CURRENT EVENTS 23 July 2026

India Nears 2030 Renewable Energy Target

Union Minister of State for New and Renewable Energy stated India has surpassed its non-fossil electricity capacity target.

India's commitment to increase electricity generation from non-fossil fuel sources to combat climate change.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- India achieved its target of **50%** installed electricity capacity from **non-fossil fuel sources**, **five years** ahead of the **2030** deadline.
- Union Minister of State for New and Renewable Energy and Power, **Shripad Yesso Naik**, announced this on **July 22, 2026**.
- The country is on track to achieve **500 GW** of **non-fossil fuel capacity** by **2030**.
- As of **June 30, 2026**, India had installed **297.36 GW** of **non-fossil fuel-based electricity capacity**.
- The total **renewable energy capacity** stood at **288.58 GW** as of **June 30, 2026**.

STATICS & SYLLABUS FOCUS

India's **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** target is to achieve **50%** cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by **2030**.

Another **NDC target** includes reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by **45%** from **2005** levels by **2030**.

India aims for **Net Zero emissions** by **2070**, as announced by Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** at **COP26**.

The **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)** is the **nodal ministry** for all new and renewable energy-related matters in India.

The **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** was jointly launched by **India** and **France** at **COP21** in Paris in **2015**.

The **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)** scheme promotes **solar energy** use in **agriculture**.

The **National Solar Mission**, launched in **2010**, is one of the eight missions under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.

India is the **third-largest** producer of **renewable energy** in the world.

REVISION FLASHCARD

India achieved 50% non-fossil electricity capacity target 5 years early, aiming for 500 GW by 2030.

Syllabus Relevance: High