

# Socio Economics Conditions of Marginal Farmer in Karnal (Haryana)

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## Abstract

This paper try to know the socio economics conditions of marginal farmer in Karnal 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 Karnal district. The finding of the paper reveals that all variables of socio economic conditions of marginal farmers are static not dynamic. 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 enjoys a predominant position in India's economy. Agricultural prices, therefore, exercise a dominant influence on its economy. Under such a situation, it is matter of paramount importance to study the behavior of farmers' attitudes towards farm prices and their effect on income of major crops. Relatively higher profitability (due to increased prices) of a crop generally tends to attract greater attention and proper resource allocation by the farmers, resulting in increased area under cultivation of that crop. Increased market-orientation and marketable surplus due to progress in agriculture is one cause of changes in relative prices of different farm products. Further, agricultural prices are characterized by wider inter and intra year fluctuations which in turn have a great influence on yield and income of farmers. So, the main objective of the agricultural price policy since 1965 has been to ensure an incentive price

to farmers for maximizing their production through optimum utilization of resources without unduly affecting the levels of wages and industrial costs.

After mid seventies, objective of raising/stabilizing farm income was made an integral part of the agricultural price policy. The national commission on agriculture (1976) felt that the assurance of remunerative prices to the farmers will be essential for encouraging investment in agriculture and for the adoption of modern technology; especially in areas of green revolution like Haryana.

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.

The term "sub-marginal" farmers appear 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".

Haryana is basically a land of marginal farmers. Major part of the state and specially the North Eastern parts i.e. Panipat, Kathial, Ambala, Jind, Kurukshetra 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 Karnal district of Haryana.

## 2. Methodology

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 Karnal 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

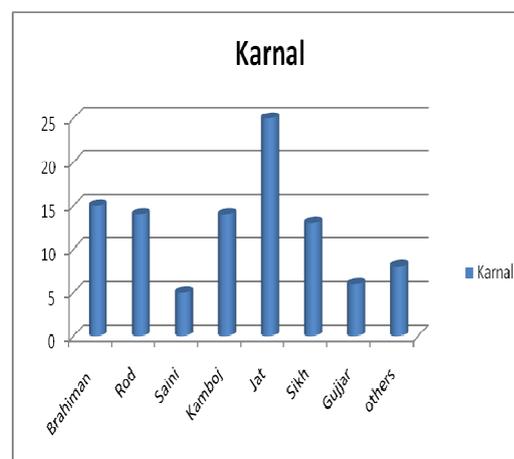
### 3.1 Caste Structure of Marginal Farmers

Table 1 and Figure 1. shows the cast structure of marginal farmers in Karnal. Table and figure shows that district records different cast structure among the marginal farmers from Jat community, followed by Brahimans, Rod and Kanboj caste .It is concluded that the marginal farmers are in the district from every community or caste.

**Table- 1: Caste Structure of Marginal Farmers Percentage wise**

Sr. No	Caste	District Karnal
1.	Brahiman	15
2.	Rod	14
3.	Saini	5
4.	Kamboj	14
5.	Jat	25
6.	Sikh	13
7.	Gujjar	6
8.	others	8
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey



**Figure: 1**

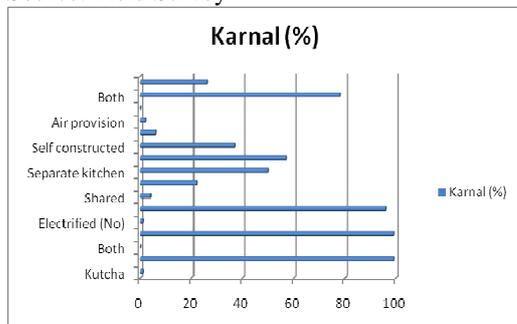
### 3.2 Characteristics of the Occupied Houses

Table 2 and Figure 2 brings out the effort to make research in to study of Kutcha and Pucca houses of Karnal through the field visits in district. In Karnal, 99 percent are houses are Pucca, Same are the case in electrified and un-electrified houses, where district having 99% electrified houses and 01 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 96% independent houses and 4 % shared houses is the lowest. In case of separate bathroom, Karnal scores 22%. In separate kitchen, the percentage of Karnal is 50%. In a nut shell, one can conclude that as is clear from the research and the table and figure, just district is in at a not better platform with Karnal.

**Table- 2: Characteristics of the occupied houses**

Sr. No.	Description	Karnal (%)
1.	Kutcha	1
2.	Pucca	99
	Both	0
3.	Electrified (yes)	99
4.	Electrified (No)	1
5.	Independent	96
6.	Shared	4
7.	Separate bathroom	22
8.	Separate kitchen	50
9.	Parental constructed	57
	Self constructed	37
	Both constructed	6
10.	Air provision	2
	Light provision	0
	Both	78
	Not provision	26
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey



**Figure:2**

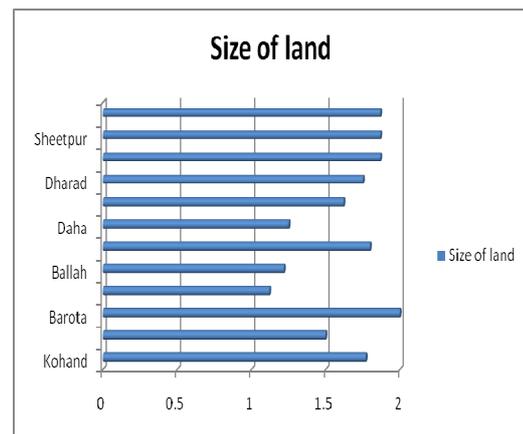
### 3.3 Land Position of Marginal Farmers

Table 3 and figure 3 shows that owned land position of marginal farmers in Karnal district. Village-wise different numbers of marginal farm households are selected from different villages. According to the total numbers of marginal-farm households, village Barota recorded highest per household owned (2 acre) followed by village some other villages It is clear from the table and figure that different villages have different average of owned land position in rural Karnal. Owned land position of marginal farmers in rural Karnal 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.	Kohand	1.77
2.	Shekhpura Khalsa	1.5
3.	Barota	2.00
4.	Gogirpur	1.12
5.	Ballah	1.22
6.	Gudha	1.8
7.	Daha	1.25
8.	Kambopura	1.62
9.	Dharad	1.75
10.	Rambha	1.87
11.	Sheetpur	1.87
12.	Punham	1.87

Source: Field Survey



**Figure: 3**

### 3.4 Position of irrigation land (Land in acres)

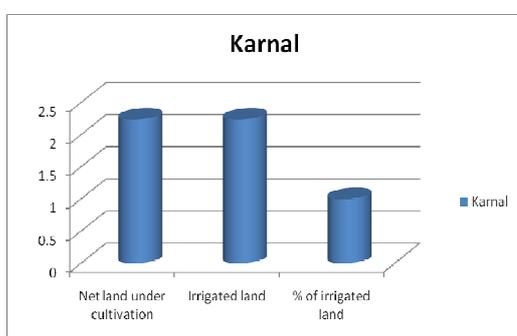
Table 4 and figure 4 attempts to find out the position of irrigation of land in Karnal especially related to marginal farmers. It is clear from the

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
Karnal	2.24	2.24	100%

Source: Field Survey



**Figure:4**

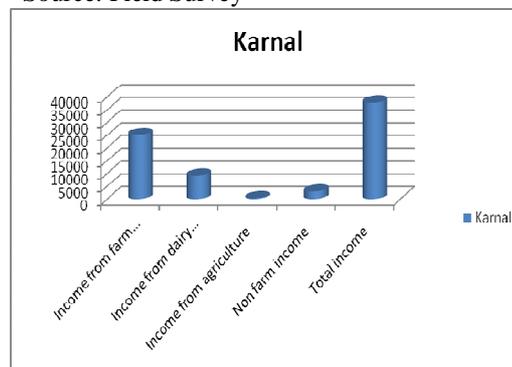
### 3.5 Average Value and Composition of Income of Marginal Farmers

Table 5 and figure 5 shows the level and composition of average income or mean value of income per household in Karnal. An average marginal farm household income is Rs.37885.63 in the district. District Karnal has per-household income from farm business (Rs. 25255.13). It is clear from the table that farm business income accounts highest proportion in district. It is clear from the same table and figure 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	Karnal
1.	Income from farm business	25255.13
2.	Income from dairy products	9184.5
3.	Income from agriculture	410
4.	Non farm income	2936
	Total income	37885.63

Source: Field Survey



**Figure:5**

## 4. Conclusion

The paper show the socio economics conditions of marginal farmer in Karnal 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 Brahimans, Rod and Kamboj caste . 99 percent are houses are Pucca, Same are the case in electrified and un-electrified houses, where district having 99% electrified houses and 01 percent un electrified house is at top. Different villages have different average of owned land position in rural Karnal. Owned land position of marginal farmers in rural Karnal 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 Rs25255.13 in the district. District Karnal has per-household income (Rs. 37885.63). It is clear that farm business income accounts highest proportion in district. It is also clear that major source of income of marginal farmers in the district is farm business.

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