

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.-942
ANSWERED ON- 08/12/2025

FREE LPG CONNECTIONS UNDER PMUY

942 SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK:

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

- (a) whether more than 10 crore 33 lakh free LPG connections have been provided under PMUY;
- (b) the distribution of connections since inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of PMUY connections released in the State of Maharashtra, district-wise;
- (d) whether any impact assessments have been conducted on PMUY's benefits for health, the environment and reduction in household air pollution and their key findings;
- (e) whether Government is aware of concerns regarding refill affordability;
- (f) the steps taken to make refills affordable and ensure sustained usage; and
- (g) whether additional subsidy or DBT-based support has been provided for Ujjwala beneficiaries?

ANSWER

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

(a): Yes, 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. As on 01.11.2025, there were about 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country including 52.12 lakh connections in Maharashtra.

Government has recently approved the release of 25 lakh additional LPG connections under PMUY during FY 2025-26.

(b): Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of PMUY connections released since inception are at **Annexure-A**.

(c): District-wise details of PMUY connections in Maharashtra are at **Annexure-B**.

(d): A comprehensive third-party evaluation was conducted by Research and Development Initiative (RDI). This evaluation along with various other 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.

(e) to (g): LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored regularly through PPAC's Consumption reports, Common LPG Database 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, 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, in May 2022 Government started a targeted DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). For FY 2025-26, a targeted subsidy is being provided at Rs.300/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for upto 9 refills of 14.2 Kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers.

As a result of these efforts, per connection consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 in FY 2021-22 to 4.47 in FY 2024-25.

Annexure referred to in part (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 942 to be answered on 08.12.2025 regarding “Free LPG connections under PMUY”.

Details of State-wise Connections released under PMUY Since inception

State-wise Connections released under PMUY scheme (FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21)					
State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,189	522	6,178	4,547	-
Andhra Pradesh	63,428	16,616	2,62,554	49,262	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	6,362	32,953	5,384	-
Assam	2	11,28,137	17,07,801	6,48,961	-
Bihar	24,76,953	24,36,197	29,81,636	6,43,107	-
Chandigarh	-	-	88	-	-
Chhattisgarh	11,05,441	8,46,679	7,40,584	2,96,736	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND Daman and Diu	3,284	8,356	2,890	644	-
Delhi	516	161	73,120	3,058	-
Goa	954	30	88	10	-
Gujarat	7,52,354	5,16,660	12,52,052	3,79,993	-
Haryana	2,78,751	78,361	3,23,344	50,472	-
Himachal Pradesh	1,601	28,140	83,177	23,048	-
Jammu and Kashmir	2,63,889	1,06,338	6,72,453	1,88,317	-
Jharkhand	5,36,912	6,66,631	17,01,032	3,56,981	-
Karnataka	15,840	8,93,174	19,13,808	3,23,478	-
Kerala	11,241	27,152	1,71,530	46,379	-
Ladakh	1,898	795	7,645	745	-
Lakshadweep	0	134	156	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	22,39,821	10,75,351	31,30,613	7,08,815	-
Maharashtra	8,58,808	10,18,570	21,86,426	3,64,878	-
Manipur	25	32,592	97,760	26,221	-
Meghalaya	-	36,844	1,03,467	10,433	-
Mizoram	-	902	24,879	2,337	-
Nagaland	-	9,225	40,177	5,738	-
Odisha	10,11,955	12,88,380	19,25,954	5,14,096	-
Puducherry	760	1,861	11,568	203	-
Punjab	2,45,008	1,37,343	8,26,611	15,256	-
Rajasthan	17,22,694	9,02,940	30,69,891	6,73,000	-
Sikkim	-	687	7,111	954	-
Tamil Nadu	2,72,749	7,45,302	21,22,977	1,00,374	-
Telangana	41	-	9,23,800	1,48,480	-
Tripura	-	46,379	1,92,014	33,495	-
Uttar Pradesh	55,31,159	9,54,957	64,76,981	17,93,397	-
Uttarakhand	1,13,866	23,574	2,15,481	51,645	-
West Bengal	25,20,479	25,36,306	30,05,534	7,94,376	-
Total	2,00,31,618	1,55,71,658	3,62,94,333	82,64,820	-

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

Details of State-wise Connections released under PMUY Since inception

State-wise Connections released under PMUY scheme (FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25)				
State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	811	46	383	-
Andhra Pradesh	25,222	95,672	4,55,997	3,203
Arunachal Pradesh	3,457	1,514	4,544	9
Assam	5,11,073	4,24,243	6,77,955	8,138
Bihar	16,13,210	6,39,296	8,85,019	9,662
Chandigarh	5	569	1,366	-
Chhattisgarh	3,73,735	1,44,003	2,93,324	16,605
Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND Daman and Diu	39	14	2,795	2
Delhi	22,638	43,594	1,14,936	2,941
Goa	-	141	692	-
Gujarat	5,40,537	4,06,881	4,62,062	4,795
Haryana	13,675	29,097	3,45,912	2,333
Himachal Pradesh	2,058	2,525	10,089	54
Jammu and Kashmir	9,415	7,110	25,324	367
Jharkhand	2,19,486	1,74,072	2,49,411	1,559
Karnataka	3,28,275	2,93,751	3,91,934	695
Kerala	44,456	40,802	46,564	97
Ladakh	28	1	2	-
Lakshadweep	10	14	61	-
Madhya Pradesh	7,95,859	2,92,462	6,05,761	15,730
Maharashtra	2,81,997	1,94,467	3,27,823	3,523
Manipur	22,025	23,691	22,970	-
Meghalaya	22,628	41,847	1,01,774	1,385
Mizoram	1,523	3,962	2,436	22
Nagaland	21,977	14,956	30,324	68
Odisha	4,55,549	1,37,729	2,26,972	2,798
Puducherry	655	616	4,485	20
Punjab	17,132	48,514	75,928	53
Rajasthan	2,64,503	3,10,247	4,51,692	7,030
Sikkim	3,707	1,341	6,116	-
Tamil Nadu	2,14,225	2,57,068	3,97,716	1,849
Telangana	40,198	41,845	32,890	336
Tripura	5,827	11,673	31,959	1,060
Uttar Pradesh	20,00,914	7,98,372	10,90,440	5,861
Uttarakhand	46,778	48,157	33,756	151
West Bengal	20,96,373	14,69,708	6,107	2,108
Total	1,00,00,000	60,00,000	74,17,519	92,454

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

Annexure referred to in part (c) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 942 to be answered on 08.12.2025 regarding “Free LPG connections under PMUY”.

**District-wise number of connections under PMUY Scheme in Maharashtra – As on
01.11.2025**

District	Number of Connections
Ahilyanagar	3,17,036
Akola	1,36,550
Amravati	1,69,243
ChhatrapatiSambhajnagar	1,70,411
Bhandara	98,440
Beed	2,41,616
Buldhana	2,01,329
Chandrapur	1,35,741
Dhule	1,47,321
Gadchiroli	1,33,467
Gondia	1,20,621
Hingoli	75,927
Jalgaon	2,69,130
Jalna	1,06,884
Kolhapur	2,31,043
Latur	1,38,925
Mumbai	175
Mumbai Suburban	1,936
Nagpur	1,19,745
Nanded	2,77,457
Nandurbar	1,56,576
Nashik	2,42,824
Dharashiv	1,02,969
Palghar	1,22,354
Parbhani	1,38,356
Pune	1,53,920
Raigad	69,834
Ratnagiri	94,571
Sangli	1,22,899
Satara	1,37,261
Sindhudurg	64,028
Solapur	1,68,485
Thane	53,247
Wardha	60,398
Washim	1,07,867
Yavatmal	3,23,785

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs