

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis strategi kebijakan pemerintah India dalam mendorong keadilan gender pada transisi energi periode 2019–2024 menggunakan kerangka Just Energy Transition (JET) dan tujuh strategi normatif keadilan gender menurut Lazoroska et al. (2024) dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan studi kepustakaan. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah India menempuh tiga jalur strategi utama, yakni keadilan rekognisi melalui pembentukan komite lintas kementerian MNRE dan forum Women in Renewable Energy, keadilan prosedural melalui program pelatihan Suryamitra dan kemitraan dengan SEWA dalam Project SURYA: Women for Climate, serta keadilan distributif melalui program Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya, PM Surya Ghar, Solar Charkha Mission. Kesenjangan antara komitmen kebijakan dan implementasi nyata masih sangat lebar, di mana partisipasi perempuan dalam tenaga kerja sektor energi terbarukan hanya mencapai 11–21%, tanpa data terpilah gender yang sistematis dan belum disertai target partisipasi yang terukur dan mengikat secara regulatori di tingkat nasional dan belum sepenuhnya mencapai kebijakan level *gender-transformative*.

Kata Kunci: Just Energy Transition, keadilan gender, energi terbarukan India, kebijakan energi, pemberdayaan perempuan

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the Indian government's policy strategies in promoting gender justice in the energy transition during the period 2019–2024, using the Just Energy Transition (JET) framework and seven normative gender justice strategies proposed by Lazoroska et al. (2024), through a qualitative descriptive method and library research. The findings indicate that the Indian government pursued three main strategic pathways: recognitional justice through the establishment of MNRE's inter-ministerial committee and the Women in Renewable Energy forum; procedural justice through the Suryamitra training program and the partnership with SEWA in Project SURYA: Women for Climate; and distributive justice through the Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya, PM Surya Ghar, and Solar Charkha Mission programs. Nevertheless, the gap between policy commitments and actual implementation remains considerable, as women's participation in the renewable energy sector workforce only reaches 11–21%, without systematic gender-disaggregated data and without measurable, legally binding participation targets at the national level, and without having fully achieved a gender-transformative level of policy.

Keywords: *Just Energy Transition, gender justice, India's renewable energy, energy policy, women's empowerment*