

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2419
TO BE ANSWERED ON 8th JULY, 2019**

Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG

†2419. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

पेट्रो लयम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) the details and number of LPG gas connection holders and kerosene users in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the subsidy to the people using kerosene is directly transferred to their bank account just like in the case of LPG connection holders and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to transfer the subsidy directly in the bank account of the people using kerosene, if so, the details thereof along with the time by when the same would be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has issued policy guidelines for Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL) and if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed in this regard;
- (e) the extent to which DBTL scheme has been successful in checking fraud in distribution system along with the number of illegal connections identified across the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (f) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard for making this scheme successful effectively?

ANSWER

पेट्रो लयम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री (श्री धर्मन्द्र प्रधान)

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN)

- (a) State/UT-wise details of LPG consumers as on 01.06.2019 are at Annexure. Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) makes allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene on quarterly basis to States/UTs. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. Scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by

respective State/UT. Therefore, the details and number of Kerosene consumers may be available with the respective State Govt./UT administration only.

(b) & (c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has launched Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme. The DBTK Scheme is being implemented with an objective to bring reforms in Allocation and Distribution of PDS SKO distribution system. Under the DBTK Scheme, as a part of distribution reforms, PDS Kerosene is sold to the identified beneficiaries at non-subsidized rate and the applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiaries. The State Government of Jharkhand has implemented DBTK in all the 24 districts. The consent of State/UT is required for implementation of DBTK. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has taken up with the States/UTs to implement DBTK Scheme.

(d) Government, as a measure of Good Governance had introduced well targeted system of subsidy delivery to LPG consumers through PAHAL(DBTL). The initiative of the Government was aimed at rationalizing subsidies based on approach to cut subsidy leakages, but not subsidies themselves. Under PAHAL Scheme, the LPG cylinders are sold at non-subsidised price and the applicable subsidy to LPG consumers is transferred directly into the bank account of the consumers. The subsidy is transferred either through Aadhaar Transfer Compliant (ATC) or Bank Transfer Compliant (BTC) mode. PAHAL has helped in identifying 'ghost' accounts, multiple accounts and inactive accounts. This has helped in curbing diversion of subsidised LPG to commercial purposes. As on 02.07.2019, out of 26.49 crore LPG consumers, 24.86 crore consumers have joined the Scheme and are getting subsidy in their registered bank account.

(e) & (f) Implementation of PAHAL has resulted in identification of 4.49 crore ghost/fake/duplicate connections as on 01.07.2019. These connections have been blocked by Oil Marketing Companies.

Annexure

Annexure referred to part (a) in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2419 for 08.07.2019 regarding "Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG" SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI and other

State/UT	LPG consumers in lakhs
CHANDIGARH	2.75
DELHI	49.46
HARYANA	66.43
HIMACHAL PRADESH	17.31
JAMMU & KASHMIR	30.02
PUNJAB	83.20
RAJASTHAN	154.47
UTTAR PRADESH	376.14
UTTRANCHAL	25.29
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.97
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.50
ASSAM	63.81
BIHAR	164.45
JHARKHAND	51.69
MANIPUR	5.07
MEGHALAYA	2.99
MIZORAM	2.84
NAGALAND	2.48
ODISHA	79.89
SIKKIM	1.38
TRIPURA	6.97
WEST BENGAL	209.58
CHATTISGARH	48.01
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.88
DAMAN & DIU	0.61
GOA	4.83
GUJARAT	100.69
MADHYA PRADESH	141.06
MAHARASHTRA	269.93
ANDHRA PRADESH	134.05
KARNATAKA	154.29
KERALA	86.34
LAKSHADWEEP	0.08
PUDUCHERRY	3.70
TAMILNADU	207.22
TELANGANA	105.57
ALL INDIA	2656.9