

# Enabling Energy Transition for a Future-Ready Jharkhand

## Background

The year 2022 was a watershed moment for India's renewable energy sector, and it boded well for the country's move to clean transition. This is despite the uncertain times, unexpected weather, such as the nationwide catastrophic heat waves, and rising energy prices.

In terms of capacity for installed renewable energy, India is now ranked fourth worldwide (including large hydro). Also, it comes in fourth for both solar and wind energy. Given its goals for 2030 and its goal of reaching net-zero emissions by 2070 in accordance with the Panchamrit Principle for India's Climate Action, COP-26, India's commitment to combating climate change is remarkable and calls for a road map. Yet, it will not be practical to implement the same strategy across all states and to cascade the same energy reform programme across multiple states. Depending on the geographical complexity of each state, developing an effective energy transition strategy necessitates in-depth analysis and strategic decision-making.

The paradigm shift in the clean energy transition has twin-fold objectives : ensuring affordable and reliable energy for all, and reducing reliance on fossil-based energy by accelerating the clean energy transition. Though the central and state government has implemented significant reforms in the energy sector, much more work remains to be done to achieve these goals. This necessitates a comprehensive roadmap and the active participation of the states.

In light of the aforementioned situation, Jharkhand has made a historic decision that makes it the first state in the nation to adopt a policy direction through a "Task Force on Sustainable Just Transition" in order to work towards a net-zero scenario and sustainable development objectives. Given the state's concerns about resource depletion, reliance on fossil fuel ecosystems, and susceptibility to climate change, facilitating a successful transition to green energy is regarded as essential.

## Objective of the Roundtable

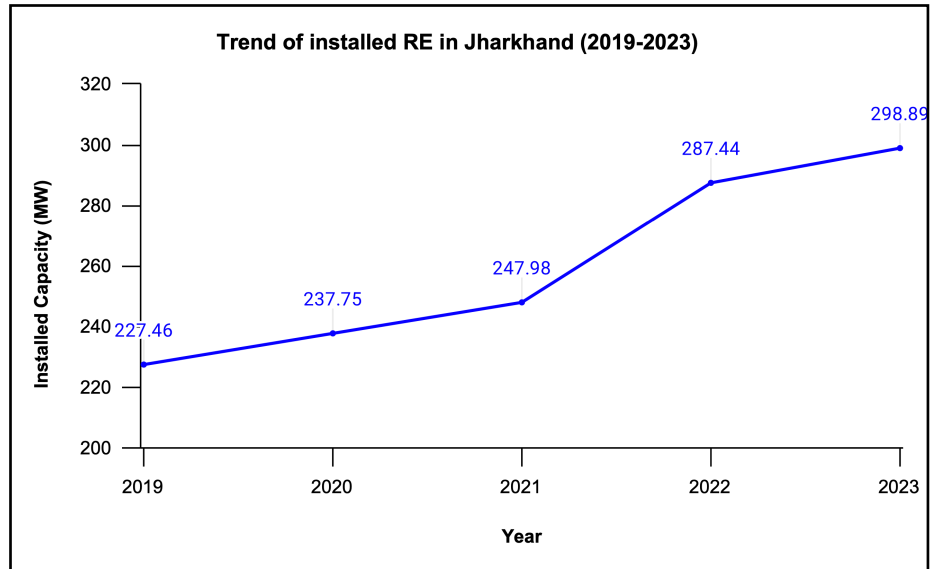
To examine challenges and potential solutions for developing a state-based transition strategy based on renewable energy, with an emphasis on expanding the renewable energy portfolio.

## Target of Jharkhand State Solar Policy-2022

<p><b>Utility Scale Solar</b> <b>3000 MW</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>700 MW – Solar Park</li> <li>1000 MW – Non-Solar Park</li> <li>900 MW – Floating Solar</li> <li>400 MW – Canal Top Solar</li> </ul>	<p><b>Distributed Solar</b> <b>720 MW</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250 MW – Rooftop Solar</li> <li>220 MW – Captive Solar</li> <li>250 MW – Solar Agriculture</li> </ul>	<p><b>Off-Grid Solar</b> <b>280 MW</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>110 MW – Mini/Micro Grids</li> <li>50 MW – Solar for Livelihood</li> <li>120 MW – Solar Pumps</li> </ul>
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Source: CEA; CEED Analysis (updated as on Jan, 2023)

## Factsheet-Jharkhand

Highest Vulnerability to Climate Change (National Climate Vulnerability Assessment Report, 2021)

4000 MW Cumulative Solar Target by 2027 (Jharkhand Solar Policy 2022)

298 MW Installed RE Capacity (including large hydro) by 2023 (CEA)

2361 MW Installed Thermal capacity by 2023 (CEA)

Jharkhand is an aspirant and ranks 26 out of all states and UT with a score of 35.2 on the "State Energy & Climate Index" (NITI Aayog)

31.4% Increase in RE (including large hydro) from 2019 Level (CEA)