GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2865
ANSWERED ON 17.03.2026

PM SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

2865. SMT. SAGARIKA GHOSE

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

(a) the percentage of the allotted ₹65,000 crore under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana released as subsidies till date;
(b) the average time taken for the approval process of subsidy applications under the scheme;
(c) the average price difference between DCR-compliant solar modules and imported variants; and
(d) the measures undertaken by Government to reduce this price difference to make large scale residential rooftop solar installations more economical?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) Since the launch of PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February 2024, an amount of Rs 17885.97 crore, which is more than 27% of the total Central Financial Assistance (CFA) outlay under the scheme, has been disbursed as CFA to the beneficiaries of the scheme as on 11.03.2026.

(b) Under the PMSG: MBY, the entire process from application to CFA disbursal is online through the National Portal. With all credentials are entered correctly on the National portal, the average time taken in processing the CFA is around 15 days after redemption request made by the consumer.

(c) & (d) The price of solar PV modules manufactured in the country using domestically manufactured solar PV cells are generally higher than those of solar PV modules manufactured in the country using imported solar PV cells. However, the price difference between the two depends upon several factors including but not limited to: technology used, performance parameters, sourcing of raw materials, economies of scale, utility costs, financing costs, quantity, and delivery schedule of the solar PV modules, etc. As a result, prices may vary from manufacturer to manufacturer as well as from one model of solar PV module to another model of solar PV module.

However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies to encourage domestic manufacturing capacity for solar cells and modules, which, inter alia, include those mentioned at **Annexure**. These steps are aimed, inter alia, at facilitating manufacturers in scaling up their capacities and reducing the cost differential between the prices of solar PV modules manufactured in the country.

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Annexure referred to in reply of part (c) & (d) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2865 to be answered on 17.03.2026 regarding PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana

The details of Initiatives taken by the MNRE to encourage domestic solar manufacturing, inter-alia, include:

(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. Under the Scheme, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 MW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR): Under some of the current schemes of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (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) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells and modules: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and solar PV modules.

(iv) Exemption of Custom Duty on capital goods for manufacture of Solar Cells and Modules: The Government has exempted customs duty on import of the goods specified in List 18 of the notification No. 45/2025-Customs dated 24.10.2025, for the manufacturer of solar PV cells and modules.