GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4235 ANSWERED ON 26/03/2025

RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE OF JHARKHAND

4235. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM

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

(a) whether it is true that renewable energy accounts for only around 12 per cent of Jharkhand's total power capacity compared to the national average of approximately 46 per cent;(b) if so, the steps being taken to bridge this gap and enhance Jharkhand's renewable energy capacity; and

(c) the key challenges faced in achieving a higher renewable share in Jharkhand's energy mix and the measures being taken to address these challenges?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) As per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) installed capacity report for the month of February, 2025, the total electricity capacity in Jharkhand is 3 GW and the total renewable energy capacity is 0.4 GW which is 13.33% of the State's total power capacity. The total electricity capacity in the country is 470.45 GW and the total renewable energy capacity is 214.68 GW which is 45.63% of the total capacity.

(b) The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country, including the state of Jharkhand, to realise the target of 500 GW non-fossil power capacity by 2030, as given at **Annexure.**

Further, as per the information received from the State of Jharkhand, the State has also taken various initiatives to enhance its renewable energy capacity. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- i. The State has come up with "Jharkhand State Solar Policy 2022", in which the State has set a target for 4,000 MW capacity addition and also provided various incentives and policy provisions to encourage developers to install solar capacity in the State.
- ii. The State Nodal Agency Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) is:
 - developing a single window portal for simplifying the application and approval process for renewable energy project development in the State.
 - developing a 600 MW floating solar project on Chandil Dam reservoir area.
 - developing 1,000 "Solar Grams" in Jharkhand with potential of 400 MW distributed solar capacity addition.
 - has floated EOI for the development of solar projects in the State by private developers. In this process, a large number of developers participated and showed interest in developing nearly 850 MW capacity.

iii.SECI is developing a 100 MW floating solar project on Getalsud dam in the State, in which all the approval process has been completed and PPA has been signed between SECI and JBVNL.

(c) As per the information received from the State of Jharkhand, availability of land for renewable energy project development is one of the major challenges in the State. Due to the applicability of the Chota Nagpur Act (CNT), 1908, and the Santhal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act, 1876 has been a challenge for developers to find suitable large parcels of land for Renewable Energy project development.

The lack of streamlining of project approval and clearance processes for renewable energy project development in the State, results in a lack of interest from renewable energy developers for developing projects in the State.

To remove these challenges and to make a conducive investment for renewable energy project development in the State, the State Nodal Agency is developing a single window portal for providing timely approval and clearance to Renewable Energy developers. The State is also in the process of developing a land bank to aggregate both government and private land in the State for renewable energy project development.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4235 to be answered on 26.03.2025

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country, including the state of Jharkhand, to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- 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.

- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- "National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023" has been issued.
- "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- "The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.