



# RAJASTHAN

front runner

Rajasthan has several programmes in place for driving energy efficiency (EE) in buildings, municipalities, transport and DISCOMs. The state could, however, improve programmes for industry. Additionally, the state could start tracking the effectiveness and impact of EE programmes using quantitative indicators such as energy intensity and penetration of EE technologies in each demand sector.

## BUILDINGS



Rajasthan notified ECBC in March 2011 and incorporated ECBC in municipal building bye-laws in May 2012. The state mandates energy audits for certain categories of buildings. In addition to EESL's UJALA programmes for LED bulbs and EE fans, the state has retrofitted several government buildings with EE lighting and appliances; and, has distributed LED bulbs, tube lights and 5-star ceiling fans. The state has 113 registered green buildings, including the Hindustan Zinc building which was awarded the Platinum rating by Indian Green Building Council (IGBC). In terms of next steps, Rajasthan could try to capture energy intensity (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>) and other crucial building energy data such as energy savings.

## INDUSTRY



Rajasthan works with BEE to enforce the PAT programme for Designated Consumers (DC). 71% DCs in the state met the Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) target for PAT Cycle I. The state is yet to mandate energy audits for non-PAT industries. The state has implemented fuel conservation in 5 MSME units through Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA). Rajasthan is yet to formally set an energy saving target for industry and could consider providing financial incentives for EE projects, at least for the MSME sector. Additionally, the state could consider implementing specific EE projects and tracking energy intensity in select MSME clusters.

## MUNICIPALITIES



Rajasthan has implemented LED street lighting through EESL's SLNP scheme and other state programmes for municipalities and village panchayats. It has signed up for EESL's MEEP programme for efficient water pumping and has implemented one demonstration project with the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED). The state could consider setting an energy savings target and tracking the impact of EE programmes for municipalities.

## TRANSPORT



In the first State EE Index the focus was on efficiency of SRTC's and penetration of EVs. The state conducts awareness programmes on fuel saving for SRTC personnel. The state is in the top tier for fuel efficiency and energy intensity of SRTC's. The state is in the middle tier when it comes to penetration of passenger EVs via the FAME scheme.

## AGRICULTURE & DISCOM

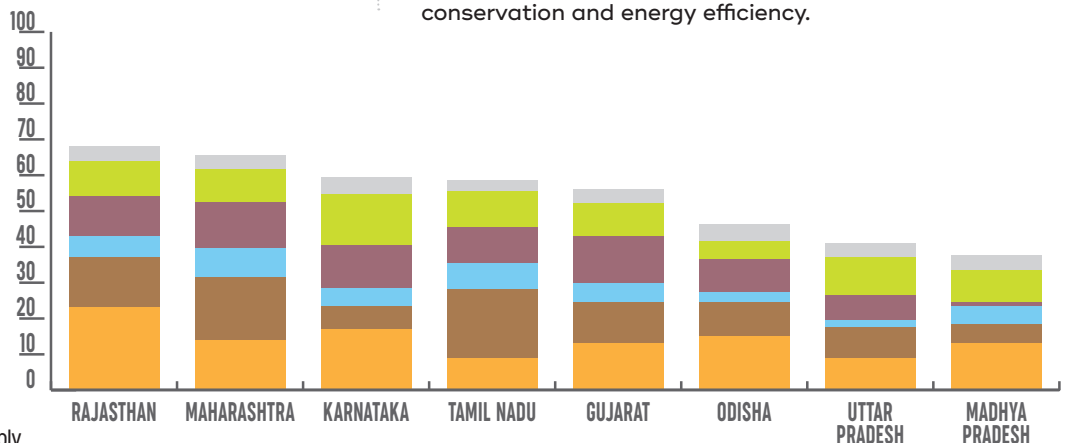


Rajasthan has high T&D losses, at >25%. The state is yet to notify Demand Side Management (DSM) regulation. However, the state implemented a pilot AgDSM project at Chomu, which is the basis for a much larger AgDSM programme. The state also provides financial incentives for installation of solar water heaters. Rajasthan has potential for reducing T&D losses, and should make this a priority.

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) is the State Designated Agency (SDA). Though not a dedicated standalone SDA focussing entirely on energy efficiency, it has funds allocated for energy conservation and energy efficiency.

**RAJASTHAN**  
Scores in TPES Group 1  
[61% of national TPES]

- Buildings
- Industry
- Municipalities
- Transport
- Agriculture & DISCOM
- Cross Sector



TPES - Total Primary Energy Supply