

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	3353	3344	3342
Tamil Nadu	26208	26281	26364
Telangana	19854	20419	20582
Tripura	7890	7726	7726
Uttar Pradesh	14401	14679	14806
Uttarakhand	24272	24295	24303
West Bengal	16826	16847	16902
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6751	6742	6743
Chandigarh	21.66	21.56	22.03
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	206	207	207
Daman and Diu	19.61	20.49	20.49
Lakshadweep	27.06	27.1	27.1
Puducherry	56.95	53.67	52.41
GRAND TOTAL	701495	708273	712249

Renewable Energy in India

3245. SHRI N. GOKULA KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, as a member of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) has planned to reduce coal generated energy consumption and increase renewable energy usage, the target set for 2022 and current level of achievements;

(b) the carbon emission equivalent to coal fired power plant emissions, saved by switching over to super-efficient LED lightings;

(c) the progress made so far in raising overall renewable energy capacity from 30 Gigawatts in 2015 to 175 Gigawatts by 2022; and

(d) the target set for reduction in carbon emission for India and whether Government is confident of meeting these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (c) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. India is also a founding member of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) platform since 2010. Under the Paris Agreement (PA), India submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) outlining eight targets for 2021-2030 including; to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance. In this context, the Government has also set up a target to install 175 Gigawatt (GW) of renewable energy generation capacity by 2022.

As per the National Electricity Plan (Generation) notified in 2018, all India power generation installed capacity by the end of 2021-22 is estimated to be 479.42 GW out of which combination of Renewable energy of 1,75,000 MW and other Non-fossil fuel put together will be 49.31% by 2022.

Of this targeted 175 GW of renewable energy capacity, 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydroelectric Projects. So far, a Total of 86.75 GW renewable energy capacity has been installed as on 29.02.2020 which includes 34.40 GW from solar, 37.67 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 4.68 GW from Small Hydroelectric Projects in the Country.

(b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a JV of Public Sector Unit under Ministry of Power has distributed over 36.21 crore LED bulbs under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for ALL (UJALA) and installed over 1.07 crore LED street lights under Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) across the country. This has resulted in estimated carbon emission reduction of 43 million CO₂ per year.

(d) India in 2010, took a voluntary pledge to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 20-25% by 2020 from 2005 level excluding emissions from agriculture. In 2015, India further enhanced its ambition in its NDCs to reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 33-35% by 2030 from 2005 level. As per India's second Biennial Update Report submitted to UNFCCC in 2018, a reduction of 21% has been achieved in India's emission intensity of GDP between 2005 and 2014. India's actions have been rated highly by the independent agencies which stated that India is on track to meet its emission intensity reduction target.