**BRIGHTER TOMORROW: SOLAR ENERGY INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL – 7**

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**ABSTRACT**

Solar energy has become a crucial element in the global shift towards sustainable and renewable energy sources. This paper provides an analysis of solar energy adoption in India between 2019 and 2023, focusing on the progress in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Using secondary data, the study examines trends and implications of solar energy capacity expansion based on existing literature and industry reports. The findings show that India's solar energy capacity increased significantly from 35,250 MW in 2019 to 73,109 MW in 2023, driven by technological advancements, supportive policies, and decreasing costs. Both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh made substantial gains in solar capacity during this period. The study highlights the role of solar energy in improving energy security, fostering economic growth, and addressing climate change. Recommendations for further development include ongoing investment in research and development, enhancing policy frameworks, and improving infrastructure to support large-scale solar projects. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives are suggested to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of solar energy deployment. Overall, the study underscores the significant potential of solar energy in India and its vital role in promoting a sustainable energy future.

*Keywords: Solar energy, renewable energy, sustainable energy.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Solar energy systems harness the sun's rays through photovoltaic panels or solar thermal technology, converting sunlight into usable electricity or heat. Unlike fossil fuels, solar power generation produces zero greenhouse gas emissions, making it an environmentally friendly alternative. The versatility of solar energy is striking, finding applications in various settings from individual homes to vast solar farms. This accessibility fosters energy independence, reduces dependence on finite resources, and drives economic growth through innovation and job creation. As we embrace the potential of solar energy, we embark on a journey towards a more sustainable future, powered by the inexhaustible energy of the sun.

**SOLAR ENERGY**

Solar energy is the radiant light and heat emitted by the Sun. It can be captured using photovoltaic panels or solar thermal systems to generate electricity or heat. This renewable and abundant resource provides a clean alternative to fossil fuels, contributing to efforts to combat climate change.

**OBJECTIVES**

* Ensure access to Affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
* To evaluate the efficiency of solar energy
* To determine the accessibility of solar energy.
* To identify the maximum energy utilization with minimal resources.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**The review of innovation in renewable energy sector in the world (Author: Sumedha RG Weliwaththage, Melissa Yildirim, Year:2020)** There is significant damage to the world due to the continually increasing population and the resources that prefer instead of renewable energy resources. Due to the usage of non–renewable energy sources for many years, harmful environmental impacts happen, such as air pollution, climate change, and decay of natural resources. By using renewable energy sources, there is the least harm to the ecology. With the rising of the human population and energy demand, we have to use the new technologies and improvements in the renewable energy field to fulfil the global energy demand and increase energy efficiency.

**Energy, environment and sustainable development (Author: Abdeen Mustafa Omer, Year:2008)** Globally, buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of the total world annual energy consumption. Most of this energy is for the provision of lighting, heating, cooling, and air conditioning. Increasing awareness of the environmental impact of CO2 and NOx emissions and CFCs triggered a renewed interest in environmentally friendly cooling, and heating technologies. Under the 1997 Montreal Protocol, governments agreed to phase out chemicals used as refrigerants that have the potential to destroy stratospheric ozone. It was therefore considered desirable to reduce energy consumption and decrease the rate of depletion of world energy reserves and pollution of the environment

**Future in Solar Cell Technology (Author: Sandeep Arya, Prerna Mahajan, Year: 2023)** The future of solar cell technology is poised for remarkable advancements, offering unprecedented potential to revolutionize renewable energy generation. This chapter highlights key areas of innovation and progress in solar cell research. Emerging materials, such as perovskite solar cells, organic photovoltaics, and quantum dot-based technologies, exhibit promising efficiency 11 improvements. Tandem and multi-junction solar cells show exciting prospects for surpassing the efficiency limits of conventional single-junction devices

**UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL: BUSINESS SYNERGY, AI, AND SOLAR CELL RADIO WAVES FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS (Author: Bimalendu Pendy, Year:2024)** This paper explores the convergence of cutting-edge technologies and innovative business strategies to pave the way for sustainable energy solutions. As the global community grapples with the urgent need to address climate change and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, this research delves into the synergistic possibilities of artificial intelligence (AI) and solar cell radio waves to revolutionize the energy landscape. We begin by examining the current challenges and limitations of traditional solar cell technology, including intermittent energy production and high installation costs. Next, we delve into the capabilities of AI, particularly machine learning algorithms, in optimizing energy production, storage, and distribution.

**Sustainable development, energy and the city: A civilisation of concepts and actions (Author: Voula P Mega, Year: 2006)** Advancing towards sustainable development will be impossible without the active participation of informed and aware citizens and decision-makers. This publication will provide the unspecialised decision-makers, citizens, students and policy-makers of the future, with significant information about a dynamic sector-energy-and a space-city-that are critical for sustainability. Cities and the energy field are now on the verge of dramatic changes. Urban energy systems are capital intensive and have long lives. Immediate change is difficult and innovation is crucial for inefficient patterns to be transformed into more intelligent systems.

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study employs an analytic research design to thoroughly understand the topic. It uses secondary data collection methods, sourcing information from existing research, scholarly articles, and industry reports. This approach enables a detailed analysis of previously published data and findings, examining correlations between unauthorized force surveillance and drone effectiveness in military operations. By leveraging secondary data, the study identifies trends, patterns, and insights to inform future research and applications. This methodology ensures a comprehensive exploration of the subject, supporting the development of well-founded conclusions and recommendations.

**DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION**

**ANNUAL SOLAR POWER GENERATION**

## BAR DIAGRAM

**SOLAR ENERGY CAPACITY IN INDIA FROM 2019 TO 2023**

The data outlines the annual installed capacity of solar energy generation in megawatts (MW) over a five-year period, spanning from 2019 to 2023. The figures signify the cumulative progress in harnessing solar power to meet energy demands, reflecting trends in renewable energy adoption and infrastructure development. Analysing this data provides valuable insights into the trajectory of the solar energy sector, indicating its growth, significance, and contribution to the transition towards sustainable energy solutions.

capacity in megawatts

2023

2022

2021

2020

2019

0

10000

20000

30000

40000

50000

60000

70000

80000

capacity in megawatts

This data reflects a consistent growth trajectory in solar energy adoption and investment, underscoring the ongoing global transition towards renewable energy sources.

* 2019: 35,250 MW
* 2020: 39,250 MW
* 2021: 49,950 MW
* 2022: 63,390 MW
* 2023: 73,109 MW

## INFERENCE

The data demonstrates a clear upward trend in the installed capacity of solar energy generation over the specified period. Each successive year witnesses a substantial increase in MW capacity, showcasing the accelerating pace of solar energy adoption and investment. This consistent growth suggests a robust and expanding market for solar energy infrastructure, driven by factors such as declining costs, technological advancements, supportive policies, and increasing environmental awareness. The significant year-on-year expansions reflect the growing recognition of solar power as a viable and attractive alternative to traditional fossil fuels, contributing to efforts aimed at reducing carbon emissions, mitigating climate change, and achieving energy sustainability.

**BAR DIAGRAM 4.6**

**SOLAR PANELS INSTALLED IN TAMIL NADU**

The dataset provided offers insights into the installed capacity of solar panels in Tamil Nadu over a period of five years, from 2016 to 2023. This data serves as a critical indicator of the state's advancements in renewable energy adoption and its endeavours towards sustainable development. Analysing this data provides valuable insights into Tamil Nadu's trajectory in embracing solar energy as a key component of its energy strategy.

**INFERENCE**

The data illustrates a significant upward trajectory in the installed capacity of solar panels in Tamil Nadu over the specified period. Beginning at 1,590.97 MW in 2016, the state witnessed a steady increase in solar infrastructure deployment.

In 2017, the installed capacity slightly increased to 1,691.83 MW, signaling a continuous commitment to solar energy adoption and investment. This momentum accelerated in 2019, with capacity reaching 3,592.09 MW, showcasing Tamil Nadu's growing dedication to renewable energy

By 2021, the installed capacity further rose to 4,475.21 MW, underscoring the state's continued efforts to expand its solar energy portfolio. This upward trajectory persisted, with capacity reaching 6,736.43 MW in 2023, reflecting Tamil Nadu's steadfast dedication to sustainable energy development.

Tamil Nadu's progress in solar energy deployment not only enhances its energy security and resilience but also contributes to economic growth and environmental sustainability. The state's proactive approach to renewable energy aligns with broader national and global objectives aimed at mitigating climate change and transitioning towards a low-carbon future.

**BAR DIAGRAM 4.7**

**SOLAR PANELS INSTALLED IN ANDRA PRADESH**

The provided dataset offers a glimpse into the installed capacity of solar panels in Andhra Pradesh across five years, from 2016 to 2023. This data serves as a crucial indicator of the state's progress in renewable energy adoption and its commitment to sustainable development. By analysing this data, we can gain valuable insights into Andhra Pradesh's efforts to embrace solar energy as a key component of its energy infrastructure.

**INFERENCE**

The data reveals a notable upward trend in the installed capacity of solar panels in Andhra Pradesh over the specified period. Beginning at 979.65 MW in 2016, the state demonstrated a steady increase in solar infrastructure deployment.

In 2017, the installed capacity surged to 1,867.23 MW, indicating a significant acceleration in solar energy adoption and investment. This momentum continued in 2019, with capacity reaching 3,085.68 MW, showcasing Andhra Pradesh's growing commitment to renewable energy.

By 2021, the installed capacity further increased to 4,203 MW, highlighting the state's continued efforts to expand its solar energy portfolio. This upward trajectory persisted, with capacity reaching 4,534.19 MW in 2023, reflecting Andhra Pradesh's steadfast dedication to sustainable energy development.

Andhra Pradesh's progress in solar energy deployment not only enhances its energy security and resilience but also contributes to economic growth and environmental sustainability. The state's proactive approach to renewable energy aligns with broader national and global objectives aimed at mitigating climate change and transitioning towards a low-carbon future.

**FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS**

**FINDINGS:**

* From 2019 to 2023, India's solar capacity increased significantly, from 35,250 MW to 73,109 MW.
* Tamil Nadu's solar capacity grew from 1,590.97 MW in 2016 to 6,736.43 MW in 2023.
* Andhra Pradesh's solar capacity rose from 979.65 MW in 2016 to 4,534.19 MW in 2023.
* The rapid increase in solar capacity highlights strong adoption and investment, driven by lower costs, technological advancements, and supportive policies.
* Both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have shown a commitment to expanding their renewable energy portfolios, significantly boosting their installed capacities.
* Expanding solar energy improves energy security, supports economic growth, and promotes environmental sustainability.
* Solar energy helps reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change, aligning with global sustainability goals.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

* Ongoing investment in R&D is crucial to address technological challenges, such as improving battery storage, efficiency, and grid integration.
* Innovations in solar technology can further reduce costs and enhance performance.
* Strengthening policy frameworks and providing consistent regulatory support will enhance solar energy adoption.
* Incentives, streamlined approval processes, and clear long-term policies are essential to maintaining growth momentum.
* Investing in infrastructure to support large-scale solar projects, including grid enhancements and storage solutions, is necessary to handle increased capacity.
* Capacity-building programs for stakeholders can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of solar energy deployment.

**CONCLUSION**

The analysis of solar energy adoption in India from 2019 to 2023 highlights significant growth, showcasing the nation's dedication to renewable energy. During this period, solar capacity nearly doubled, fueled by investments, technological advancements, and supportive policies. States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have made notable progress, significantly enhancing their installed capacities. The findings emphasize solar energy's vital role in improving energy security, fostering economic growth, and promoting environmental sustainability. To build on these advancements, ongoing investment in research and development is crucial for addressing technological challenges and improving efficiency. Strengthening policy frameworks, ensuring regulatory support, and investing in infrastructure are essential for sustaining and accelerating growth. Additionally, capacity-building programs will enhance the deployment and effectiveness of solar energy systems. Focusing on these areas will enable India to continue progressing towards its renewable energy goals, contributing to global efforts to combat climate change and achieve a sustainable energy future. The consistent increase in solar energy adoption illustrates the potential of renewable resources to drive economic and environmental transformation, paving the way for a more sustainable and resilient energy landscape.

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