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India's Renewable Energy Push:

500 GW Target and Energy Security

India's Renewable Energy Push Latest News

PM , speaking at the inaugural session of the Bharat Renewable Energy Summit & Expo 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, announced that India will add 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity over the next 10-11 years.

He also highlighted how India's clean energy investments over the past decade helped the country cushion the economic blow of the ongoing West Asia (Iran) crisis — directly linking energy security to economic security.

India's Clean Energy Journey: Promises, Passion, Performance

PM framed India's clean energy story as one of "promises, passion and performance."

Paris Agreement pledge: India had committed to meeting 50% of its installed power capacity from non-fossil sources — and achieved this in 2025, five years ahead of schedule.

Current Status: India has 308 GW of installed non-fossil capacity, representing 55.1% of its total power generation capacity of 558.89 GW (as per Central Electricity Authority data).

Global Standing: India now ranks among the top three countries worldwide in solar and renewable energy.

New Target: 500 GW non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 — PM Modi acknowledged this is "somewhat difficult" but expressed confidence: "We will do it!"

How Renewable Investment Cushioned the West Asia Crisis

PM noted the global economy has faced unprecedented crises in recent years — from COVID-19 to the ongoing West Asia crisis.

India's growth has remained strong despite the West Asia turmoil, which he attributed directly to a decade of clean energy investment.

Broader Lesson: The crisis has sent a clear message globally — energy security is directly linked to economic security.

He warned that continued heavy dependence on fossil fuels will keep disrupting the global economy, since fossil fuel reserves are "limited and concentrated in only a few regions," whereas renewable energy potential is unlimited and accessible to every region and country.

The Investment Opportunity: $220 Billion by Decade's End

Past Decade Investment: Over $164 billion (₹15 lakh crore) has flowed into India's renewable energy sector.

Recent Acceleration: Since the RE-INVEST Summit in 2024, investments of around $63 billion (₹6 lakh crore) have come in — in just two years.

Future Projection: By the end of this decade, investment opportunities worth more than ₹20 lakh crore (~$220 billion) are expected to emerge in the sector — spanning renewable generation, transmission infrastructure, manufacturing, and energy storage.

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PM emphasised India's political and policy stability as a unique draw for investors, claiming it is difficult to find comparable stability anywhere else globally.

Beyond Solar and Wind: Green Hydrogen and Clean Cooking

India's clean energy ecosystem extends beyond hydro, solar, wind, and nuclear power.

National Green Hydrogen Mission: India is working in "mission mode" to produce 50 lakh tonnes (5 million tonnes) of green hydrogen by the decade's end.

Transport Sector Integration: India recently launched its first green hydrogen train.

Clean Cooking Movement: PM Modi pitched for reducing dependence on imported cooking gas, urging startups and innovators to develop solutions enabling households to use rooftop solar power for cooking.

He also advocated wider electric vehicle adoption, with households charging EVs using solar power generated on their own rooftops.

Empowering Citizens: From "Annadata" to "Urjadata"

PM referenced flagship schemes: PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana and PM-KUSUM, aimed at making solar power part of citizens' everyday lives.

He called on farmers to go beyond using solar pumps and become energy producers themselves — by installing solar panels on vacant farmland and along field boundaries.

Key Phrase: "Annadata should become Urjadata" (the food-provider should become the energy-provider) — positioning farmers as active participants in India's clean energy transition, not just beneficiaries.

Conclusion

PM's address at the Bharat Renewable Energy Summit underscores a strategic reframing of India's clean energy push — not merely as an environmental commitment, but as a core pillar of national economic resilience.

By achieving its Paris pledge five years ahead of schedule and demonstrating how renewable investments helped shield the economy from West Asia-driven energy shocks, India is positioning clean energy as both a climate and security imperative.

With an ambitious $220 billion investment opportunity on the horizon and initiatives spanning green hydrogen, clean cooking, and farmer-led solar generation, India's energy transition increasingly reflects a broader strategic bet: that true economic security in the 21st century depends on reducing vulnerability to volatile, geographically concentrated fossil fuel supplies.