

Opinion of the respondents regarding benefits of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in rural development

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ABSTRACT: Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aims at empowering poor women who are forced to inhale unhealthy emissions from burning coal, wood and other unclean fuel while cooking. The study also proposed a new conceptual model that may assist the government in framing new policies and strategies to enhance the effectiveness of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in India. The study an "Impact of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in Rural Development in District Lakhimapur Kheri"(UP) in Lakhimapur kheri district were carried out in the year 2019-20 by following the random sampling. 120 respondents were selected from the two blocks. The data was entitled through person interview methods. Out of total respondents, 46.7 percent of women were illiterate level in education, and while 25.8 percent women are educated in primary level in education and only 2.5 percent of women found intermediate and above in education. 52.5 percent of women belong to 6 to 8 members in family size system, 29.2 percent of women respondents have farmers in occupation, and 25.0 percent of women doing the work in form of other labourers, and only 4.2 percent of women respondents have in service, 99.2 percent of women respondents were about benefited about health and nutritional benefit, and 96.7 percent women benefited by invironment that are good for our health and only 78.3 percent women are found in economic benefits.

Key Words- Benefits, Environments, Health, Opinion, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, and Rural development etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched by Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aims at empowering poor women who are forced to inhale unhealthy emissions from burning coal, wood and other unclean fuel while cooking. The study also proposed a new conceptual model that may assist

the government in framing new policies and strategies to enhance the effectiveness of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in India. The study an "Impact of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in Rural Development in District Lakhimapur Kheri" (UP) in Lakhimapurkheri district were carried out in the year 2019-20 by following the random sampling. 120 respondents were selected from the two blocks. The data was entitled through person interview methods. Out of total respondents, nched by Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 May 2016 in Ballia district Uttar Pradesh to distribute 50 million LPG connections to women of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. A budgetary allocation of ₹80 billion was made for the scheme. In the first year of its launch, the connections distributed were 22 million against the target of 15 million. As of 23 October 2017, 30 million connections were distributed, 44% of which were given to families belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The number crossed 58 million by December 2018. In 2018 Union Budget of India, its scope was widened to include 80 million poor households. 21,000 awareness camps were conducted by oil marketing companies (OMC). The scheme led to an increase in LPG consumption by 56% in 2019 as compared to 2014. The highly popular scheme has benefited over 14.6 million BPL families in Uttar Pradesh, 8.8 million in West Bengal, 8.5 million in Bihar, 7.1 million in Madhya Pradesh and 6.3 million in Rajasthan. However, while access to LPG gas stoves and cylinders has increased in the scheme, the use of LPG cylinders remains low.

II. OBJECTIVES-

- I- Socio- economic status of respondents.
- II- Opinion of the respondents regarding benefits of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in rural development.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study entitled, “Impact of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in Rural Development District Lakhimpur Kheri” was conducted in District Lakhimpur Kheri during 2019- 20 and two blocks selected in this study. From each selected block, a list prepared. From each block, the village were selected for study purpose and 20 respondents

selected from each village. These independent variable namely age, religion, caste, type of house, type of family, size of family, monthly income document, household, etc. were used the collected data were subjected to statistical analysis for which statistical tools, percent, weighted mean, arithmetic, rank and standard deviation.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table-1: Distribution of women according to Education

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Per cent
Illiterate	56	46.7
Primary	31	25.8
Secondary	20	16.7
High school	10	8.3
Intermediate and above	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Distribution of women respondent according to Education level 46.7 percent women belong to illiterate in research area, while 25.8 percent women was belong to primary and 16.7percent women educated up to secondary level

and 8.3percent women are educated up to high school, whereas only 2.5 percent women respondent in intermediate and above .Mostly highest score was found illiterate women in research area in district Lakhimpur Kheri.

Table-2 : Distribution of women respondents according to family size

Family size	Frequency	Per cent	Mean	Standard deviation
Up to 5 members	42	35.0	4	1
6 to 8 members	63	52.5	7	1
9 members and above	15	12.5	9	1
Total	120	100.0	6	2

Distribution of 52.5 percent women respondent have been belong to 6 to 8 member in (medium family), and 35.0 percent of women respondent belong to up to 5 member in (Small family) size whereas, only 12.5 percent women respondent belong to 9 member and above(Large

Family). Medium family had a large number in research area. Now a days in rural and urban area people are like small family according to Government norms all Parents wants only one or two children due to family planning.

Table-3 : Distribution of women respondents as per Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Per cent
Business	19	15.8
Service	5	4.2
Shopkeeper	25	20.8
Other labourers	30	25.0
Farm labourers	6	5.0
Farmers	35	29.2
Total	120	100.0

Distribution of women respondents according to occupation, 29 percent women respondent were farmer, where as 25.0 percent of women respondent are other labourer, and 20.8 percent of women respondent have shopkeeper, while 15.8 percent of women respondent where

doing business in rural area and 5.0percent of women respondent were belong to farm labour, and only 4.2 percent of women were doing the service in rural area. Mostly women are found in farmers in research area.

Table-IV: To find the benefit of Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana:

S. No.	Benefits of PMUY	Yes	No	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Health benefit.	99.2	0.8	1.99	I
2.	Social benefit.	85.8	14.2	1.86	III
3.	Economic benefits.	78.3	21.7	1.78	IV
4.	Environment benefits.	96.7	3.3	1.97	II
5.	Nutritional benefits.	99.2	0.8	1.99	I

Benefits of respondent in PMUY, 99.2% of women respondent were found to be fully benefit about LPG that are protect the health of women and children with mean score 1.99 and rank 1, followed by 2 rank, 96.7 the woman respondent know LPG gas are save our environment from indoor pollution these are very hazardous for all people with mean score 1.96. 85.8percent Women respondent are benefit about LPG these are provide a women Social benefit mean score 1.85 with rank 3 followed by 4rank, 78.3 percent women respondent these are Economic benefit of women mean score 1.78.

V. CONCLUSION

As per the estimate of the World Health Organization(WHO), about 5lack deaths in India occurred due to unclean cooking fuel. These death were caused mostly due to non-communicable diseases includingheart diseases, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and lung cancer. Providing LPG connections to families below the poverty line will ensure universal coverage of cooking gas in the country. The scheme can be a tool for women empowered in that LPG connections and clean cooking fuel can reduce cooking time and effort, and in most of India, cooking is a responsibility shouldered solely by women. The scheme also provide employment to the rural youth in the supply chain of cooking. Its creates a healthy environment to the people who are living in both rural and urban areas. It reduces the cost of health expenditure and save the time for cooking preparation also. During that time, the women are using their valuable labour time to earn money.

VI. RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION

1. Try to avoid keeping other electrical appliances near the gas cylinder. Any fluctuation could spark the gas cylinder.
2. Always remember that prevention is better than cure. Stay alert at all times keep a fire extinguisher in the kitchen in case of an emergency.

3. To avoid the large unused cylinders lying in the house.
4. There are safety utilities which can be purchased from market. These could prevent accidental leaks.
5. Do not buy gas cylinders from the black market.
6. Do not use synthetic clothes to handle kitchen equipment. These give rise to chance of fire.

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