

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY) SCHEME AND SOCIAL ASPECT OF RURAL WOMEN : A STUDY ON RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN AURANGABAD, MAHARASHTRA

Dr. Mahananda Chandrakant Dalvi¹, Dr. Debendra Nath Dash²

Dr. (Saw) IBP Mahila Kala Mahavidyalya: Aurangabad Maharashtra¹

Assistant Director (Research and Networking), MGNCRE, Hyderabad²

Abstract: PMUY is a process to improve the quality of life and economic welfare of women living in rural areas. The objective of the scheme is to provide energy efficient cooking for people living below BPL. The household survey was conducted among the beneficiaries of PMUY. Data was collected through demographic information and interview schedule from women living in rural area in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Descriptive statistics, regression analysis (using SPSS) were used for data processing. The research population consists of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme living in Aurangabad district. Total 300 samples were the target population of the study. The dimensions of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme have been chosen as sustainability, energy affordability, accessibility, safety, eco-friendly and health and hygiene. The social aspect variables of women were selected as self-esteem and independence in personal life, family literacy, easy access to credit, freedom from social shackles and health awareness. The results of the study show that, stability was correlated with family literacy ($r = p < .05$). However, stability, self-esteem and independence in personal life, easy access to credit, freedom from social bondage and health consciousness were not related to

Key Words: Sustainability, environment-friendly, Health Consciousness, Health & hygiene, Self-respect.

I. INTRODUCTION

PMUY is an ambitious social welfare scheme of the Government of India which aims to provide LPG connections to BPL families across the country. The scheme, which aims to replace the unclean cooking fuel used in rural India with cleaner and more efficient LPG. Total 1,44,531 beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in Aurangabad district. The use of traditional fuel apart from its economic consequences and compact income for the family hampers the socio-economic status of women, as most of the day time is spent by women in fuel collection (Tripathi, 2019). LPG will also help such families in addressing various issues of rural households such as household air pollution issues, improving the socio-economic status of women. Women work as housewives, mothers, farmers, daily wage laborers and entrepreneurs. Indigenous women have an important role as custodians of traditional knowledge that is vital to the livelihoods, resilience and culture of their communities. The traditional social role of women is that of the homemaker, who takes care of the family, focusing on the children and their happiness.

(<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00365/full>). Rural women are often concentrated in low-skilled, low-productivity and low- or unpaid jobs with long working hours, poor working conditions, and limited social protection. PMUY has greatly boosted the social and economic status of the country. People who belong to special category are now getting clean fuel for cooking. There are many parameters like cost, health, time and many more based on which we can easily conclude that PMUY has improved the lives of the villagers in many ways. Women play key roles in the rural society. Ujjwala scheme provides financial support of Rs1,600 for each cooking gas connection to eligible households. The connections are given in the name of the women heads of households. No research conducted on the effects of PMUY in Social aspect of Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, therefore, researcher was conduct the research on this topic.

II. METHODS

Total 300 beneficiaries of PMUY were the target population of the study. The study mainly depends on the primary source of data. Method of Sampling For the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme a purposive method of sample design was used, the sample size of the study was 300 women. This study consisted of a descriptive study in a non-experimental, descriptive study design. The research population consists of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme who are living in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Interview schedule was used to collect the data to measure the women empowerment of women from rural areas. The interview schedule includes, bank balance, credit, support of their households, independence in achieving food and nutritional security and designing communities, generating income, and improving rural livelihoods and overall well-being. Demographic information about, socio-economic status, health history, current illness, age, drug use, risk factors before availing the scheme, fearful feelings before availing the scheme, apprehensive and helpless due to lack of PMUY Prior to soliciting responses on reasons for felt PMUY deficit, family type and monthly income of the population were obtained. The household survey was 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. Descriptive statistics were calculated for all demographic variables. Co-relation and Regression analysis was used and a p-value of <0.05 will be considered.

Dimensions of PMUY and women empowerment variables

The dimensions of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme and the women empowerment variables selected for the study are as follows:

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

SR.NO.	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT VARIABLES	DIMENSIONS OF PMUY
1.	Self-respect and independency in personal life	Sustainability
2.	Family literacy	Energy Affordability
3.	Easy access to credit	Accessibility
4.	Freedom from social bounding	Safety
5.	Health Consciousness	environment-friendly
6.	-----	Health & hygiene

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results concerning this are presented in the form of tables and discussion

Table –1.
Age -wise percentage of the Respondent (Women)

Sr.No.	Age	Percentage (%)
1	18-25	09.66
2	26-34	11.66
3	35-42	30.33
4.	43 and Above	62.33

Table - 4.4

CORRELATION OF SELECTED DIMENSIONS OF PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY) AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT VARIABLE WITH RESPECT TO social aspect of Women

Correlation					
	Self-respect and independency in personal life	Family literacy	Easy access to credit	Freedom from social bounding	Health Consciousness
Sustainability	.12	.35*	.00	.13	-.22
Energy Affordability	.14	-.12	-.10	-.11	-.19
Accessibility	.13	.03	.22*	.10	-.02
Safety	.30*	-.12	-.10	-.11	-.16
environment-friendly	.37*	.32*	.15	-.10	-.10
Health and hygiene	.38*	.11	.04	.05	-.09

Table-4.1 shows the correlation of selected dimensions of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variables with respect to social aspect of women. A correlation test was conducted to find out the relationship between selected dimensions of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variables with respect to social aspect of women.

The results of the study indicate that, the Sustainability was correlated with Family literacy ($r = .33, p < .05$). However, Sustainability was not correlated, Self-respect and independency in personal life ($r = .12$), Easy access to credit ($r = .00$), Freedom from social bounding ($r = .13$) and Health Consciousness ($r = .22$)

Furthermore , The results of the study indicate that, The results of the study indicate that, Accessibility was correlated with Self-respect and independency in personal life ($r = .33, p < .05$), Family literacy, ($r = .33, p < .05$) and Easy access to credit ($r = .33, p < .05$). However, Accessibility was not correlated Freedom from social bounding and Health Consciousness .

In moreover , The results of the study indicate that, Safety was correlated with Self-respect and independency in personal life ($r = .30, p < .05$). However, Safety was not correlated Family literacy, ($r = .12$) and Easy access to credit ($r = .10$) Freedom from social bounding ($r = .11$) and Health Consciousness ($r = .16$).

On other hand , The results of the study indicate that, environment-friendly was correlated with Self-respect and independency in personal life ($r = .37, p < .05$), Family literacy, ($r = .32, p < .05$).. However, environment-friendly was not correlated Easy access to credit ($r = .15$) Freedom from social bounding ($r = .10$) and Health Consciousness ($r = .10$).

On other hand , The results of the study indicate that, The results of the study indicate that, Health and hygiene was correlated with Self-respect and independency in personal life ($r = .38, p < .05$). However, Health and hygiene was not correlated Family literacy, ($r = .11$) and Easy access to credit ($r = .04$). Freedom from social bounding and Health Consciousness

Table - 4

Regression analysis for effects of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variable with respect to Social aspect

Testing Steps	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardize coefficients
T			
	<i>B</i>	<i>Std.Error</i>	<i>Beta (β)</i>
Step 1			
Women empowerment :			
Predictor: Social aspect	1.71	0.57	.32
Step 2			
Dimensions of PMUY			
1. Sustainability	0.36	0.28	.21
2. Energy Affordability	0.19	0.17	.11
3. Accessibility	0.21	0.15	.07
4. Safety	0.26	0.10	.02
5. environment-friendly	0.18	0.07	.06
6. Health and hygiene	0.12	0.08	.03
Predictor: Women empowerment			
Step 3			
Mediator: Social aspect			
1. Self-respect	.11	0.08	0.04
2. Family literacy	.22	0.17	0.06
3. Easy access to credit	.11	.10	0.07
4. Freedom from social bounding	.33	.18	0.12
5. Health Consciousness	.39	0.18	.15
Predictor: Women empowerment Through social aspect	1.64	.33	.21

Table- 4.3 shows the Regression analysis for the dimension of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on women empowerment variable with respect to social aspect.

The result shows the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was not regressed on the predictor women empowerment with respect to social aspect. Women empowerment with respect to social aspect was significantly not associated with Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

The requirement for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and social aspect of women empowerment in Step 1 was not met.

TABLE 4.4

Predictor variable effects for effects of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and women empowerment variable with respect to Social aspect

Steps and Predictor variable	BSE B		B
Women empowerment with respect to social aspect	1.56	1.10	.43
Dimensions of PMUY	3.44	1.34	.65
Women empowerment x Dimension of PMUY	0.34	0.22	.04

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 social aspect.

To test for the effect of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on social aspect of women empowerment, multiple regression analyses was carried out in which the cross product of Dimensions Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and community service participation of women empowerment (Women empowerment x 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 community service participation of women empowerment. In this analysis, a significant effect was not found for the community service participation of women empowerment.

REFERENCES

- [1] Aggarwal, S., Kumar, S., & Tiwari, M. K. (2018). Decision support system for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana . Energy Policy, 118(January), 455–461. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2018.04.011>.
- [2] Ahmad, N., Sharma, S., & Singh, A. (2018). Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Step towards Social Inclusion in India. International Journal of Trend in Research and Development, 5(1), 2394–9333. Retrieved from www.ijtrd.com.
- [3] Bansal, M., Saini, R. P., & Khatod, D. K. (2013). Development of the cooking sector in rural areas in India - A review. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 17, 44– 53. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2012.09.014>.
- [4] Devi, R. (2017). Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana : Issues and challenges, 2(5), 2011– 2012. 5. DSa, A., & Murthy, K. V. N. (2004). LPG as a cooking fuel option for India. Energy for Sustainable Development, 8(3), 91–106. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0973-0826\(08\)60471-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0973-0826(08)60471-8).
- [5] Hammeed et.al.(2016). Assessment of the Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as Cooking Energy Source Among Rural Households in Badagry Area of Lagos State. Technology, and Sciences (ASRJETS) American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, 18(1), 16–28. Retrieved from <http://asrjetsjournal.org/>.
- [6] Kar, A., & Zerriffi, H. (2018). From cook stove acquisition to cooking transition: Framing the behavioral aspects of cookstove interventions. Energy Research and Social Science, 42(November 2017), 23–33. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2018.02.015>
- [7] Kumar et.al. (2017). Adoption and sustained use of cleaner cooking fuels in rural India: A case-control study protocol to understand household, network, and organizational drivers. Archives of Public Health, 75(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13690-017-0244-2>.
- [8] Pandey, N., & Parthasarathy, D. (2019). Impact Analysis of Welfare Schemes of Women'S Empowerment: Concerning Rmk, Step, and E-Haat. Journal of Management, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.34218/jom.6.2.2019.018>.
- [9] Pillai, A., & Ammal, S. (2017). Review Article an Economic Assessment To Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Pmuy) Scheme of India's central government.
- [10] Sharma, A., Parikh, J., & Singh, C. (2019). Transition to LPG for cooking: A case study from two states of India. Energy for Sustainable Development, 51, 63–72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esd.2019.06.001>.



- [11] Swain, S. S., & Mishra, P. (2019). Determinants of adoption of cleaner cooking energy: Experience of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in rural Odisha, India. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 248(XXXX), 119223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.119223>
- [12] Tripathi, S. K. (2019). Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY): -Woman Empowerment in India, 21(3), 81–83. <https://doi.org/10.9790/487X-2103028183>.
- [13] Yadav et.al. (2020). Women Empowerment through Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Scheme in Rajasthan: A Study on Rural Households in Selected Region. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(04), 2263 - 2284. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/20156>
- [14] https://www.learningsquaredlib.org/social-microfinance-for-rural-women?gclid=EAIaIQobChMI24jy37fS-wIVQQOrCh0nmQBqEAAYBCAAEgLrcfD_BwE.
- [15] <https://atlascorps.org/5-ways-empower-rural-women/#:~:text=So%2C%20how%20can%20rural%20women,life%2C%20and%20social%20skills%20training>.
- [16] https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/statements-and-speeches/WCMS_621364/lang--en/index.htm