

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.- 943**  
ANSWERED ON- 28/07/2025

**EFFECTIVENESS OF PMUY**

943 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:  
SMT. JEBI MATHER HISHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state: -

- (a) number of total connections released under Ujjwala 1.0 and Ujjwala 2.0 from 2019-20 onwards, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the number and percentage of beneficiaries taken at least one refill, two refills, three refills, and more than six refills since 2022-23 year-wise;
- (c) whether any studies or impact assessments have been conducted to evaluate if PMUY connections have reduced the use of traditional cooking fuels like firewood and kerosene, if so, the key findings; and
- (d) data on the percentage of dormant or inactive PMUY connections, years-wise details thereof and steps taken to reduce such cases?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
(SHRI SURESH GOPI)

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections was also achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY scheme which was also achieved by July 2024. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country.

State-wise and Year-wise, number of connections released under PMUY are at **Annexure-A**.

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored regularly through PPAC's Consumption reports, Common LPG Data Platform (CLDP) and meetings with OMCs. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends on several factors like food habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences, price, availability of alternate fuels etc.

To create awareness about the scheme and also to address any issue pertaining to LPG usage, OMCs regularly conduct LPG Panchayats for the customers. Government has taken several steps to encourage better consumption of LPG by PMUY beneficiaries, which include deferment of loan recovery from subsidy amount, Swap option from 14.2 kg to 5 Kg to reduce upfront cash outgo, option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection, Conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to convince the beneficiaries to use LPG on sustained basis, mass awareness camps etc.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs. 553 per cylinder in Delhi. As a result of these efforts, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 4.47 (FY 2024-25).

The dormant or inactive nature of PMUY connections can be assessed through consumers who have taken nil refills after installations of connections. As on 01.07.2025, about 1.3% PMUY consumers have not taken any refill since installation of their connections.

Further, details of number of PMUY consumers who have taken one refill, two refills, three refills and more than six refills for the last three years are at **Annexure- B**.

Various independent studies and reports have shown that PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas. Some key benefits are briefly explained below:

(i) PMUY had resulted in a shift from traditional cooking methods that involve burning solid fuels like wood, dung and crop residues. The use of cleaner fuel lowers indoor air pollution, leading to improved respiratory health, particularly among women and children who are traditionally more exposed to household smoke.

(ii) Households in rural areas, especially those in remote locations, often spend a significant portion of their time and energy in collecting traditional cooking fuels. LPG has reduced drudgery and the time spent on cooking by women of poor households. The free time, thus, available with them can be utilized in multiple spheres for enhanced economic productivity.

(iii) Transition from biomass and traditional fuels to LPG reduces the dependency on wood and other biomass for cooking purposes, leading to a decrease in deforestation and environmental degradation. This benefits not only the households but also contributes to broader environmental conservation efforts.

(iv) With improved cooking facilities, there is a potential positive impact on nutrition. Families may find it easier to cook a variety of nutritious meals, contributing to better overall health.

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Annexure referred to in part (a) to (d) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 943 to be answered on 28.07.2025 regarding " Effectiveness of PMUY" asked by Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan and Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham.

**Details of State-wise, LPG Connection released under PMUY Scheme Since 2019-20**

State/UT	PMUY (Phase 1)	Ujjwala 2.0			
	2019-20	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,547	811	46	383	-
Andhra Pradesh	49,262	25,222	95,672	4,55,997	3,203
Arunachal Pradesh	5,384	3,457	1,514	4,544	9
Assam	6,48,961	5,11,073	4,24,243	6,77,955	8,138
Bihar	6,43,107	16,13,210	6,39,296	8,85,019	9,662
Chandigarh	-	5	569	1,366	-
Chhattisgarh	2,96,736	3,73,735	1,44,003	2,93,324	16,605
Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND Daman and Diu	644	39	14	2,795	2
Delhi	3,058	22,638	43,594	1,14,936	2,941
Goa	10	-	141	692	-
Gujarat	3,79,993	5,40,537	4,06,881	4,62,062	4,795
Haryana	50,472	13,675	29,097	3,45,912	2,333
Himachal Pradesh	23,048	2,058	2,525	10,089	54
Jammu and Kashmir	1,88,317	9,415	7,110	25,324	367
Jharkhand	3,56,981	2,19,486	1,74,072	2,49,411	1,559
Karnataka	3,23,478	3,28,275	2,93,751	3,91,934	695
Kerala	46,379	44,456	40,802	46,564	97
Ladakh	745	28	1	2	-
Lakshadweep	-	10	14	61	-
Madhya Pradesh	7,08,815	7,95,859	2,92,462	6,05,761	15,730
Maharashtra	3,64,878	2,81,997	1,94,467	3,27,823	3,523
Manipur	26,221	22,025	23,691	22,970	-
Meghalaya	10,433	22,628	41,847	1,01,774	1,385
Mizoram	2,337	1,523	3,962	2,436	22
Nagaland	5,738	21,977	14,956	30,324	68
Odisha	5,14,096	4,55,549	1,37,729	2,26,972	2,798
Puducherry	203	655	616	4,485	20
Punjab	15,256	17,132	48,514	75,928	53
Rajasthan	6,73,000	2,64,503	3,10,247	4,51,692	7,030
Sikkim	954	3,707	1,341	6,116	-
Tamil Nadu	1,00,374	2,14,225	2,57,068	3,97,716	1,849
Telangana	1,48,480	40,198	41,845	32,890	336
Tripura	33,495	5,827	11,673	31,959	1,060
Uttar Pradesh	17,93,397	20,00,914	7,98,372	10,90,440	5,861
Uttarakhand	51,645	46,778	48,157	33,756	151
West Bengal	7,94,376	20,96,373	14,69,708	6,107	2,108

**Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs**

## **Annexure-B**

Annexure referred to in part (a) to (d) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 943 to be answered on 28.07.2025 regarding " Effectiveness of PMUY" asked by Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan and Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham.

**Details of year-wise, number of PMUY beneficiaries who have taken one refill, two refills, three refills, and more than six refills since 2022-23**

<b>FY</b>	<b>Total PMUY customers (closing of FY)</b>	<b>One Refills</b>	<b>Two Refills</b>	<b>Three Refills</b>	<b>More than 6 Refills</b>
2022-23	9,58,59,418	1,54,74,040	1,49,24,938	1,31,19,605	1,58,42,186
2023-24	10,32,66,007	1,66,52,314	1,39,79,305	1,24,79,489	2,03,15,458
2024-25	10,33,24,916	1,29,75,672	1,13,33,996	1,05,50,650	2,81,17,559

**Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs**