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PS-3 - Environment.

An effective energy transition in India will require bridging the ambitions and implementation gaps b/w center and states. Analyse.

In the upcoming G20 forum, India is about to propose 'Multi Energy transition pathway' to accommodate diverse context and priorities of countries.

Energy transition

Process of transformation from Fossil fuel dominated economy to Renewable energy ^{in order} to achieve climate goals.

India's climate pledges

- 1) 50% of Electricity generation from non-fossil fuel. sources by 2030
- 2) net zero. by 2070.

SI 'Multi Energy transition pathway'

*) For India's 'non domestic energy transition' → 'States' ^{role} are critical in

States → with multi-tier governance are crucial in decentralising Energy transition.

Eg: India's 175 GW goal of Renewable energy by 2022 - is skewed to only 6 states.

Why states matter?

For
1) Realisation of centre's Energy goals,
and accommodation of diverse priorities.

2) Addressing Legacy issues like Energy losses, quality of services etc;

3) As Laboratory of innovation.

Eg: Rajasthan & Gujarat → Solar
Mah and T.N → wind energy

4) Implementation of National Energy goals in alignment with states priorities to prevent road blocks.

Success story

centres PM-KUSUM → successful experiment
of states adoption for solarisation of
Agriculture

Way forward

Current initiatives from the centre are
laudable. next critical steps is to
accommodate diverse state priorities like,
updating state plan of Action on Climate
Change,
State level committees, regular meetings,

multiple indices for ranking states
performance (eg: NITI Aayog's - 'State of
energy climate
Index')

State level framework for governance.
are some of crucial steps for Energy
transition.