

Being dependent on fossil fuels, India needs to be flexible in its approach towards energy transition in future. Discuss

India is one of the largest importers of Crude oil from Gulf region and CNG, LPG from USA. India's dependence on fossil fuel is increasing day by day and in contrast India is committed by its Intended Nationally determined contribution to reduce energy density by 33% of GDP by 2005 levels.

India's dependence on fossil fuels:

1. India is 11th largest importer of fossil fuel for automobile industry.
2. India is the largest importer of coal from Europe and was the largest importer of pet coke from USA to be used in cement industries.
3. The dependence on fossil fuel rised by 5% from last year and in line as 4th largest CO₂ emitters in the world

Flexibility needs in Photovoltaics :

1. India plans to start PV energy hubs in Gujarat, T.N as per - Startup India Scheme
2. 85% Photovoltaics are imported from China since India lacks raw materials and Technology
3. Thus more funding & investment flexibility like IT benefits and tax holiday is required to boost investments and startups.

Flexibility needed in Energy transition:

1. Target of FAME-II is 30% electric mobility by 2030.
2. But 2020 year has shortage of BS6 and still India moves with BS4 automobiles.
3. Hence FAME-II scheme should be flexible enough in its targeted approach through cheaper automobiles and Incentive scheme

Flexible in Green Energy:

1. India's renewable energy target 450 GW by 2030
2. But India lacks transfer of Technology in Solar panels, solar cells etc,
3. Hence it is essential to have flexibility in manufacturing industries to shift towards renewable resources, as Steel sector the primary supplier of India's GDP uses fossil fuel, coal.

India can attain Paris-2015 Goals if its current Schemes are cope-up with investment, technology and flexibility.