



A Study on Socio Economic Empowerment of Women Through The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme In Coimbatore

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Date of Submission: 03-04-2024

Date of Acceptance: 14-04-2024

ABSTRACT

The study's importance stems from its capacity to shed light on important avenues for women's socioeconomic empowerment in India by conducting a thorough assessment of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) program. Through an examination of the various obstacles that women encounter, such as low awareness, financial reliance, and social standards, the study seeks to offer sophisticated perspectives on the complexities of women's empowerment. The objective of the study is to analyse the socio-economic empowerment of women through the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme in Coimbatore. The sample of the study is 100. Descriptive research design and convenience sampling method has been used. Questionnaire has been used as a primary data. Simple percentage analysis, chi-square analysis, correlation and one way ANOVA statistical tools have been applied to reach the findings of the study. It is found that there is some significant relationship between the age of the respondents and PMUY scheme impacted the economic well-being of women in the rural sector. It is suggested that Both beneficiaries and the government should recognize and support the potential for skill development and entrepreneurship among women in rural households facilitated by the Ujjwala Yojana, promoting further investment in training and capacity-building programs. It is concluded that the PMUY scheme has played a crucial role in reducing gender-based disparities, improving health outcomes, and enhancing overall safety and well-being in kitchens and homes. However, there is still room for improvement in certain areas, such as ensuring the effectiveness of clean cooking fuel in reducing accidents and burns, and addressing any remaining challenges in economic opportunities and health outcomes.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study's importance stems from its capacity to shed light on important avenues for women's socioeconomic empowerment in India by conducting a thorough assessment of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) program. Through an examination of the various obstacles that women encounter, such as low awareness, financial reliance, and social standards, the study seeks to offer sophisticated perspectives on the complexities of women's empowerment. Comprehending these obstacles is crucial for improving the PMUY program's execution as well as for shaping more comprehensive policy frameworks intended to remove structural obstacles impeding women's advancement in society.

Furthermore, the study is significant when considering national growth in a larger perspective. The empowerment of women has a multiplicity of effects on several aspects of society, including social cohesiveness, economic progress, and better health outcomes. The PMUY plan is a critical effort that has the capacity to spark revolutionary change. This study intends to provide policymakers, NGOs, and other stakeholders with practical recommendations for improving the socio-economic empowerment of women in India by analysing the scheme's impact and pinpointing areas for improvement. The study's value ultimately rests in its ability to help create a more prosperous, equitable, and inclusive future for the country.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) stands out as an important intervention in this setting. The program attempts to give clean cooking fuel to women who fall below the poverty line because it recognizes the connection between energy poverty and women's lack of empowerment. But in order to effectively promote socio-economic empowerment, the PMUY plan must address a number of issues, including beneficiary behavioural changes, financial dependency, and low awareness.



This research aims to clarify the complexities around these issues and evaluate how well the PMUY plan works to mitigate them. By doing this, the study hopes to offer insightful analysis and practical suggestions for improving women's empowerment, which would help not just individual women but also the larger goals of society and government in attaining inclusive and sustainable development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study on socio economic empowerment of women through the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme in Coimbatore
- To understand the demographic status of women beneficiaries by PMUY scheme.
- To identify the relationship between Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and socio-economic factors of women empowerment in the rural sector.
- To analyse the impact of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana of women empowerment in the rural sector.
- To examine the economic implications of the PMUY scheme for women.
- To offer valid suggestion based on the study.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is to confined to the socio-economic empowerment of women through the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme in Coimbatore is defined by a comprehensive exploration of key objectives. The research aims to understand the socio-economic status of women beneficiaries under the PMUY scheme, assessing the impact on their financial well-being and social standing. The study will also evaluate the sustainability achieved through the PMUY scheme, examining the long-term benefits and self-sufficiency attained by women. Additionally, it will assess the safety measures provided to women beneficiaries and evaluate the creation of a clean environment through improved cooking facilities, focusing on the holistic impact of the PMUY scheme on the empowerment and well-being of women in Coimbatore.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define as a scientific and systematic, search for certain information on a specific topic in fact research is an alt of scientific investigation. Some people consider research as movements from known to unknown.

The research methodology adopted for the present study has been systematic and was done in accordance to the objectives set, which has been discussed in the earlier pages. Research methodology is the way to systematically research to solve the problem.

Research Design

Research design is defined as a framework of methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to combine various components of research in a reasonably logical manner so that the research problem is efficiently handled. Descriptive Research Design study is used. Usually for those research studies having the computation of problems or application of formulae for computations analytical research design technique is used.

Primary data and Secondary data

Primary data collection methods can be divided into two groups: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data collection methods are based in mathematical calculations in various formats. Methods of quantitative data collection and analysis include questionnaires with closed-ended questions, methods of correlation and regression, mean, mode and median and others. Quantitative methods are cheaper to apply and they can be applied within shorter duration of time compared to qualitative methods. In this study, primary data was collected through questionnaire. Secondary data is a type of data that has already been published in books, newspapers, magazines, journals, online portals etc. There is an abundance of data available in these sources about the research area in business studies, almost regardless of the nature of the research area. Therefore, application of appropriate set of criteria to select secondary data to be used in the study plays an important role in terms of increasing the levels of research validity and reliability.

TYPE OF PROJECT

This study uses Descriptive research. Descriptive research refers to the methods that describe the characteristics of the variables under study.

TARGET RESPONDENTS

In this study, target respondents are women Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme in Coimbatore.

TOOLS

1. Percentage Analysis
2. Chi-Square test



- 3. Correlation
- 4. One Way Anova

SAMPLING/DESIGN

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members or a subset of the population to make statistical inferences from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. Different sampling methods are widely used by researchers in market research so that they do not need to research the entire population to collect actionable insights. This study uses Non-Probability Sampling technique. Non-probability sampling involves non-random selection based on convenience or other criteria, allowing you to easily collect data. Convenience sampling technique is used in this study.

Convenience sampling

A convenience sample simply includes the individuals who happen to be most accessible to the researcher. This is an easy and inexpensive way to gather initial data, but there is no way to tell if the sample is representative of the population, so it can't produce generalizable results.

Sample Size

In this study, target respondents are women Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme in Coimbatore. Total number of samples taken for the study is 100 respondents.

Sample Unit

Here sample unit is Coimbatore.

LIMITATIONS

- ✓ The sample size chosen for the surveys being limited to 250 does not cover all the women Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme.
- ✓ The present study has been limited to Coimbatore only.
- ✓ Since the sample size is small, the findings and suggestions made are not applicable to universe.
- ✓ The data is collected only from the women Beneficiaries of PMUY scheme. Hence, the

findings are applicable to those women only and cannot be generalized.

Period Of Study

The period of the study is three months.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. Mahananda Chandrakant Dalvi (2022)²⁴ analysed on “**Economic Impact Of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Pmuy) Scheme: A Study On Rural Women In Aurangabad District Of Maharashtra**” The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aims to give eight crore people living below the poverty line a free cooking LPG connection. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Scheme beneficiaries who reside in the Aurangabad District make up the research population. The target population for the study consisted of 300 samples in total. Data was gathered from women living in the rural areas of Maharashtra's Aurangabad district through interviews and demographic data collection. For data processing, SPSS will be utilized to perform regression analysis, Chi-square analysis, and descriptive statistics. The findings indicate a regression of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on the predictor of women's empowerment in relation to the financial element.

Mr. Suresh Kumar (2023)²⁵, a conducted study on “**Impact of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY): A Study in Koppal District**” Women must be uplifted in order to attain equality and have fulfilling lives. Women's socioeconomic standing is low. Women work both inside and outside the house. the study's goals to evaluate the PMUY Scheme's implementation and future issues. Five responders from each of the ten villages in each taluka, or $11 (V) \times 7 (T) \times 5 (R) = 385$ respondents. the significant discoveries Known as the "Magan Chulha," the first improved mud cook stove was created in 1947 by Maganwadi, Associations. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is one of the government of India's main women's programs. This essay aims to evaluate PMUY's effects in the Karnataka district of Koppal.



ANALYSIS OF STUDY

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Gender	No. of the respondents	Percent
Male	10	4.0
Female	240	96.0
Total	250	100.0

FINDINGS

- ✓ 41.2% of the respondents are in the age group of 26-36 years.
- ✓ 96.0% of the respondents are female.
- ✓ 44.8% of the respondents have completed under graduate.
- ✓ 41.2% of respondents rural as the residential status.

CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	347.190 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	365.337	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	86.278	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	250		

IV. SUGGESTIONS

- Beneficiaries should reflect on the extent to which their cooking practices have positively changed due to the PMUY scheme and identify areas for further improvement.
- The government should assess the various impacts of the PMUY scheme on the economic well-being of women in rural areas and consider additional measures to amplify positive effects.
- Beneficiaries and the government need to recognize and acknowledge the role of the PMUY scheme in enhancing the financial independence of women in rural communities, fostering continued support and expansion of such initiatives.
- Both beneficiaries and the government should recognize and support the potential for skill development and entrepreneurship among women in rural households facilitated by the Ujjwala Yojana, promoting further investment in training and capacity-building programs.
- Beneficiaries should assess the level of improvement in the health of women in rural communities due to the PMUY scheme and advocate for continued investment in health-related initiatives.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the socio-economic empowerment of women through the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana scheme in Coimbatore. Through a comprehensive analysis of various parameters, it is concluded that the PMUY scheme has had a notable impact on several aspects of women's lives in rural communities. The scheme has significantly influenced positive behavioral changes in cooking practices, enhanced economic well-being, and contributed to increased financial independence among women. Furthermore, it has provided opportunities for skill development and entrepreneurship, contributing to women's active involvement in their communities. Additionally, the PMUY scheme has played a crucial role in reducing gender-based disparities, improving health outcomes, and enhancing overall safety and well-being in kitchens and homes. However, there is still room for improvement in certain areas, such as ensuring the effectiveness of clean cooking fuel in reducing accidents and burns, and addressing any remaining challenges in economic opportunities and health outcomes. Overall, the findings underscore the importance of continued support and investment in initiatives like the



PMUY scheme to further empower women and promote inclusive socio-economic development in rural areas.

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