

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. - 1844
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14th DECEMBER, 2023

LPG Connections under PMUY

†1844. DR. SANGHMITRA MAURYA:

SHRIMATI SANDHYA RAY:

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पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) the total number of LPG connections that have been disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) across the country, State/UT-wise including Bhind Datia Constituency in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the quantum of funds spent in Bhind Datia Constituency under PMUY during the last four years, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that about ten crore LPG connections have been discontinued or under disbursed under PMUY and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the strategies adopted and efforts made to increase LPG coverage in the country under PMUY; and
- (e) the manner in which the said initiative has positively impacted the lives of rural households with a special focus on women and families residing in remote areas of the country including rural areas of Bhind in Madhya Pradesh?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली)

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was started in May, 2016 with an objective to provide access of clean cooking fuel to poor households across the country. Under PMUY, deposit free LPG connections are provided to adult women from poor households as per defined criteria. As of 30.09.2023, 9.59 Crore PMUY connections have been released in the country including 1.62 lakh in Bhind & 1.06 lakh in Datia districts. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY are at **Annexure**.

No State/UT/District wise allocation of funds is done under PMUY. Since launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of upto Rs. 1600 per

PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection & Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection. Year-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY in Bhind & Datia districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last four years are as under :-

District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Bhind	17122	0	22100	6414
Datia	11943	0	8376	1952

Domestic LPG connections under PMUY are not discontinued. PMUY connections are either blocked/terminated if beneficiaries are found to have submitted incorrect eligibility information at the time of enrolment or are surrendered based on request of the beneficiaries.

In order to increase LPG coverage in the country various steps have been taken including organizing campaign for promotion of PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat (PMLP), enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections, simplification of process of getting LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centre (CSC) centres etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card.

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) The use of LPG for cooking reduces the risk of accidents related to open fires, which is particularly important for the safety of women and children. Accidental burns and injuries associated with traditional cooking methods are minimized, contributing to a safer household environment.

(v) 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.

Annexure referred in parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1844 to be answered on 14.12.2023 regarding “LPG Connections under PMUY”

Number of PMUY beneficiaries	
State/UT	As on 30.09.2023
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,444
Andhra Pradesh	5,12,433
Arunachal Pradesh	49,245
Assam	44,14,012
Bihar	1,07,35,289
Chandigarh	659
Chhattisgarh	34,92,160
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	15,033
Delhi	1,42,024
Goa	1,265
Gujarat	38,42,970
Haryana	7,67,162
Himachal Pradesh	1,40,776
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	12,45,232
Jharkhand	36,46,176
Karnataka	37,57,307
Kerala	3,41,210
UT of Ladakh	11,094
Lakshadweep	309
Madhya Pradesh	82,27,217
Maharashtra	48,89,709
Manipur	2,02,029
Meghalaya	2,14,851
Mizoram	33,595
Nagaland	91,806
Odisha	53,20,752
Puducherry	14,835
Punjab	12,83,827
Rajasthan	69,26,442
Sikkim	13,795
Tamil Nadu	37,03,824
Telangana	11,52,806
Tripura	2,83,503
Uttar Pradesh	1,75,00,658
Uttarakhand	4,96,431
West Bengal	1,23,70,935

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited on industry basis
