

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1896
ANSWERED ON-14/12/2021

EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE LOW CARBON EMISSION TARGETS

1896. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the spending on new and renewable energy so as to achieve our targets on low carbon emissions;
- (b) if so, provide the year-wise details of spending for this energy transition projects in the last six years; and
- (c) the details of various projects and policies that are presently in action or under consideration to achieve our international commitment on low carbon emission?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b): Most of the grid connected renewable energy projects in the country are being implemented by private sector developers selected through transparent competitive bidding.

The year-wise details of funds released by the Ministry for the implementation of renewable energy programmes/schemes in the country during last six years are given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. In Crore)
2015-16	4244.78
2016-17	3918.13
2017-18	3768.37
2018-19	4470.80
2019-20	3562.10
2020-21	3083.72

(c) Government of India is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which is the overarching policy framework for climate action in the country. NAPCC is being implemented through eight national Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable urban development, sustainable agriculture, water, Green India, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem and strategic knowledge on climate change. To support NAPCC, 33 States and Union Territories have submitted their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC).

India has embarked on one of the largest clean energy transitions in the world, through ambitious targets in non-fossil and renewable energy. India has also made strong strides in sustainable mobility as exemplified, in its policies for incentivising e-vehicles, rapid development of mass/public transportation networks, electrification of Indian Railways and net zero Railways by 2030, leapfrogging from BS IV to BS VI fuel norms, 20% ethanol blending in fuel by 2025, etc. Forest and tree cover in India is also on the rise, and these also serve as sinks for greenhouse gases.
