renewable sources. Experts are of the view that the demand for coal and gas power generation will continue to rise and is expected to reach the equivalent of nearly 2 billion t of oil by 2030. The annual consumption of natural gas is expected to increase fourfold to 200 billion m³ a year in the near future, and its share in the primary energy basket of coal, oil, and gas will rise from 6.5% to 15% by 2030. This will not only cause a significant drain on foreign reserves but will also pose an enormous challenge to policymakers and scientists. This book serves as a useful guide in shaping India's future energy policy.
