

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 82
ANSWERED ON 30/07/2024

PM ROOF TOP SOLAR SCHEME

*82. SHRI P. WILSON

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

- (a) the details of current progress of PM Roof Top Solar Scheme announced in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the scheme has not been implemented in full vigor, despite having 40,000 registrations from the State of Tamil Nadu in the Union Government portal;
- (c) whether only 5 per cent people in the State has received panels, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to increase domestic manufacturing facilities for solar cells and modules considering the dependence on imports, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS, &
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 82 to be answered on 30.07.2024 regarding “PM Roof Top Solar Scheme” by Shri P. Wilson

(a) to (c) The PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana was launched on February 13, 2024, with the aim of installing rooftop solar plants in one crore households. The total financial outlay for the scheme is ₹75,021 crore. As on 24th July 2024, a total of 9.5 lakh registrations and 63,992 applications have been received on the scheme’s National Portal from consumers in the State of Tamil Nadu for setting up rooftop solar systems. And, 7,374 rooftop solar systems have been installed, accounting for around 11.5 % of the applications in the State of Tamil Nadu.

As per the operational guidelines for implementation of PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for the component “CFA to Residential Consumers”; the Distribution Utility (DISCOMs or Power/Energy Department, as the case may be) shall be the State Implementation Agency(SIA) at the State/UT level and shall ensure adherence to timelines specified for provisioning of services for prosumers and shall coordinate with National Programme Implementation Agency (NPIA) on matters pertaining to performance of the vendors registered on National Portal, grievance redressal, programme monitoring at State/UT level and other responsibilities assigned to it by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) from time to time.

It is the role of respective State Government’s DISCOMs or Power/Energy Department to promote the installation of rooftop system, raising consumer awareness, and provision of adequate number of net meters to allow surplus solar power to be fed back into the grid and development of adequate number of vendors for implementation of the scheme. The relatively low percentage of installations compared to the number of applications in the State may be attributable to several factors, including availability of net meters, technical assessments by DISCOMs, logistical aspects of system installation, etc.

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, under the ambit of PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana has made a provision of Rs.4,950 Crore for incentivizing DISCOMs for effective implementation of the scheme.

(d) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies for facilitating manufacturing of solar cells and modules in the country. Some of the initiatives, inter-alia, include:

(i) Production Linked Incentive Scheme: The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crores. Under PLI Scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules, letters of award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 MW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country.

(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR): Under some of the current schemes of the MNRE, namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B & C and PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.

(iii) Preference to ‘Make in India’ in Public Procurement: Through implementation of ‘Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order’, procurement and use of domestically manufactured solar PV modules has been mandated for Government/ Government entities.

(iv) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells & modules: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and modules, with effect from 01.04.2022.

(v) Discontinuation of Customs Duty Concessions: MNRE has discontinued issuance of Customs Duty Concession Certificates for import of material /equipment for initial setting up of solar PV power projects with effect from 02.02.2021.
