

India's energy transition requires complementary technology solutions for achieving carbon emission reduction goals on a long term. Analyse.

India is the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the world after that U.S. and China. For reduction of carbon India needs to take steps to reduce the emission of carbon.

Some specific points needs to achieving goals is as follows:-

(i) The global automotive landscape is transforming and growing concerns on reducing carbon emissions.

(ii) For this issue paradigm shift to electrification from traditional internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles is gaining momentum in many countries across the world.

(iii) India, too, has taken steps towards adoption of BEV or battery electric vehicles with a focus on two and three wheelers, buses and public shared mobility.

iv) There is no 'one size fit all' approach

the strategies and policies for technological transition should be aligned to each nation's unique context and its priorities.

(iv) India's distinctive national objectives include leveraging sustained high economic growth anchored on self-reliance through local manufacturing and net import reduction.

(v) As per IEP, during 2019-40 the energy demand and carbon emissions from road transport in India are likely to more than double along with oil import dependence increasing to 90+.

(vi) India will need to promote mass electrification by leveraging all electrified technologies (PEV), alternative fuels and hydrogen fuel technologies for reducing production of oil import.

Thus we can India needs also to promote electrified vehicles used at large scale to achieve the goal at required time.