

Socio Economics Conditions of Marginal Farmer in Rohtak (Haryana)

Ramesh Sherawat¹ and Dr. Surender Ahlawat²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Pt. Neki Ram Govt. College
Rohtak, Haryana, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Ch. Devi Lal University
Sirsa, Haryana, India
surenderahlawat2003@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to know the socio economics conditions of marginal farmer in Rohtak district of Haryana with the help of Caste Structure of Marginal Farmers, Characteristics of the Occupied Houses, Land Position of Marginal Farmers, Position of irrigation land (Land in acres) and Average Value and Composition of Income of Marginal Farmers. This paper is based on primary data which is collected from different villages of the district. The finding of the paper reveals that all variables of socio economic conditions of marginal farmers are static not progressive. This paper concluded that government and others institutions should come forward to solve the problems of marginal farmers in Haryana.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Marginal Farmers, Level of Living, Income.*

1. Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in economic development of any economy and India is no exceptions in this regard. Agriculture is the lifeblood of Indian economy. India is predominantly an agriculture-based country with nearly three- fourth of its population living in the rural area. It contributes significantly to the country's gross value added and the sector has been growing rapidly. There is general feeling that Indian cultivators have been adopting modern technology to raise the growth rates in the agriculture sector of the economy.

Agriculture is also the main stay of the people of Haryana. The vast majority of rural people in the Haryana depend primarily upon this crop. Haryana's agricultural economy is overwhelmingly a food economy. The state of

Haryana has also registered a considerable change in agricultural production during last different phases of green revolution. Area, yield and production increased almost all districts of Haryana states.

T.S. Rao discuss in the paper "Financing disadvantaged farmers in India" that a category usually called "uneconomic" or "sub marginal" farmers. The term "sub-marginal" farmers appears to be inappropriate in the Indian context. The concept of "margin" in economics, is related to a particular conjuncture of time and circumstances such as prices, conditions of supply and demand and states of technique, so that what is "marginal" activities in any sector of the economic at one time and under one set of circumstances would be sub-marginal or supra—marginal under different conditions. There should be nothing like a permanent "sub-marginal" sector in the rest of the economy, since such a sector should sooner or later cease to operate. Since a substantial part of the Indian agricultural economy continues to operate for fairly long periods of time on a "deficit" basis, it would be rather odd to call it "sub-marginal."

In matter of food it was a deficient state, Haryana is basically a land of marginal farmers. Major part of the state and specially the southern parts i.e. Jhajjar, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Rewari, Mohindergarh etc. are semi-desert. These districts were not only food defecite but totally rain dependent. The land holdings of these districts measured about 2 acre on an average. After separation of Haryana, its Govt. of the day took special care to create infrastructure, like provision of electricity, roads, canal and tube-well irrigation to southern Haryana. Haryana

became a truly surplus state in matter of food. Haryana has major role to provide to central food pool. In this achievement the role of marginal farmers is creditable. It is actually the achievement of the marginal farmers of Haryana.

Socio-economic conditions reflect the quality of life of the society as a whole as well as that of its constituents. The major components of socio-economic life of the people in any society are the level of per capita income, income pattern, consumption and saving pattern, housing conditions, level of literacy, attitude towards marriage, sex ratio and position of women. Major components of Socio—economic conditions of a household or a set of households are levels of income, pattern of income distribution, pattern of consumption expenditure, nature and pattern of asset distribution housing conditions, level of literacy, sex ratio, political and health care consciousness and positions of women etc. On the relevance of above discussion, this study takes only one objective that is to know the socio economics conditions of marginal farmer in Rohtak district of Haryana.

2. Methodology of Paper

A brief description about the selection of nature, sources, method of data collection and analytical techniques used during the research are given below:

The nature of data of this paper is qualitative. It is based on the primary data sources. The primary data sources are collected from Rohtak district of Haryana. In the present paper, suitable techniques of analysis such as tables, percentage and average etc are used for analyzing the data.

3. Socio Economic Conditions of Marginal Farmers

Socio Economic conditions of marginal farmers may be explained with the help of following variables.

3.1 Caste Structure of Marginal Farmers

3.2 Characteristics of the Occupied Houses

3.3 Land Position of Marginal Farmers

3.4 Position of irrigation land (Land in acres)

3.5 Average Value and Composition of Income of Marginal Farmers

3.1 Caste Structure of Marginal Farmers

Table 1. shows the cast structure of marginal farmers in Rohtak. Table shows that district records different cast structure among the marginal farmers from Jat community, followed by Ahir and Brahimans cast .It is concluded that the marginal farmers are in the district from every community or cast.

Table- 1: Caste Structure of Marginal Farmers Percentage wise

Sr. No	Caste	District Rohtak
1.	Brahiman	15
2.	Rajpoot	20
3.	Punjabi	3
4.	Ahir	0
5.	Jat	54
6.	B.C.	1
7.	S.C.	7
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey

3.2 Characteristics of the Occupied Houses

Table 2 brings out the effort to make research in to study of Kutcha and Pucca houses of Rohtak through the field visits in istrict. In Rohtak, 98 percent are houses are Pucca, Same are the case in electrified and un-electrified houses, where district having 91% electrified houses and 09 percent un electrified house is at top. However the situation is opposite in case of the study about independent and shared houses, whereas district having 97% independent houses and 3 % shared houses is the lowest. In case of separate bathroom, Rohtak scores 36%. In separate kitchen, the percentage of Rohtak is 50%. In a nut shell, one can conclude that as is clear from the research and the table, just district is in at a not better platform with Rohtak.

Table- 2: Characteristics of the occupied houses

Sr. No.	Description	Rohtak (%)
1.	Kutchha	2
2.	Pucca	95
	Both	3
3.	Electrified (yes)	91
4.	Electrified (No)	9
5.	Independent	97
6.	Shared	3
7.	Separate bathroom	36
8.	Separate kitchen	39
9.	Parental constructed	65
	Self constructed	28
	Both constructed	5
10.	Air provision	0
	Light provision	0
	Both	48
	Not provision	52
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey

3.3 Land Position of Marginal Farmers

Table 3 shows that owned land position of marginal farmers in Rohtak district. Village-wise different numbers of marginal farm households are selected from different villages. According to the total numbers of marginal-farm households, village Kahni and Lahli recorded highest per household owned (2 acre) followed by village some other villages It is clear from the table that different villages have different average of owned land position in rural Rohtak. Owned land position of marginal farmers in rural Rohtak is between 1.00 acre to 2.00 acre.

Table- 3: Land position of marginal farmers

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Size of land
1.	Ghilour Khurd	1.83
2.	Kahni	2
3.	Madina Gindhran	1.33
4.	Krishan Garh	1.55
5.	Khairari	1.77
6.	Lahli	2
7.	Atail	1.4
8.	Ismaila	1.4

Source: Field Survey

3.4 Position of irrigation land (Land in acres)

Table 4 attempts to find out the position of irrigation of land in Rohtak especially related to marginal farmers. It is clear from the above table that 100% irrigation is there in the It is also important to know that total land leased in and leased out, mortgaged in and mortgaged out is also 100% irrigated in district.

Table-4: Position of irrigation land (Land in acres)

Districts	Net land under cultivation	Irrigated land	% of irrigated land
Rohtak	2.29	2.29	100%

Source: Field Survey

3.5 Average Value and Composition of Income of Marginal Farmers

Table 5 shows the level and composition of average income or mean value of income per household in Rohtak . An average marginal farm household income is Rs.27643 in the district. District Rohtak has per-household income (Rs. 27643.6).It is clear from the table that farm business income accounts highest proportion in district. It is clear from the same table that major source of income of marginal farmers in the district is farm business.

Table- 5: Average Value and Composition of Income of Marginal Farmers

Sr. No.	Items	Rohtak
1.	Income from farm business	1588.62
2.	Income from dairy products	6489
3.	Income from agriculture	1046
4.	Non farm income	4222
	Total income	27643.62

Source: Field Survey

4. Conclusion

The paper show the socio economics conditions of marginal farmer in Rohtak district of Haryana with the help of Caste Structure of

Marginal Farmers, Characteristics of the Occupied Houses, Land Position of Marginal Farmers, Position of irrigation land (Land in acres) and Average Value and Composition of Income of Marginal Farmers. It is concluded that district records different cast structure among the marginal farmers from Jat community, followed by Ahir and Brahmins cast . 98 percent are houses are Pucca, Same are the case in electrified and un-electrified houses, where district having 91% electrified houses and 09 percent un electrified house is at top. Different villages have different average of owned land position in rural Rohtak. Owned land position of marginal farmers in rural Rohtak is between 1.00 acre to 2.00 acre. 100% irrigation is there in the It is also important to know that total land leased in and leased out, mortgaged in and mortgaged out is also 100% irrigated in district. An average marginal farm household income is Rs.27643 in the district. District Rohtak has per-household income (Rs. 27643.6).It is clear from the table that farm business income accounts highest proportion in district. It is clear from the same table that major source of income of marginal farmers in the district is farm business.

References

- [1] Acharya, S.S. (1997) "Agricultural Price Policy and Development: Some Facts and Emerging Issues" *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, LII (1) : 13-19.
- [2] Acharya Sarthi, (1999), *Small Farmers and the Landless in Indonesia: An Assessment*, *Asian Economic Review*, Vol 29, P 68 (2).
- [3] Atteri B R, Joshi P K, (2003), *Capital Requirement of Marginal and Small Farmers: A Case Study in the Union Territory of Delhi*, *Agricultural Situation in India*. Vol 37, Page 305(5).
- [4] Ayanwale A B, Bamire A S, (2002), *Rural income, savings and Investment Behaviour Among Farmers in Osun state of Nigeria*, *Indian Journal of Economics*, Vol 81. P 49(320).
- [5] B M, (2003), *Farmers Agitation: Limits and purposes*, *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol 23, P 456(10).
- [6] Babu, I., P. Subramanian, K. Mani and C. Karthikeyan (2008) "Growth, Variability and Supply Response of Major Crops in Tamil Nadu," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LXV (7) : 484 – 487.
- [7] Bhalla, G.S. and Gurmail Singh. (1997) "Recent Developments in Indian Agriculture." *Econ. and Pol. Weekly*. 32 (13) : A 2-18.
- [8] Bhogal T S, Sharma J S, Singh L R, (2004), *Optimum Crop and Milk production plans for Small and Marginal Farmers in an ICDP District of Uttar Pradesh*, *Agricultural situation in India*, vol 44, P 259(4),.
- [9] Borthakur, Dr. Nilotpal, Dr. S. Krishnamoorthy (1997) "Sources of Growth and Instability in the Production of Rape and Mustard in Assam," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LII (1) : 17 – 19.
- [10] Brownich, B.C. and A.V. Ahamed (1993) "Behaviour of Trend and Growth of Area, Production, Productivity and Supply Response of Major Oilseeds Crops in Assam," *Agricultural Situation in India*, XLVIII (1) : 3-5.
- [11] Chand, Ramesh and S.S. Raju (2009) "Instability in Indian Agriculture During Different Phases of Technology and Policy," *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, LXIV (2) : 197-205.
- [12] Chakraverty M L, Singh J P, Atibudhi H N, (2005), *Economic Analysis of Employment, Income and Consumption Pattern of Tribal Farmers*, *Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 8, P—97(1).
- [13] Ergano, Kebebe, V. P. Mehta and Anil Dixit (2000) "Diversification of Agriculture in India : An Empirical Analysis," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LV (8) : 459 – 463.
- [14] Gajja, B.L., Khem Chand and Shailender Singh (2008) "Growth Instability and Supply Response of Wheat in Arid Rajasthan," *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, XXII (3) : 47—53.
- [15] George, P.S. and Chanden Mukherjee (1986) "A Disaggregate Analysis of The Growth Performance of Rice in Kerala," *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, XLI (1) : 1-12.
- [16] Gupta, G.S. (1980) "Agricultural Price Policy and Farm Income." *Econ. And Pol. Weekly*. 15 (39) : A 123-131.
- [17] Gupta, S.c. and A.Majid. (1965) "Producer's Response to Changes in Prices and

- Marketing Policies, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- [18] Jahagirdar, S.W., D.V. Ratnalik and S.J. Karde (2004) "Growth Rate of Cotton in Maharashtra," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LXI (2) : 79-80.
- [19] Kainth, G.S. (1978) "The impact of Price Movements on Area under Selected Crops in Punjab. *Agriultural Marketing*. 20 (4) : 5-9. *Economics*. 48: 25-39.
- [20] Kumar, Gurug, Santosh, (2010), *Socio Economic Status of Women Farmers*.
- [21] Kumar, Sanjeev and N. K. Taneja (2008) "Agricultural Growth and Performance of Uttar Pradesh : A Total Factor Productivity Analysis," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LXV (7) : 463 – 467.
- [22] Lal, Jagdish (1997) "Performance Constraints and Prospects of Sugarcane Production in India," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LI (12) : 838 – 839.
- [23] Madhavan, M.C. 1972. "Acreage response of Indian Farmers: A Case Study of Tamil Nadu." *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*. 27 (1): 67-84.
- [24] Maji, C.C., D. Jha, and L.S. Venkatraman. 1971. "Dynamic Supply and Demand Model for Better Estimates and Projections. An Econometric Study for Major Food Grains in the Punjab Region." *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*. 26(1): 21.
- [25] Meenakshi, R., and J. Gayathri (2006) "Instability in Cereals Production : An Analysis of Tamil Nadu," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LXIII (7) : 431 – 433.
- [26] Naik, Gopal and Thimmappa, K2 (2001) "Trends in Agricultural Output Growth and Prices of Agricultural Commodities," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LVIII (5): 205 – 208.
- [27] Nampoothiry, M.M. (2003) "Trends in Cropping Pattern viz-a-viz Price Trends" *Agricultural Situation in India*, LX (5): 297-304.
- [28] Rao, A.V., R.K. Mahajan and Y.R.B. Sarma (1981) "Growth Analysis of State-wise Area, Productivity and Production of Rice in Kerala," *Agricultural Situation in India*, XXXVI (1) : 172 – 173.
- [29] Rao, K.P.C. and V.K. Pandey. 1976. "Supply Response of Paddy in Andhra Pradesh." *Agricultural Situation in India*. 30 (1): 25-40.
- [30] Rao, V.M. (2008): Making Safety net effective for Hardcore Poor", EPW.
- [31] Rathod, K.L. (1973), "Response of sugarcane producers to prices." *Agricultural situation in India*. 28 (4): 391.
- [32] Sood, Anil, B.U. Choudhury and P.K. Sharma (2009) "Crop Diversification: A Viable Means to Sustain Agricultural Production in the State of Punjab," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LXV (11) : 683 – 688.
- [33] Suhag, K.S., Tadesse Masresha and Parminder Malik (2000) "Sources of Growth of Output in Haryana Agriculture," *Agricultural Situation in India*, LVII (7) : 379 -380.
- [34] Sastri, A.V.K. 1960. Relative Contribution of Area and Yield to Increased Production of Wheat during the first Plan. *Agriultural Situation in India*. 15 (5) : 481-488.
- [35] Suhag, K.S. and D.S. Nandal. 1990. Terms of Trade Between Input and Output Prices of Wheat and Rice in India. *Agricultural Situation in India*. 45 (6) : 379-385.
- [36] Thorat, Y.S.P. (2006), "Rural Credit in India. Issues and Concerns", IJAE.
- [37] Tyagi, D.S.(1974)." Farmer's Response to Agricultural Price in India." New Delhi: Heritage Publishers.
- [38] Unni, Jeemol and G. Ravendran (2007), "Growth of employment (1993-94 – 2004-05) Illusion of Inclusiveness?" EPW.
- [39] Venkiteswaran, S. (1984) "Changing Cropping Pattern and Food Economy of Kerala," *Agricultural Situation in India*, XXXIX (1): 10 – 11.
- [40] World Bank (2000), "World Development Report 2000-2001, Washington, U.S.A.