



**ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET
(AIPPM)**

BACKGROUND GUIDE

APEX UNIVERSITY MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2024

AGENDA

Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy: India's Policy on Solar, Wind, and Other Renewable Energy Sources; Strategies for Integrating Sustainable Technologies in Rural Development.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Participants,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM) Committee for this year's MUN. Our focus will be on one of the most important issues India is facing today: **Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy**. India is at a pivotal moment in its journey toward becoming a global leader in green energy, and your role as delegates is to contribute to meaningful discussions on how to harness solar, wind, and other renewable energy sources for sustainable rural development. We look forward to insightful and dynamic debates that help shape our country's future policies.

Warm Regards,

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

Overview of AIPPM

The **All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM)** is a unique simulation where delegates represent prominent Indian political leaders instead of countries. The committee provides a platform to discuss pressing national issues from multiple political perspectives, enabling participants to simulate how policies are formulated in the context of India's diverse political environment.

ABOUT THE AGENDA

Introduction

India is poised to become a global leader in renewable energy, with a growing focus on solar, wind, and other sustainable energy sources. The agenda of this session will explore India's policies regarding these energy sources and strategies to integrate these technologies in rural development, which is crucial for achieving broader sustainable development goals.

Historical Context

India's journey toward renewable energy began with its commitment to the **National Action Plan on Climate Change** in 2008, which included missions for solar energy, energy efficiency, and rural electrification. The **International Solar Alliance (ISA)**, launched in 2015, further established India's leadership in global solar energy efforts. Recent initiatives like the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)** aim to solarize agriculture, ensuring the benefits of clean energy extend to rural India.

Current Situation

Solar Energy: India has set ambitious targets to achieve 280 GW of solar energy by 2030. The installation of solar panels in urban and rural settings is rising, but challenges such as land acquisition, storage solutions, and investment in grid infrastructure remain.

Wind Energy: With a capacity of 40 GW already installed, wind energy is another critical component of India's renewable energy mix. However, high installation costs and inconsistent wind patterns in some regions pose obstacles.

Biomass and Small Hydro Projects: These have great potential, especially for rural India, where small-scale renewable projects can be integrated with local communities' needs.

Strategies for Rural Development

1. **Solar Villages:** Expanding solar panel installations in rural areas to create energy-independent villages.
2. **Microgrids and Off-Grid Solutions:** Small-scale renewable energy systems can serve remote areas where extending the national grid is challenging.

3. **Training and Employment:** Providing technical training to rural populations to maintain and manage renewable energy systems can foster job creation.
4. **Government Incentives:** Subsidies for solar water pumps and the installation of solar panels on government buildings are essential to stimulate rural adoption.
5. **Collaborating with NGOs and Private Sector:** Partnerships with the private sector and NGOs can increase funding for projects like micro-hydel plants or solar irrigation systems.

RESEARCH GUIDE FOR PARTICIPANTS

To prepare for this agenda, delegates should focus on the following research areas:

1. **India's National Renewable Energy Policies:** Examine key initiatives such as the **National Solar Mission**, **PM-KUSUM**, and **National Wind Energy Mission**.
2. **Rural Electrification Efforts:** Research India's progress in providing clean and sustainable energy solutions to rural areas, especially under initiatives like **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)**.
3. **Role of Political Parties:** Understand how different political parties in India view renewable energy and sustainable development, particularly in rural areas.

VALID PROOFS/EVIDENCES IN COMMITTEE

1. Government Reports (e.g., Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)
2. Government Websites (e.g., pmindia.gov.in, mnre.gov.in)
3. Media Coverage from Trusted Sources (The Hindu, Indian Express)
4. International Reports (e.g., IRENA, World Bank)

This background guide is designed to facilitate productive debate and policy formulation in the AIPPM committee. It provides a comprehensive understanding of India's renewable energy landscape and encourages innovative solutions for sustainable rural development.