

As the world is moving towards clean energy, International Energy Agency, said the global demand of fossil fuel will peak in 2028. India requires flexible approach for such transition.

currently, India generates 80% of its electricity from fossil fuel such as coal, while it is poor in sources, with rising demands, import dependency is going to increase 53% by 2030.

But it has pledged to achieve 40% non fossil based energy by 2030 & to reduce emission intensity by 33-35% from 2005 GDP level.

challenges & concerns

(i) No level playing field - clean energy demands came under Paris agreement at a time of Indias exponential growth, when all other countries like USA, China have benefitted from emissions.

(i) Fragile world - India do not have large strategic reserve, and depends on region like West Asia. The inherent unstable region compell India to adopt clean energy.

(ii) Shale Gas in USA - has crashed oil market, though it benefit India, but it pushed clean innovation for future. due to abundance of energy now.

(iv) Dependent India - though India leads world through Solar Alliance, 70 to 80% manufact-uring of solar equipments like - ingots, wafers batteries happen in china, and India import from there.

(v) unutilised capacity - like coal mines, thermal plant etc will create huge opportunity loss in terms of employment.

way forward

India ranks 74th in Energy Transition Index of WEF, due to issues

which need to be fixed.

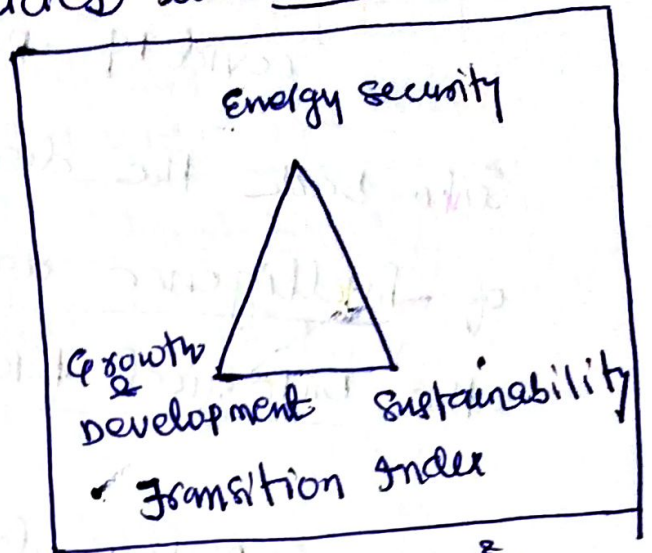
(i) Policies - shocking policies like NEVP (2020) without preparation hurt investor sentiment.

A sustained & certain policy is needed.

(ii) political commitment - at grass root level is missing & many initiatives like GOBARDHAN remain unimplemented.

(iii) Addressing delays & red tapism - especially pipelene like china - Russia 'power of Asia'. many projects are overshanging.

(iv) Bringing private players to lead the transformation by liberalising & facilitating the sector.



GOBARDHAN remain