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ECONOMIC STUDY OF MARGINAL FARMER'S PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Mrs.Sangita V.Dumore¹

¹Assistant Professor
Dept.of Commerce
L.T.College
Wani, Maharashtra,
India

ABSTRACT

Economic matter is an important for comfortable life in society. Class system is one of the important types of social stratification of Indian society. Today class is a main factor which concern to maintain social economic status in society.

Agriculture is a main occupation of India. 75% population stays in six lakhs villages and 65% Indian economy is depending on agriculture. Rural society classified on the basis of holding land. Slavers, rich farmers, medium, small bonded and agriculture labour etc are the main category in rural society.

Less land holding farmers proportion is very high in India. Every state of India has the less land holding farmers. Less Land holding farmers are having many problems in current scenario. There problems disturb the familiar, social, economical life of marginal farmers.

They also accommodated in bellow poverty family. In this article overall study related to problems of landless labors in India has been discussed in detail.

KEY WORDS – problems, strategy, status, development, issues

INTRODUCTION



India is the agriculture country . Agriculture is a base of Indian economy. Joint family, primary relationship, total dependency on agriculture are main factors of Indian rural society.

Today India is well-known in the world due to agriculture, rural society and rural problems. In the

village society ,most exploited, poor strata is marginal farmer who has the size hardily 2 to 4 acre land. It is difficult to survive of family on limited land. He gets suffer and cannot cope up with the problems. Quality of life goes down. His economical, social, political status is an average level. This carry forward generation to generation. They have to do other supplementary occupation for the two end meets.

MARGINAL GROUPS OF FARMERS IN VILLAGE

The farmer who has the holding land 2 to 4 acres, accommodated in marginal family. Farmers also have different category of land like draught, irrigation and average land. The agriculture is so less and cause to live in poverty. Every year marginal farmers face various problems. Sometime they adopt the harmful act like committing to the suicide. The

farmers in Maharashtra and Andhrapradesh are the victims of this act. Economic problems most concern to the slandered of living It cause to all social evils in society.

Responsible causes of social problems among the marginal farmers in India:-

Indian farmers get birth in debt, live in debt and died in debt. India is well-known for social problems of farmer.



Following are the general causes of social problems:-.

- 1) Natural calamities and problems
- 2) Indebtness
- 3) Lack of supplementary occupation
- 4) Totally dependency on agriculture
- 5) Bad habits and alcohol problem
- 6) Laziness
- 7) Joint family system
- 8) Seasonal unemployment in rural society.
- 9) Traditional method of agriculture
- 10) Lack of required facilities for marginal farmers.
- 11) Illiteracy and lack of update knowledge
- 12) Fragmentation of land
- 13) Conflict, dispute among family members
- 14) Unwanted activities and expenditure
- 15) Other supplementary related directly or indirectly causes

GENERAL ASSUMPTION ABOUT MARGINAL FARMERS

Marginal farmer are between the rich and medium farmers. They have limited land but expected agriculture production is less and due to this cause to many social problems among them. Government benefits also sometimes avoided under the banner of holding land.

Less holding land is responsible for high expenditure. Low income of family responsible to social, family, disorganization, depression and physical problems. It is also difficult to them to work somewhere and earn extra income for household. In that way marginal farmer in India are in crucial situation.

Following are the some of the problems of marginal farmers:-

- 1) **Poverty** – Around 18% poverty of India is in rural society. Marginal farmers are below poverty line and as per that they maintain their living track in society.
- 2) **Indebtness**- Carry forward of loan, debt generation to generation is common cause of poverty of farmers. Most of the marginal farmers have debt on them.
- 3) **Fragmentation of Land**- Due to more number of family members, after post independence land fragmented into various pieces. Therefore agriculture productivity goes down which cause for poverty.
- 4) **Opposition to development and change** – Indian farmer is superstitious, traditional and not easily accept social challenges and inventions. Therefore in same situation he would like to live. This culture also called as a poverty of culture.
- 5) **Literacy** – Marginal farmers in India is illiterate. New situation cannot get to him. Therefore he is totally empty about new updating.
- 6) **Lack of irrigation facilities** – Only limited part of India is under the irrigation facilities. Therefore most of land is in draught situation. There is no plan about crop rotation method among Indian marginal farmers.
- 7) **Failure to government mechanism and unsuccessful of administration** – Government mechanism failed to development of marginal farmers in India. There are many loopholes in government mechanism.
- 8) **Lack of transportation** – Many villages are not connected properly with taluka and districts. That's why small farmer sell their goods in village itself. There is no expected value in goods which cause to less income.
- 9) **Generation Gap and conflict**- There is a generation gap and conflict in the family of small farmers on various issues.
- 10) **Unemployment In village**- There is a seasonal employment. Joint family depending on agriculture, lack supplementary occupation etc are responsible for unemployment.



Efforts to be take for overall and holistic development of marginal farmers in India:-

The development, progress of marginal farmers is a need of time. Farmers face crucial problems which hamper on their social and economic life.

Following measures and efforts to be taken for eradication of problems for improvement of marginal farmers-

- 1) Holistic and overall development
- 2) Effective proper government mechanism.
- 3) Eradication of corruption
- 4) Provision of supplementary occupation
- 5) Irrigation facilities.
- 6) Ban on fragmentation of land
- 7) Role of family members and relatives.
- 8) Indulgence of science and technology
- 9) Provide loan facilities
- 10) Awareness to avoid extra expenditure on unusual activities and celebration.

CONCLUSION

Marginal farmer is an important component in society. India is a place of marginal farmers. Therefore the development of such marginal farmer will be development of rural India. It is a need of time to be focused on social, economical problems and try the best to eradicate their problems.

Some efforts are taking place for development but expected success could not get. Therefore efforts should be taken for eradication of social problems of marginal farmers in India.

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