

FINAL REPORT

ON

MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT ENTITLED

**'THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF SMALL FARMERS IN
NANDED DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
MUKHED TAHSIL.'**

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SUBMITTED BY

DR. AWADE N.H

ASST. PROFESSOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
GRAMIN (ACS) MAHAVIDYALAYA
VASANTNAGAR, KOTGYAL
TAL-MUKHED DIST- NANDED.**

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A SHORT REPORT ON MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT
'THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF SMALL FARMERS IN NANDED DISTRICT; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUKHED TAHSIL'

Introduction:

India is a vast country spread from *Kashmir* to *Kanyakumari* and from the *Arabean Sea* to the Bay of Bengal. This is one of the largest countries in the world. The bounty of nature has made this country rich in all aspects. The rich black soil, the minerals, the mountains, the forests, the rivers & lakes have made possible habitation of men and animals alike. This vast continent has lies in the northern hemisphere at the foot of the great Himalayas. There are normally three seasons in the year i.e. the summer, the monsoon and the cold season. The season varies from region to region. There are coldest Himalayan ranges as well as the hottest *Deccan* plains. There are places where there is no rain like the *Thar* desert as well as there are places like *Cherapunji* where there is highest rain fall.

The country is having the dense population of over 100 crore inhabited by people of different races, religion, castes, faiths, cultures etc. Variety and diversity is the identity of this land. But there is a theme of unity amongst this diversity that gives a sense of oneness. Due to this oneness the flow of Indian culture has stood to the test of history. History records that this land and the people were one of the richest continent i the needs of rest of the world. It was called *Sone-Ki-Chidiya* i.e. a golden sparrow. It is said that this the country where gold was burnt and the smoke of this land had gold content. But now this is one of the poorest countries in the world. A large number of people in the country lives below poverty line. The poverty has also created a number of other problems like schooling, literacy, nutrition, health, unemployment, politics, bribery & so on.

India is basically an agricultural country. The natural conditions, the flora & fauna have made agriculture as one of the primary occupation of the masses. Mahatma Gandhi has also said that the real India lives in villages. The village is the basic unit of the Indian economic constitution. Agriculture has been the occupation right from the *Vedic Times*. References to agriculture are found in the Rig-Veda, *Yajur-veda* & *Atharva-veda* the oldest records of mankind. A well-developed system of agricultural administration is found recorded in the *Arthashastra of Kautilya*. In the middle age also agriculture has remained the basic occupation of masses and the foundation of economy. The scene has not changed today also.

In this context it is essential to identify the weaker sections i.e. small & marginal farmers of the society and examine their problems and find out to what extent they have gained from these planned efforts for instance, one can treat small uneconomic farmer i.e. small & marginal one as the weaker section of the society.

This group of farmers are economically, as well as socially weaker sections of the society, who are mainly small & marginal farmers have been deprived of opportunities in various walks of life for ages. The vicious cycle of poverty of small & marginal landholders can be broken only by external measures like land reforms, population control to reduce consumption, rapid economic growth, particularly in the nonagricultural sector to absorb unemployed agricultural population, introduction of new techniques of cultivation and easily available cheap credit.

Poor or small & marginal farmers can not undertake measures like irrigation, improved techniques of production, better seeds and manures due to lack of capital. Therefore external help to sink a well to purchase better implements and inputs by providing

them long-term cheap credit, become essential. They are not treated as creditworthy by the leading institutions due to lack of security.

Most of the small & marginal landholders are in perpetual indebtedness. They need long-term credit with low rate of interest, to sink a well independently or in a group of adjoining farmers, much was hoped from the nationalization of banks for the benefit of small & marginal landholders of the society. Normally the benefits of Government schemes accrued towards the rich farmers who are influential and powerful.

Even if the small farmer is extended credit for productive purposes, it is believed that he uses resources in faulty combinations. They cannot help consuming credit which otherwise could be used for improving land and productivity. Additional doses of capital on such small & marginal farmers may not enable the farmer to produce marketable surplus over and above the subsistence level. This is so because, increased output may increase their consumption, which is already below the subsistence level. Therefore repayment of loan if it is taken for productive purposes becomes difficult and adds to the indebtedness. Such consumption may be treated, as investment in human capital because working with an empty stomach is impossible. Hence it is necessary to provide consumption cum production credit to the small & marginal farmers but his inability to repay becomes a problem. At least work should be provided to him so as to recover the debts at source, which requires additional administrative efforts.

The small & marginal farmers could be helped to improve his farming and poultry business by providing them additional finance for purchase of milk cattle and fodder, but they are costly and are becoming increasingly difficult fodder due to the constraints on the size of farms, as a result he can not maintain even badly needed bullocks.

Thus the very size of holding is an obstacle in improving the condition of small & marginal farmers and in the given situation remedies than increase in the size of farm could be effective. For increasing poultry there may not be difficulty if initial finance for purchasing birds and poultry feed and medical aid in times of emergency is provided.

Excess of population on land in rural areas in the absence of alternative employment opportunities in the village industries, should be absorbed in urban industries. In spite of much talk about creating and providing gainful employment for rural people in the rural works program little has been attempted and much less achieved.

Unemployment poverty and inadequate diet, quantitative as well as qualitative reduces the productive efficiency of the lack of nutrition. The malnutrition often exposes them to diseases and poverty prevents them from acquiring proper medical aid in time.

Policy makers it seems are not enthusiastic about taking measures to improve their lot probably, because they are too weak, illiterate and unorganized to be in a position to demand their due shares.

Despite planning efforts aimed at ensuring fuller opportunities for work and better living to small & marginal farmers of the rural communities; in general and weaker sections in particular. During last 65 years both central and state have not given due attention to the problems of weaker sections in rural areas. On the contrary, they could not neglect the problems of industrial workers in the urban centers. If this is not corrected in the time it is difficult to no other be sure that the hungry illiterate and suppressed masses would not be exploited for disrupting the smooth running of social and national life. Gunnar Myrdal, in his celebrated Asian Drama has analyzed the vicious cycle of poverty of down trodden classes and tried to find out the reasons of poverty of masses in the Indian sub-cont poverty are

deeply rooted in the system itself. The society, family, educations, beliefs, superstitions, politics, all are responsible for the poverty of masses. The small farmers form an important part of the downtrodden classes living in the quagmire of poverty. A micro level study can be helpful for the purpose of analyzing the causes & find out solution. Therefore the Investigator has attempted this study of socio-economic study of small and marginal farmers in Nanded Dist. with special reference to Mukhed Tahsil.

1. Objectives of the Study: The objectives of present research work are as follows:

1. To present a general profile of the area under study.
2. To present a micro- scopic analysis of the infrastructure facility available in the area under study.
3. To present an in-depth study of the social conditions of the small and marginal farmers.
4. To present an in-depth study of the economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers.
5. To analyze the reasons responsible for the present state of socio-economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers.
6. To survey the impact of various Govt. schemes for upliftment of socio-economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers.
7. To study in the impact of globalization trends and the new economic policy on the socio-economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers.
8. To study impact of non-economic factors on the socio-economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers.
9. To give suggestions and recommendations.

2. Statement of Hypothesis: The hypotheses of the study are as follows:

1. The Socio-economic conditions of small and marginal farmer are dependent upon a number of factors. Such as infrastructure facilities, social factors, economic factors & non-economic factors.
2. The Socio-economic conditions of small and marginal farmers show a positive change.
- 3 The Socio-economic conditions of small and marginal farmer are greatly depended upon the role of Govt.

3. Methodology of Research:

The present study is a survey of socio-economic conditions of the small farmers .This study also analyses the reasons behind the present state of conditions and gives suggestions and recommendations. The researcher has adopted a suitable model. The research methodology consist of

A. Primary Data : The study is based upon primary data. The researcher has conducted a field survey by means of visits and interviews for the purpose of collecting primary data. The researcher has prepared structured questionnaires for the collection of data.

B. Secondary Data: The researcher has also used secondary data from various published sources such as published data of various government agencies, Research journals and periodicals, Newspapers, Other sources etc.

4. Selection of sample : The present study aims at knowing the socio-economic study of small farmers in Mukhed Tehsil. Therefore (100) sample small farmers have been selected from the different corners of the Mukhed Tehsil . in Mukhed Tehsil there are five block as per revenue collection viz- Mukhed, Chandola, Baralhi, Jahur & Mukrmabad. The investigator has selected randomly five villages from each block and selected (20) small farmers from each block.

5. Limitations of the Study: The limitations of the present study are as follows:

1. The study is geographically limited to a Mukhed Tehsil in Nanded district.
2. The study is limited to the present status of socio-economic conditions.
3. The study is limited to small and marginal farmers only.

6. Conclusions:

The conclusions of study are based upon primary and secondary data. The conclusions are grouped under following heads.

A. Conclusions Regarding Characteristics of sample area:

1. It is concluded that majority of the population (89.31%) resides in the rural area. Where as a very small part of the population (10.66%) live in urban area. The rural population is much more than the rural population.
2. It is concluded that overall population growth in Mukhed taluka is about 3 times during the last 50 years.
3. It is concluded that maximum number of blocks in Mukhed taluka are in the population group below 2000 & the minimum number of villages are in the population group below 200. The population is un-evenly scattered in the blocks.
4. It is concluded that out of the total working population 16% of the total are agriculturist & 17% of the total are agricultural labour in rural. Out of the total working population 6% of the total are agriculturist & 13% of the total are agricultural labour in urban. Thus majority of the population in Mukhed taluka is associated with agriculture.
5. It is concluded that out the total population in Mukhed taluka 3% in the rural area belong to SC category, only 1% of the total belong to ST category & 87% in the belong to general category. The present of SC/ST in the urban area is negligible.
6. It is concluded that majority of the area is under agriculture.
7. It is concluded that Majority of the irrigation comes from wells (5%), all the irrigation is very seasonal and never lasts in summer

8. It is concluded that a Govt. has not done any remarkable progress of minor irrigation works in Mukhed taluka.
9. It is concluded that generally the soil is good for agriculture.
10. It is concluded that in Mukhed taluka the traditional cropping pattern is adopted. Efforts to take more than two crops during the year are not done. Innovative methods of farming are not used.
11. It is concluded that the Agriculture marketing produce marketing committee (APMC) is only at four centers viz. Jamb, Mukramabad, Bharhali & Jahur at all other blocks this facilities not available.
12. It is concluded that the infrastructure of transportation & warehousing needs be developed.

B. Conclusions Regarding Characteristics of Sample Group:

1. It is concluded that the researcher has selected a sample of 20 small and marginal farmers each from the 5 selected blocks. The sample has been selected by way of adopting method of random convenience sample. The sample is equally distributed over the area selected as sample.
2. It is concluded that majority of the sample i.e. 90% are male the percentage of female is comparatively low. That is 10%.
3. It is concluded that out of the total sample 23 farmers are having age of less than 25 yrs, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 4.6, whereas 41 farmers are having age of less than 50 yrs, the average farmers of in this group from 5 sample blocks is 8.2, whereas 33 farmer are having age of less than 75 yrs, the average farmers of is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 6.6. Whereas 3 farmer are having age of less than 100 yrs, the average farmers of is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.6%
4. It is concluded that majority of the sample i.e. 97% are married the percentage of unmarried is comparatively low i.e. 3 %. Similarly, the average number of married per sample village is 19.4. Whereas average number of unmarried per sample village is 0.3.%

5. It is concluded that out of the total sample 78 farmers are belonging to Hindu religion, the average of general category from 5 sample blocks is 15.6, whereas 10 farmers are belonging to Musalim religion, the average of general category from 5 sample blocks is 2, 12 farmers are belonging to Baudhdha religion, the average of general category from 5 sample blocks is 2.4. The major part (78%) of the society is covered by Hindu religion and minor part (22%) by others classes.
6. It is concluded that out of the total sample 47 farmers are belonging to general category, the average of general category from 5 sample blocks is 9.4, whereas 13 farmers are belonging to SC category, the average of ST category from 5 sample blocks is 2.6, whereas 11 farmers are belonging to ST category, the average of ST category from 5 sample blocks is 2.2, whereas 15 farmers are belonging to NT category, the average of NT category from 5 sample blocks is 3, whereas 14 farmers are belonging to OBC category, the average of OBC category from 5 sample blocks is 2.8. None are from the other category. The major part of the society is covered by the general category and minor part by backward classes.
7. It is concluded that majority of the sample i.e. 65% are literate the percentage of illiterate is comparatively low. That is 35 %. Similarly, the average number of literates per sample village is 13, whereas average number of illiterates per sample village is 7.
8. It is concluded that out of the total sample 33 farmers are literate up to 5th standard,, the average of are literate up to 5th from 5 sample blocks is 6.6, whereas 13 farmers are belonging to are literate up to 7th, the average of are literate up to 7th from 5 sample blocks is 2.6, whereas 5 farmers are belonging to are literate up to 10th, the average of are literate up to 10th from 5 sample blocks is 1. Therefore it can be said that the higher level of literacy is not seen among the small & marginal farmers in the rural area.
9. It is concluded that out of the total sample 4 farmers are educated up to SSC standard,, the average of are educated up to SSC from 5 sample blocks is 0.8, whereas 8 farmers are educated up to HSC, the average of are educated up to HSC from 5 sample blocks is 1.6, whereas only one farmer each is educated up to graduation and Post-graduation respectively Therefore it can be said that the

higher level of higher educations literacy is not seen among the small & marginal farmers in the rural area.

10. It is concluded that out of the total sample 12 farmers are having size of family of less than 3, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 2.4, whereas 10 farmers are having size of family of less than 5, the average farmers of in this group from 5 sample blocks is 2.0, whereas 36 farmer are having size of family of less than 7, the average farmers of is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 7.2. Whereas 42 farmer are having size of family of less than 10, the average farmers of is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 8.4. It is notable that there is no small & marginal farmers size of family above 10. Therefore it can be said that the higher size of family is a peculiar characteristic among the small & marginal farmers in the rural area.
11. It is concluded that out of the total sample 12 farmers are having number of children of only 1, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 2.4, whereas 10 farmers are having number of children of only 2, the average farmers of in this group from 5 sample blocks is 2.0, whereas 36 farmer are having number of children of only 3, the average farmers of is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 7.2. Whereas 42 farmer are having number of children of more than 3, the average farmers of is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 8.4. It is notable that there are no small & marginal farmers without any child. Therefore it can be said that the higher number of children is a peculiar characteristic among the small & marginal farmers in the rural area.
12. It is concluded that out of the total sample 47 farmers are having affiliation with Congress party, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 9.4, 2 farmers are having affiliation with BJP party, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 0.4, 43 farmers are having affiliation with Shivsena party, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 8.6, 6 farmers are having affiliation with RPI party, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 1.2, 2 farmers are having affiliation with none, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 0.4. Therefore it can be said that majority of political affiliation is either with Congress or Shivsena.

C. Conclusions Regarding Social Conditions:

Conclusions regarding social conditions of small and marginal farmers are summarized below.

1. It is concluded that out of the total sample 14 farmers are having Hut Dwelling, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 2.8, whereas 39 farmers are having Tin shed Dwelling, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 7.8, whereas 30 farmers are having *Kutcha* House, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 6, whereas 12 farmers are having *Paccka* House, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 2.4, whereas 5 farmers are having other housing, the average of farmers in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 1, None of the farmers are without any house. Therefore it can be said that majority of the small and marginal farmers are either having Tin shed Dwelling (39%) or *Kutcha* house (30%).
2. It is concluded that majority (74%) of the small and marginal farmers are having none of the means of entertainment, only few (18%) are having radio as a means of entertainment and negligible number are having other means of entertainment.
3. It is concluded that majority (70%) of the small and marginal farmers are having none of the furniture, only few (21%) are having wooden cupboard and negligible number are having other furniture.
4. It is concluded that majority (84%) of the small and marginal farmers are having none of the vehicle, only few (16%) are having bullock Cart, Cycle or Bike.
5. It is concluded that out of the total sample 88% small and marginal farmers have access to road transport facilities and their average 17.6. Whereas 12% small and marginal farmers do not have access to road transport facilities and their average 2.4. the percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to road transport facilities is comparatively less. This shows that road transport facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
6. It is concluded that out of the total sample 40% small and marginal farmers have access to railway transport facilities and their average 8 Whereas 60% small and marginal farmers do not have access to road transport facilities and their average

12. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to railway transport facilities is comparatively more. This shows that railway transport facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
7. It is concluded that out of the total sample 78% small and marginal farmers have access to access to electricity facilities and their average 15.6, whereas 22% small and marginal farmers do not have access to electricity facilities and their average 4.4. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to electricity facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that electricity facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
8. It is concluded that out of the total sample 65% small and marginal farmers have access to access to schooling facilities and their average 13, whereas 35% small and marginal farmers do not have access to schooling facilities and their average 7. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to schooling facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that schooling facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes
9. It is concluded that out of the total sample 34% small and marginal farmers have access to hospital facilities and their average 6.8, whereas 66% small and marginal farmers do not have access to hospital facilities and their average 13.2. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to hospital facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that hospital facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
10. It is concluded that out of the total sample 20% small and marginal farmers have access to cooking gas facilities and their average 4, whereas 80% small and marginal farmers do not have access to cooking gas facilities and their average 16. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to cooking gas facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that cooking gas facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
11. It is concluded that out of the total sample 20% small and marginal farmers have access to toilet facilities and their average 4, whereas 80% small and marginal farmers do not have access to toilet facilities and their average 16. The percentage

of small & marginal farmers not having access to toilet facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that toilet facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.

12. It is concluded that out of the total sample 22% small and marginal farmers have access to drinking water facilities and their average 4.4, whereas 78% small and marginal farmers do not have access to drinking water facilities and their average 15.6. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to drinking water facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that drinking water facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
13. It is concluded that out of the total sample 8% small and marginal farmers have access to computer facilities and their average 1.6, whereas 92% small and marginal farmers do not have access to computer facilities and their average 18.4. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to computer facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that computer facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
14. It is concluded that out of the total sample 33% small and marginal farmers have access to banking facilities and their average 6.6, Whereas 67% small and marginal farmers do not have access to banking facilities and their average 13.4. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to banking facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that banking facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
15. It is concluded that out of the total sample 54% small and marginal farmers have access to post office facilities and their average 10.8, whereas 46% small and marginal farmers do not have access to post office facilities and their average 9.2. The percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to post office facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that post office facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes.
16. It is concluded that out of the total sample 10% small and marginal farmers have access to insurance facilities and their average 2, whereas 90% small and marginal farmers do not have access to insurance facilities and their average 18. The

percentage of small & marginal farmers not having access to insurance facilities is comparatively less, yet this shows that insurance facilities have not yet reached the down trodden classes

D. Conclusions Regarding Economic Conditions:

Conclusions regarding economic conditions are summarized as follows:

1. It is concluded that out of the total sample 4 farmers are having landholding of less than 0.5 acre., the average of farmer in this group of from 5 sample blocks is 0.8, whereas 18 farmer are having landholding of less than 1.0 acre., the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 3.6, whereas 36 farmer are having landholding of less 2.0 acre., the average of farmers is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 7.2. Whereas 22 farmer are having landholding of less than 3.0 acre. The average of farmers is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 4.4. Whereas 20 farmer are having landholding of less than 5.0 acre. The average of farmers is in this group from 5 sample blocks is 4.0. Therefore it can be said that the small landholding is a peculiar characteristic among the small & marginal farmers in the rural area.
2. It is concluded that out of the total sample of 100 small and marginal farmers 12 % of the farmers are having dug well as means of irrigations, the average of such farmers is 2.4, whereas 11 % of the farmers are having tube well as means of irrigations, the average of such farmers is 2.2, whereas 6 % of the farmers are having river lift as means of irrigations, the average of such farmers is 1.2 , whereas 5 % of the farmers are having canal as means of irrigations, the average of such farmers is 1, no one is having Reservoir as a means of irrigations. It is notable that majority i.e. 66 farmers representing 13.2 % of the group are not having any of the means of irrigations.
3. It is concluded that out of the total sample of 100 small and marginal farmers 9 % of the farmers are having pair of bullock, the average of such farmers is 1.8, whereas 7 % of the farmers are having a cow, the average of such farmers is 1.4, whereas 4 % of the farmers are having a She buffalo, the average of such farmers is 0.8, whereas 10 % of the farmers are having sheep-goat, the average of such farmers is 2.0. No one is having keeping pig. It is notable that majority i.e. 10

farmers representing 2% of the group are having sheep-goat. However the percentage of small and marginal farmers without any animal is very high i.e. 70%.

4. It is concluded that iron sickle or axe is a minor implement. Major implement are wooden plough or sowing machine. Very few of the sample i.e. 14% with an average of 2.8 are having these implements. A major part of small and marginal farmers does not own these implements.
5. It is concluded that majority of the small and marginal farmers (79 %) are not having any of the modern mechanized implements. Average of such farmer is 15.8. The number of small and marginal farmers having mechanized implement is comparatively less (21%).
6. It is concluded that out of the total sample 91 farmers are in the income group of below Rs.100000, the average of farmers in the income group of below Rs.100000 from 5 sample blocks is 18.2, whereas 8 farmers are in the income group of below 200000, the average farmers of are in the income group of below Rs.200000 from 5 sample blocks is 1.6, whereas only one farmer is in the income group of below Rs.300000, the average farmers of is in the income group of below Rs.300000 from 5 sample blocks is 0.2. It is notable that there are no small & marginal farmers having income above Rs. 1 lack. Therefore it can be said that the higher level of income is not seen among the small & marginal farmers in the rural area.
7. It is concluded that out of the total sample 91 farmers are in the income group of below Rs.25000, the average of farmers in the income group of below Rs.25000 from 5 sample blocks is 18.2, whereas 8 farmers are in the income group of below 40000, the average farmers of are in the income group of below Rs.40000 from 5 sample blocks is 1.6, whereas only one farmer is in the income group of below Rs.60000, the average farmers of is in the income group of below Rs.60000 from 5 sample blocks is 0.2. It is notable that there are no small & marginal farmers having income above Rs. 1 lack. Therefore it can be said that the higher level of income is not seen among the small & marginal farmers in the rural area.
8. It is concluded that out of the total sample 21 farmers are in annual food expenditure group of below Rs.25000, the average of farmers in this group from 5

sample blocks is 4.2, whereas 51 farmers are in annual food expenditure group of Rs.25000-50000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 10.2, whereas 15 farmers are in annual food expenditure group of Rs50000- 75000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 3, whereas 3 farmers are in annual food expenditure group of Rs.75000-100000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.6. None are in the other groups showing higher annual food expenditure groups i.e., Rs.100000-125000 and Above 125000. Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal farmers are in the low level expenditure groups on food. There is no small and marginal farmer with annual family food expenditure above Rs. 100000.

9. It is concluded that out of the total sample 15 farmers are in annual clothing expenditure group of below Rs.12500, the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 3, whereas 65 farmers are in annual clothing expenditure group of Rs.12500- 25000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 13, whereas 16 farmers are in annual clothing expenditure group of Rs. 25000-37500 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 3.2, whereas 4 farmers are in annual clothing expenditure group of Rs.37500-50000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.8. None are in the other groups showing higher annual clothing expenditure groups i.e., Rs.50000-62500 and Above 62500. Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal farmers are in the low level expenditure groups on clothing. There are no small and marginal farmers with annual family clothing expenditure above Rs. 62500.
10. It is concluded that out of the total sample 48 farmers are in annual entertainment expenditure group of below Rs.2500, the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 9.6, whereas 40 farmers are in annual entertainment expenditure group of Rs.2500- 5000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 8, whereas 6 farmers are in annual entertainment expenditure group of Rs. 5000-7500 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 1.2, whereas 6 farmers are in annual entertainment expenditure group of Rs.7500-10000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 1.2. None are in the other groups showing higher annual entertainment expenditure groups i.e., Rs.10000-12500 and above 12500. Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal

farmers are in the low-level expenditure groups on clothing. There are no small and marginal farmers with annual family entertainment expenditure above Rs. 10000.

11. It is concluded that out of the total sample 88 farmers are in annual housing expenditure group of below Rs.12500, the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 17.6, whereas 10 farmers are in annual housing expenditure group of Rs.12500- 10000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 2, whereas 2 farmers are in annual housing expenditure group of Rs. 10000-37500 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.4, None are in the other groups showing higher annual housing expenditure groups i.e., Rs.50000-62500, 62500-75000 and Above 75000. Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal farmers are in the low level expenditure groups on housing. There are no small and marginal farmers with annual family housing expenditure above Rs.50000.
12. It is concluded that out of the total sample 3 farmers are in annual medicine expenditure group of Rs.0-5000, the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.6, whereas 34 farmers are in annual medicine expenditure group of Rs.5000-10000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 6.8, whereas 40 farmers are in annual medicine expenditure group of Rs. 10000-15000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 8.0, whereas 15 farmers are in annual medicine expenditure group of Rs. 15000-20000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 3.0, whereas 8 farmers are in annual medicine expenditure group of Rs. 20000-25000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 1.6, None are in the other groups showing higher annual medicine expenditure groups i.e., Above 25000. Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal farmers are in the middle -level expenditure groups on medicine. There are no small and marginal farmers with annual family medicine expenditure above Rs.25000.
13. It is concluded that out of the total sample 9 farmers are in annual education expenditure group of Rs.0-5000, the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 1.8, whereas 20 farmers are in annual education expenditure group of Rs.5000-10000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 4,

whereas 28 farmers are in annual education expenditure group of Rs. 10000-15000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 5.6, whereas 19 farmers are in annual education expenditure group of Rs. 15000-20000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 3.8, whereas 19 farmers are in annual education expenditure group of Rs. 20000-25000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 3.8, whereas 5 farmers are in annual education expenditure group of above 25000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 1, Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal farmers are in the middle -level expenditure groups on education. There are no small and marginal farmers with annual family education expenditure above Rs.25000.

14. It is concluded that out of the total sample 90 farmers are in annual comforts & luxuries expenditure group of Rs.0-5000, the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 18, whereas 5 farmers are in annual comforts & luxuries expenditure group of Rs.5000-10000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 1, whereas 3 farmers are in annual comforts & luxuries expenditure group of Rs. 10000-15000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.6, whereas 1 farmers are in annual comforts & luxuries expenditure group of Rs. 15000-20000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.2, whereas 1 farmers are in annual comforts & luxuries expenditure group of Rs. 20000-25000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.2 and None are in the other groups showing higher annual medicine expenditure groups i.e. above 25000. Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal farmers are in the low-level expenditure groups on education. There are no small and marginal farmers with annual family comforts & luxuries expenditure above Rs.25000.
15. It is concluded that out of the total sample 78 farmers are in annual travel expenditure group of below Rs.0-12500, the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 15.6, whereas 21 farmers are in annual travel expenditure group of Rs.12500- 25000 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 4.2, whereas 1 farmers are in annual travel expenditure group of Rs. 25000-37500 the average of farmers in this group from 5 sample blocks is 0.2, None are in the

other groups showing higher annual travel expenditure groups i.e., Rs.37500-50000, 50000-62500 and above 62500. Thus it is noted that a majority of the small and marginal farmers are in the low level expenditure groups on travel. There are no small and marginal farmers with annual family travel expenditure above Rs.50000.

16. It is concluded that majority of the sample i.e. 77% are have not availed bank loan. The average of this group among the 5 blocks is 13.4. Whereas 23% are have availed bank loan. The average of this group among the 5 blocks is 4.6. The percentage of small & marginal farmers availing bank loan is less.
17. It is concluded that majority (72%) of the small and marginal farmers have availed benefits under some of the Govt. schemes. However still a notable part (28%) is yet deprived of the benefits of Govt. schemes
18. It is concluded that out of the total sample 89% small and marginal farmers are indebted and their average is 17.8.

E. General Conclusions:

General conclusions can be noted as follows.

1. It is concluded that productivity in Indian agriculture has been adversely affected by small land holdings.
2. It concluded that collective and co-operative farming has not been successful in India.
3. It is concluded that individualistic attitude is at the root of the creation of the category of small and marginal farmers.
4. It is concluded that collapse of Hindu undivided family is also responsible for creation of category of small and marginal farmers.
5. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to adopt farm mechanization on a large scale.

6. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to adopt intensive farming method.
7. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to adopt commercial farming.
8. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to adopt irrigated farming.
9. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to adopt advanced seeds and fertilizers.
10. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to hold the product in storage for advantageous marketing.
11. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to avail loans from banks and are facing acute problem of indebtedness.
12. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to avail benefits of govt. scheme.
13. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to provide proper education and nourishment to the children.
14. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to live in hygienic conditions.
15. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to use means like electricity, tap water, toilets etc.
16. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to develop entrepreneurial skills and risk taking ability.
17. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to be mobile.
18. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers having low social status.
19. It is concluded that a number of small and marginal farmers are only dummy i.e. big farmers divide their land in the name of family members only and become small and marginal farmers to avail the benefits of govt. schemes.

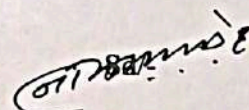
20. It is concluded that the small and marginal farmers are not able to auxiliary activities.

Recommendation: The various recommendations and suggestions for the upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of small and marginal farmers are as follows:

1. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve productivity in Indian agriculture.
2. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve collective and co-operative farming.
3. It is suggested that efforts should be made to reduce individualistic attitude.
4. It is suggested that efforts should be made to stop collapse of Hindu undivided family.
5. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve farm mechanization on a large scale among small and marginal farmers.
6. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve intensive farming method among small and marginal farmers.
7. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve commercial farming among small and marginal farmers.
8. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve irrigated farming among small and marginal farmers.
9. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve advanced seeds and fertilizers among small and marginal farmers
10. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to hold the product in storage for advantageous marketing among small and marginal farmers.
11. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to avail loans from banks and reduce the problem of indebtedness among small and marginal farmers.

12. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to avail benefits of govt. scheme among small and marginal farmers.
13. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to provide proper education and nourishment to the children among small and marginal farmers.
14. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to live in hygienic conditions among small and marginal farmers
15. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to use means like electricity, tap water, toilets etc among small and marginal farmers.
16. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to develop entrepreneurial skills and risk taking ability among small and marginal farmers.
17. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to be mobile among small and marginal farmers.
18. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to the small and marginal farmers having low social status.
19. It is suggested that efforts should be made to check out dummy small and marginal farmers who avail the benefits of govt. schemes.
20. It is suggested that efforts should be made to improve capacity to do auxiliary activities among small and marginal farmers.

Principal Investigator


(Mr.N.H.Awade)