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### A Study of Awareness Level of Farmers Towards Crop Insurance Scheme in Rohtak City of Haryana

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#### Abstract

A crucial part of the economic growth process in emerging nations, particularly India, is agriculture. It is the foundation of an economy that gives humans their essential ingredients and the raw materials needed for industrialization. An economy's ability to grow depends critically on the state of the agriculture sector. The agricultural industry is inherently fraught with risk and unpredictability. The primary sources of risk and uncertainty were output, cost, and inputs. The goal of the current study is to examine the patterns of the crop insurance programs that Haryana has put in place. Secondary data from the Haryana economic survey and reports from the farm insurance business were utilized to meet the study's objectives. The study's time frame spans from the projects' inception to their current state. The study's conclusions suggest that every scheme exhibits varying tendencies. of all the schemes, only PMFBY is doing better than the others since it has lower premium rates than earlier schemes and uses cutting edge technology for both the evaluation of crop loss and the indemnity computation. It is determined that farmers' understanding of crop insurance programs is same regardless of the caste variable based on the questions posed to farmers from various castes and the findings from the raw data.

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#### Introduction

India is a vast country, where the majority of its population, engaged in the agriculture and its allied activities. It is therefore, presently, there is 45% of its population which is directly or indirectly, engaged in the agriculture and their livelihood also depends on the agronomic practices and the rearing of cattle; along with the agricultural activities; known

as 'Mixed farming' in the rural areas of the country. Despite maximum work force, engage in the agriculture, the main focus was given on the agriculture in the first five year plan (1951-56). In the first "Five-year plans" which was aimed at increase the agricultural production and the productivity by making judicious use of the monetary and the none-monetary inputs in agriculture to get the desired results.

**Table 1:** Periodic distribution of Value of Insurance packages Premium share, filed, claimed and Settlement sum in India (2016-2021)

Financial year	Sum insured (In Rs crores)	Share of farm ers in terms of premium (Rs Cr)	Share of govt. in premium (Rs Crores)	Risk claimed by farmers (Rs crores)	Claim received by farmers (Rs crores)
2016-17	203120	4042	17531	16773	16759
2017-18	202267	4189	20463	22118	22114
2018-19	230061	4853	24504	28941	28004
2019-20	142969	5018	26535	31954	29055
2020-21	149061	5120	31555	35597	31664

Source: Annual reports of PMFBY 2016-17 to 2020-21)

## Statement of the Problem

**“A study of awareness level of farmers towards crop insurance scheme in Rohtak city of Haryana.”**

## Review of Literature

**Kaith, Rohtas & Sheoran, and Vandana (2022)** have made an appraisal of the ‘Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana’, executed in the various districts of Haryana. Based on the primary and the secondary sources of the data, the authors have drawn the inferences of the periodic performances of PMFBY across the districts of Haryana. Based on the information supplied by the farmers covered such as sum assured, the premium paid and their claims of the drought affected farmers of Haryana.

**Sandeep Kaur & et al (2021)** have examined the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in terms of its strength, weakness, opportunity and threat since its implementation in the country. Indian agro-based economy has been fluctuating in terms of the agricultural production and the market risks which have led to the agricultural practices; a risky business which also directly affects the income of the farmers and ultimately threat to the food security. This study is aimed at understand the various salient features of the crop insurance policies, taken by the farmers, particularly the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* (PMFBY) and its impacts on the farmers.

**Rajesh Ghosh, & et al (2020)**, The authors have analyzed the demand for the crop insurance in the developing countries like India. In this context, there are various studies which show that the real demand for crop insurance is too difficult to make the true appraisal, particularly in the developing countries like India. In the developing countries like India; where the lack of integration of the formal financial sector, high reliance with the numerous of the options of the informal risk mitigation devices which has proved helpful for covering the crop relating risk like droughts.

**Shanthi, P & Sangeetha, S (2020)** The authors have analyzed the demand for the crop insurance and the risks generated by the natural disasters like recurring drought, adverse weather conditions,, biological reasons like lactase attack on the crops and the market price volatility, as a result, the crop insurance is an effective strategy which mitigate the risk of the losses; arising out of the agricultural practices. To mitigate the risk, the PMFBY has been proved conducive to address the problem.

**Bindiya Kunal Soni & Jigna Trivedi (2013)** have examined the risk probability in the agriculture sector and the role played by the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme to cope with the uncertainty in the agricultural sector. This scheme was one of the effective alternatives to manage the uncertainty in the yield loss during the adverse climatic conditions. This scheme was proved conducive to stabilise the agricultural production and the farmers’ income. However, the alternative agricultural risk management; where the agricultural production relating risk is distributed between the two parties which is known as premium. Prior to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, there was a national crop insurance scheme, known by the nomenclature National Agricultural Insurance Scheme; which was forwarded to ensure to address the risk of the millions of farmers; who have been engaged for their livelihood across the periods.

**Tantri, P (2015)** has advocated for taking the crop insurance policy by the farmers to combat the natural calamity like droughts, flood or hail storm. However, the different successive governments in India which have been treating the farmers as only vote catching devices from time to time with an open eye. However, Tantri comments, “As we are well acquainted, a significant of these device leak, but even to an extent which is accessible insufficiently to solve this pressing problematic area in terms of a long terms sustainability” Lastly, the findings of the study shows that a dole like the regional rural banks which have become very much selected while providing the crop loans by the regional rural or the commercial banks. There is a high probability for such types of the farmers who often fail to receive the crop loan from the money lenders and they even turns more in the debts even after a waive the debt.

## Research Methodology

The process of finding a systematic solution to the research problem is called research methodology. It is also understood as finding a way out the research problem in a systematic way.

## Objective of the Study

To study the level of awareness of farmers towards crop insurance scheme in Rohtak city of Haryana.

## Hypothesis of the Study

$H_{01}$  There is no significant difference between awareness level of farmers towards crop insurance scheme according to their caste in Rohtak city of Haryana.

## Sample Selection

In the present study, purposive sampling has been used by researcher. On the basis of primary and secondary data, the researcher selected Rohtak city of Haryana state as research area. Researcher selected 50 farmers from different demographic variables.

## Data Collection

Primary data is been collected with the help of questionnaires and interviews. Primary data can be quantitative as well as qualitative in nature. Secondary data is been collected with already existing study material in the form of research/reports/ articles/ newspapers etc.

## Statistical Techniques Used

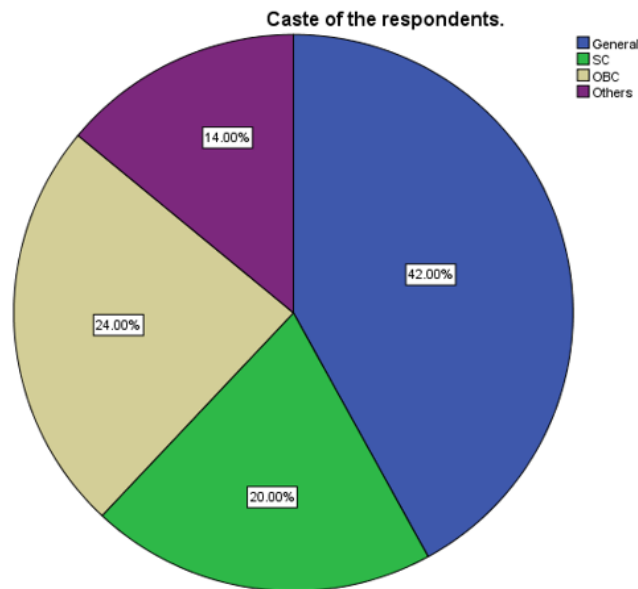
Anova test has been used for the data analysis.

## Data Analysis and Iterpretation

### Caste wise Distribution of Respondents

**Table 1:** Caste of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	General	21	42.0	42.0	42.0
	SC	10	20.0	20.0	62.0
	OBC	12	24.0	24.0	86.0
	Others	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	



**Fig 1:** Caste of the respondents

### Interpretation

According to the table no. 1 there were total 50 farmers/respondents taken for the study from which 21 farmers/respondents were from general category, 10 farmers/respondents were from SC category, 12 farmers/respondents were from OBC category and 7

farmers/respondents were from other category.

### Hypothesis Testing

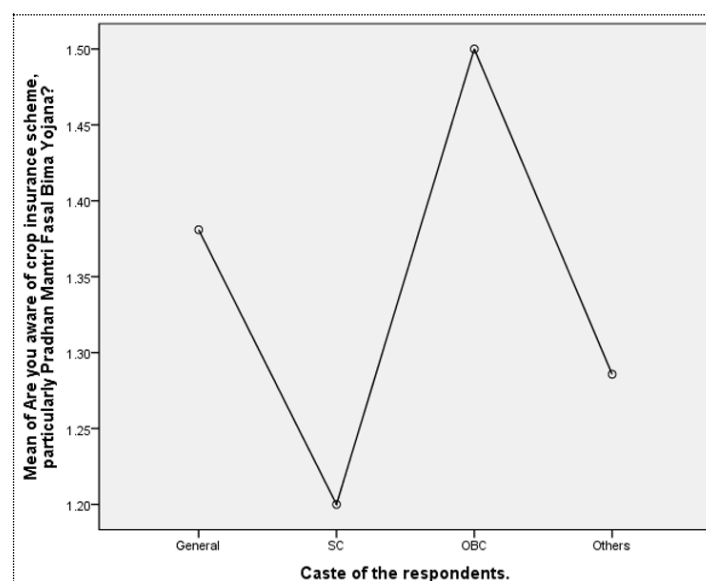
$H_{01}$  There is no significant difference between awareness level of farmers towards crop insurance scheme according to their caste in Rohtak city of Haryana.

**Table 2:** Descriptives are you aware of crop insurance scheme, particularly Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
General	21	1.38	.498	.109	1.15	1.61	1	2
SC	10	1.20	.422	.133	.90	1.50	1	2
OBC	12	1.50	.522	.151	1.17	1.83	1	2
Others	7	1.29	.488	.184	.83	1.74	1	2
Total	50	1.36	.485	.069	1.22	1.50	1	2

**Table 3:** ANOVA Are you aware of crop insurance scheme, particularly Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.539	3	.180	.753	.526
Within Groups	10.981	46	.239		
Total	11.520	49			



**Fig 2:** Caste of the respondents

### Interpretation

Table shows the caste wise Comparison of awareness level towards the crop insurance with the help of Anova test. Statistically, the result shows the significant value of .526 which is higher than .05 (level of significance) described that there is no significance difference between the awareness level of farmers. Therefore, the null hypothesis ( $H_{01}$ ), i.e. there is no significant difference between awareness level of farmers towards crop insurance scheme according to their caste in Rohtak city of Haryana, is accepted.

### Conclusion

According to the questions asked to the farmers from different castes and results from the raw data it is concluded that the awareness level of farmers towards the crop insurance schemes if the same according to the caste variable.

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