



THE PROBLEMS OF MARGINAL FARMERS IN THE DISTRICT OF NAGPUR

Leena Gadewar¹, Dr. Dnyaneshwar Mhashakhatri²

¹Researcher, Gondwana University Gadchiroli

²Supervisor, Principal, Karmveer Dadasaheb Deotale Mahavidyalaya, Chamorshi, Gadchiroli.

INTRODUCTION

Farmers are the main backbone of the economy. Divided into different groups according to the income of the farmer. The smallholder farming community is economically and socially very backward. This research mainly studies the small holder farmers in 10 talukas of the rural division of Nagpur district.

The social and economic problems of the smallholder farmer focus on every aspect of it. This research has studied the policies of the government, various schemes, and the efforts to be made at the local level.

Small land holder farmers are the lower tier of the farming business. A small holder farmer who owns less than 4 acres of land is a small holder farmer. A smallholder farmer is defined at various levels. Agriculture is low, and naturally, economic income is low, so its standard of living is determined by it. Economic and social life is of a lower quality than other farmers. In Nagpur district, small holder farmers are found in almost all talukas.

In India, there are small holder farmers in all the states and in Maharashtra, the proportion of small holders is generally higher in the Marathwada region.

The continuous failure due to the inaction of nature and the mounting debt mountain is making the life of the small holder farmer unbearable. This is why the farmer is committing suicide. In the meantime, the government tried to give relief to the farmers by announcing a loan waiver, but the destruction of standing crops, sometimes by wild animals and sometimes hailstorms, Unseasonal rains are due to this natural calamity. Small holder farmers are the first to support such a situation. Smallholder farmers are the middle class between middle and agricultural labourers.

The government has announced a number of schemes to stop farmer suicides. Despite the relief provided through the package, the trap of farmer suicides in Vidarbha continues. On an average, 1,113 farmer suicides are reported in Amravati division every year. On the other hand, more than 50,000 farmers have committed suicide in the state so far. Today, farmers' suicides have become normal after Andhra Pradesh in Maharashtra.: Smallholders are farmers.

The small holder farmer is born out of the division of land within the generation. The land is divided into pieces by dividing the land into pieces. This leads to the creation of small holder farmers by dividing less land. Nagpur district has also seen an increase in the number of small holder farmers from three districts. Today, due to migration, less attraction towards agriculture, etc., the center of the joint family has been transformed into a family. All the common people started living in the village to do farming. As a result, classes of people were created in different forms. It gave rise to the village. When it comes to ancient times, the kingdoms that existed were called districts. At a time when the village chiefs were called villagers, the main occupations were agriculture and animal husbandry.

And other complementary occupations are done by smallholder farmers in the study area, and the study found that smallholder farmers are trying to increase their economic income by doing other farming in addition to their own farming.

The Situation of Small Land holder farmers in the research sector

Since smallholder farmers are expected to be studied in today's context, it is important to study comprehensive aspects.

All smallholder farmers face two constant crises or have to deal with those crises. Farmers are always living in this hopeless state due to both natural disasters and government policy crises. The farmers' union is constantly



marching and making statements to get a price for the farmers' produce. The situation of farmers before India got independence and the same is the situation of farmers in independent India. The most serious problem is that farmers are not getting a fair price for their produce. During the British era, farmers were being exploited.

The British government was buying raw materials from British farmers at low prices and using them from factories, selling the finished goods abroad at a higher price and making maximum profits. Gandhiji had come up with the idea of the British policy of exploitation. The British buy cotton from farmers at a lower price, using it to sell the same goods at an expensive price. Gandhiji proposed the idea that the poor farmers of the country would be affected by the British diplomatic policy.

The need of the hour is to provide a minimum support price for the produce of small holder farmers and this will lead to development of small holder farmers. This issue needs to be considered and implemented at the social, political and administrative levels.

Special attention needs to be paid to the smallholder farmers. In the rural society, the small holder farmer is in the last stage. Due to his low economic status, he was found to have no access to the political field. In Nagpur district, the study area was found to be held by the rich farmer. The development and transformation of the political sector was also found to be somewhat not developed.

Since agriculture is the main occupation of the Indian rural people, the whole family is involved in this business. They've been doing the same business for generations. When the crop of agriculture is good, then all the villages get economic improvement, while on the contrary, when agriculture fails, their impact is seen on the entire village. Twenty-four per cent of the world's farming families live in India. There are 12 crore families of farmers in the country. There are 96 lakh families in Maharashtra. No economic equation can make India economically prosperous if 75 crore people of the country and 5.5 crore people of the state do not have fixed money in their pockets.

For farming abroad, farmers are encouraged by the government of that country by providing subsidies to grow agriculture. Numerous government schemes are also operational in India and are developed in that direction.

Agriculture has been an important revolutionary phase since the evolution of humans. Agriculture has been a source of production for thousands of years. In ancient times, agriculture was seen only as a means of survival, but nowadays agriculture is seen as a profession. Green revolution, white revolution, pearl revolution are all important stages in agricultural development. Today, farmers seem to be looking at how to get more production by leaving behind the commodity exchange system. Economics of Agriculture Farmer technology and modern agriculture New policies, researches, etc. are mainly used in today's agricultural system. There is a tendency among today's farmers to combine labour force, capital, crop planning, fields, seeds, etc. Along with the product, farmers also have an eye on the market price. The basic principles of agricultural management are the importance of choice, the principle of comparative advantage, the principle of symmetry, the principle of integration of the enterprise, the competitive activities, etc. will be understood in today's context. Agricultural financing, government policy Agriculture sector credit, rural credit instruments, non-founder tools, agricultural financing in Maharashtra, land rights reforms, zamindari and abolition of intermediaries, etc. Factors also matter. Numerous government schemes are also operational in India and are developed in that direction.

A village in which the farmers call themselves villagers, toilers. India is a country of villages. Indian rural equality is a unique and important factor. In rural society, many concepts move forward from pre-existing rural societies. Some of them have disappeared in search of modernization, while others have been transformed into new forms. The study of such structures is truly the study of rural life.

Smallholder farmers and development

Rural development is a very broad and comprehensive concept. In today's context, rural development is being discussed from all walks of life.

Almost all political parties and governments are trying to focus on rural development. For this, various schemes are formulated, implemented and reviewed. Rural development depends on the structure, population, educational, social and economic status of the villages.



With a large number of small holders, it is naturally the need of the hour to pay attention to its development. In the context of today's rural development, there is an urgent need to combine science and technology with industrialization and urbanization. Rural development is the foundation of nation development along with rural transformation. Special provision is made in the Budget of India for rural development. The Planning Board and the Finance Planning Board also place special emphasis on rural development.

To achieve the main objective of rural development, it is imperative to focus mainly on village problems. Since 65 per cent of the Indian economy is dependent on agriculture, naturally, agricultural development becomes the focal point of rural development.

Economy in rural communities and smallholder farmers

Food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of human beings. Certain economic activities are carried out to meet these needs. Since the Stone Age, man has been engaged in a variety of economic activities. Tools play an important role in economic activities.

Production, consumption, sharing, exchange, concept of wealth, division of labour, etc. in rural economic life. They appear in rural life in the early stages.

The government needs to be dynamic to develop administrative problems and smallholder farmers. The political and administrative structure under Panchayat Raj involves various officers and employees. His special attention to the problems of small holder farmers is a step towards development.

While studying in the village, the government employees of the village, including talathi, gram sevak, kotwal, gram panchayat chaparasi etc. The person has been closely studied. Talathi, an important employee of the village, is responsible for providing evidence on satbara, 8a, caste.

It is found in villages in different talukas of Nagpur district. Small holder farmers get a fair price as they sell their produce locally. It is also not affected by the government's main maximum pricing policy.

In other words, the government and administration need to address the problems of small landowners. Maharashtra is a progressive state in India. Therefore, for small holder farmers, ignoring the problem is a failure of a kind of government, so the secret of progress lies in developing on a collective basis. As smallholder farmers depend on agriculture as a whole, they are caught in a cycle of low income and poverty.

Brief background of Nagpur district

In the early 18th century, in 1703, King Bakht Buland of Deogarh founded the city of Nagpur. Nagpur city seems to be developing due to its status as a sub-capital. The city was named Nagpur as it was situated on the banks of nag river. It is. Pachmarhi Mahadev is a famous temple located at a distance of 223 km from Nagpur. Nag Dwar is a famous religious place near Nagpur. Allauddin Khilaji came to power after defeating the Yadav Empire.

Nagpur city was declared as the capital of 1950 when both Madhya Pradesh state and Nagpur state were created. The state of Maharashtra was established on May 1, 1960. Since Nagpur city is the sub-capital of the state of Maharashtra, the winter session of the Legislative Council is held here. Nagpur city has got the reputation of being the cleanest city in today's situation and the second green city in India.

Nagpur city is known as the sub-capital of Maharashtra. "Nagpur is the 13th oldest city in India and the 114th oldest city in the entire world," he said. It is home to the largest orange market. Nagpur city is located in the heart of India. Nagpur district has a total area of 9,892 km² and a population of 46,53,570. It has a total tehsil of 14 tehsils. These include (Nagpur Rural, Nagpur, Parshivani, Bhivapur, Savner, Kuhi, Katol, Ramtek, Narkhed, Mauda, Umred, Kamathi, Kalmeshwar, Hingna) Included.

Review and review of the literature

Indian society is divided into different villages. The main occupation of the people here is agriculture and many people depend on agriculture. In the pre-independence era, rural life was self-sufficient. But the British came to India and the hand industries were destroyed. The factory began to be built. The burning problem in the country right now is farmer suicides. It has been many years since India got independence. The government has introduced various schemes for small land holding farmers. But the suicide rate of farmers has not come down. Their numbers are increasing day by day. Small farmers in rural areas are still facing financial problems. To find out the truth of all these questions, experts, researchers, scholars, have studied in different ways and research papers and short



research books. Reports are available. The government is also benefiting from it. Many ideas, articles, and information in that context have been displayed in the community from time to time.

The main objective of the present research is to study the economic and social problems of nagpur rural smallholders, farmers, and while reviewing the reference literature related to the subject selected for the study in this context, the research and conclusions made on the relevant topic can be studied and concluded. The following literature has been reviewed to provide the right direction for the research topic.

Research objectives

Rural communities are very important and farmers are the breadwinner of the country .The following objectives are included in view of the situation of small holder farmers suffering from various economic and other problems .in Nagpur district

- 1) To review the social status of smallholder farmers.
- 2) To study the economic condition of small holder farmers.
- 3) To study various problems in the lives of small holder farmers.
- 4) To review various government schemes for the development of small holder farmers.
- 5) To suggest measures to improve the quality of life of small holder farmers.

Assumptions of research

- 1) The social status of small holder farmers is low.
- 2) The economic condition of small holder farmers is weak.
- 3) Small holder farmers are victims of various problems.
- 4) The rate of family dissolution is higher in small holder farming families.

Importance of research topics

Since the subject of the present research is related to the economic problems and social problems of the smallholder farmers, the reasons for the many economic difficulties ,they face while farming the reasons for the financial poor condition of the smallholder farmers will be explored .At the same time, their social problems will be studied. Therefore, this topic will be useful for research.

In today's context, the highest proportion of small holder farmers in various talukas of Nagpur district is that of small holder farmers. The need of the hour is to study their economic and social problems and bring them to the notice of the government, administration, politicians and ministers. For this purpose, the researcher has chosen the subject of study of the economic and social problems of smallholder farmers in Nagpur Rural Division.

Scope of research

Nagpur district has a total of 14 talukas .Of these, 10 talukas have been selected for the research study .Since then, 10 villages in each taluka have been selected on lottery basis .Ten villages in 10 talukas were selected for the research study .Sample selection A total of 250 smallholder farmers, three from each village, have been selected as respondents .All respondents are smallholder farmers.

Elections from 10 talukas of Nagpur district

- 1) Savner
- 2) Katol
- 3) Narkhed
- 4) Mauda
- 5) Kuhi
- 6) Bhivapur
- 7) Hingna
- 8) Umred
- 9) Kalmeshwar
- 10) Parsimony

The above talukas are in all directions of the rural division of Nagpur district. The economic and social problems of small holder farmers in each taluka are different. They have been studied in detail in the study.

Research world

In Savner taluka, some small holder farmers are found to be working as miners. They manage the farm and work to support the family. Katol taluka is mainly famous for orange production and even small holder farmers grow



oranges in their small area fields. Narkhed taluka is mainly famous for cotton production and wheat and chana are grown after harvesting cotton. Mauda taluka is a rich and industrialised taluka and its small holder farmers work in various structures of the area. Kuhi taluka is a backward class and while studying, they found poverty, unemployment and traditional farming. Bhivapur taluka is a chilli producing taluka and its farmers are mainly dependent on chilli production. Hingan taluka is characterized by industrialization, urbanization and increased land prices, and smallholder farmers were found to be soybean and paddy producers. In Umred taluka, cotton, paddy, soyabean chilli crops as well as fishing and w. C. L. I was seen working in it. The main inclusion of vegetable crop was seen in Kalmeshwar taluka. In Parshivani taluka, small holder farmers were seen doing agricultural business as well as fishing, shingada farming etc. The present study is from 10 talukas of Nagpur district.

Government schemes for small holder farmers

Indian society is known as an agrarian country. Therefore, agriculture is the occupation of most people, so the farmer is considered as the backbone of the country. Due to the weak socio-economic status of small holder farmers, there are many economic problems in their lives, which is increasing their indebtedness. The following are the various schemes implemented by the government for small holder farmers to improve their economic condition.

Dry land farming campaign

National Oil and Oil Promotion Campaign

Micro irrigation scheme under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

Agriculture Board's Agricultural Mortgage Loan Scheme (2021-22)

Pest and Disease Survey On Crops Advice Project

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Gopinath Munde Kisan Accident Insurance Scheme

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Hostel Maintenance Allowance Scheme

Prime Minister's Peak Scheme

The research has been extensively researched under this research to study the economic and social problems of smallholder farmers in Nagpur Rural Division. Social research has studied the impact of all the factors required in sociology. In today's age of globalization, the need of the hour is to address the problems of smallholder farmers. This topic is very important and information related to it will be useful for the development of smallholder **farmers**. Government, administration, rulers, NGOs, etc. were all very important. Various schemes for the development of smallholder farmers can be formulated from this study.

CONCLUSION

The Development is expected if such measures are adopted from the top level to the village level in a regulatory manner. The present study is a very important large segment of smallholder farmers who are in rural areas. Developing it is the need of the hour. In the above research work, the assumptions and objectives put forward by the researcher are properly coordinated. The research work covers extensively the issues such as introduction, tool review and review, research methodology, family and social information summary findings and measures of smallholder farmers, etc. This study **will be very useful to** local bodies, **thinkers and farmers**.

REFERENCES

1. *Social Problems by Ram Ahuja, (3rd ed.) Rawat Publication Jaipur*
2. *Rural Sociology,- A. R. Desai*
3. *Prof.Dr. Gurunath H. Nadgonde Rural Sociology, (1986)*
4. *Indian Rural Society and Problems G. N. Nimbate*