

## International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 7; Issue 4; April 2024; Page No. 382-388

Received: 02-01-2024  
Accepted: 12-03-2024

Indexed Journal  
Peer Reviewed Journal

### Aspects and awareness levels about government programs/Schemes of female headed farm Women's of Eastern plain of Uttar Pradesh

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2024.v7.i4e.551>

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#### Abstract

Women play an important role in agriculture and rural economies in all developing countries. They play an important role in agriculture, performing the dual role of housewives and farmers. With a focus on women, governments have developed many policies and programs in the agricultural sector to improve women's health and promote overall family development, but women are less aware of the benefits of these strategies. Therefore, a survey is needed to determine agricultural women's knowledge about political elections. The purpose of this study is to find out the level of knowledge and experience of female farmers. This study collected data through interviews with 360 female headed women farmers living in UP. In this study, stratified sampling was used. This study was conducted in three districts of U.P. Analysis also includes frequencies, percentages. Front. Government policies/services Results show that women farmers have different levels of awareness of government programs and initiatives. Awareness of schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, Kisan Credit Card Scheme and PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna is also high, while awareness of schemes such as Soil Health Card Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna is low. Such plans are much less known.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Female headed women farmers, knowledge, and level of awareness, government programs and schemes, role of women farmers

#### Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in employment in India. He is ranked 4th in the world. Women play an important role in agriculture and rural economies in all developing countries. Farming is not just a job; it is a way of life that has influenced people's thoughts and feelings in many places for centuries (Sunitha *et al.* 2018) <sup>[9]</sup>. The participation rate of women in domestic poultry farming is of crucial importance in the poultry industry (Butt *et al.* 2010) <sup>[1]</sup>.

India is a rural country and 70% of Indians live in rural India. (Gupta *et al.* 2020) <sup>[4]</sup> Their roles vary from region to region and are changing rapidly in many parts of the world as economic and social forces transform agriculture. Rural women often have complex families and lead different

lifestyles (Dwivedi *et al.* 2013) <sup>[12]</sup>. They play an important role in agriculture, performing the dual role of housewives and farmers. Many women farmers not only farm, but also raise vegetables, poultry, and livestock, collect seeds, sell milk, vegetables and fruits, etc. Their activities generally include planting crops, raising animals, making and preparing food, earning money from agriculture or other rural activities, collecting oil and water, engaging in trade and commerce, and caring for children, elderly parents, and other family member and they should take good care of their homes (Shekhar *et al.*, 2019) <sup>[7]</sup>. Rural women farmers are also responsible for dung collection by making dung cakes which also bring additional income to poor families (Yadav *et al.* 2023) <sup>[10]</sup>. He is the most active and wants to work at home, on the farm, and at the animal shelter. The fact is that

women in rural areas are engaged in agriculture as well as housework. Moreover, Indian women are increasingly managing and participating in agriculture, especially in resource-rich areas (Praveen *et al.*, 2005) [5]. Rural women involved in agriculture are also responsible for storing and preparing cakes, providing additional income for poor families. Female farmers undoubtedly have a major role in livestock production and management. In rural locations, women function as the efficient and reproductive part of the community and are not privy to their requirements, rights, and people empowerment techniques that allow monetary and social advancement in existence for you to become a self-reliant woman. As a result, the Indian government has established a slew of initiatives and programs to improve the socioeconomic standing of women farmers to benefit the family, community, and state as a whole. Rural women indeed labour in agriculture in addition to their home duties. Furthermore, particularly in better-resourced rural regions, Indian women are increasingly managing.

**Methodology**

**Location of the study**

The district of U.P. was chosen for the study because it was convenient for the researcher to undertake it. The data on female-headed farm women was obtained in Sultanpur, Ayodhya, and Amethi, Uttar Pradesh. I have selected 3 blocks of every district Sultanpur (Baldiray, Sadar, Jaisighpur), Ayodhya (Sohawal, Bikapur, Milkipur) and Amethi (Gaurigunj, Tiloi, Amethi). I selected 15 villages of every district, 5 villages of every block and 8 respondents selected of every village.

**Sampling procedure**

The sample for the investigation as comprised of 360

respondents. Simple random sampling was used to select the study area and samples. The questionnaire collected demographic information, including age, education qualification, marital status, annual income, knowledge and awareness about government programs or schemes etc. It also collected information on a range of farming work.

**Tools and techniques**

- To carry out the present study, the following tools were used: -
- A self-made interview schedule to collect general, specific, and health-related information about the respondents.

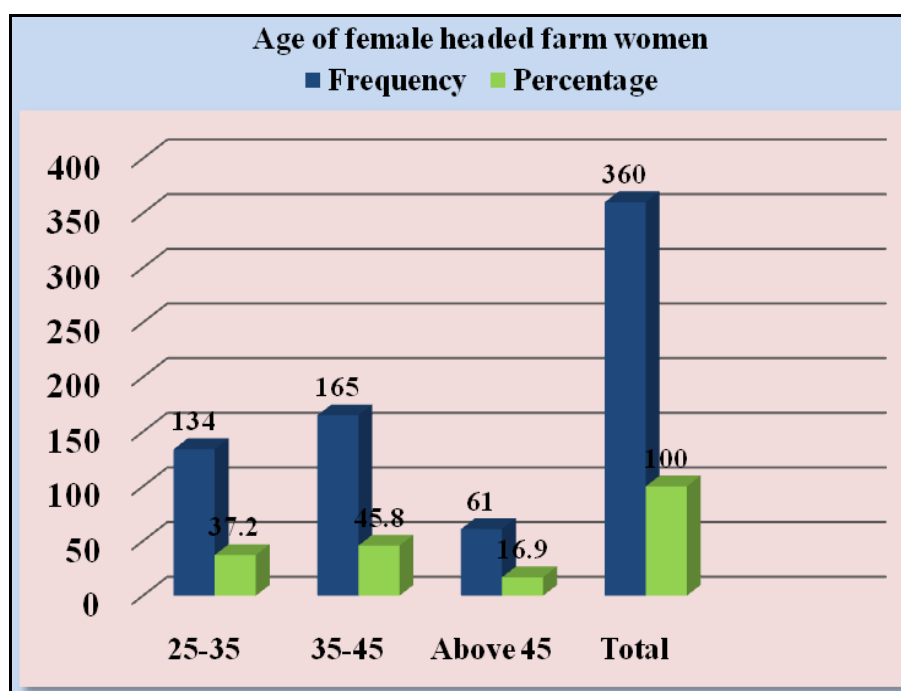
**Methods of the Data Collection**

The data was collected through an in-depth interview to bring out the required information from the female-headed women farmers. A pretested interview schedule collects general, specific information and government programs or schemes-related information. Data was collected using self-self-repaired interview schedule by a face-to-face interview. The statistical tools used for the analysis of this study are simple percentage techniques and ranking techniques.

**Results & Discussion**

**Table 1:** Distribution of respondents based on their age

S.N.	Age	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
1.	25-35 year	134	37.2
3.	35-45 year	165	45.8
4.	Above 45 year	61	16.9
	Total	360	100.0



**Fig 1:** Age of female headed farm woman

It is obvious from Table 1, that the age of females ranged from 25 to above 45 years and the majority of respondents (45.8 per cent) were in the age group of 35-45 yrs age

group, while (37.2 cent), farm women were in the age group of 25-35 yrs, only (16.9 per cent) respondents belonged to age group of above 45 yrs.

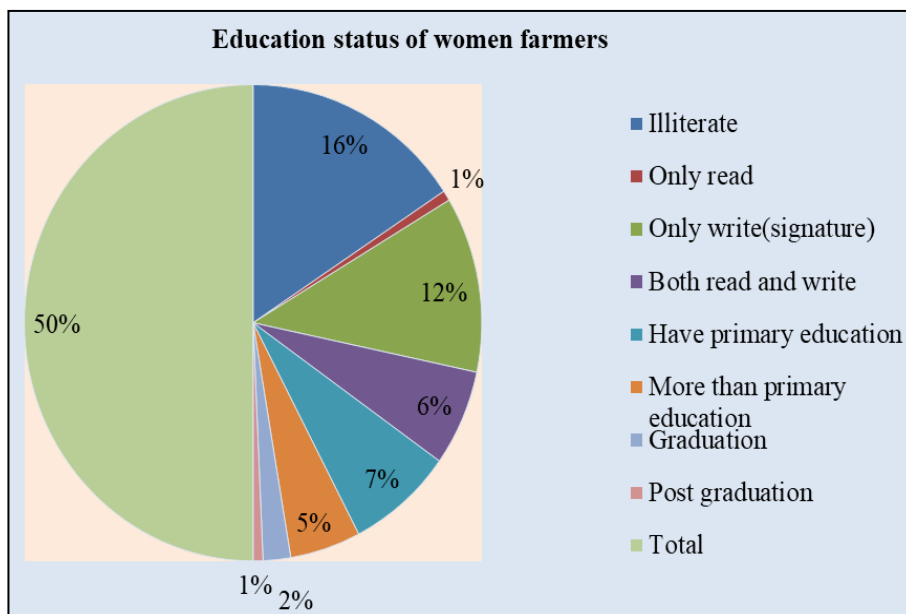
**Table 2:** Distribution of respondents on the basis of their education qualification

N=360

S.N.	Education	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
1.	Illiterate	113	31.4
2.	Only read	5	1.4
3.	Only write(signature)	86	23.9
4.	Both read and write	47	13.1
5.	Have primary education	54	15.0
6.	More than primary education	36	10.0
7.	Graduation	14	3.9
8.	Post graduation	5	1.4
	Total	360	100.0

Results show that the education status of female-headed farm women’s majority of the (31.4%) of farm women’s were illiterate (23.9%) of farm women could write and able to make signatures, (15.0%) of farm women’s had primary education, (13.1%) of farm women were both read and

wrote, (10.0%) farm women’s had more than primary education, (3.9%) farm women’s were graduated, (1.4%) farm women’s were only read and only (1.4%) farm women’s were post graduated.



**Fig 2:** Education qualifications of the respondents

**Table 3:** Distribution of the respondents based on marital status

N=360

S.N.	Marital Status	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
1.	Single/Unmarried	9	2.5
2.	Married	216	60.0
3.	Widow	91	25.3
4.	Divorced	44	12.2
	Total	360	100.0

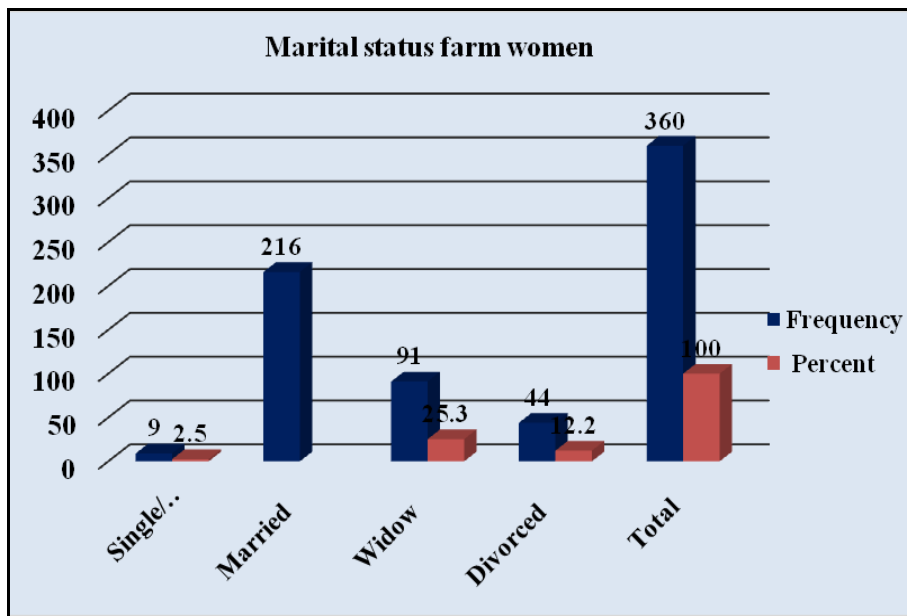


Fig 3: Marital status of female headed women farmers

Table 4 describes the distribution of respondents based on their marital status. Results found that most of the respondents were married (60.0%) and (25.3%) respondents

were widows (12.2%) respondents were divorced only (2.5%) respondents were unmarried.

Table 4: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of annual income

N=360

S.N.	Annual income of the family (in Rs.)	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
1.	Less than 10,000	54	15.0
2.	20,000- 30,000	114	31.7
3.	40,000-50,000	116	32.2
4.	Above 50,000	76	21.1
	Total	360	100.0

The table 5 revealed that majority of the respondents earned (32.2%) between 40,000- 50,000 per year, some of the respondents earned (31.7%) between- 20,000-30,000 rupees

per year , and (21.1%) respondents earned above 50,000 per year, only (15%) respondents earned less than 10,000 per year.

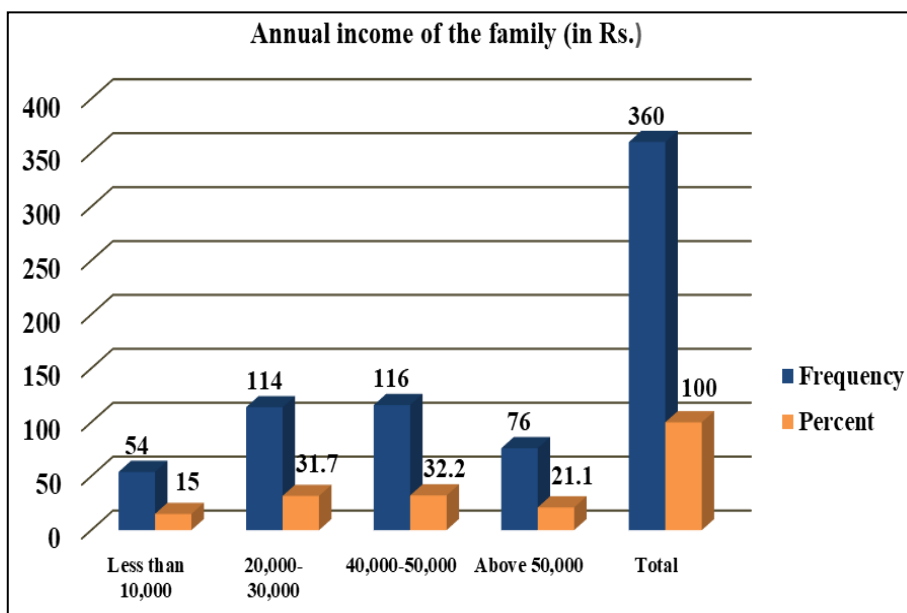


Fig 2: Annual income of female headed women farmers

**Table 5:** Awareness level of female headed farm women's about government programs/schemes

N=360

S.N.	Statement	F	%
<b>A. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna</b>			
1.	Do you know about PMFBY	104	28.9
2.	Do you Know about the purpose of PMFBY	112	31.1
3.	Are you aware about the process of getting crop insurance	89	24.7
4.	Do you know about the process of getting benefit of PMFBY	78	21.7
5.	Do you know about schemes implemented by which government at different levels	79	21.9
6.	Do you know about what are the documents required for obtaining benefits under PMFBY	82	22.8
7.	Do you know how to apply for PMFBY	64	17.8
8.	Do you know which natural calamities are the crops covered under this PMFBY	132	36.7
9.	Do you know about what is covered under the PMFBY	70	19.4
10.	Do you know about the official responsible for seeking information PMFBY	81	22.5
11.	Have you ever received the benefits of PMFBY	94	26.1
<b>B. Soil Health Card Scheme</b>			
1.	Do you know about SHC Scheme	38	10.6
2.	Do you know about the purpose of SHC Scheme	26	7.2
3.	Do you know how soil samples are taken for analysis and distribution of SHCs is carried out by the state government	32	8.9
4.	Do You know about Soil Health Card is issued for every 3 <sup>rd</sup> year to all farmer of the country	53	14.7
5.	Do you know that identified farmers will be registered for financial support for adoption of nutrient package	60	16.7
6.	Do you know that Soil Health Card provides information to the farmer about soil acidity/salinity/alkalinity and nutrient content	26	7.2
7.	Do you know that Soil Health Card also provides the fertilizer recommendation for major Kharif, Rabi, and Summer crops	35	9.2
8.	Do you ever received the benefit of SHC Scheme	41	11.4
<b>C. Kishan Credit Card Scheme</b>			
1.	Do you about know about KCC Scheme	273	75.8
2.	Do you know about the purpose of KCC Scheme	269	74.7
3.	Do you know that legal documents of land property are necessary criteria for selecting a farmer for the beneficiary of KCC	166	46.1
4.	Do you know KCC that is valid for 05 years	186	51.7
5.	Do you know that received loan is provided for the Rabi crop and Kharif crop production	134	37.2
6.	You ever received the benefit of KCC Scheme	256	71.1
<b>D. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna</b>			
1.	Do you know about PMKSY	168	46.7
2.	Do you know PMKSY was launch on 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2015	99	27.5
3.	Do you know about the purpose of PMKSY	39	10.8
4.	Do you know that the aim of PMKSY is to achieve coverage of investments in irrigation sector at field level	184	48.9
5.	Do you know that the motive of PMKSY is "Har Khet Ko Pani" for ensuring optional use of water resources	111	30.8
6.	Do you know that the pattern of assistance to beneficiaries will be 55% for small & marginal farmers and 45% for others	102	28.3
7.	Have you ever received benefit under this scheme	210	58.3
<b>E. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna</b>			
1.	Do you know about PM-KSNY	296	82.2
2.	Do you know in which year PM-KSNY started	128	35.6
3.	Do you know about the purpose of PM-KSNY	199	55.3
4.	Do you have knowledge about the area of cultivate land processed by the beneficiary to be eligible under PM-KSNY	206	57.2
5.	The eligible farmers under PMKSNY scheme will be paid to the direct income support of how much amount annually by the government	128	35.6
6.	Under the scheme, how much amount will paid to the beneficiaries in each installment	205	56.9
7.	Have you ever received the benefit under this scheme	286	79.4
<b>F. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna</b>			
1.	Do you know about PMUY	284	78.9
2.	Do you know in which year PMUY started	131	36.4
3.	Do you know about the purpose of PMUY	195	54.2
4.	Do you know who is eligible for PMUY	189	52.5
5.	Do you know what are the benefits of PMUY	108	30.0
6.	Do you know how much subsidy is provided under the PMUY	129	35.8
7.	Do you ever received got the benefit under this scheme	200	55.6
<b>G. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna, Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY)</b>			
1.	Do you know about PMJAY	98	27.2
2.	Do you know in which year PMJAY came	76	21.1
3.	Do you know about the purpose of PMJAY	83	32.1

4.	Do you know who is eligible for PMJAY	82	22.8
5.	Do you got the benefit under this scheme	78	21.7
<b>H.</b>	<b>Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY)</b>		
1.	Do you know about PMGKAY	184	51.1
2.	Do you know in which year PMGKAY came	157	43.6
3.	Do you know about the purpose of PMGKAY	159	44.2
4.	Do you know who is eligible for PMGKAY	166	46.1
5.	Do you got the benefit under this scheme	224	62.2

Table 5 presents the knowledge and awareness level of farm women about various government programs and schemes. The table includes the statements/questions related to different schemes, the frequency of responses, and the corresponding percentage.

#### A. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna

28.9% of the respondents (104) indicated that they knew about the PMFBY. 31.1% (112) know about the purpose of PMFBY. 24.7% (89) know about how crop insurance is done. 21.7% (78) were aware of how to get the benefit of PMFBY. 21.9% (79) know about the schemes implemented by the government. 22.8% (82) were aware of the documents required for obtaining benefits under PMFBY. 17.8% (64) know where to apply for PMFBY. 36.7% (132) know which crops are covered under PMFBY. 19.4% (70) know what is covered under PMFBY. 22.5% (81) know about the sources that provide information about PMFBY. 26.1% (94) have received the benefit of PMFBY.

#### B. Soil Health Card Scheme:

10.6% (38) of the respondents know about the SHC Scheme. 7.2% (26) are aware of the purpose of the SHC scheme. 8.9% (32) know how soil samples are taken for analysis and distribution of SHCs by the state government. 14.7% (53) know that Soil Health Cards are issued every three years to all farmers in the country. 16.7% (60) are aware that identified farmers can be registered for financial support for adopting nutrient packages. 7.2% (26) know that Soil Health Cards provide information on soil acidity/salinity/alkalinity and nutrient content. 9.2% (35) know that Soil Health Cards also contain fertilizer recommendations for major kharif, Rabi, and summer crops. 11.4% (41) have received the benefit of the SHC Scheme.

#### C. Kishan Credit Card Scheme

75.8% (273) of the respondents know about the KCC Scheme. 74.7% (269) are aware of the purpose of the KCC Scheme. 46.1% (166) know that legal documents of land property are necessary criteria for selecting a farmer for the beneficiary of KCC. 51.7% (186) know that KCC is valid for five years. 37.2% (134) know that KCC provides loans for Rabi and Kharif crop production. 71.1% (256) have received the benefit of the KCC Scheme.

#### D. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojana

46.7% (168) of the respondents know about PMKSY. 27.5% (99) know that PMKSY was launched on July 1, 2015. 10.8% (39) are aware of the purpose of PMKSY. 48.9% (184) know that PMKSY aims to achieve coverage of investments in the irrigation sector at the field level. 30.8% (111) know that the motive of PMKSY is "Har

Khet KoPani" for ensuring the optimal use of water resources. 28.3% (102) know the pattern of assistance to beneficiaries under the component, with 55% for small & marginal farmers and 45% for others. 58.3% (210) have received the benefit under this scheme.

#### E. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna

82.2% (296) of the respondents know about PMKSNY. 35.6% (128) know the year in which PMKSNY was introduced. 55.3% (199) know the purpose of PMKSNY. 57.2% (206) know that the beneficiaries under the PMKSNY programs should have cultivable land of up to a certain number of hectares. 35.6% (128) know the amount of direct income support provided annually to eligible farmers under the PMKSNY scheme. 56.9% (205) know the amount paid to the beneficiaries in each instalment. 79.4% (286) have received the benefit under this scheme.

#### F. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna

78.9% (284) of the respondents know about PMUY. 36.4% (131) know the year in which PMUY was introduced. 54.2% (195) were aware of the purpose of PMUY. 52.5% (189) know who is eligible for PMUY. 30.0% (108) know the benefits of PMUY. 35.8% (129) know the number of subsidies provided for PMUY. 55.6% (200) have received the benefit under this scheme.

#### G. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna, Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY)

27.2% (98) of the respondents know about PMJAY. 21.1% (76) know the year in which PMJAY was introduced. 32.1% (83) were aware of the purpose of PMJAY. 22.8% (82) know who is eligible for PMJAY. 21.7% (78) have received the benefit under this scheme.

#### H. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY)

51.1% (184) of the respondents know about PMGKAY. 43.6% (157) know the year in which PMGKAY was introduced. 44.2% (159) are aware of the purpose of PMGKAY. 46.1% (166) know who is eligible for PMGKAY. 62.2% (224) have received the benefit under this scheme.

The table provides information on the respondents' knowledge and awareness levels of various government programs and schemes, highlighting the percentage of respondents who answered positively for each statement or question.

#### Conclusion

The current assessment needs to investigate the awareness levels of female-headed women farmers in the eastern plain of U.P. In this study was found majority of the female-

headed women farmers were illiterate and some were literate but they were not well qualified. In this study, it was found to include the knowledge and awareness levels of farm women about various government programs and schemes. Gov. Programs/schemes The results indicate varying levels of awareness among farm women regarding government programs and schemes. Some schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, Kishan Credit Card Scheme, and PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna have relatively higher awareness levels, while others like Soil Health Card Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna have lower awareness. The majority of farm women were not aware of Fasal Bima Yojna, Garib kalian Annaya Yojna. Most of the female-headed women farmers were not aware of Krishi Sinchai Yojna. The majority of the women found benefits from PM- Ujjawala Yojna and PM Samman Nidhi Yojna but they were not aware of their eligibility or prospectus criteria.

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