



# IMPACT OF PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY) ON RURAL FAMILY STATUS

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**Abstract:** The aim of the research is to determine the impact of pradhan mantri ujjwala yojana on rural family status . The objective of 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' is to provide cooking gas connections to women living below the poverty line. When women are living safe, and productive lives, they can reach their full potential, contribute their skills to the workforce, and raise happy and healthy children. The research population consists of beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) who reside in Aurangabad district. A total of 300 samples were the target population of the study. The dimension of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Scheme selected as Sustainability, Energy Affordability, Accessibility, Safety, environment-friendly and Health & hygiene. The parameter for family status is includes as Frequency of nutritional diets, Political activism, Increase in employment opportunity, Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance, Moveable and immoveable properties. The household survey was undertaken from the beneficiaries of PMUY . The data was collected through demographic information and interview schedule from women residing in the rural sector in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square and Regression analysis (By using SPSS) will be used for data processing. The result shows the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was regressed on the predictor women empowerment with respect to family concern

**Keywords:** Nutritional diets , Political activism, employment opportunity, Access to schools , properties, Health & hygiene

## I. INTRODUCTION

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was started by the Government of India for BPL holder women. The aim of this scheme was to provide free gas connections to women belonging to poor families at a subsidized rate or free of cost. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched on 1st May 2016 by Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi for women from poor families with the slogan "Healthy Fuel Better Life". This scheme was first started from Ballia in Uttar Pradesh (Aggarwal, Kumar & Tiwari,2018. Ahmad, Sharma, & Singh 2018)

PMUY is **the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of women living in rural areas.** The Government is targeting by this scheme to enrich the economic level of the poor along with women empowerment and extending health efficiency to them. Because of this scheme, many rural people who have been using harmful energy for cooking will be benefited likewise the people from urban and semi-urban who consume LPG as cooking energy. The aim of the scheme is to provide efficient cooking energy for the people living below BPL.

. Under this scheme, the Government of India will provide free or low rate LPG to the poor women living in villages and cities (James, Shetty, Kamath & Shetty,2020). They have to face many diseases other than eyes and lungs (Kar, & Zerriffi, 2018). Keeping these problems in mind, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was started by the Government of India. To take advantage of this scheme, women from poor families have to show very few documents.

Generally, the stove of women of poor families burns with wood or rods. When smoke and toxic gases come out of from stove, they have a very adverse effect on the health of women. In such a situation, women suffer from various types of diseases (Bansal, Saini, Khatod, 2013. Devi, 2017. Kar, & Zerriffi, 2018). In which there are many other diseases along with the main diseases of the eyes and lungs. Not only do women suffer from these diseases, it also affects other members living in the house (Kaur-Sidhu Ravindra Mor, John, Aggarwal, 2019). Apart from this, the whole family also gets shaken due to the ill health of the woman in the house. Trees are also harmed for the wood to be used for the stove. A lot of time of women is wasted in collecting firewood and preparing the stove (Kar, & Zerriffi, 2018).



## II. METHODS

### Study areas and sampling

Total 300 beneficiaries of PMUY was the target population of the study. The study depends mainly on the primary source of data. The method of sample was a purposive method of sampling design for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Scheme, the sample size of the study were 300 women. This study will involve a descriptive study in a non-experimental, descriptive study design. The population of the research consists of the beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Scheme who are living in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra.

### Dimensions of PMUY and women empowerment variables

The dimension of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Scheme and women empowerment variables as selected for the study as :

Table- I shows the **Dimensions of PMUY and women empowerment variables**

SR.NO.	Family status variable	DIMENSIONS OF PMUY
1.	Frequency of nutritional diets	Sustainability
2.	Political activism	Energy Affordability
3.	Increase in employment opportunity	Accessibility
4.	Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance	Safety
5.	Moveable and immovable properties	environment-friendly
6.	-----	Health & hygiene

### Tools of the study:

The following tools were used for present study are as:

#### a. Socio-demographic interview schedule :

The demographic information about, socio-economic status, health history, current disease, age, drug use, risk factors before taking the benefits of Scheme, horrified feelings before taking the benefits of Scheme, apprehensive due to lack of PMUY and helpless feelings due to lack of PMUY, type of family and monthly income of the population was obtained before seeking responses.

#### 2. Women empowerment interview schedule.

For measure the women empowerment of rural areas women, interview schedule will be used for collecting a data. The **interview schedule** includes, Bank balance, Loan, supporting their households, design making freedom and communities in achieving food and nutrition security, generating income, and improving rural livelihoods and overall well-being etc..

### Techniques for Collection of Data:

The household survey will be undertaken from the target population of study. the women residing in the rural sector in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Detailed information was collected from a responsible respondent in each household.

### Analysis of the data:

Descriptive statistics will be calculated for all demographic variables. Co-relation and Regression analysis was used and a p-value of <0.05 will be considered.



Table -1 Marital Status of the Respondent ( Women)

Correlation					
	Frequency of nutritional diets	Political activism	Increase in employment opportunity	Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance	Moveable and immoveable properties
Sustainability	.54*	.29*	.34*	-.03	-.10
Energy Affordability	-.05	-.20	-.04	-.15	-.17
Accessibility	-.52*	.03	.08	.45*	-.21
Safety	-.29*	.31*	.33*	.14	.10
environment-friendly	-.39*	-.14	-.07	-.40*	-.11
Health and hygiene	.44*	.50*	.32*	.13	.10

Table 2

**CORRELATION OF SELECTED DIMENSIONS OF PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY) AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT VARIABLE WITH RESPECT TO FAMILY CONCERN OF WOMEN**

Sr.No.	Age	Percentage (%)
1	Unmarried	00.00
2	Married	84.00
3	Widow	13.66
4	Divorced	2.33

Tabl-2 shows the correlation of **selected dimensions of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variable with respect to Community service Participation of Women.**

A correlation test was taken to find out the relationship between the selected dimensions of **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variable with respect to Community service Participation of Women.**

Table -3

**Regression analysis for effects of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variable with respect to Family concern**

Testing Steps	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardize coefficients
T	B	Std.Error	Beta ( $\beta$ )
<b>Step 1</b>			
Women empowerment :			
<b>Predictor: Family concern</b>	2.35*	1.02	0.89
<b>Step 2</b>			
Dimensions of PMUY			
1. Sustainability	0.44	0.33	.18
2. Energy Affordability	0.47	0.11	.31



3.	Accessibility	0.30	0.24	.20
4.	Safety	0.34	0.22	.20
5.	environment-friendly	0.39	0.35	.34
6.	Health and hygiene	0.23	0.20	.19

**Predictor:** Women empowerment

### Step 3

Mediator: Family Concern

1.	Nutritional diets	.22	0.20	0.18
2.	Political activism	.20	0.18	.11
3.	employment opportunity	.33	.31	.29
4.	Access to schools, colleges	.51	.33	.30
5.	Moveable properties	.22	0.17	.45
<b>Predictor:</b> Women empowerment through family concern		1.98	0.76	.44

Table- 3 shows the Regression analysis for the dimension of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on women empowerment with respect to family concern.

**TABLE 4.**

**Predictor variable effects for effects of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variable with respect to Family concern**

Steps and Predictor variable	B	SE B	B
Women empowerment with respect to Family concern	2.46	1.12	.46
Dimensions of PMUY	3.28	1.27	.40
Women empowerment x Dimension of PMUY	0.46	0.20	.10

Note.  $R^2 = .03$  for step 1;  $R^2 = R^2 =$

Table- 4.4 shows the Predictor variable effects (Regression Analysis) for the effects of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on women empowerment variable with respect to Family Concern.

### III. DISCUSSION

**The results of the study indicate that, the Sustainability** was correlated with Frequency of nutritional diets ( $r = .54$ ,  $p < .05$ ), Political activism, ( $r = .29$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and Increase in employment opportunity ( $r = .34$ ,  $p < .05$ ). However, Sustainability was not correlated Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance ( $r = .03$ ) and Moveable and immovable properties ( $r = .10$ ).

**In addition, The results of the study indicate that,** Energy Affordability was correlated with Frequency of nutritional diets ( $r = .33$ ,  $p < .05$ ), Political activism, ( $r = .33$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and Increase in employment opportunity ( $r = .33$ ,  $p < .05$ ).



However, Sustainability was not correlated Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance and Moveable and immoveable properties.

**Furthmore** , **The results of the study indicate that**, Accessibility was correlated with Frequency of nutritional diets ( $r = .33$ ,  $p < .05$ ), Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance. However, Accessibility was not correlated Political activism, ( $r = .03$ ) and Increase in employment opportunity ( $r = .08$ ) and Moveable and immoveable properties ( $r = .08$ ).

**In moreover** , **The results of the study indicate that**, Safety was correlated with Frequency of nutritional diets ( $r = .29$ ,  $p < .05$ ), Political activism, ( $r = .31$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and Increase in employment opportunity ( $r = .33$ ,  $p < .05$ ). However, Sustainability was not correlated Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance ( $r = .14$ ) and Moveable and immoveable properties ( $r = .10$ ).

**On other hand** , **The results of the study indicate that**, environment-friendly was correlated with Frequency of nutritional diets ( $r = .40$ ,  $p < .05$ ), Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance ( $r = .33$ ,  $p < .05$ ). However, Health and hygiene was not correlated Political activism ( $r = .14$ ), Increase in employment opportunity ( $r = .07$ ) and Moveable and immoveable properties ( $r = .07$ ).

**On other hand** , **The results of the study indicate that**, Health and hygiene was correlated with Frequency of nutritional diets ( $r = .44$ ,  $p < .05$ ), Political activism, ( $r = .50$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and Increase in employment opportunity ( $r = .32$ ,  $p < .05$ ). However, Health and hygiene was not correlated Access to schools, colleges without any hindrance ( $r = .13$ ) and Moveable and immoveable properties ( $r = .13$ ). The result shows the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was regressed on the predictor women empowerment with respect to family concern (Step 1). Women empowerment with respect to family concern was significantly associated with Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). The requirement for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and family concern of women empowerment in Step 1 was met.

To test for the effect of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on Family Concern of women empowerment, multiple regression analyses was carried out in which the cross product of Dimensions of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and Family Concern of women empowerment (Women empowerment  $\times$  Dimension of PMUY) was added to the relevant main effects, with Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) score as the dependent variable. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and the interaction term were regressed on Family Concern of women empowerment. In this analysis, significant effect was not found for the Family Concern of women empowerment.

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