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# Impact of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in Buldhana District

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**ABSTRACT:** The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in India aims to connect women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to LPG. The scheme aims to provide 8 billion LPG connections by March 2020. The Union Budget for FY 21-22 includes provisions for an additional 1 crore connections, with special accommodations for immigrant families. The scheme has improved access to cleaner cooking fuels, benefiting over 14.6 million BPL families and expanding to include 80 million poor households.

This research methodology uses stratified random sampling to ensure a representative sample for the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), which connects LPG to women who meet eligibility requirements based on socioeconomic status. The study uses a descriptive method, focusing on the Buldhana region, with a final sample of 100 respondents. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, using semi-structured interviews and quantitative questions to analyze data. Primary data is collected through questionnaires, interviews, observations, and direct communication, while secondary data is gathered from internal and external sources such as government publications, online websites, and books and online databases.

We find in the study that maximum beneficiaries are positively react on PUMY in Buldhana district. Data for this study were gathered using a survey instrument with a 5-point Likert scale that was self-designed. According to the data, the beneficiaries expressed great satisfaction with the reduction in kitchen chores and the time they could spend cooking. Some beneficiaries were happy with the connecting paperwork and procedure, nevertheless. The results also show that the training program, LPG refill availability, and connection subsidy were satisfactory to PMUY beneficiaries.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Government of India's Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has a program called Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana that aims to link women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to LPG. By March 2020, it was planned to provide 8 billion LPG connections to low-income homes. Provision has been included in the Union Budget for FY 21-22 for the release of an additional 1 crore LPG connections under the PMUY scheme. Special accommodations have been made for immigrant families in this phase. 10.35 crore people would now be PMUY beneficiaries in total. In order to release 75 lakh LPG connections over three years, from Financial Year 2023-24 to 202526. Eligibility requirements for Ujjwala 2.0 connections. Only women may apply, and they must be at least 18 years old. In the same residence, there shouldn't be any other LPG connections from any OMC. Adult women who fall under one of the following categories: SECC Households (AHL TIN), SC, ST, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Most Backward Classes (MBC), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Poor Household. The Ujjwala Scheme (PMUY) in India has significantly improved access to cleaner cooking fuels, with a 57% increase in LPG consumption in 2023 compared to 2014. The scheme has benefited over 14.6 million BPL families in various states, and has been expanded to include 80 million poor households in the Union Budget of India. The Prime Minister announced plans to provide 1 crore more connections in the 2021-2022 budget. The National Family Health Surveys show a significant improvement in access to cleaner fuels, with gas cylinder penetration increasing from 62% in May 2016 to 99.8% in April 2023.



## II. FACTORS OF UJJWALA YOJANA SCHEME

1. Decision making
2. Family support
3. Women empowerment
4. Process and distance

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

- **Shubham Aggrawal, Sudhanshu kumar, Manoj Kumar Tiwari:-** July 2018 in Energy Policy. Decision support system for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.
- **S. Singh, R. Dixit :-**2019 in Environmental Conservation Journal. Impact of household air pollution in rural India. The scheme aimed to protect children and women in rural areas from health risks by providing clean cooking energy using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG).
- **Indra Devi Rajamanoharan, Rajalakshmi V, Selvam V, Ashok D., and K. Vidhya:-** 2022 in International journal of Asian Business and Information management. Impact of UjjwalaYojana Scheme and Its effect on Behavioral changes among rural women.
- **Yaduveer Yadav:-** May 2020 in University of Rajasthan. Women
- Empowerment through Pradhan MantriUjjwalaYojana (PMUY) Scheme in Rajasthan: A Study on Rural Households in Selected Region. In order to evaluate the efficiency of the Yojana on women's emancipation in the rural sector, the study aimed to analyse the influence of the PMUY programme on the socioeconomic position of women in India's rural sector.
- **Balasaheb Kilche:-**2022 in A Multidisciplinary Journal of Higher Education. Relevance and Implementation of Pradhan Mantri UjjwalaYojana; Special Reference to Maharashtra State.
- **Vani Dhaka, Radhika Narula, Jitendra Sahu, Abhay Bisht and Harsh Sahu:-** 2022 in International journal of Asian Business and Information management. Ujjwalayojana: Ensuring the well-being of women declassifying its theory and practice. The Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has had mixed results on women in rural India. While some areas have seen alignment between theory and practice, such as promoting LPG cylinder adoption and raising awareness about the harmful effects of conventional fuels, others have faced challenges such as affordability issues and lack of awareness. The pandemic has exacerbated these issues, forcing women to trade their health for cleaner fuel or family health. Despite these discrepancies, the policy has earned accolades for ensuring women's well-being and improving their quality of life. The paper suggests addressing these loopholes and ensuring that the policy's benefits are not overlooked, promoting the welfare of rural women.
- **Ashwini Dabadge, Ashok Sreenivas, Ana Josey :-** 2018 in Economic and Political Weekly. What Has the Pradhan MantriUjjwalaYojana Achieved So Far?
- The scheme has been implemented phenomenally well. Dabadge, Sreenivas & Josey (2018) say that since the start of the Yojna, 'Over 70% of the target five crore connections have been disbursed in about two-thirds of the intended time.' Perhaps encouraged by the response, the government decided to have 'three crore additional connections over an extra year.'
- The Sociology of Development has largely been concerned with macro-level processes that can be studied mainly at global and national levels (Viterna and Robertson 2015). Even Randomized Control Trials on Poverty do not take account of the sociology of Yojnas; how Yojnas are 'encoded' by social actors and political actors. The understanding of PMUY can be enriched by locating it in a social semiotic frame.
- **Sudesh Kumar Aryan:-**June 2022 Jarkhand journal of development and management studies. The Ujawala Yojana has significantly contributed to environmental conservation and empowerment of rural women. It has led to a shift from traditional firewood-selling to using LPG for cooking and other domestic activities. The Yojana has also improved health status among rural women, who have been able to handle their economic burdens more effectively. The Yojana has also transformed cooking styles from traditional Chulhas to LPG, allowing women to engage in other socio-economic activities like SHGs and education. The study recommends that state governments and NGOs provide training to rural women on safety measures, such as gas cylinder leakage detection and emergency situations.
- **Dr. G. Jayachandran and T. Sakthimurugan** A STUDY OF RURAL HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION IN MADURAI DISTRICT in April 2023.The study found that PMUY beneficiaries are not satisfied with the LPG refill subsidy/cost, but are satisfied with kitchen work simplification and leisure time. They are also satisfied with connection subsidy, LPG refill availability, and training program.



#### IV. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- To reduce reliance on dirty cooking fuels like coal, dung cakes, firewood, etc.
- To study the impact of Ujjwala Yojana to its beneficiary.
- To study the problem faced by women living in rural areas.
- To spread awareness of side-effect of use of traditional cooking style.
- To Assess the Challenges and Barriers Faced by users and analysis the problem.

#### V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research methodology we are using stratified random sampling because Stratified random sampling is a reasonable approach for the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), since the government only connects LPG to women who fulfill certain eligibility requirements, most of which are determined by socioeconomic status. Based on these parameters, stratified random sampling enables you to guarantee a representative sample that accurately represents the diversity of the population.

- **Research Method: -**

We are using descriptive type of research because study is related to Buldhana region and respondents are women and we are analysing data with observation and survey. The study is related to small area. The final sample that made the criteria was 100 Ujjwala Yojana Beneficiaries.

- **Sample Size: -**

The research employed a mixed-methods approach, utilizing semi-structured interviews with self-help group members and quantitative questions about 100 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana beneficiaries in the Buldhana region.

- **The Sample Technique: -**

In this study, stratified random sampling was used. The personnel were divided into groups according to the volume of the group. This method is suitable to guarantee that each component of sample frame has an equal chance of getting chosen.

The necessary data for the studies collected from the following sources

- **Primary Data**

Primary data are usually described as unprocessed, "first-hand" collected data or structures that have never before been purposefully interpreted. The purpose of the study's questionnaire was to collect primary data from respondents and the relevant information. Through the use of questionnaires, interviews, observations, conversations, and other methods, the researchers independently gather primary data.

Primary data is collected using the following techniques: -

1. Interview by using Questionnaire
2. Observation
3. Direct Communication

#### **Secondary Data**

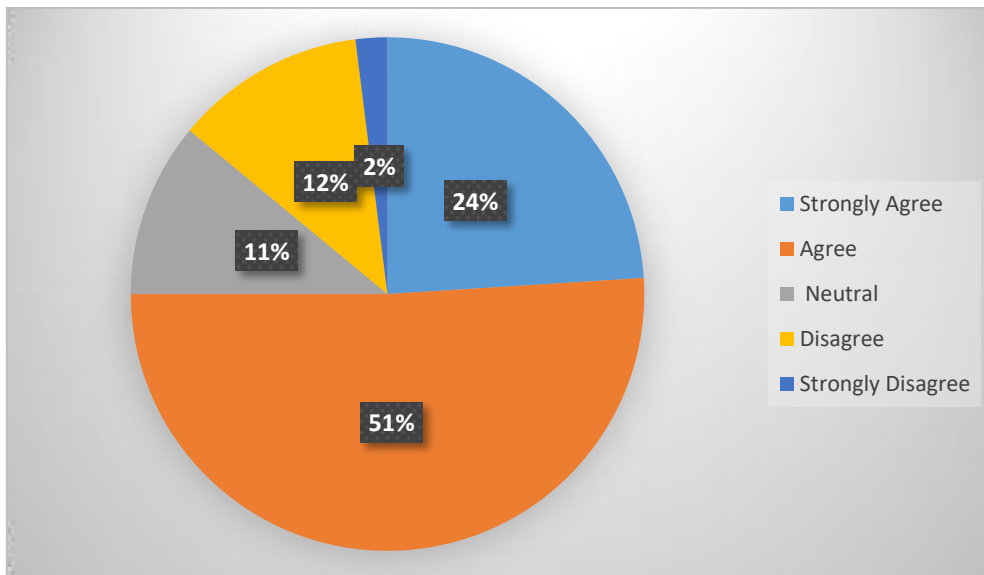
This data can be gathered from various sources, and it is categorized into two main types: internal and external sources. Here are some common secondary data collection sources:

1. Government Publication
2. Online Website
3. Books and Online Database



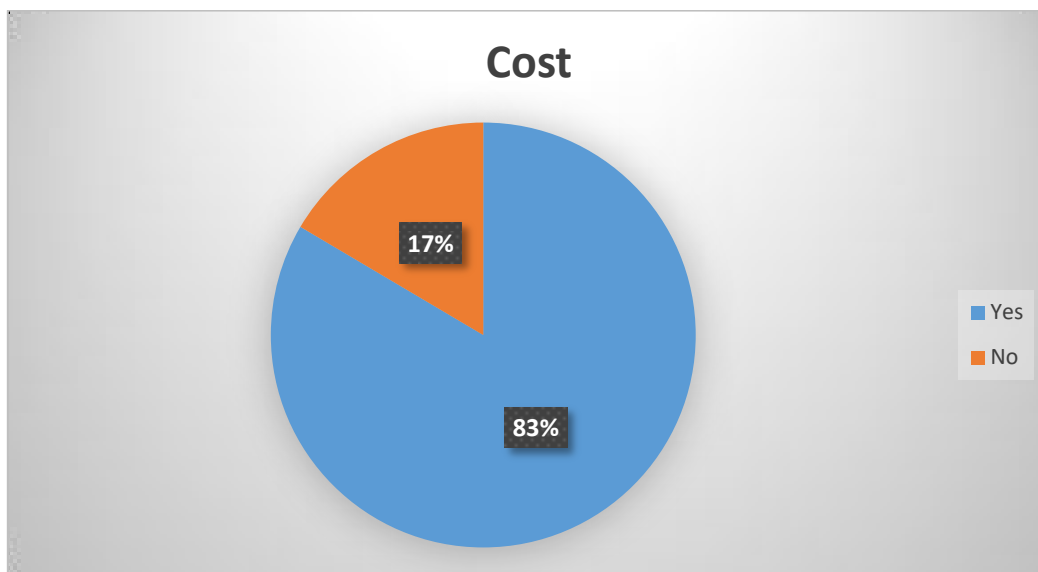
### VI. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. The ujjwala yojana has effectively reduced the depends on traditional cooking methods such as wood or coal.



The pie chart shows that 51% of beneficiaries agree that the PMUY has effectively reduced traditional method of cooking and some are disagree with this because perspectives of some households may be influenced by regional implementation differences, other challenges in implementing LPG as a cooking fuel, they are still using both method of cooking. They are using traditional as well as gas.

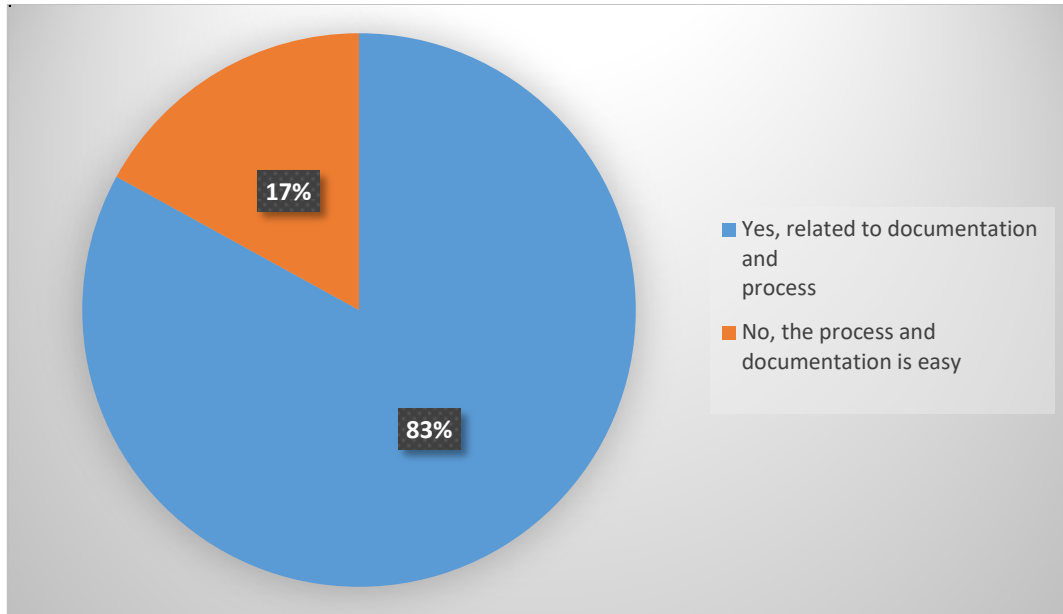
2. The cost of LPG cylinder under the ujjwala yojana is affordable for beneficiaries.



We can see here that 83% of beneficiaries are positively react on the cost of LPG cylinders under the ujjwala yojana scheme. 17% of beneficiaries are negatively react on the cost of LPG cylinders because there are many reasons like cost, distance and many more.

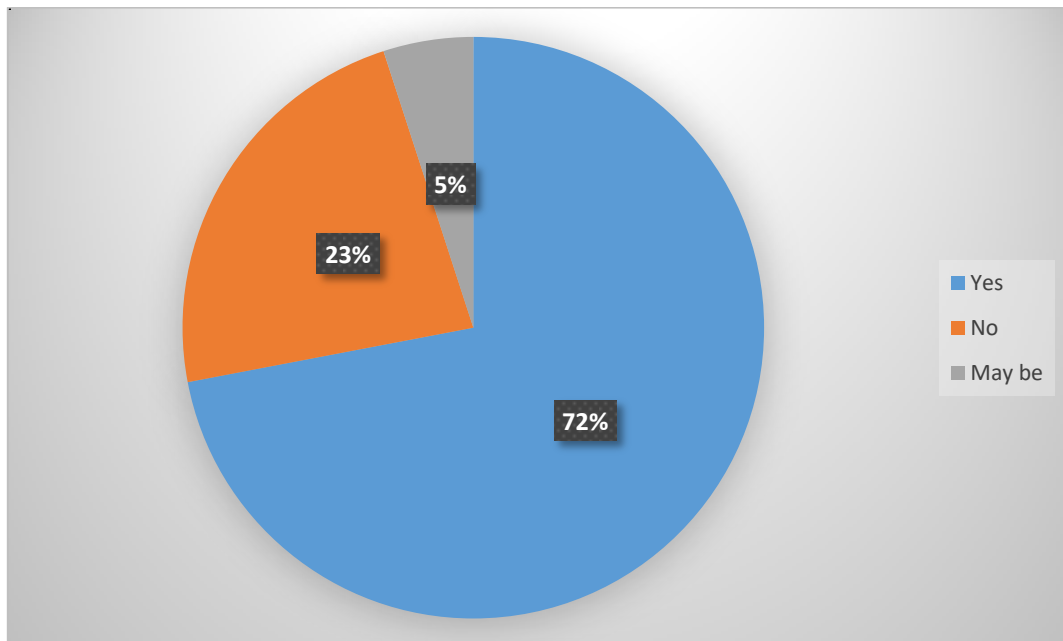


**3. Do you face any kind of difficulty while you applying for PMUY scheme?**



While the process of PUMY is difficult for beneficiaries they face many kind of problem related to documentation and challenging to gather the required documents, such as proof of identity, proof of residence, and BPL card. Verification of documents and eligibility criteria by authorities can sometimes delay the application process this kind of problem they are facing while they are applying for PUMY.

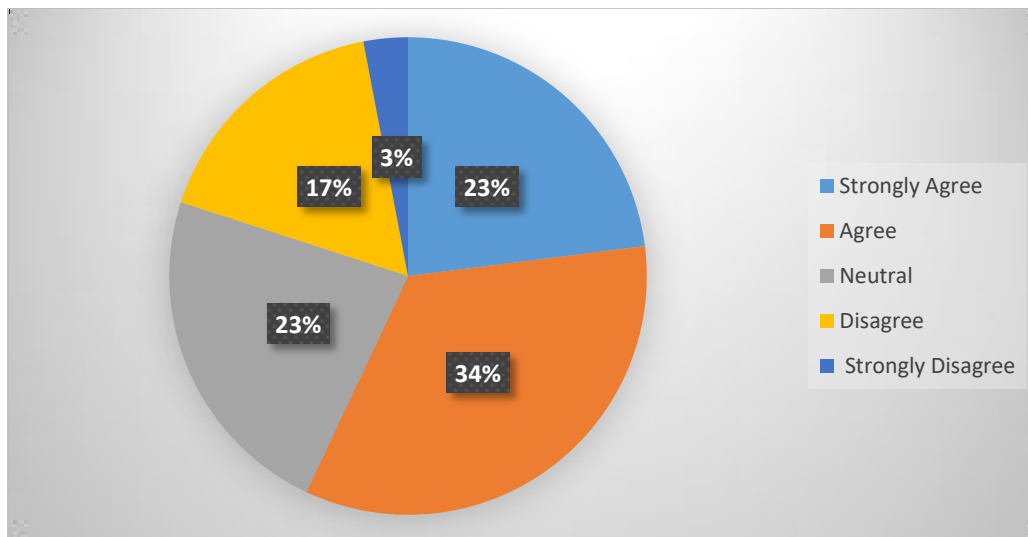
**4. The customer service provided by LPG distributor under the ujjwala yojana is satisfactory.**



The customer service is provided by LPG distributor under the ujjwala yojana is very satisfactory. 72% of beneficiaries agree with customer care service. 23% of beneficiaries are not satisfied with customer care services, suggesting potential issues like delayed deliveries, unresponsive support, booking difficulties like addressee, location form storage centre or other issues hindering a positive customer experience.



5. The Ujjwala yojana has encouraged entrepreneurship and small business activities for women.



The Ujjwala Yojana has been perceived positively by respondents, with 23 strongly agreeing and 34 agreeing. A significant portion of respondents have seen women start businesses related to LPG distribution or clean cooking fuel. However, some respondents are neutral, because they said that they have not enough time to do such new things in their daily activities, while a small minority strongly disagrees, believing the scheme has not significantly impacted women's entrepreneurship or economic empowerment

VII. CONCLUSION

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has significantly improved health and environment in Buldhana district, Maharashtra by providing clean cooking fuel, reducing indoor air pollution, and empowering women. The scheme has also encouraging to entrepreneurship and small business activities among women, creating employment opportunities and fostering local economic development. It has also reduced the government's subsidy burden by targeting eligible beneficiaries and improving efficiency. A large number of homes are still willing to apply for this program. In the past, all rural residents were terrified to use LPG gas stoves. However, as time went on, they grew accustomed to using them and discovered that they were very easy to use and ideal for cooking, especially during the wet seasons when biomass, wood, and cow dung could not be readily obtained. Now they are familiar to LPG gas cylinders .It is very important to creating awareness about yojana and making people educated for more adaption of PUMY. The study also shows positive behavioural changes among rural women.

VIII. SUGGESTION

1. The distribution of clean cooking fuel is believed to have reduced indoor air pollution, thereby improving respiratory health among households in Buldhana district.
2. LPG is a safer alternative to traditional cooking methods, as it minimizes the risk of accidents like burns or fires caused by open flames.
3. The company plans to promote the Ujjwala Yojana and its benefits to local communities through awareness campaigns and educational programs.

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