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ECONOMICAL, SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF FARMERS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Today Indian farmers are having so many social, familiar and economical problems. Farmer's suicide is crucial and serious problem in current scenario. Some states in India having the large number of farmer's suicide cases. After Andrapradesh, Maharashtra is on second number of farmers suicide affected states. The effects of poor condition definitely fall on the farmer's education system. Because of poorness farmers cannot provide proper education to their children's. Therefore we see the farmers sons becomes farmers and this sequence carry forward generation to generation. The particular cycle of social, familiar and educational problems involve in the life of farmers.

A farmer also called an agriculture person, who is a person engaged in farming sector, raises living organisms for food or raw materials, generally including for survive and growing food. Agriculture also called farming or husbandry is the cultivation of animals, plants, other life forms for agriculture supplements and other products used to sustain life.

KEY WORDS-Problems, development, society, government, issues etc

INTRODUCTION

Rural society is the primitive society of man. India is well-known in the world because of Indian rural culture and society. Farmers are the backbone of country. 65% Indian economy is depending on agriculture. Therefore really if we want to develop India, there is a need to develop the rural society. Around fifty social problems of farmers which are directly and indirectly related to Maharashtra farmers have been discussed in this research. This research shows as a representative part and intensity, situation of particular area which is applicable overall situation in India.

This research also useful to government, sociologist, social workers and economist for study and to make a arrangement for framing the different schemes for farmers. With the help of this research the strategy and direction can make for improvement in agriculture sector. The policy, method and direction of education can be framed after referring this research.

India is an agriculture country with around 60% of its people directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture. Agriculture in India is often attributed as *gambling with monsoons* because of its almost exclusive dependency on precipitation from of season.

The process of change is very slow and unequal. The process of change has been accelerated and so new problems are also cropping up.

FARMERS AND EDUCATION STATUS IN INDIA

Education means form of learning in which information, knowledge and skills of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training, research, and understanding. Education word derived from educate word. A right to education has been created and recognized by some jurisdictions. After acquiring these basic abilities education is commonly focused towards individuals gaining necessary knowledge and skills to improve ability to create value and a standard of living for themselves.

Education as a science cannot be separated from the educational traditions that existed before. Now days some kind of education is compulsory to all peoples in the most countries. Due to population growth and the proliferation of compulsory education, UNESCO has calculated that in the next 30 years more people will receive formal education than in all of human history thus far. Education is becoming increasingly international. The most represented case is the spread of mass schooling. Mass schooling has implanted the fundamental concepts that everyone has a right to be educated regardless of his/her cultural background and gender differences. Education system in India is provided by the public and private sector.

Many farmers in rural areas do not have the most up-to-date information on how to grow food efficiently and economically. Improving their knowledge of new techniques and technologies, in addition to providing them with any physical resources necessary for implementation. Following suggestions may be useful to enhance the status of education in rural area.

- increase local food availability
- increase farmers income
- increase sustainability of agricultural practices
- Organizationally, there is on-going need to strengthen the farmer's capacity to play a more active role in the design, implementation and evaluation of programs, at any level.

The various government schemes and planning are for rural development. Government of India has started so many educational plans for enhance the educational status in rural society. The effects of such plans failed on rural society of this area. Maharashtra government also applying many effective schemes for the rural society.

MARGINAL GROUPS AND AGRICULTURE

Social exclusion is a multidimensional process of progressive social rupture, detaching groups and individuals from social relations and

institutions and preventing them from full participation in society. Some individuals and groups who are not professional social workers build relationships with marginalized persons by providing co-operation. Most of the farmers accommodated in the category of marginal groups.

PROBLEMS OF THE FARMERS

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Cottage industries
- 3) Population and the family planning
- 4) Rural health and education;
- 5) Status of women
- 6) Child marriages
- 7) Traditionalism and conservatism
- 8) Unemployment
- 9) Land less labour
- 10) Rural indebtedness
- 11) Nutrition in villages
- 12) Problem of housing.
- 13) The problems of untouchability and caste.
- 14) Child labours and joint family system
- 15) Improper educational facilities at village for higher education.
- 16) Negative rural mentality and traditions.
- 17) Poverty
- 18) Improper health including physical and psychological approaches.
- 19) Lack of motivation, stimulation and suggestions.

SUGGESTION TO IMPROVEMENT THE STATUS OF FARMERS IN INDIA

1. Basic and compulsory primary education
2. Identification and solving the various problems in rural society
3. Overall observation and control by local government
4. Provision of scholarships and education funds for poor students
5. Proper suggestion and motivation of students
6. Effective implementation and application of various government schemes and plans
7. Improvement in farming sector
8. Awareness about education and implementation of such type of programmes.
9. Women empowerment and stress on girl's education.
10. Sort out the health related issues.
11. Role of media and newspapers
12. Restriction on child labours and bonded labourers

According to Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, although 60% people in India depend on agriculture and agriculture sector contributes 25% of National Income over the period investment and production in agriculture has declined.

CONCLUSION

Today is a globalization world. More importance has been given to industrialization and connected issues. Central government has started

one concept i.e. corporate social responsibility for development in rural area. This scheme is applying but again there is need to modify and implement properly. Timely and adequate support by way of credit to farmers with focusing small and marginal income of farmers to have them modern equipment and improved agricultural productivity. To be issue the Kisan Credit Cards to all the eligible farmers to have them access to get various loan in the schemes of government. Also framing the plans for the tenant farmers and share croppers, agricultural workers and to give them micro-credit through banks. Encourage the farmers to adopt allied activities like dairy, fishery, poultry etc. with farming activities.

Diversification, crop rotation in agricultural production has to changing in current scenario. Adoption of upgraded technology inputs along with provision of infrastructure inputs like power at subsidized cost, supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, tractors and credit provision through all nationalized banks and local financial agencies. To be add the of non-farm activities with allied agricultural activities and arrange the marketing, forward linkages, contract farming to

sell their produce remunerative prices. If these facilities are given to farmers they may achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production. There is need for major review of agricultural policy to meet the changing needs of both producers and consumers. Provision of small scale industries and supplementary occupations are important for development in rural society.

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