

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.* 61
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23rd July, 2026

Implementation, Coverage and Impact of PMUY

†*61. Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato:

Shri Godam Nagesh:

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as of June, 2026 in the country, indicating the number of LPG connections released, refill consumption, financial assistance provided and active beneficiaries thereunder, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of improved LPG coverage under PMUY on reducing indoor air pollution, respiratory illnesses, firewood consumption and drudgery faced by women, particularly in rural, tribal and hilly areas, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the safety initiatives/steps taken by the Government to improve LPG affordability, refill adoption, doorstep delivery, safety awareness, fire safety inspections, replacement of LPG hoses and expansion of LPG distributorships in remote and difficult areas along with the number of beneficiaries covered under such safety initiatives, State-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the positive outcomes of the said yojana in the country?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री
(श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *61 ASKED BY SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO AND SHRI GODAM NAGESH TO BE ANSWERED ON 23rd JULY, 2026 REGARDING ‘IMPLEMENTATION, COVERAGE AND IMPACT OF PMUY’.

(a) to (d): India provides domestic LPG cylinders at one of the lowest effective prices in the world. The effective price of domestic LPG cylinder in India’s neighbouring countries as on 21.07.2026 is as below:

Country	Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 kg.cyl.)
India	642.00*
Pakistan	1192.88
Sri Lanka	1475.31
Nepal	1297.29

*Effective cost to PMUY beneficiaries in Delhi, effective cost is Rs. 942 for non-PMUY consumers
Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

Prior to the outbreak of conflict in the Middle East in February 2026, India used to import about 60 percent of its LPG consumption, out of which about 90 percent was transiting through the Strait of Hormuz. With the closure of Strait of Hormuz, supplies of imported LPG were severely constrained. The Government took a series of proactive measures to ensure stability in LPG supplies post the outbreak of the conflict. These include rapid increase in production of LPG from 34 to 54 TMT per day, prioritization of household usage of LPG, diversification of import sources, dynamic stock management, inter-regional allocation to address localized shortages, etc. Despite this unprecedented crisis, supply of LPG to all households in the country has been ensured without any disruption. During the peak of this crisis, more than 56 crore domestic LPG cylinders were delivered between March and June 2026, including more than 12 crore cylinders to Ujjwala families.

With the onset of the West Asia crisis, the average Saudi CP (the international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose upto US\$ 780/MT in April and May 2026. In June 2026, as the Saudi CP rose further to US\$ 796/MT (excluding premium), the Market Determined Price (MDP) of a 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder went upto Rs. 1,695 for a 14.2 Kg cylinder.

The Retail Selling Price of domestic LPG is being maintained at Rs. 942 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, carrying an implicit subsidy (under-recovery) of more than Rs 700 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, in June 2026. Even for the month of July 2026, the implicit subsidy on each 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is more than Rs 500 per cylinder. For more than 10.5 crore PMUY consumers, the effective price is only Rs. 642 per cylinder (Delhi), after a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder, in addition to the implicit subsidy of more than Rs 500 per cylinder.

Government have been ensuring availability of domestic LPG at affordable prices to households in the country for which Government have paid to the OMCs a compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 and paying Rs. 30,000 crore during FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27. Even after the payment of this compensation, accumulated under-recoveries of the PSU OMCs on domestic LPG were more than Rs 51000 crores as of 30th June 2026 itself.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was started in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connections 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 which was completed in December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which was completed in July 2024.

For initial 9.60 Cr. PMUY connections, Government had borne an expenditure of Rs.1600 per PMUY connection as a budgetary support for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. For next 75 lakh connections, the budgetary support was 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. Further, since Ujjwala 2.0 which was started in August, 2021, OMCs are providing free first refill and stove to all beneficiaries.

Government subsequently approved the release of 25 lakh additional LPG connections under PMUY during Financial Year 2025-26 at a rate of Rs. 2,050 per connection. As on 01.07.2026, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 25 lakh LPG connections under the latest extension, taking the total number of connections under the PMUY scheme to 10.58 crore across the country.

State/UTs- wise, details of number of LPG connections under PMUY are at **Annexure- A**. The updated district-wise details of number of LPG connections under PMUY are available at <https://www.pmuy.gov.in>.

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored regularly through Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC's) Consumption reports, Common LPG Database Platform (CLDP) reviews. 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.

As a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, 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 4.71 in FY 2025-26. Details of State-wise, Per Connection Consumption of PMUY beneficiaries during FY- 2025-26 are at **Annexure-B**.

To ensure the timely availability of LPG refills, LPG consumers including PMUY beneficiaries can book a refill by various methods including Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS), Short Message Service (SMS), Whatsapp, calling directly on the phone of distributor, e-commerce platforms, OMC mobile applications and OMCs web-portals. These different options provide enhanced user accessibility for seamless and hassle-free booking of LPG refills.

As on 01.07.2026, there are a total of 25,611 LPG distributorships operating across the country, out of which 17,685 distributorships are serving rural areas. These are served through 214 LPG bottling plants of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 8045 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 30.06.2026 across the country, out of which 7452 (i.e. 93

%) are catering to rural areas. All distributors, except Durgam Kshetriya Vitraks, are mandated to make home delivery of LPG cylinders in their area of operation.

PMUY has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas including 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.

As per a recent evaluation report by NITI Aayog on the PMUY released in April 2026, minimizing exposure to indoor smoke from traditional fuels has had a positive impact on beneficiaries' health, particularly in reducing smoke-related ailments. Further, as per the report, 74.27% of beneficiaries surveyed reported a reduction in indoor air pollution after adopting LPG. Beneficiaries who previously relied on solid fuels for cooking had commonly experienced respiratory ailments, eye irritation, and other chronic health conditions. Following the transition to LPG, about 80.78% beneficiaries have seen reduction in cough and breathlessness, simultaneously, a large percentage of beneficiaries have reported reduction in eye irritation, smoke inhalation and a decline in headaches and dizziness.

Another study conducted by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) highlighted that in 2019 the estimated annual average ambient air quality (PM_{2.5}) levels of major Indian states were in the range of 5–16 µg/m³ under the business-as-usual scenario (without PMUY), whereas with the implementation of PMUY, the levels were estimated to be in the range of 4–8 µg/m³ indicating that PMUY has a positive implication for both household and ambient air pollution.

Further, an evaluation of PMUY conducted by IIT Kanpur in 2023 across six states found that indoor air quality during cooking hours were nearly twice as good in households using LPG cylinders compared to low-LPG and traditional chulha-using households. The analysis of the PMUY survey carried out as part of this evaluation clearly demonstrates the health benefits of LPG usage under PMUY, especially for primary cooking persons.

To improve awareness amongst LPG consumers, a Basic Safety campaign was organised during 2024-2025 across the country under the theme “Khushiyan Ab Teen Guna” with the objective of reaching the doorsteps of domestic LPG customers. The campaign was designed to educate consumers on the safe usage of LPG, complemented by extensive mass awareness initiatives through print and electronic media, on-site safety checks at customer premises, and the replacement of Suraksha hoses. The campaign achieved significant progress with over 12.12 crore free basic safety checks conducted at customer premises without any cost to consumer and more than 4.65 crore LPG hoses replaced at discounted rates. Additionally, audio-visual (AV) materials were utilized during various field safety initiatives, such as LPG Panchayats and LPG Safety Clinics in schools, as well as for general public outreach. These AVs were also shared across social media platforms to maximize reach and impact. Special emphasis was laid on covering PMUY beneficiaries and low-income group customers, to ensure safe usage of LPG and adequate availability of connections.

The State/UTs-wise details of number of free basic safety checks conducted and number of LPG hoses replaced are at **Annexure-C**. The district-wise details of number of free basic safety checks conducted and LPG hoses replaced are available at <https://www.pmuy.gov.in>.

Annexure-A

Annexure referred to in part (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 61 to be answered on 23.07.2026 regarding “Implementation, Coverage and Impact of PMUY”.

State/UT-wise, number of connections under PMUY Scheme – As on 01.07.2026

State/UT	Number of PMUY Connections
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,028
Andhra Pradesh	11,37,204
Arunachal Pradesh	55,139
Assam	52,52,217
Bihar	1,20,65,734
Chandigarh	2,036
Chhattisgarh	39,75,045
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	18,921
Delhi	2,89,158
Goa	2,047
Gujarat	44,01,693
Haryana	12,09,489
Himachal Pradesh	1,52,344
Jammu and Kashmir	12,80,306
Jharkhand	39,82,115
Karnataka	42,37,286
Kerala	3,91,233
Ladakh	11,080
Lakshadweep	370
Madhya Pradesh	90,43,136
Maharashtra	52,66,914
Manipur	2,29,137
Meghalaya	3,22,844
Mizoram	38,428
Nagaland	1,32,275
Odisha	56,52,334
Puducherry	20,469
Punjab	13,61,463
Rajasthan	75,17,021
Sikkim	20,094
Tamil Nadu	42,02,636
Telangana	12,35,352
Tripura	3,33,612
Uttar Pradesh	1,89,78,084
Uttarakhand	5,31,282
West Bengal	1,23,72,334

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

Annexure-B

Annexure referred to in part (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 61 to be answered on 23.07.2026 regarding “Implementation, Coverage and Impact of PMUY”.

Details of State-wise, Per Connection Consumption of PMUY beneficiaries

STATE/UT	Per Connection Consumption (PMUY) in number of 14.2 Kg equivalent cylinders per annum
	FY 2025-26
Chandigarh	7.25
Delhi	7.58
Haryana	6.76
Himachal Pradesh	4.28
Jammu & Kashmir	4.27
Ladakh	5.23
Punjab	5.49
Rajasthan	5.02
Uttar Pradesh	5.35
Uttarakhand	5.15
Andaman & Nicobar	5.16
Arunachal Pradesh	4.10
Assam	3.65
Bihar	4.49
Jharkhand	3.68
Manipur	4.49
Meghalaya	2.90
Mizoram	5.34
Nagaland	4.32
Odisha	4.32
Sikkim	5.17
Tripura	3.63
West Bengal	5.03
Chhattisgarh	2.52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4.72
Goa	4.67
Gujarat	5.56
Madhya Pradesh	3.73
Maharashtra	5.33
Andhra Pradesh	4.68
Karnataka	5.49
Kerala	4.75
Lakshadweep	4.35
Pondicherry	6.97
Tamil Nadu	5.04
Telangana	3.70
All India	4.71

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

Annexure-C

Annexure referred to in part (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 61 to be answered on 23.07.2026 regarding “Implementation, Coverage and Impact of PMUY”.

State/UT-wise, number of Basic Safety Check conducted and Hose Replaced – during the basic safety campaign

State/UT	No. of Basic Safety Conducted	No. of Hose Replaced
Andaman & Nicobar	29,398	7,991
Andhra Pradesh	59,35,826	24,97,543
Arunachal Pradesh	96,468	34,176
Assam	30,33,857	13,96,487
Bihar	77,71,366	32,71,822
Chandigarh	1,27,509	29,305
Chhattisgarh	25,21,193	8,91,364
Dadra Nagar-Haveli Daman & Diu	44,633	17,757
Delhi	24,11,768	10,31,587
Goa	1,86,900	66,606
Gujarat	40,80,003	13,20,140
Haryana	32,03,794	15,52,868
Himachal Pradesh	8,66,760	2,61,852
Jammu & Kashmir	11,30,694	5,03,034
Jharkhand	20,66,855	9,15,331
Karnataka	66,70,791	26,37,764
Kerala	34,81,757	7,84,229
Ladakh	22,021	9,566
Lakshwadeep	645	645
Madhya Pradesh	65,17,900	28,09,598
Maharashtra	1,08,33,300	37,86,834
Manipur	1,87,213	80,201
Meghalaya	1,53,812	1,24,944
Mizoram	1,45,142	57,865
Nagaland	1,29,759	59,538
Odisha	39,50,362	14,20,811
Pondicherry	1,35,850	58,706
Punjab	40,12,938	11,95,548
Rajasthan	70,12,067	31,39,662
Sikkim	55,248	19,231
Tamil Nadu	82,43,617	41,04,190
Telangana	48,65,641	21,13,208
Tripura	3,23,086	1,11,533
Uttar Pradesh	1,87,66,579	64,24,541
Uttarakhand	12,01,945	4,37,940
West Bengal	1,09,87,361	32,76,796

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs