



Renewable Energy: The Future of India

Renewable energy is the energy that's derived from naturally revived sources and used for functions like electricity generation, transportation, air, and water heating/cooling, and rural energy services. Some sources of renewable energy include wind, sunlight, tidal energy, geothermal heat, waves, and rain. This kind of energy derivation is useful to the earth because the natural sources keep on getting replenished. With world consumption increasing, renewable energy services are getting more economical and cheaper.

Types of Renewable energy in India

India is running one of the most important and most formidable renewable capability enlargement programs in the world. As fossil fuels are depleting and making more pollution resulting in global warming, and additionally since energy demand is increasing each day, energy production from renewable energy resources proves to be the simplest answer within the current situation, since renewable energy resources inexhaustible, and clean. Numerous kinds of renewable energy sources in India are hydroelectric power, solar energy, wind power, tidal energy, and biomass and biogas.

Biomass and Biogas- India provides a perfect setting that supports biomass production. India features a large amount of biomass accessible within the form of husk, straw, jute, cotton, shells of coconuts wild bushes, etc.

Tidal energy- Our country holds high potential to unleash large renewable and sustainable resources for power generation. With an extended outline of about 7500 kilometers and about 336 islands within the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, where tides are sturdy enough to maneuver turbines to get electrical power.

Wind power- India is already the fifth-largest wind energy producer, achieving twenty gigawatts (GW) of putting in wind power, and still holds a large potential. India's wind

energy production should grow enormously to attain the country's sixty GW target by 2022.

Solar Power- In 2015, India launched the International Solar Alliance (ISA). The ISA aims to market and develop solar energy amongst its members and has the target of mobilizing \$1 trillion of investment by 2030.

Hydroelectric Power- India stands at the fifth rank on world charts for its put in capability of electricity power. As of 31, March 2020, the installed hydroelectric capability was 45,699 MW and few alternative tiny units were additionally put in post this date.

Opportunities in Renewable

The decisions created by the govt of India recently to develop the renewable energy sector have opened gateways of opportunities for its stakeholders. Enlargement of domestic production, levying duties on solar inverters and solar lanterns are some of the promising choices by the govt of India. The Central Government is providing many incentives, concessions, and exemptions on fixing the renewable energy power project, that geared toward encouraging the expansion of the non-conventional energy sector. The IREDA's call to lend INR a hundred billion to renewable projects could be a big step to bring this sector forward. The renewable energy sector of India is additionally expected to draw in investments up to eighty billion USD within the coming four years.

The Indian government acknowledges that wind energy may be a big clean energy resource. India's wind energy production should grow enormously to attain the country's sixty GW target by 2022. to attain a better potential, the govt declared plans to launch a National Wind Energy Mission. With the enlargement of put in capability, the wind business will emerge as a crucial driver of jobs for the Indian manpower, each proficient and unskilled.

Funding options for Renewable Projects

When it involves funding within the renewable energy sector, there are numerous strategies for raising funds. This includes government-backed NBFCs like Power Finance Corporation, Power Trading Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation, India Infrastructure Finance Co Ltd, and personal sector NBFCs like L&T infrastructure Finance and Tata capital. apart from these, numerous personal sector banks are taking part in the funding of this non-conventional energy sector. many personal banks like ICICI Bank, Axis Bank Ltd, IDFC Bank, standard chartered Bank, HDFC Bank, IndusInd Bank, DBS Bank, YES Bank, etc, are to name a couple of them. Renewable projects also are financially backed with funding from public sector banks like the state bank of India, Canara Bank, the central bank of India, Punjab national bank, Andhra Bank, etc. although their loaning has been restricted to RE projects. apart from this, Renewable developers have avenues of funds from development banks, export-import banks (EXIM), and international banks. supplier credit, lease financing, refinance and construction finance are some of the opposite common ways of funding apart from the preceding strategies.

India could be a land of infinite opportunities because it has large demand, very cheap capital prices, and numerous fascinating investment opportunities. it's a land where

varied sources of renewable may be explored due to its dynamic setting and climate. the varied initiatives taken by the govt of India build it more worthy to line up renewable projects and invest within the booming sector.

How Resurgent can value add?

Among prime corporate financial Advisories in India, **Resurgent India** is a trustworthy name among its stakeholders. we hold a team of economic specialists who will offer advisory services associated with numerous renewable energy decisions. Resurgent is known to design solutions as per the specific needs of its clients relating to investment selections in renewable and also helps its customers in composing finances from numerous banks and monetary establishments.

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