GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 591
ANSWERED ON 22.07.2026

RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGET

591. DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD

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

(a) the details of installed renewable energy capacity in the country till date, source-wise including solar, wind, biomass, small hydro and waste-to-energy;

(b) whether the country is on track to achieve its renewable energy targets by the year 2030;

(c) if so, the details of capacity added during the last five years, year and State-wise;

(d) the details of challenges identified in achieving the targets; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) A total of 288.58 GW renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 30.06.2026, which includes 162.15 GW solar power, 57.44 GW wind power, 5.18 GW small hydro power, 52.06 GW large hydro power and 11.75 GW bio power.

(b) to (e) India has already achieved the target of 50% of the country's installed electricity capacity from non-fossil energy sources in 2025, five years ahead of target year 2030. Further, as on 30.06.2026, a total of 297.36 GW non-fossil fuel sources-based electricity capacity has already been installed. Details of year-wise and State-wise renewable energy capacity addition during the last five years are given at **Annexure-I**.

Thus, India is also well on track to achieving its target of 500 GW installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel-based sources by 2030. However, like any large-scale transformation, there are some challenges such as land acquisition, transmission infrastructure development and grid integration, etc. to match with the increasing pace of development of renewable energy capacity. The measures being taken to address land acquisition issues, transmission infrastructure and grid integration challenges are given at **Annexure-II.**

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Annexure-I

Annexure-I referred to in reply of part (b) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 591 to be answered on 22.07.2026

Year-wise and State-wise renewable energy capacity addition during the last five years

Sl. No.	STATES / UTs	2021-22 (MW)	2022-23 (MW)	2023-24 (MW)	2024-25 (MW)	2025-26 (MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	125.42	148.62	59.15	1085.15	3865.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.07	2.41	0.15	10.57	750.59
3	Assam	66.38	29.99	8.25	40.36	375.63
4	Bihar	10.72	2.25	60.55	89.11	112.00
5	Chhattisgarh	102.56	430.74	263.57	145.07	495.10
6	Goa	12.39	6.54	18.59	12.96	25.06
7	Gujarat	3373.65	2847.95	6035.87	5931.31	13785.30
8	Haryana	479.62	119.96	470.83	617.02	561.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	386.88	26.93	25.74	840.03	606.77
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10.94	4.51	39.25	29.05	9.99
11	Jharkhand	18.93	17.05	71.36	38.51	55.53
12	Karnataka	444.46	814.64	1033.51	2475.70	2805.12
13	Kerala	98.28	429.90	272.36	623.92	720.90
14	Ladakh	0.00	1.35	2.00	2.80	4.22
15	Madhya Pradesh	176.91	436.20	1193.29	1494.33	1354.94
16	Maharashtra	321.23	2100.42	1725.62	4871.34	9579.17
17	Manipur	0.86	0.03	0.76	0.75	3.73
18	Meghalaya	0.30	0.00	22.59	0.04	0.00
19	Mizoram	0.92	29.12	2.29	0.08	3.30
20	Nagaland	0.13	2.00	0.13	0.00	0.17
21	Odisha	56.01	10.93	42.46	133.81	284.00
22	Punjab	120.32	97.81	201.99	106.50	169.51
23	Rajasthan	6639.27	5357.43	4294.84	7032.45	12884.20
24	Sikkim	115.74	3.01	2.35	0.52	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	800.83	1821.05	2063.07	3079.74	3866.91
26	Telangana	568.20	146.18	93.43	83.94	242.24
27	Tripura	1.33	2.71	0.86	2.78	14.30
28	Uttar Pradesh	422.05	297.53	414.52	526.74	781.32
29	Uttarakhand	197.91	121.99	62.80	38.83	1007.78
30	West Bengal	4.71	34.62	19.36	130.05	0.00
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.42	0.00	0.00	2.21
32	Chandigarh	9.20	3.52	6.83	13.33	0.00
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.17	0.29	0.00	5.40	86.78
34	Delhi	23.69	32.14	38.25	56.89	108.97
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.60
36	Puducherry	4.18	21.84	14.38	4.60	27.00
	Total	**14595.29**	**15402.08**	**18562.70**	**29523.68**	**54591.75**

Annexure-II

Annexure-II referred to in reply of parts (b) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 591 to be answered on 22.07.2026

Measures being taken to address land acquisition issues, transmission infrastructure and grid integration challenges

Land is a state subject. Most renewable energy projects are set up by the developers based on various considerations, including resource potential, adequate transmission and availability of appropriate land. Hence suitable lands for such projects is to be assessed by the State Governments and the developers. However, in order to streamline land identification and other related processes, the Ministry has been writing to all States/Uts on multiple occasions for the identification of suitable land for renewable energy projects and also for easing land rules like exempting non-agriculture land conversion etc.

In order to resolve, Right of Way (RoW) challenges, Ministry of Power has issued 'Guidelines for payment of compensation in regard to Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines' dated 14th June 2024 and 'Supplementary Guidelines for RoW' dated 21st March 2025. Since land is a State subject, the States/ Uts have been advised to adopt these guidelines in their entirety or issue their own modified guidelines.

Wind and Solar energy are variable and intermittent sources of power. The measures taken by the Government to address the challenges in integrating renewable energy into the national grid, include:

(i) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
(ii) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
(iii) Government has set up thirteen Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) for better forecasting and real time monitoring of RE generation.
(iv) Load dispatch centres ensure that electricity demand is fully met using dispatchable sources such as hydro and thermal power when the wind does not blow and sun does not shine.
(v) Installation of Static Synchronous Compensators (STATCOMs) to improve the grid reliability and voltage stability limit. A STATCOM acts as a voltage controller for the electricity grid, quickly adding or removing extra power to keep the system running smoothly.
(vi) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations lay down the minimum technical requirements for RE generating plants to ensure the safe, secure and reliable operation of the grid.