

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2337
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13th March, 2025

LPG Consumption by PMUY Beneficiaries

2337. Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka:

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) the total number of households benefitted under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), along with the number of connections provided during the last five years and the current year, year and State-wise;
- (b) the LPG consumption in thousand metric tonnes by the beneficiaries under PMUY during the last five years, year and State-wise;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted by the Government regarding the impact of PMUY on improving health outcomes and reducing indoor pollution among beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has identified the issue regarding low refill rates, affordability and accessibility as reported by PMUY beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof along with the measures adopted to resolve these issues; and
- (e) the targets set for expansion of PMUY during the next two financial years and the roadmap to achieve these targets?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री
(श्री सुरेश गोपी)

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

(a) to (e): 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 for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which has already been achieved during July 2024. As on 01.03.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country. Details of

year-wise and state-wise, LPG connections under PMUY during last five financial years are at **Annexure- A**. No targets for new connections under PMUY have been set in next two years.

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored on regular basis. 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. Details of state-wise and year-wise LPG Consumption (in TMT) by PMUY beneficiaries during last five financial years and current financial year (till Feb'25) are at **Annexure – B**.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about 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 LPG Panchayats, 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 www.pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) 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. Further, OMCs are continuously commissioning new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural areas. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7959 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7373 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas.

Since the launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs.1,600 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.

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 Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). 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.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

Further, as a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, 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 3.95 in FY 2023-24, and 4.43 in FY 2024-25 (up to January 2025).

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.

Annexure referred to in part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2337 to be answered on 13.03.2025 regarding "LPG Consumption by PMUY Beneficiaries" asked by Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka.

Year-wise and State-wise, number of LPG Connections under PMUY scheme during last five financial years

State/UT	2019-20	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Feb)
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	-
Punjab	15,256	17,132	48,514	75,928	-
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

Note- No connection was issued in 2020-21 under PMUY

Source: IOCL on industry basis

Annexure-B

Annexure referred to in part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2337 to be answered on 13.03.2025 regarding "LPG Consumption by PMUY Beneficiaries" asked by Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka.

State-wise and year-wise LPG Consumption (in TMT) by PMUY Beneficiaries during last five financial years and current financial year (Till Feb'25)

<u>STATE/UT</u>	LPG Consumption by PMUY Customers (in TMT)					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till Feb'25)
Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.19
Delhi	8.45	8.82	7.85	13.39	18.74	25.02
Haryana	52.62	63.18	56.08	64.46	81.41	96.77
Himachal Pradesh	6.48	10.05	7.95	8.06	8.44	8.72
J&K and Ladakh	39.28	61.44	51.77	55.55	61.66	66.18
Punjab	71.27	99.55	86.48	93.66	103.66	98.96
Rajasthan	269.59	394.08	379.53	421.19	451.99	472.41
Uttar Pradesh	685.66	1,004.07	924.98	987.62	1,167.83	1,203.94
Uttarakhand	22.66	31.26	28.87	31.87	35.55	34.51
Andaman & Nicobar	0.55	0.94	0.76	0.83	1.08	1.09
Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	3.06	2.46	2.57	2.76	2.88
Assam	105.57	171.67	144.18	173.39	199.71	220.22
Bihar	390.42	570.14	518.61	537.55	605.84	620.55
Jharkhand	96.93	160.73	121.89	126.92	146.00	160.05
Manipur	9.27	12.23	11.97	13.84	12.86	12.69
Meghalaya	5.03	7.12	6.09	8.09	9.06	10.61
Mizoram	1.79	2.48	1.97	2.17	2.32	2.49
Nagaland	2.24	3.32	3.23	4.18	4.91	6.22
Odisha	145.53	267.49	212.72	231.45	267.32	288.12
Sikkim	0.60	0.67	0.52	0.67	0.87	1.20
Tripura	8.37	14.31	10.32	10.51	11.36	13.05
West Bengal	334.63	573.61	488.72	573.98	685.27	764.85
Chhattisgarh	55.92	108.58	81.62	83.96	99.21	117.12
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.61	0.88	0.93	1.01	1.15	1.15
Goa	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.10
Gujarat	151.47	202.58	201.90	242.14	275.32	296.59
Madhya Pradesh	213.76	352.89	312.44	340.53	376.41	402.10
Maharashtra	190.53	299.37	273.52	302.43	331.28	350.32
Andhra Pradesh	16.37	26.81	21.90	26.87	39.26	55.54
Karnataka	146.76	226.92	212.7	241.72	267.04	287.87
Kerala	11.36	18.17	16.32	19.07	20.67	22.17
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Pondicherry	1.06	1.36	1.25	1.29	1.55	1.82
Tamil Nadu	150.14	224.72	195.80	217.52	242.91	255.30
Telangana	39.71	63.68	53.83	58.26	57.62	56.35

Source: PPAC on industry basis