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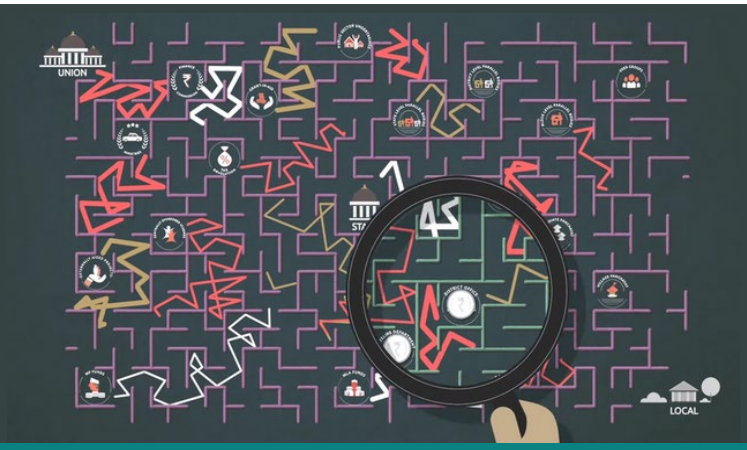


# Solar Energy Schemes Budget Insights

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## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY), ₹50,100 crore has been allocated between FY 24-25 and FY 26-27 BEs, accounting for 67 per cent of the scheme's approved outlay. As of 23 January 2026, the Union government had released ₹15,603 crore as subsidies, representing 31 per cent of the total allocation.

As of the same date, 57.48 lakh applications had been received under the scheme, with 22.21 lakh (39 per cent) installations completed. Against a residential rooftop solar target of 30 GW, 8.17 GW (27 per cent) had been installed.

For PM-KUSUM, the approved central financial outlay stands at ₹34,422 crore, of which ₹15,850 crore (46 per cent) has been allocated between FY 20-21 and FY 26-27 BEs.

As of 31 December 2025, installations under Component A amounted to 721 MW (7 per cent of sanctioned capacity). Under Component C, 21 per cent of sanctioned pumps had been solarised under Individual Pump Solarisation, while 34 per cent feeder solarisation had been achieved under Feeder Level Solarisation.

As of 31 December 2025, of the total installed solar capacity, 17 per cent is contributed by rooftop solar installations, including those under PM-SGMBY, while PM-KUSUM Component B accounts for 4 per cent of total installed solar capacity.

## OVERVIEW

India has pledged to cut its GDP emissions intensity by 45 per cent, compared to 2005 levels, by 2030. It also seeks to derive 50 per cent of its cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by that same year, with the specific aim of achieving 500 Giga Watt (GW) of renewable energy installed capacity by 2030.[1] Solar power is expected to provide 292 GW of that[2], making solar energy a vital component of India's energy transition.

Given the country's high solar potential, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting decentralised solar—especially in the residential and agricultural sectors—through two flagship schemes: PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM).

This brief analyses both schemes, focusing on financial trends, implementation progress, and their contribution to India's solar targets.

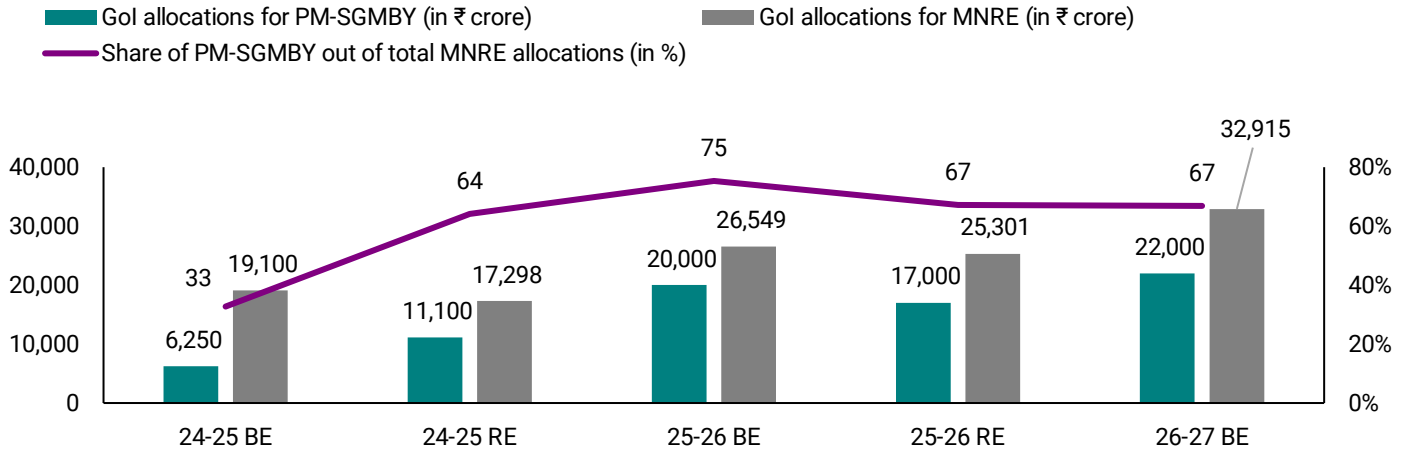
## PRADHAN MANTRI SURYA GHAR MUFT BIJLI YOJANA (PM-SGMBY)

- In February 2024, MNRE launched the PM-SGMBY with the objective of installing rooftop solar systems in one crore households by FY 26-27 and providing free electricity up to 300 units per month. The scheme aims to accelerate the adoption of rooftop solar capacity, reduce household electricity expenditure, and empower residential consumers to generate their own electricity.[4]
- Other features include Model Solar Villages in each district, incentives for Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions for facilitating rooftop solar deployment, and payment security support for Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO)-based models and innovative Rooftop Solar (RTS) projects.[5]
- Under PM-SGMBY, the government targets the addition of 30 GW of rooftop solar capacity in the residential sector and 15 GW in the government and commercial & industrial (C&I) sectors, with an estimated annual generation of 1 lakh crore units of electricity. To incentivise household adoption, the scheme provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) in the form of a 60 per cent subsidy for the first 2 Kilowatt (kW) of rooftop solar capacity and 40 per cent for the additional capacity up to 3 kW, subject to a maximum subsidy cap of ₹78,000 per household. The subsidy is disbursed directly into the beneficiary's bank account through an end-to-end digital process via the national portal. States may additionally provide top-up subsidies or other financial incentives.[6]
- To support implementation, MNRE has introduced multiple enabling measures, including access to collateral-free loans at concessional interest rates, simplified technical and regulatory requirements for systems up to 10 kW, streamlined vendor registration, capacity-building initiatives for skilled manpower, and nationwide awareness campaigns. Regular monitoring mechanisms, grievance redressal systems, and coordination meetings with states, DISCOMs, vendors, and REC Limited have also been institutionalised.[7]
- Prior to the launch of PM-SGMBY, MNRE was implementing the Phase-II Rooftop Solar Programme (which was part of Solar Power (Grid) scheme). With effect from 13 February 2024, Phase-II-along with the existing rooftop solar components, has been subsumed under PM-SGMBY, including the transfer of the remaining financial outlay and liabilities.[8] This consolidation aims to streamline implementation, enhance scale, and improve the overall effectiveness of rooftop solar deployment in the country.

### Trends in Finances

- For FY 26-27 Budget Estimates (BEs), allocations for MNRE stood at ₹32,915 crore. This is ₹7,614 crore or 30 per cent higher than the Revised Estimates (REs) of the previous year and 24 per cent higher than the BEs of that year.
- The allocation in FY 25-26 (RE) represents only 61 per cent of MNRE's projected demand of ₹41,343 crore[9], as approved by the Ministry of Finance (MoF).
- PM-SGMBY is the largest scheme under MNRE, accounting for 67 per cent of the Ministry's total allocations in FY 26-27 BEs. The share of PM-SGMBY in MNRE's total allocations has increased slightly from 64 per cent in FY 24-25 REs to 67 per cent in both FY 25-26 REs and FY 26-27 BEs, reflecting a prioritisation of the scheme within the Ministry's budget.
- In FY 26-27 BEs, GoI allocated ₹22,000 crore for PM-SGMBY. This represents an increase of ₹5,000 crore (29 per cent) compared to the previous year's REs and a 10 per cent increase over the FY 25-26 BEs. Increase in PM-SGMBY allocations is particularly visible in the FY 24-25 REs, despite an overall decline in MNRE allocations, and was primarily driven by the subsumption of the existing Solar Power (Grid) scheme into PM-SGMBY.
- The total central financial outlay for the scheme is ₹75,021 crore over three years, from FY 24-25 to FY 26-27. Of this, ₹50,100 crore has been allocated from FY 24-25 to FY 26-27 BEs, accounting for 67 per cent of approved amount under the scheme.[10]

**Figure 1: GoI allocations for PM-SGMBY (in ₹ crore)**

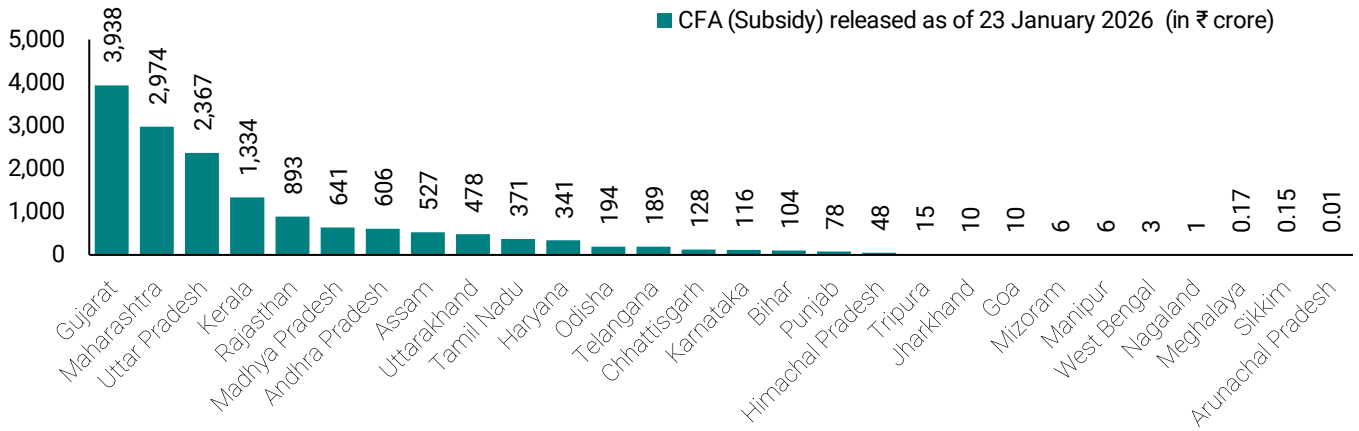



**Source:** Union Expenditure Budget, MNRE, FY 24-25 to 26-27. Url. Last accessed on 1 February 2026.

## State-wise Central Financial Assistance (CFA) Releases

- As of 23 January 2026, CFA released in the form of subsidies stood at ₹15,603 crore, which is only 31 per cent of the total allocation under PM-SGMBY.
- Despite the overall low level of central fund releases, significant interstate variation is evident. Of the total CFA released as subsidies, four states accounted for more than two-thirds of the total subsidy amount released up to 23 January 2026.
- Among the 36 states and Union Territories (UTs), Gujarat had received the highest CFA, amounting to ₹3,938 crore, or 25 per cent of the total CFA released as of 23 January 2026. It is followed by Maharashtra with ₹2,974 crore (19 per cent), Uttar Pradesh with ₹2,367 crore (15 per cent), and Kerala with ₹1,334 crore (9 per cent).
- CFA releases in the North Eastern Region (NER) have been relatively low, except for Assam (₹527 crore). For the remaining NER states, a total of ₹28 crore has been released, with releases below ₹1 crore for Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Meghalaya, below ₹10 crore for Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur, and ₹15 crore for Tripura.
- Releases have also been low for several larger states, including West Bengal (₹3 crore) and Jharkhand (₹10 crore)

**Figure 2: Central financial assistance released (in ₹ crore)**



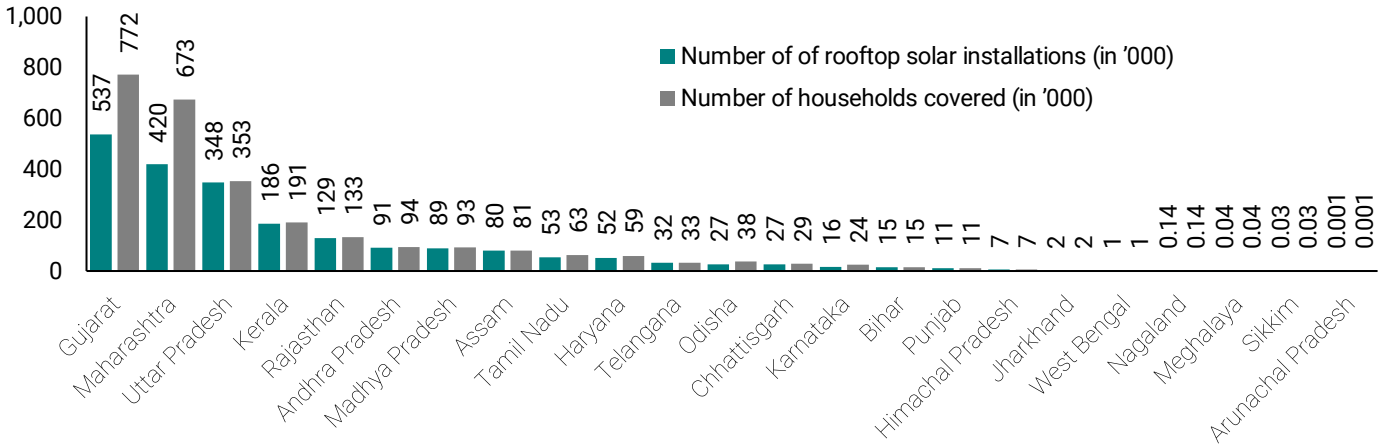

**Source:** PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana National Portal. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

## Scheme Progress

### Coverage

- Progress under the scheme has been slow. In FY 24-25, the target capacity to be commissioned was 25 lakh rooftop solar installations.[11] For FY 25-26, the target was increased by 40 per cent to 35 lakh rooftop solar installations.[12] However, as of 23 January 2026, since the inception of the scheme, only 22.2 lakh rooftop solar installations have been completed, which represents just 37 per cent of the cumulative target achieved. The current level of installations is also 11 per cent lower than the target set for FY 24-25.
- Similar to the pattern observed in CFA releases, current rooftop solar installations are highly concentrated in a few states. Five states—Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, and Rajasthan—together account for 73 per cent of the total installations.
- In contrast, 20 out of the 36 states and UTs together account for only 2 per cent of total installations, amounting to 52,564 installations in total. Within this, Bihar accounts for 14,803 installations, followed by Punjab (11,079) and Himachal Pradesh (6,507) installations. These three states together account for more than 60 per cent of the total installation for all 20 states.
- There is a noticeable difference between the number of rooftop solar installations and the number of households covered. While total rooftop solar installations stood at 22.2 lakh, the number of households covered was higher at 27.7 lakh, which is 25 per cent more than the number of installations. This difference may arise due to cases where a single rooftop system serves multiple residential connections—such as multi-unit buildings or shared rooftops. In such cases the number of households covered may be higher than the number of installations.[13]

**Figure 3: Rooftop solar installations and households covered (as of 23 January 2026)**

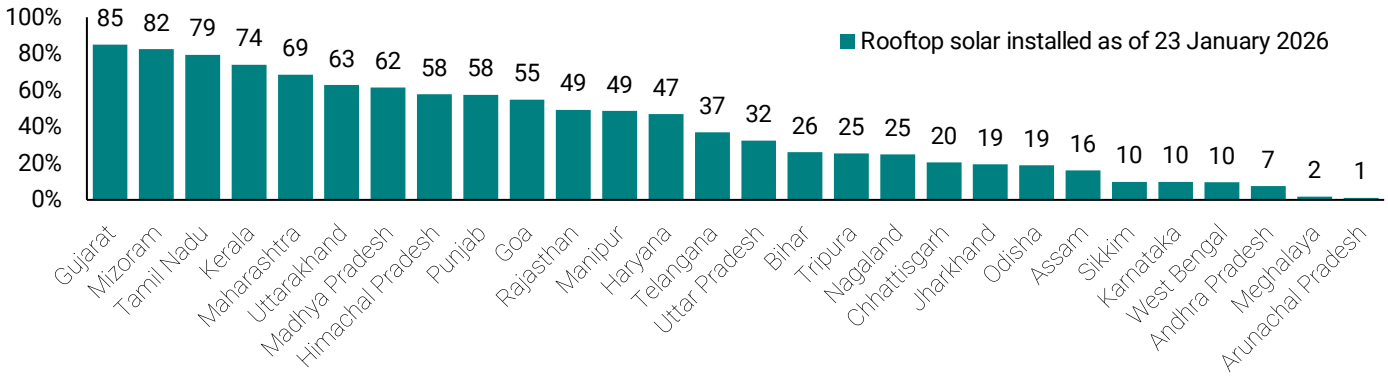



**Source:** PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana National Portal. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

- Under the PM-SGMBY, households apply through a centralised online portal, with installations progressing through DISCOM approvals, vendor selection, and commissioning.[14] Commissioning of rooftop solar systems — from the time feasibility approval is given — typically takes about 20 to 90 days.[15] According to the scheme guidelines, the CFA (subsidy) shall be processed and released within 15 days once all required documentation and conditions are met on the national portal — such as DISCOM inspection completion, net-meter agreement upload, and approval through the portal.[16]
- There is a significant difference between the number of applications received across states and rooftop solar installed. Of the total rooftop solar applications received, only 39 per cent have been converted into actual installations as of 23 January 2026.
- Among states with the highest number of installations, conversion rates vary significantly. Gujarat recorded the highest conversion, with 85 per cent of rooftop solar applications resulting in installations, followed by Mizoram (82 per cent), Tamil Nadu (79 per cent), Kerala (74 per cent) and Maharashtra (69 per cent). In contrast, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan—despite being among the states with high installation numbers—showed much lower conversion rates, with only 32 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively, of applications translating into installations.

- Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest number of applications received among all states and UTs, at 12.23 lakh, accounting for 21 per cent of total applications at the all-India level. However, only 7 per cent of these applications had resulted in installations as of 23 January 2026. Similarly, Assam received 4.95 lakh applications, but only 16 per cent were converted into installations, while Karnataka received 1.57 lakh applications, of which just 10 per cent led to rooftop solar installations.
- As of 23 January 2026, in 22 states and UTs, less than half of the rooftop solar applications received had been converted into installations, underscoring widespread implementation gaps across region.

**Figure 4: Rooftop solar installations as a share of applications (in %)**

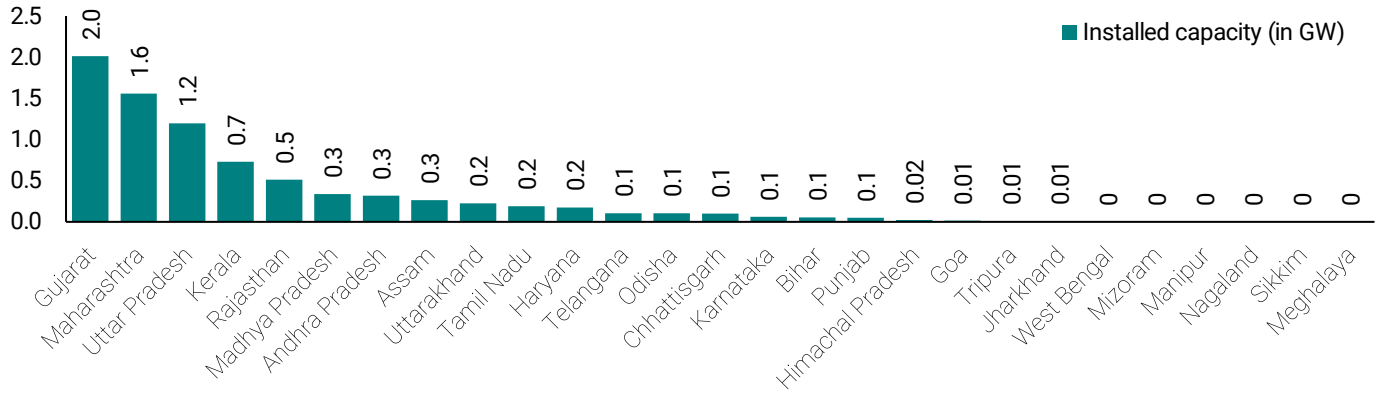



**Source:** PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana National Portal. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

## Installed Capacity Under PM-SGMBY

- Under PM-SGMBY, a target of 30 GW of rooftop solar capacity has been set for the residential sector. As of 23 January 2026, 27 per cent (8.17 GW) of the target has been achieved.
- Five states namely Gujarat (2 GW), Maharashtra (1.6 GW), Uttar Pradesh (1.2 GW), Kerala (0.7 GW), and Rajasthan (0.5 GW) account for 73 per cent of the currently installed rooftop solar capacity under PM-SGMBY.

**Figure 5: Installed capacity achieved under PM-SGMBY (as of 23 January 2026)**




**Source:** PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana National Portal. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

## Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan Yojana (PM-KUSUM)

The PM-KUSUM Scheme was launched in March 2019 by MNRE. It aims to promote the use of solar energy in the agriculture sector by enabling farmers to install solar irrigation pumps. The scheme seeks to reduce dependence on diesel and grid electricity for irrigation, enhance farmers' income, and support decentralised renewable energy generation while improving water and energy security in rural areas. The primary objectives are to provide financial and water security to farmers.[17]

Under the scheme, the government helps set up decentralised ground-mounted, grid-connected solar power plants, install standalone solar water pumps for agriculture, and solarise existing grid-connected agricultural pumps.

The scheme was launched with a total GoI financial outlay of ₹34,422 crore and targets the addition of 34.8 GW of renewable energy capacity.[18] PM-KUSUM comprises three components:

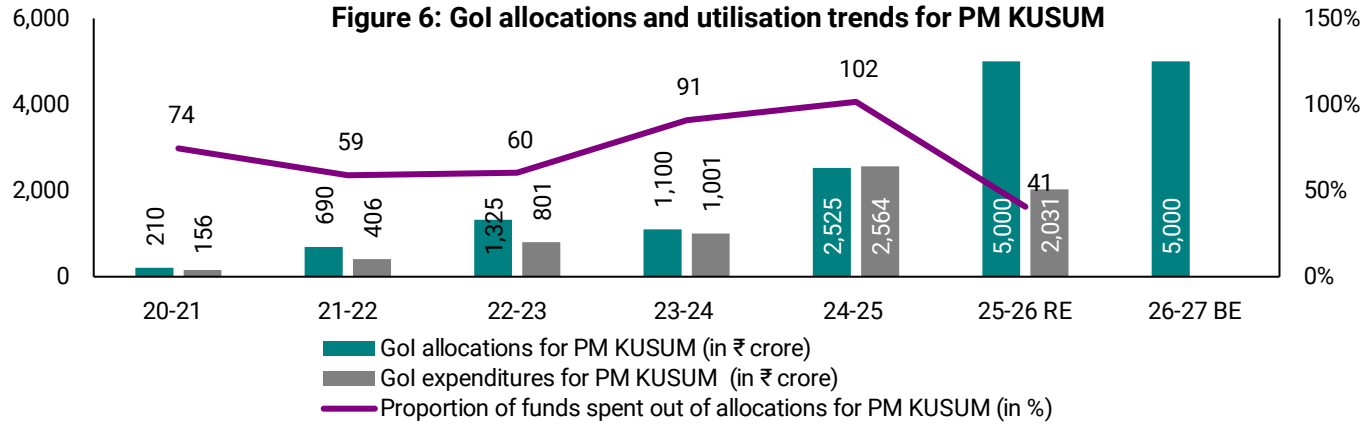
a) **Component A** aims to set up 10,000 Mega Watt (MW) of decentralised ground/stilt-mounted solar on barren or fallow farmers' land. For this, a performance-based incentive is given to DISCOMs.[19]
b) **Component B** involves the installation of 14 lakh standalone solar agriculture pumps to replace diesel pumps in off-grid areas.[20]
c) **Component C** focuses on the solarisation of 35.82 lakh existing grid-connected agricultural pumps and includes two sub-components: individual pump solarisation where farmers install solar PV systems on their pumps, and feeder-level solarisation, where solar plants supply power to multiple pumps at the feeder level.[21]

Under the scheme, CFA of up to 30 per cent of the total cost is provided for the installation of standalone solar pumps and for the solarisation of existing grid-connected agricultural pumps. For NER, hill states, and islands, higher support of up to 50 per cent is provided.[22] The implementation of the scheme has been extended till FY 25-26.[23]

The Ministry has noted that, given the improvement in implementation since FY 23-24, significant growth across all components, and continued demand from states exceeding 40 lakh pumps, there is a clear case for extending the scheme beyond its current sunset date of 31st March 2026. The Ministry is already working on an Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note for a new scheme aimed at sustaining momentum and expanding clean energy access for agricultural irrigation.[24]

### Trends in Finances

- PM-KUSUM accounted for 19 per cent of the total MNRE allocations and 27 per cent of total solar power allocations in FY 22-23. Since then, its share been declining. For FY 26-27 BEs, it is estimated to account for 15 per cent of the total MNRE and 16 per cent of total solar power allocations, while it was 20 per cent and 22 per cent in FY 25-26 REs.
- Of the total central financial outlay for the scheme, ₹15,850 crore or 46 per cent has been allocated between FY 20-21 and FY 26-27. Annual allocations increased from ₹210 crore in FY 20-21, the first year of the scheme to ₹5,000 crore in FY 25-26, representing more than a twenty-fold increase.
- In FY 26-27 BEs, GoI allocated ₹5,000 crore to the scheme, no increase over the previous years' REs but a 92 per cent increase compared to the BEs.
- Utilisation levels have varied over time. While 74 per cent of allocations were utilised in FY 20-21, this declined to 60 per cent in FY 22-23 before improving to 91 per cent in FY 23-24. In FY 24-25, expenditure exceeded allocations, and as of November 2025, 41 per cent of the FY 25-26 allocations had been utilised.

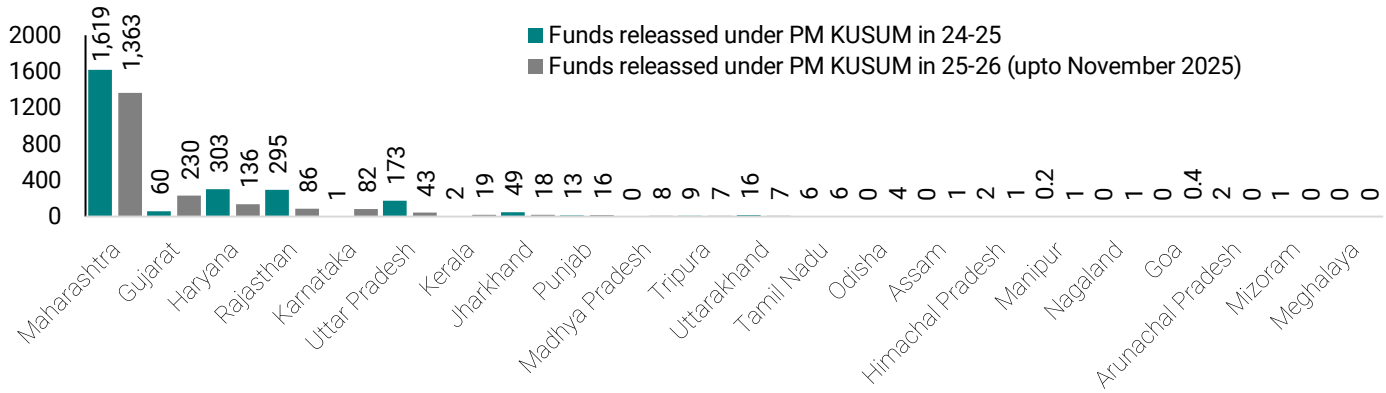



**Source:** (1) PM KUSUM allocations, Union Expenditure Budget, MNRE, FY 21-22 to FY 26-27. Url. (2) PM KUSUM Utilisation, FY 20-21 to FY 23-24, 5th Demands for Grants 2025-26 of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee. Url. (3) Utilisation/Releases, Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1905, answered on 16.12.2025. Url. Last accessed on 1 February 2026.

## State-wise funds released under PM-KUSUM

- Since the inception of the scheme, releases/utilisation have remained low; however, there is significant state-wise variation in fund releases, with a few states accounting for a majority of the releases.
- In FY 24-25, Maharashtra received ₹1,619 crore under PM-KUSUM, which was 63 per cent of the total funds released under the scheme. Haryana (₹303 crore), Rajasthan (₹295 crore), Uttar Pradesh (₹173 crore), and Gujarat (₹60 crore) were the other major recipient states. Together, these five states accounted for more than 95 per cent of the total funds released under PM-KUSUM. For states such as Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam, Nagaland, Goa, and Meghalaya no funds have been released under the scheme.
- Similar trends can be seen in FY 25-26 (up to November). Maharashtra again accounted for ₹1,363 crore, or 67 per cent of the total funds released so far. The five states—Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Karnataka together accounted for around 93 per cent of the total funds released under PM-KUSUM.

**Figure 7: GoI funds releases under PM KUSUM (in ₹ crore)**




**Source:** Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1905, answered on 16.12.2025. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

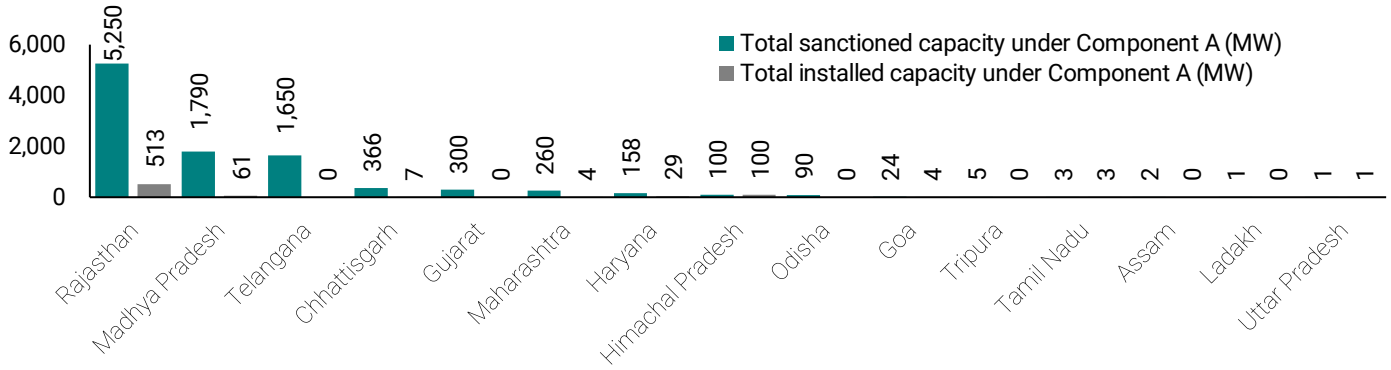
## Scheme Progress

### Component A

- Progress under the scheme has been slow. Under Component A, the total sanctioned solar capacity is 10,000 MW. As of 31 December 2025, only 721 MW (7 per cent) of this capacity has been installed. Only 15 states have had solar capacity sanctioned. Of these, more than half of the total sanctioned solar capacity i.e. 5,250 MW has been sanctioned for Rajasthan.
- Only Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh had achieved 100 per cent installation of their sanctioned capacity. These are also states with relatively low sanctioned capacity. In contrast, the top five states—which together account for over 90 per cent of the total sanctioned capacity—have recorded low levels of installation.

- For instance, Rajasthan has installed only 10 per cent of its sanctioned capacity, yet accounts for 71 per cent of the total installed capacity. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have installed just 3 per cent and 2 per cent of their sanctioned capacity, respectively, while Telangana and Gujarat have not recorded any progress so far.
- Delays in the scheme were mainly due to state-level issues such as land and farmer aggregation, tendering delays, limited initial uptake by states, and disruptions caused by COVID-19. In Component A, progress was further slowed by the performance-based incentive structure and aggregation challenges, with only a few states initially able to implement projects.[25] For the NER states and UTs, lack of financial access with banks reluctant to extend loans to farmers was a major factor. The component has now been brought under the Agricultural Infrastructure Fund, enabling farmers to access financing with interest subvention.[26]

**Figure 8: Sanctioned and installed capacity under Component A (as of 31 December 2025)**

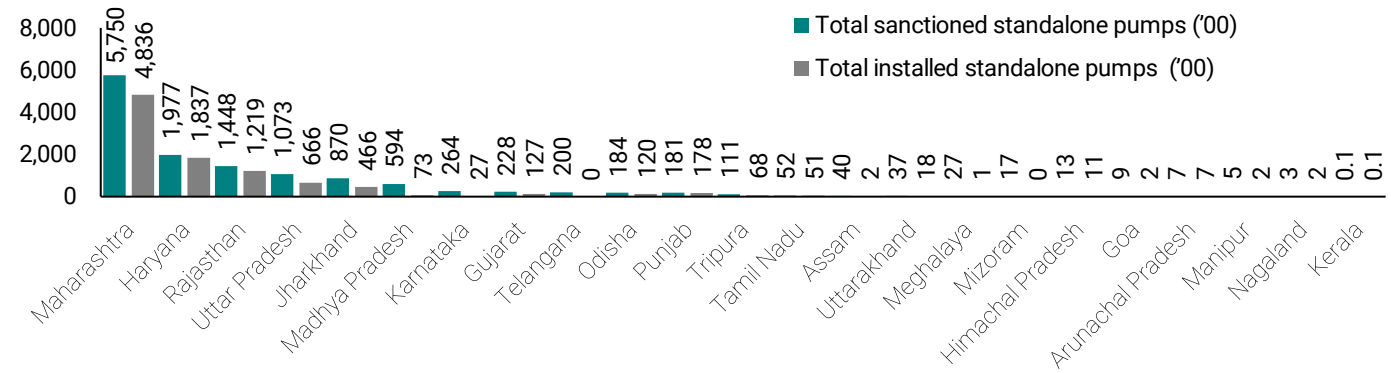



**Source:** National Portal PM KUSUM. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

### Component B

- Under Component B, installation has shown progress. As of 31 December 2025, 9.75 lakh or 74 per cent of the total sanctioned standalone pumps had been installed, up from 50 per cent as of 31 December 2024.[27]
- Of the total installed standalone pumps, 93 per cent are concentrated in Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand, with Maharashtra alone accounting for about 50 per cent of total installations.
- Across 26 states and UTs, around 13.15 lakh standalone pumps have been sanctioned. Kerala is the only state to have achieved 100 per cent installation so far, followed by Punjab (99 per cent), Tamil Nadu (98 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (97 per cent), and Haryana (93 per cent). In Maharashtra and Rajasthan, about 84 per cent of the sanctioned pumps have been installed.
- In contrast, Telangana has seen no uptake under Component B so far, with no installations reported. Installation levels remain very low in Mizoram (2 per cent), Meghalaya and Assam (4 per cent each), Karnataka (10 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh (12 per cent).
- Here too, slow progress in NER and UTs was due to delays in finalising the centralised tendering process, limited vendor empanelment, and the unavailability of the state's share of the subsidy.[28]

**Figure 9: Sanctioned and installed pumps under Component B (as of 31 December 2025)**




**Source:** National Portal PM KUSUM. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

Component C

### Individual Pump Solarisation (IPS)

- Under Individual Pump Solarisation (IPS) sub-component within Component C, only seven states had sanctioned IPS, amounting to 55,392 pumps. Of these, 21 per cent (11,781 pumps) had been solarised as of 31 December 2025.
- Telangana has the highest sanctioned IPS (28,000), but no installations have taken place so far; trends have been similar to Components A and B, where no progress has been recorded. Punjab has also not reported any solarised IPS.
- In contrast, Rajasthan and West Bengal are the only states to have achieved 100 per cent solarisation of sanctioned IPS. Uttar Pradesh has solarised 52 per cent of its sanctioned IPS, while Kerala and Tripura have achieved 27 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively.

**Table 1: IPS sanctioned and solarised (as of 31 December 2025)**

| State | Total sanctioned IPS (Nos.) | Total solarised IPS (Nos.) | Percentage of pumps solarised under IPS (in %) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | 28,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 12,000 | 6,246 | 52 |
| Kerala | 9,448 | 2,589 | 27 |
| Tripura | 3,600 | 788 | 22 |
| Rajasthan | 2,138 | 2,138 | 100 |
| Punjab | 186 | 0 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| Total | 55,392 | 11,781 | 21 |

**Source:** National Portal PM KUSUM. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

### Feeder Level Solarisation (FLS)

- Under Feeder Level Solarisation (FLS) sub-component, 13 states had 35.27 lakh pumps under FLS. Of these, 34 per cent (11.89 lakh pumps) had been solarised as of 31 December 2025.
- Karnataka has the highest number of sanctioned FLS pumps at 7.78 lakh, however, only 8 per cent of these have been solarised. This is followed by Maharashtra, with 7.75 lakh pumps sanctioned, of which 92 per cent have been solarised. Maharashtra is the only state to have solarised more than 90 per cent of its sanctioned pumps under FLS and accounts for about 60 per cent of the total solarised FLS capacity.
- In Kerala (49 per cent), Gujarat (48 per cent), and Rajasthan (34 per cent), less than half the sanctioned pumps have been solarised.

**Table 2: FLS sanctioned and solarised (as of 31 December 2025)**

| State | Total sanctioned FLS (Nos.) | Total solarised FLS (Nos.) | Percentage of pumps solarised under FLS (in %) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Karnataka | 7,78,588 | 65,476 | 8 |
| Maharashtra | 7,75,000 | 7,11,492 | 92 |
| Gujarat | 4,67,114 | 2,25,000 | 48 |
| Rajasthan | 4,00,000 | 1,37,499 | 34 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3,70,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3,45,000 | 38,656 | 11 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Bihar | 1,40,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerala | 22,368 | 10,964 | 49 |
| Goa | 11,000 | 700 | 6 |
| Chhattisgarh | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Odisha | 5,223 | 0 | 0 |
| Haryana | 2899 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35,27,492 | 11,89,787 | 34 |

**Source:** National Portal PM KUSUM. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

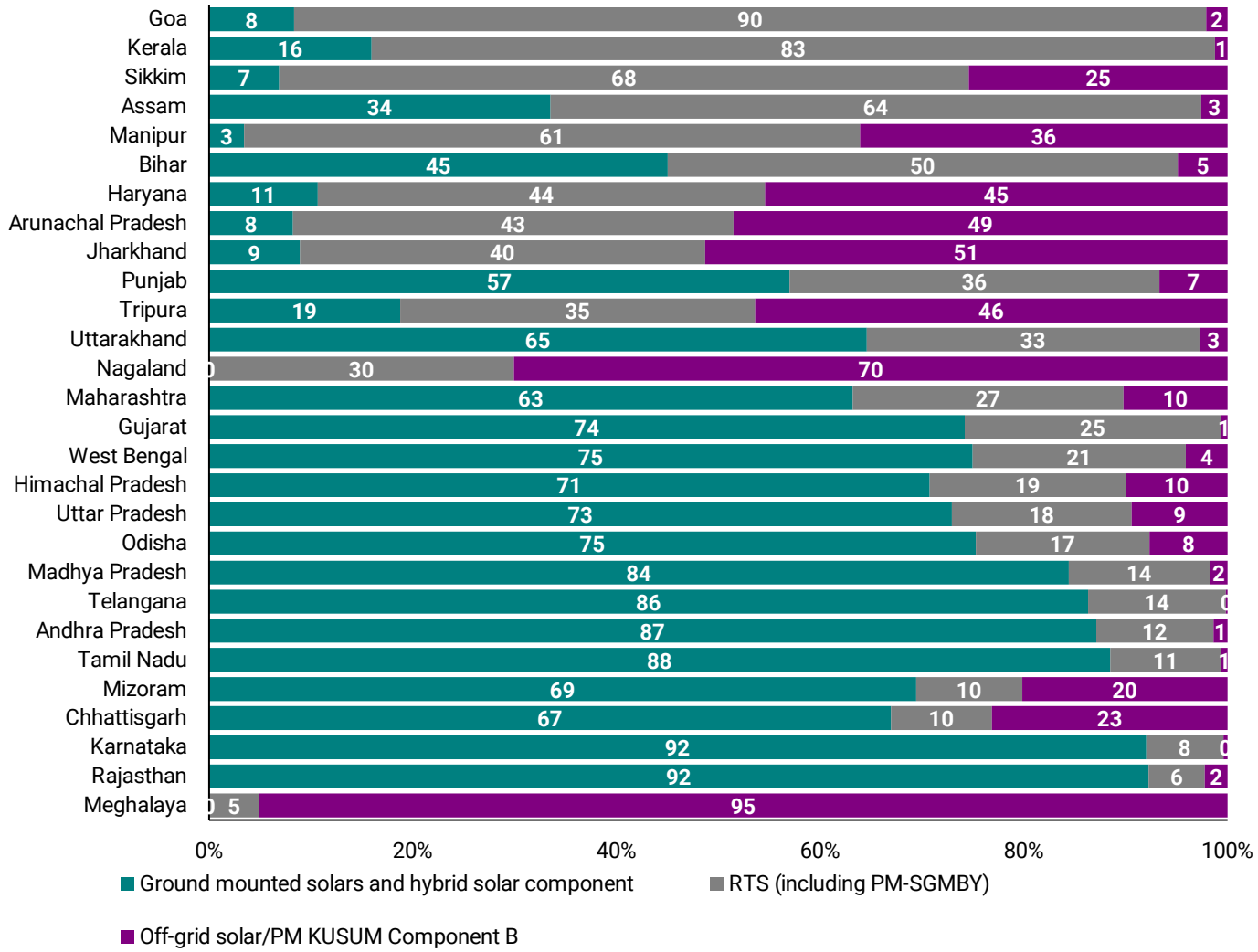
In Madhya Pradesh, only 11 per cent of sanctioned pumps have been solarised, while Goa has just 6 per cent.

- As of 31 December 2025, no solarisation had taken place in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Haryana, despite these states together accounting for 21 per cent of the total sanctioned pumps under FLS.
- In NER and UTs, under Component C the reluctance of the farmers to contribute the required beneficiary share for individual pump solarisation has led to slow progress.[29]

## Installed Solar Power Capacity

- As of 31 December 2025, India had installed 135.81 GW of solar capacity, achieving about 47 per cent of the 2030 target of 292 GW.[30] Rooftop solar installations, including those supported under PM-SGMBY, contributed 23.61 GW, accounting for 17 per cent of total installed solar capacity.
- Solar capacity installed under PM-KUSUM Component B stood at 5.59 GW, representing about 4 per cent of total installed solar capacity. In contrast, ground-mounted solar (76 per cent) and hybrid solar projects (2 per cent) together accounted for nearly 78 per cent of the total installed solar capacity.
- Rooftop solar formed a significant share of installed capacity in several states, led by Goa (90 per cent), Kerala (83 per cent), Sikkim (68 per cent), Assam (64 per cent), Manipur (61 per cent), and Bihar (50 per cent).
- While PM-KUSUM Component B accounted for a substantial share of installed solar capacity in Meghalaya (95 per cent), followed by Nagaland (70 per cent), Jharkhand (51 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (49 per cent), Tripura (46 per cent), and Haryana (45 per cent).
- In 16 states, more than half of the total installed solar power capacity came from ground-mounted solar and hybrid solar components. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka together accounted for around 80 per cent of the total ground-mounted and hybrid solar capacity, and also contributed more than 75 per cent of India's total installed solar power capacity.

**Figure 10: Composition of installed solar power capacity (in %)**




**Source:** State-wise installed capacity of Renewable Power as on 31 December 2025, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Url. Last accessed on 23 January 2026.

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## About ResGov

The Foundation for Responsive Governance (ResGov) is a Section 8 not-for-profit working to strengthen the capabilities of government and communities to ensure public initiatives reach the most vulnerable.

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**We are working to strengthen the capabilities of government and communities to ensure public initiatives reach the most vulnerable.**

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