

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2020
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31th July, 2025**

Status of PMUY in Tamil Nadu

2020. Shri Malaiyarasan D:

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in terms of the total number of LPG connections released, beneficiaries covered and geographic reach across Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries who have actively refilled LPG cylinders after receiving connections and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure sustained usage of clean cooking fuel among low-income households;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the impact of PMUY on reducing indoor air pollution and improving health outcomes in rural and tribal areas and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures being undertaken by the Government to address challenges such as refill affordability, supply chain issues and awareness gaps among beneficiaries to increase effective utilization of the yojana?

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): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult woman from poor households across the country. As on 01.07.2025, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country including 40.98 lakh connections in state of Tamil Nadu. District-wise details of PMUY connections in Tamil Nadu are at **Annexure- A.**

(b): In Tamil Nadu, 99.50% of total PMUY customers have taken refills after installation of their connections, as of 01.07.2025.

(c): 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.

(d): 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 and enhance LPG usage, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns, 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 Aadhaar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections. Government has taken several steps to encourage 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. 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 in FY 2024-25.

Further, to make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers, Government is providing a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per 14.2 kg cylinders. LPG consumption by PMUY households in the Tamil Nadu has increased from 217.52 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) (FY 2022-23) to 279.9 TMT (FY 2024-25). Also, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu has increased from 4.28 (FY- 2022-23) to 4.81 (FY- 2024-25).

As of 01.07.2025, there are a total of 25,573 LPG distributorships across the country, including which 1652 in state of Tamil Nadu. These are served through 213 LPG bottling plant of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 7997 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 30.06.2025 across the country, out of which 7403 (i.e. 93 %) [Rurban- 1033, Gramin- 4991, Durgam Kshetriya Vitraaks and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (DKV+RGGLV) - 1379] are catering to rural areas.

Annexure referred to in part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2020 to be answered on 31.07.2025 regarding “Status of PMUY in Tamil Nadu” asked by Shri Malaiyarasan D.

**District-wise details of connections under PMUY Scheme in Tamil Nadu –
As on 01.07.2025**

District	Number of PMUY Connections
Ariyalur	72,184
Chengalpattu	1,22,872
Chennai	32,730
Coimbatore	46,793
Cuddalore	2,54,010
Dharmapuri	1,13,164
Dindigul	1,48,070
Erode	1,16,599
Kallakurichi	92,640
Kancheepuram	67,988
Kanniyakumari	88,714
Karur	54,129
Krishnagiri	1,21,558
Madurai	1,60,043
Mayiladuthurai	67,675
Nagapattinam	49,595
Namakkal	1,27,689
Perambalur	44,611
Pudukkottai	1,73,264
Ramanathapuram	1,49,922
Ranipet	99,870
Salem	2,02,207
Sivaganga	89,670
Tenkasi	86,469
Thanjavur	1,38,037
The Nilgiris	18,331
Theni	67,449
Thiruvallur	1,20,331
Thiruvarur	1,14,755
Thoothukkudi	1,02,088
Tiruchirappalli	1,51,817
Tirunelveli	72,404
Tirupathur	75,070
Tiruppur	54,946
Tiruvannamalai	2,15,330
Vellore	1,22,433
Viluppuram	1,42,873
Virudhunagar	1,19,895

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs