

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 376**  
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2026

**SOLARISING ONE CRORE HOUSEHOLDS UNDER PM-SGMBY**

\*376. SHRI ALOK SHARMA  
SMT. KAMLESH JANGDE

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

- (a) whether the Government has achieved its interim target of solarising 28 lakh households under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) through the installation of solar energy systems in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of implementation of the said scheme including the number of rooftop solar systems installed and households benefited so far, State/UT-wise and category-wise (urban and rural) especially in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand particularly in Bharatpur, Palnadu districts, Bastar, Nabarangpur and Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituencies;
- (c) the roadmap and action plan set to reach the 1 crore households mark by March 2027;
- (d) the manner in which Rs. 22,000 crore budgetary allocation for rooftop solar systems is being utilised to provide collateral-free loans to low-income urban and rural households for the installation of rooftop solar panels in the aforesaid places;
- (e) the details of specific impact of the reduction of customs duty on solar glass raw materials had on the cost of domestically manufactured solar modules; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to integrate solar-hour-aligned Time-of-Day (ToD) tariffs to encourage rooftop solar owners to maximise daytime energy use and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

**(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)**

- (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

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## STATEMENT

**Statement referred to in reply of parts (a) to (f) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 376 to be answered on 18.03.2026 regarding Solarising One Crore Households under PM-SGMBY**

(a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) since February 2024 with an aim to achieve rooftop solar (RTS) installations in one crore households in the residential sector by FY 2026-27.

The PMSG: MBY is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country, having a grid-connected electricity connection with the local DISCOM, can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of RTS systems by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 25,87,685 RTS systems have been installed across the country including both rural and urban areas, benefitting 32,02,697 households as on 16.03.2026. The state/UT-wise details are given in the **Annexure**.

Further, details of RTS systems installed and households benefitted in the districts of Bharatpur, Palnadu, Bastar, Nabarangpur and Dewas-Shajapur districts are as follows:-

State	District	Installations (No.)	Households benefitted (No.)
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	1,301	1,301
Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	3,612	3,612
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	484	484
Odisha	Nabarangpur	199	199
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	3,044	3,044
	Shajapur	603	603

With the efforts undertaken by the MNRE, including creating awareness, capacity building of DISCOM officers, upgrading of National Portal, enhancement of vendor base and more engagement with the various stakeholder, the RTS installation progress has been accelerated and during the month of February 2026, average per day RTS installation has been around 8391 households i.e. one lakh households have been covered in less than 12 days.

Further, MNRE has included RESCO/Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) Models under the PMSG: MBY to enable DISCOMs/State Governments/State Designated entities to support RTS development under RESCO and ULA models, primarily for low-income households/ families.

Under the ULA model of the PMSG: MBY, MNRE has already sanctioned 12.58 lakh installations in 10 States/UTs i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, DNH & DD, Telangana, Bihar and Tripura.

In addition, to increase the installation rate, to achieve RTS installations in one crore households by FY 2026-27, the Ministry has taken the following measures:

- Online process from application to disbursement of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through the National Portal.

- Availability of collateral-free loan from nationalized banks at a concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps, i.e., 5.75% per annum for the present, with a tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings from time to time.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

Further, MNRE and REC Ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

(d) Under the PMSG: MBY, a Budget Estimate (BE) of Rs 22000 cr has been allocated to the MNRE for FY 2026-27. This allocation is primarily intended to cover expenditure towards Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for households installing rooftop solar systems under the scheme.

Beyond CFA, the budget also covers spending on other sub-components such as incentives for DISCOMs and local bodies, development of Model Solar Villages, support for innovative projects, IEC activities, capacity building initiatives, and service charges to implementing agencies.

The scheme also enables consumers to adopt rooftop solar systems to access low-interest loans from public sector banks, currently offered at an interest rate of 5.75% for loan of up to Rs 2 lakh.

As of 16.03.2026, about 25.87 lakh rooftop solar systems have been installed under the scheme. Furthermore, loans have been sanctioned for 12.72 lakh applicants, out of which loans for 10.24 lakh applications have been disbursed.

(e) Sodium antimonate is one of the inputs used in the manufacturing of solar glass; however, currently, there is no operational manufacturing capacity in the country for the production of sodium antimonate required for the manufacturing of solar glass. Accordingly, Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on the import of sodium antimonate for use in the manufacture of solar glass has been decreased from 7.50% to nil. This reduction of BCD on sodium antimonate is envisaged to have a positive impact on the domestic solar glass manufacturing sector by increasing its cost competitiveness, which in turn is envisaged to increase the cost competitiveness of domestic solar PV module manufacturers.

(f) Ministry of Power has notified the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023, dated 14.06.2023, which introduced Time of Day (ToD) Tariff for electricity consumers, as a demand response mechanism. Under the ToD framework, electricity tariffs vary across different time blocks of the day to reflect the availability of power and system demand to encourage consumers, including domestic consumers, to shift electricity consumption to daytime hours when solar generation is higher. These tariffs are determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), which tailor the implementation to reflect the local demand and solar generation profiles. The installation of smart meters to study hourly consumption patterns at the consumer level is also crucial for the successful implementation of solar-hour ToD tariff structure.

**Annexure referred to in reply of parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 376 to be answered on 18.03.2026 regarding Solarising One Crore Households under PM-SGMBY State/UTs wise progress under PMSG: MBY (as on 16.03.2026)**

<b>S No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Installations (No.)</b>	<b>Households Benefitted (No.)</b>
1	Gujarat	5,90,294	8,50,984
2	Maharashtra	4,85,502	7,71,862
3	Uttar Pradesh	4,14,632	4,19,400
4	Kerala	2,07,646	2,12,971
5	Rajasthan	1,56,955	1,61,387
6	Andhra Pradesh	1,12,333	1,15,464
7	Madhya Pradesh	1,03,177	1,06,658
8	Assam	1,00,681	1,01,246
9	Uttarakhand	71,040	71,975
10	Tamil Nadu	59,612	69,991
11	Haryana	62,898	70,083
12	Odisha	48,361	48,709
13	Telangana	32,019	43,717
14	Chhattisgarh	38,924	40,345
15	Karnataka	17,077	26,262
16	Jammu and Kashmir	26,494	26,502
17	Bihar	16,472	17,120
18	Punjab	11,893	12,003
19	NCT of Delhi	6,735	10,617
20	Himachal Pradesh	7,833	7,834
21	Puducherry	2,766	2,766
22	Tripura	2,577	2,588
23	Goa	2,040	2,403
24	Jharkhand	1,907	1,909
25	Ladakh	1,473	1,473
26	West Bengal	1,347	1,410
27	Chandigarh	1,101	1,101
28	Mizoram	969	971
29	Lakshadweep	927	927
30	Manipur	892	892
31	DNH & DD	622	622
32	A&N Islands	226	245
33	Nagaland	184	184
34	Meghalaya	46	46
35	Sikkim	29	29
36	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,87,685</b>	<b>32,02,697</b>