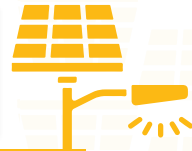




# INSTALLATION



## OF 118 SOLAR STREET LIGHTS

IN TWO ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS OF  
**JHARKHAND**



RAMGARH  
&  
HAZARIBAGH

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

— 2024-25 —



# 118 SOLAR STREET LIGHTS ILLUMINATING JHARKHAND





# Executive Summary



In aspirational districts a lack of adequate lighting infrastructure can significantly impact public safety and security, particularly in rural areas. Without proper lighting, people may be unable to move around safely at night, leaving them vulnerable to accidents, crime, and other hazards. However, installing traditional lighting systems in these areas can be costly and impractical. This is where solar street lights come in.

Solar street lights are a sustainable and cost-effective alternative to traditional lighting systems, offering an environmentally-friendly way to light up the night. In this post, we will explore the role of solar street lights in improving safety and security in developing countries, including case studies of successful solar lighting projects in rural areas and the impact that improved lighting can have on community development.

Traditional lighting infrastructure can be difficult and costly to install, particularly in rural areas. Many areas may not have access to reliable electricity, making it challenging to power conventional lighting systems. Furthermore, the cost of installation and maintenance can be prohibitively high, making it difficult for local communities to finance such projects. Even in areas where traditional lighting systems are in place, they may not be adequate for the needs of the local population. Poor maintenance and inadequate power supply can lead to lights that are dim, flickering, or not functioning at all, leaving people in the dark and vulnerable to accidents and crime.

Access to reliable, clean energy remains a critical challenge for marginalized communities in the aspirational district of Hazaribagh and Ramgarh, Jharkhand. Hazaribagh and Ramgarh, identified as **Aspirational Districts** under the NITI Aayog initiative, face challenges related to infrastructure, safety, and rural development. Lack of proper street lighting in key public areas, rural roads, and marketplaces has led to **security concerns, road accidents, and limited economic activity after sunset.**

Despite India's progress in rural electrification, frequent power outages continue to disrupt education, healthcare, and local economies, especially in underdeveloped districts. **The Youth of India Foundation launched this initiative along with ONGC** to bridge the energy gap by installing 118 Solar Streetlights in key public areas, ensuring safety, economic development, and sustainability.

A detailed needs assessment identified with the support of the local district authorities that certain areas faces challenges with the last-mile connectivity, severely affecting residents, businesses, and public safety. Through community consultations and technical feasibility studies, strategic locations were selected to maximize impact. The project successfully installed 118 Solar Streetlights, benefiting **11 Panchayats, 3,800 residents, including individuals from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.** Improved night-time visibility has enhanced security, economic activity, and accessibility to essential services. Local businesses can now operate beyond daylight hours, students have access to better-lit study environments, and public infrastructure is safer for all.

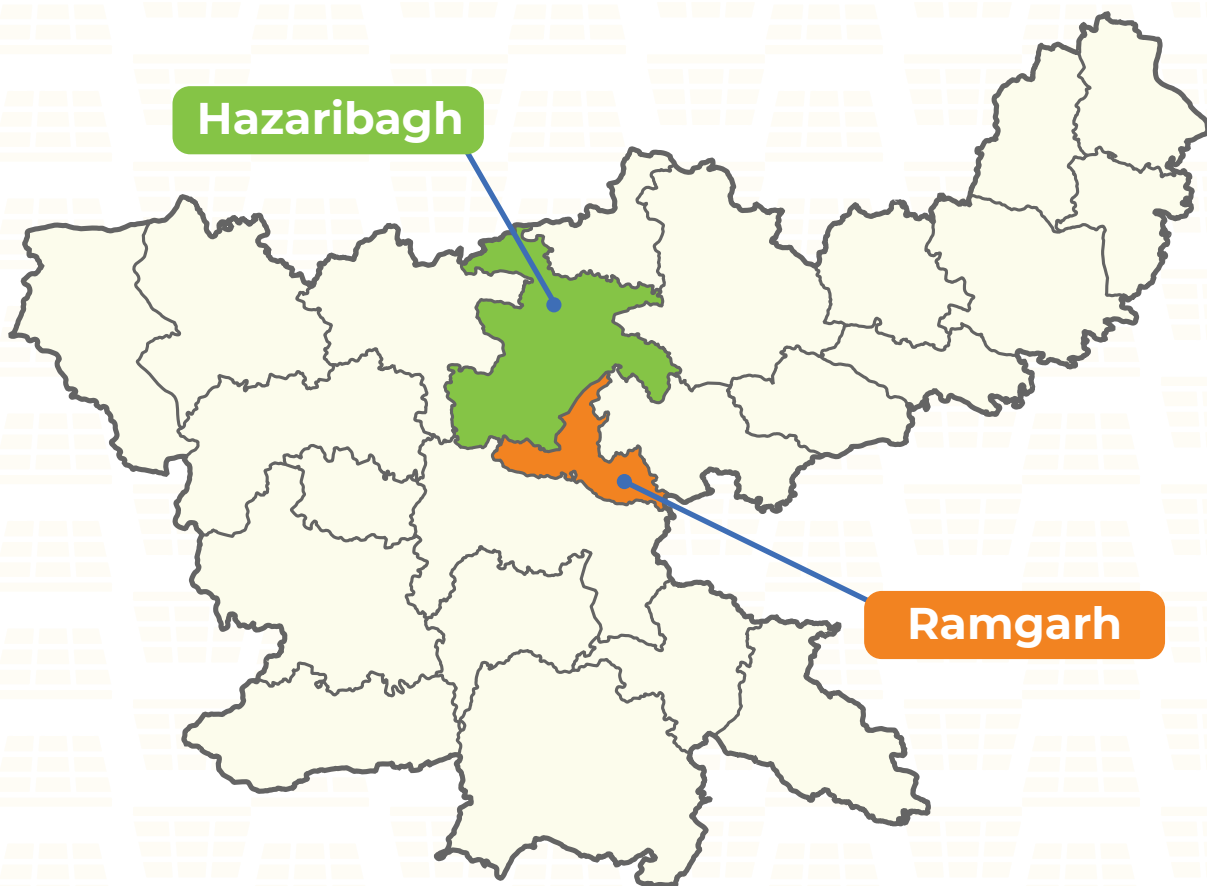


A community-driven approach ensured long-term sustainability, with local residents trained in solar maintenance and upkeep. This initiative aligns with Atma Nirbhar Bharat, promoting self reliance through decentralized renewable energy solutions. Key challenges, such as community scepticism, logistical difficulties, and maintenance concerns, were addressed through awareness campaigns, collaboration with local authorities, and skill-building programs.

By directly contributing to **8 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, including Affordable and Clean Energy (**SDG 7**), Decent Work & Economic Growth (**SDG 8**), Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (**SDG 9**), Reduced Inequalities (**SDG 10**), Sustainable Cities and Communities (**SDG 11**), Climate Action (**SDG 13**), Life on Land (**SDG 15**) and Partnerships For the Goals (SDG 17), the initiative demonstrates its global relevance and local impact. Future expansion plans include scaling similar projects in energy-deficient districts, building strategic partnerships with CSR programs, and integrating battery storage for greater energy resilience.

This Project serves as a model for sustainable rural development, proving that community-led, renewable energy solutions can drive long-term economic and social transformation.

## PROJECT GEOGRAPHY





# OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

-  **Enhance public safety & security** by providing **solar street lights in critical locations**.
-  **Improve night-time road visibility** to reduce accidents and ease transportation.
-  **Promote economic growth** by allowing markets and local businesses to operate safely in the evenings.
-  **Provide a reliable, renewable energy-based lighting solution** to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
-  **Support local governance & community empowerment** by involving **Panchayats & Gram Sabhas** in the project.

## Mission of Youth of India Foundation **ADVANCING LAST MILE CONNECTIVITY**

**in the Aspirational District of Jharkhand**

**for Rural Development**



### **Empowering Rural Communities Through Sustainable Energy Solutions**

The Youth of India Foundation is committed to driving sustainable rural development by enhancing public infrastructure and energy accessibility in underserved areas. This initiative focuses on installing 118 solar streetlights across the aspirational district of Hazaribagh and Ramgarh to improve connectivity, safety, and economic opportunities while reducing reliance on non-renewable energy sources.

By leveraging solar technology, this project aligns with India's national mission for energy equity, environmental conservation, and rural progress, contributing to a cleaner, safer, and more self-reliant India.



## Addressing Infrastructure Gaps in the Aspirational Districts

The districts of Hazaribagh and Ramgarh face severe lighting deficiencies due to unreliable electricity infrastructure. Many rural roads, marketplaces, public areas, and schools remain poorly lit, causing:

- Higher accident risks and mobility challenges, especially at night.
- Increased security concerns, particularly for women and children.
- Limited business hours, restricting economic activity.

The ONGC's CSR initiative along with the Youth of India Foundation aims to bridge these gaps by:

- Enhancing public lighting infrastructure to improve accessibility and safety.
- Providing last-mile connectivity, ensuring even the most remote areas benefit.
- Using solar-powered technology, reducing dependency on conventional electricity grids. By deploying energy-efficient solar streetlights, the project creates a scalable model for sustainable rural development.



## Ensuring Energy Security & Climate Resilience

Jharkhand's frequent power outages—especially during monsoons and peak summer months—disrupt daily life and economic stability. To counteract these vulnerabilities, this initiative provides decentralized solar-powered lighting to:

- Ensure uninterrupted energy access, reducing dependence on the unstable grid.
- Minimize carbon emissions, contributing to a cleaner environment.
- Strengthen public safety, enabling nighttime mobility in rural areas.

The Project's climate-resilient approach aligns with India's commitment to sustainable energy adoption and carbon footprint reduction.



## Empowering Local Communities Through Capacity Building

A critical component of the initiative is community ownership and capacity building, ensuring long-term sustainability through:

- Training local residents in basic solar maintenance and troubleshooting.
- Establishing community-led management committees for infrastructure upkeep.
- Promoting self-reliance, reducing the need for external intervention.

By actively involving local authorities and community stakeholders, the project fosters inclusive participation and long-term impact.



## Alignment with India's Sustainability Goals

This initiative supports key national and global sustainability frameworks, including:


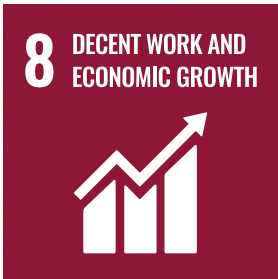

- India's Rural Development Agenda – Strengthening infrastructure in aspirational districts.
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Addressing energy access, environmental conservation, and economic inclusion.
- Atma Nirbhar Bharat Vision – Promoting self-sustaining renewable energy solutions.

Through a data-driven, community-led model, the Youth of India Foundation is transforming rural Jharkhand into a model for sustainable development, ensuring clean, safe, and reliable energy for all.









# UNITED NATIONS SDGS ALIGNED

Sustainable Development Goals	Target & Description	Alignment with the Project
<p><b>SDG 7:</b> Affordable and Clean Energy</p> 	<p><b>7.1</b> – Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.</p> <p><b>7.2</b> – Increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p>	<p>The installation of 118 Solar Street lights provides Clean, Regular and Reliable energy, reducing dependence on the fossil fuels.</p>
<p><b>SDG 8:</b> Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> 	<p><b>8.5</b> – Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p><b>8.6</b> – Reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.</p>	<p>The Project creates awareness among the local youth about the opportunities available in Green Energy Sector, including solar technology.</p>
<p><b>SDG 9:</b> Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p> 	<p><b>9.1</b> – Develop quality, reliable, sustainable infrastructure to support economic development.</p>	<p>Strengthening rural infrastructure by integrating solar-powered streetlights improves public safety, last mile connectivity and provides economic stability.</p>



<p><b>SDG 10:</b> Reduced Inequalities</p> 	<p><b>10.2</b> – Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic status.</p> <p><b>10.3</b> – Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome.</p>	<p>Providing Solar energy access to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes in the aspirational district of Jharkhand fosters energy equity and economic empowerment.</p>
<p><b>SDG 11:</b> Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> 	<p><b>11.2</b> – Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems.</p>	<p>Solar-powered streetlights improve mobility, security, and connectivity in rural communities, ensuring safer roads and public spaces.</p>
<p><b>SDG 13:</b> Climate Action</p> 	<p><b>13.2</b> – Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.</p>	<p>Reducing Carbon emissions through Solar energy adoption mitigates the environmental impact of non-renewable energy use.</p>
<p><b>SDG 15:</b> Life on Land</p> 	<p><b>13.2</b> – Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.</p>	<p>Reducing Carbon emissions through Solar energy adoption mitigates the environmental impact of non-renewable energy use.</p>



### SDG 17:

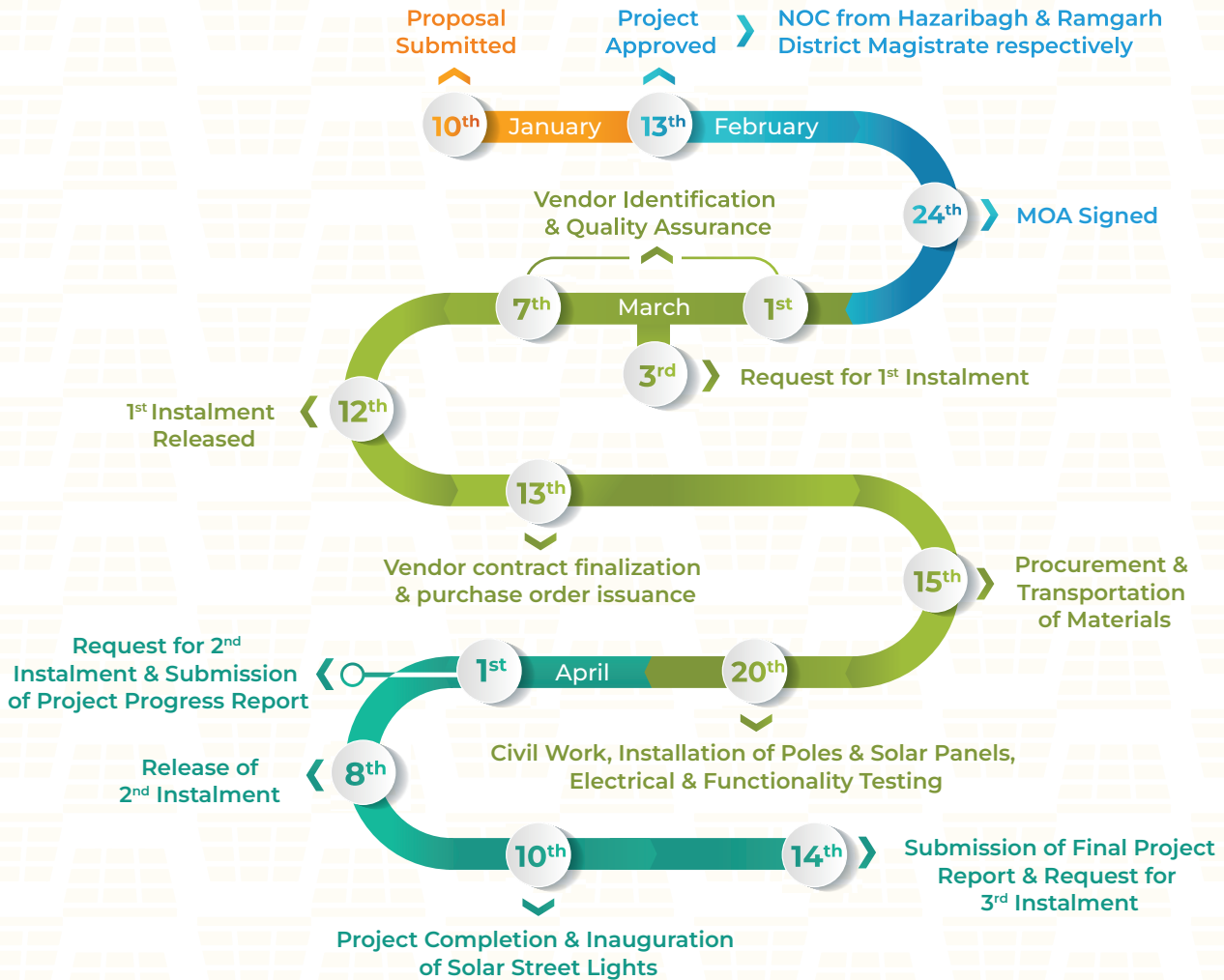
Partnerships for the Goals



17.16 – Enhance multistakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

The project collaborated with the local authorities, and renewable energy stakeholders to ensure longterm impact.

## TIMELINES





# IMPACT

OUTCOME AREA	ACCOMPLISHED
Solar Street Lights Installed	118
District Impacted	2
Cost Savings	Rs. 74,350 annually*
Carbon Emission Reduction	10.16 metric tonnes annually*
Fossil Fuel Offset	4,300 litres of diesel annually*
Equivalent Trees Planted	484
Panchayats Impacted	11
Blocks Impacted	
United Nations SDGs Localised	8
Project Duration (Months, Days)	46 days
Beneficiaries Impacted	
Funds Utilised	100%
Community Awareness & Training Sessions Conducted	2

*\*approximate numbers*



## NEEDS ASSESSMENT & FIELD SURVEY

A field survey was conducted in the aspirational district of Hazaribagh and Ramgarh, Jharkhand, to assess the needs for Solar Streetlights in areas affected by severe power shortages. The purpose was to identify critical sites, engage with local stakeholders, Hon. Member of Parliament's office and document on-ground challenges to ensure effective project implementation.

### A. Hazaribagh District

#### Key Locations Identified:

1. Near schools and health Centers
2. Crowded market areas with no lighting
3. High accident-prone area
4. Dark zones requiring illumination

District	Block	Panchayat	Identified Villages/Sites
Hazaribagh	चौपारण	पांडेयवारा	जगदीशपुर, गंगाहार
	चौपारण	मानगढ़	मानगढ़
	चौपारण	बसरिया	बसरिया
	चौपारण	बछाई	बछाई
	चौपारण	दादपूर	दादपूर
	चौपारण	करमा	करमा

#### Challenges & Recommendations:

- Some locations have tree cover. Recommend trimming or alternate placement.
- Soil composition in some areas require deeper foundation for poles.
- Community feedback suggests preference for lights in areas used by women and children at night.



## B. Ramgarh District

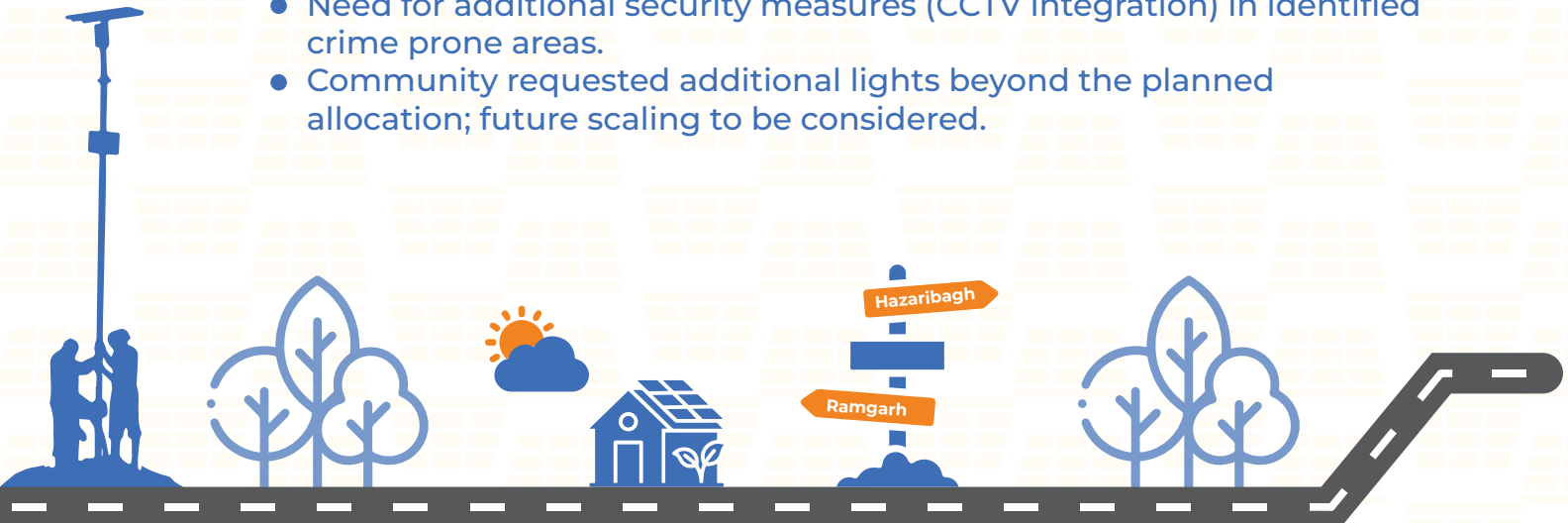
### Key Locations Identified:

1. Poorly lit residential clusters
2. Accident-prone due to low visibility
3. Requires better lighting for accessibility
4. High economic activity, needs illumination

District	Block	Panchayat	Identified Villages/Sites
Ramgarh	गोला चितरपुर रामगढ़ दुलमी मांडू रामगढ़ कैंट	हेमतपुर बढ़की पोना कुदरु कला सिस्कोनी कर्मा विकास नगर	सोसो कला बढ़की पोना कुदरु कला सिस्कोनी कर्मा वार्ड नंबर 6

### Challenges & Recommendations:

- Presence of overhead electric lines in some areas, requiring careful placement of poles.
- Need for additional security measures (CCTV integration) in identified crime prone areas.
- Community requested additional lights beyond the planned allocation; future scaling to be considered.





## REASON FOR FINAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE LOCATIONS FOR THE INSTALLATION

- The region experiences high energy insecurity, making it a priority for solar-powered solutions.
- Community members face difficulties in daily life, requiring alternative lighting solutions for safety and economic activity.
- The project aligns with Atma Nirbhar Bharat, ensuring self-reliance through renewable energy adoption.

District	Block	Panchayat	Identified Villages/Sites	Justification for Street Lights	Number of Lights
Hazaribagh	चौपारण	पांडेयवारा	जगदीशपुर, गंगाहार	Poor road visibility, high footfall	10
	चौपारण	मानगढ़	मानगढ़	High crime risk, community gathering areas	10
	चौपारण	बसरिया	बसरिया	Market area, essential services	10
	चौपारण	बछाई	बछाई	Accident-prone road	10
	चौपारण	दादपूर	दादपूर	Remote village, safety concern	10
	चौपारण	करमा	करमा	Lack of existing lighting, dense population	9
Ramgarh	गोला	हेमतपुर	सोसो कला	Isolated area, security concerns	10
	चितरपुर	बढ़की पोना	बढ़की पोना	High pedestrian movement	10
	रामगढ़	कुदरु कला	कुदरु कला	Economic hub, nighttime activities	10
	दुलमी	सिस्कोनी	सिस्कोनी	Poor lighting on roads, women's safety	10
	मांडू	कर्मा	कर्मा	Accident-prone highway stretch	10
	रामगढ़ कैंट	विकास नगर	वार्ड नंबर 6	Expanding urban area, security	9



## Community & Administrative Feedback

-  **Local Administration:** Provided site recommendations and necessary permissions.
-  **Community Leaders:** Requested priority lighting for women's safety areas and school roads.
-  **District Engineering Team:** Verified soil and structural feasibility.

## Technical Feasibility

-  **Site Selection & Suitability:**
  - The selected locations cover **11 Panchayats** across **two districts (Hazaribagh & Ramgarh)**.
  - Locations were identified based on high public utility, poor existing illumination, and community needs.
-  **Solar Panel Efficiency:**
  - South-facing orientation for **maximum sunlight absorption**.
  - **Possible shading challenges** in forested or congested areas (e.g., करमा & बछाई in Hazaribagh).
-  **Battery & Power Storage:**
  - Sufficient battery backup for **minimum 12-14 hours of night-time operation**.
  - Theft prevention measures in vulnerable areas (e.g., रामगढ़ कैंट & बाजार क्षेत्रों).
-  **Pole & Light Fixture Quality:**
  - Height: **4-6 meters**, customized based on location (e.g., lower poles in villages, taller poles in markets & highways).
  - **Weather-resistant materials** to withstand heavy monsoons in Jharkhand.



## Implementation & Execution Assessment



### Installation Process Monitoring:

- Deployment **phase-wise** across different panchayats, with completion on **March 30**.
- Strict adherence to safety guidelines during installation.



### Community Engagement & Acceptance:

- **Gram Sabha & Panchayat-level discussions** to ensure transparency.
- Community participation in identifying **key dark zones** needing priority lighting (e.g., near schools and hospitals).

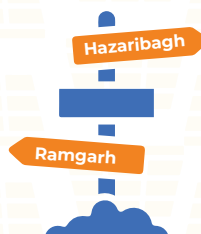


### Operational Testing & Functionality Check:

- Verification of **automatic dusk-to-dawn functionality**.

## Way Forward

- In consultation with the Hon. Member of Parliament of Hazaribagh, finalized the selected locations and mark GPS coordinates.
- Obtain final approvals from district authorities.
- Prepare for the installation of Solar Street Lights.





# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, TRAININGS & AWARENESS SESSIONS

## Why Community Engagement Matters

For any development initiative to succeed, community trust and participation are essential. The engagement efforts ensured that stakeholders were involved in every step, allowing for transparent decision-making and long-term adoption of the project.

## How the Engagement Was Conducted

- Stakeholder Meetings – Conducted with Member of Parliament, local governance bodies and community leaders.
- Awareness Drives & Community Engagements– Educated residents on solar energy benefits and maintenance.
- Trainings– Local youth were trained in basic troubleshooting and upkeep.

## Challenges & Solutions

- Concerns about long-term sustainability → Addressed through community-led maintenance training.
- Scepticism about Solar reliability → Conducted demonstrations and knowledge sessions.
- Financial concerns on infrastructure maintenance → Engaged the local governance bodies for oversight.

## Expected Outcomes

- Improved energy awareness, fostering community-driven renewable energy adoption.
- Strengthened public safety through reliable lighting infrastructure.
- Sustained project success via trained local workforce for maintenance.



## Topics Covered During the Sessions

- Introduction to Renewable Energy – Overview of renewable energy sources and their significance in sustainable development.
- Basics of Solar Energy – Understanding how solar power works, its components, and benefits.
- Energy Conservation & Efficiency – Methods to reduce energy consumption
- Water Conservation Techniques – Best practices for sustainable water use in rural communities.
- Women's Participation & Leadership – Encouraging gender-inclusive involvement in solar projects and skill development.
- Climate Change & Sustainability – Addressing climate inequity and promoting climate justice in marginalized communities.
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Carbon Offsets – Reducing fossil fuel dependence and mitigating environmental impact through solar energy.
- Renewable vs. Non-Renewable Energy – Comparative study on energy sources and the long-term benefits of renewables.
- WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) Initiatives – Promoting clean drinking water access, improved sanitation facilities, and hygiene awareness to enhance public health and sustainability in rural communities.

## KEY FINDINGS AND ON-GROUND EXPERIENCE

### 1. Key Findings

Based on **field surveys, community interactions, installations and technical assessments**, the following key findings have been identified:

#### 1.1 Lack of Adequate Street Lighting

- Many **rural roads, market areas, and village centers remain unlit after sunset**, leading to security and accessibility challenges.
- **Key areas requiring immediate attention** include:
  - **Hazaribagh:** चौपारण (जगदीशपुर, बछाई, करमा)
  - **Ramgarh:** चितरपुर (बढ़की पोना), रामगढ़ (कुदरु कला, सिस्कोनी)



## 1.2 Safety & Security Concerns

- **High crime vulnerability:**
  - Women and children feel **unsafe traveling at night**, particularly in **isolated areas** like सिस्कोनी and बछाई.
- **Grid electricity is unreliable**, with frequent power outages affecting night-time visibility.
  - There have been instances of **theft, harassment, and road accidents** due to inadequate lighting.
- **Accident-prone roads:**
  - In **Mandu and Ramgarh Cantt (विकास नगर)**, poor lighting has contributed to multiple **night-time vehicle accidents**.

## 1.3 Socio-Economic Impact of Poor Lighting

- **Markets close early**, affecting local vendors and small businesses in areas like बड़की पोना & कुदरु कला.
- **Limited community engagement:**
  - Educational institutions and **evening learning centers** (like in करमा ) cannot function after dark.
- **Women's mobility is restricted**, impacting their economic and social participation.

## 1.4 Community Demand for Solar Solutions

- **High local enthusiasm** for solar-powered street lights due to:
  - Cost-effectiveness (vs. grid-based lights).
  - Low maintenance requirements.
  - **Environmental benefits** of renewable energy.



## 2. On-Ground Experience

### 2.1 Community Response & Expectations

- **Residents, Panchayat leaders, and shop owners** strongly support the initiative, identifying critical dark zones that need immediate intervention.
- Community members in **करमा, मांडू, and बछाई** have **volunteered to oversee the maintenance** of the solar lights, showing a commitment to sustainability.

### 2.2 Challenges in Implementation

- **Remote locations** pose logistical challenges for transporting solar poles and panels.
- Some areas, particularly **सिस्कोनी & करमा**, have uneven terrain, requiring customized installations.
- **Concerns about theft and vandalism** of solar components in unguarded areas.

### 2.3 Immediate Priorities Identified by the Community

- **Installation in high-traffic areas first**, particularly near:
  - Schools, hospitals, and village markets.
  - Key accident-prone roads and highways.
- **Proper height and placement of poles** to prevent obstruction and damage.

### 2.4 Safety Concerns Addressed by Solar Lights

- **Women's Safety:**
  - **Well-lit village roads and pathways** improved mobility and security.
  - Women's groups have specifically requested lights near **bus stands and market areas**.



- **Reduced Accidents:**

- Roadside installations **minimized accidents**, especially in areas like **चितरपुर & मांडू** where high-speed traffic is common.

- **Protection Against Crime & Theft:**

- Better lighting is expected to **deter theft, vandalism, and antisocial activities**.
- Some **Panchayats have agreed to form community vigilance groups**.

## **SUSTAINABILITY & EXIT STRATEGY**

### **Community Ownership & Long-Term Governance**

- ❖ Community-Led Planning – The project was designed in collaboration with local residents, ensuring alignment with their needs and priorities.
- ❖ Local Governance Involvement – Village leaders, District Authorities, Panchayats and Member of Parliament were actively involved in project oversight and decision-making.
- ❖ Collaborative Ownership Model – The Solar Streetlights were installed at no cost to the community, with ownership gradually transferred to the local committees and the district authorities.
- ❖ Feedback Mechanisms – Regular community meetings would be held in leadership of Hon. Member of Parliament to assess system performance, address issues, and implement improvements.

### **Panchayat-Led Maintenance Model**

- ❖ Awareness Trainings to Local electricians and youth **for basic upkeep and troubleshooting**.
- ❖ Village committees and Hon. Member of Parliament will be responsible for **reporting faults and ensuring repairs**.



## Exit Strategy: Phased Transition to Community Control

### Phase 1: Initial Implementation & Training

- Solar infrastructure installed and community awareness conducted

### Phase 2: Community Management

- Local Committees take over daily maintenance along with the technical support team.

### Phase 3: Full Community Ownership (Year 5 & Beyond)

- The Project becomes fully self-sufficient, requiring no external funding or oversight.

## MEASUREMENT & EVALUATION (M&E)

### Data-Driven Impact Assessment

A structured M&E framework was implemented to measure project outcomes, effectiveness, and sustainability. The monitoring mechanism includes:

- ☰ Regular site inspections during installation to ensure adherence to safety and technical standards.
- ☰ Post-installation performance checks to ensure the functionality of 118 Solar Street lights.
- ☰ Community feedback mechanisms through Member of Parliament's office to assess the impact on safety, connectivity, and socio-economic improvements.

### Key Performance Metrics

The Project's success was evaluated based on the following indicators:

- ☰ Energy Output – Clean, sustainable lighting installed in strategic rural locations.



- ☰ Beneficiaries Impacted – Residents, businesses, and students benefited from enhanced lighting infrastructure.
- ☰ Training, Workshop & Capacity Building – Community members were made aware about solar maintenance and troubleshooting, ensuring long-term sustainability.

## Methods & Third-Party Validation

- ☰ Random community surveys were conducted across beneficiary households to measure improvements in energy reliability and quality of life.
- ☰ Local committees were formed to oversee ongoing maintenance and management of the solar infrastructure.

## Sustainability and Long-Term Evaluation

- ☰ Local youth trained in solar operations are responsible for monitoring system performance.
- ☰ Structured reporting mechanisms track efficiency, energy utilization, and technical performance.
- ☰ Periodic technical reviews ensure long-term functionality of the installed infrastructure.

## REPORTING & COMPLIANCE

### Periodic Inspection Reports:

- Pre-installation survey reports for each Panchayat.

### Regulatory Compliance & Approvals:

- NOCs obtained from Hazaribagh & Ramgarh District Magistrates.
- Government of India (MNRE) guidelines on solar installations adhered to.



## CONCLUSION

One of its kind initiative, the Panchayat-Led Maintenance Model – the installation of 118 Solar Street Lights in the aspirational district of Hazaribagh & Ramgarh stands as a model for sustainable rural development, demonstrating how community-led, decentralized renewable energy solutions can drive long-term economic and social transformation. By bridging the last-mile connectivity gap, the project has empowered local communities, improved public safety, and laid the foundation for a greener, self-reliant future.

This initiative is not just about lighting streets—it's about illuminating lives, empowering communities, and fostering a sustainable future for Aspirational Districts in India.

## Key Achievements

- \* 118 Solar Street lights installed, ensuring reliable public lighting and security in the aspirational district of Hazaribagh and Ramgarh.
- \* 3,800 beneficiaries impacted, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, improving equitable energy access.
- \* Awareness sessions, training and workshops conducted, empowering local youth with solar skills to ensure long-term project sustainability.
- \* Community awareness drives organized, educating residents on renewable energy adoption and maintenance best practices.
- \* The Project aligns with regional and national renewable energy goals, increasing its potential for institutional and governmental support.

## Challenges & Learnings

- \* **Power Grid Dependency** – Due to the Seasonal power outages continued to affect some areas, we emphasized and integrated the inbuilt battery for the storage solutions.



- \* Hesitation – Initial skepticism about the Project’s reliability required additional awareness and engagement efforts.
- \* Infrastructure Limitations – Delays in equipment transportation and installation challenges in remote areas required adaptive planning.

## Future Roadmap

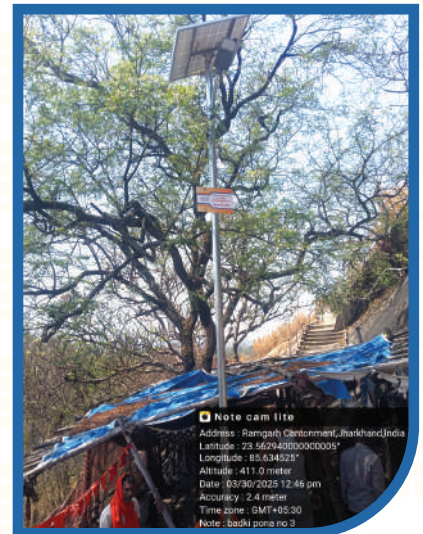
- \* Expansion to additional energy-deficient aspirational districts, leveraging the success of the current project as a scalable model.
- \* Strengthening partnerships with corporate CSR initiatives and Government programs to enhance funding and technical support.
- \* Enhancing Solar Skilling programs to create sustainable employment opportunities and ensure long-term community ownership.
- \* Conducting third-party impact assessments to measure project effectiveness and refine strategies for greater efficiency.





# GALLERY







# ANNEXURE-A

## DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION NOC

उपायुक्त का कार्यालय, हजारीबाग  
(जिला योजना)

e-Mail:- dpohazaribagh@gmail.com

पत्रांक...../जि०यो०

प्रेषक,

उप विकास आयुक्त  
हजारीबाग।

सेवा में,

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Youth of India Foundation,  
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Sevoke Road, Siliguri, West Bengal-734008.

हजारीबाग, दिनांक...../2025

विषय :- सोलर स्ट्रीट लाईट अधिष्ठापन हेतु सहमति प्रदान करने के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :- माननीय सांसद, हजारीबाग के पत्रांक-286 दिनांक-13.02.2025

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रसांगिक पत्र से प्राप्त आपके आवेदन पत्र द्वारा निगमित सामाजिक उत्तर दायित्व के अन्तर्गत हजारीबाग जिला में विभिन्न सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर निर्बाध रूप से बिजली संचालन के लिए सोलर स्ट्रीट लाईट स्थापना हेतु आपके द्वारा ईच्छा व्यक्त की गई है। जिस पर प्रशासन की सहमति एवं सहयोग प्रदान करने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया है।

अतएव उक्त के आलोक में हजारीबाग जिला के विभिन्न सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर सोलर स्ट्रीट लाईट अधिष्ठापन हेतु जिला प्रशासन की ओर से सहमति प्रदान की जाती है एवं अधिष्ठापन की सूचना संबंधित प्रखण्ड विकास पदाधिकारी के साथ अघोहस्ताक्षरी को भी उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट किया जाय।

अबुलग्नक:-यथोक्त।

विश्वासभाजन

ह०/-

उप विकास आयुक्त  
हजारीबाग।

प्रतिलिपि:- झापांक:-...143.../जि०यो०

दिनांक-...24/02/2025

उपायुक्त, हजारीबाग को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- माननीय सांसद, हजारीबाग को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

  
उप विकास आयुक्त  
हजारीबाग।



# ANNEXURE-B

## DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION NOC

### उपायुक्त-सह-जिला दण्डाधिकारी का कार्यालय, रामगढ़

(विकास शाखा)

पत्रांक 247 / वि०

प्रेषक,

उप विकास आयुक्त,  
रामगढ़।

सेवा में,

श्री मनीष जायसवाल,  
माननीय सांसद, हजारीबाग संसदीय क्षेत्र।

रामगढ़, दिनांक 21/02/2025

विषय:-

निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के अन्तर्गत रामगढ़ में विभिन्न सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर निर्वाध रूप से बिजली संचालन के लिए सोलर स्ट्रीट लाईट स्थापना हेतु कार्यकारी संस्था युथ ऑफ इंडिया फाउंडेशन को सहयोग एवं सहमति प्रदान के करने के संबंध में।

प्रसंग:

माननीय का पत्रांक एमपी/एलएस/हजारीबाग/दिल्ली/2025/285 दिनांक 13.02.2025

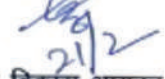
महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्र द्वारा रामगढ़ जिलान्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रखण्डों में पंचायत/ग्राम की सूची एवं सोलर स्ट्रीट की संख्या उपलब्ध कराते हुए कार्यकारी एजेंसी को आवश्यक सहयोग एवं सहमति प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि पूर्व में विधायक एवं अन्य मद से मिनी मास्ट लाईट का अधिष्ठापन विभिन्न प्रखण्डों/पंचायतों में कराया गया है।

अतः प्रासंगिक पत्र में वर्णित पंचायतों/ग्रामों में विधायक/अन्य मद से पूर्व में अधिष्ठापित मिनी मास्ट लाईट को छोड़कर अन्य स्थानों पर संबंधित प्रखण्ड विकास पदाधिकारी कार्यालय से सूची का मिलान के उपरान्त सोलर स्ट्रीट लाईट का अधिष्ठापन कराया जा सकता है।

विश्वासभाजन

  
21/2  
उप विकास आयुक्त,  
रामगढ़।



# ANNEXURE-C

## PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

# 118 SOLAR STREET LIGHTS ILLUMINATING JHARKHAND





Head Office

## Youth of India Foundation

Hotel Lemon Tree Building, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor,  
Sevoke Road, Siliguri,  
West Bengal - 734008

+91 78660 03362  
youthofindia.org.in  
info@youthofindia.org.in

SCAN TO DONATE



Registered Office

## Youth of India Foundation

R-35, B/2 1<sup>st</sup> Floor,  
Pul Pehladpur, New Delhi-110044

+91 78660 03362  
youthofindia.org.in  
info@youthofindia.org.in



youthofindiafoundation



Youth2047



Youth of India Foundation

youthofindia.org.in