



Knowledgeable Research –Vol.1, No.7, February 2023

Web: <http://www.knowledgeableresearch.com/>

Farmers in the Maze of Problems

DR. MAYA BAPURAO MASRAM

*Sharadrao Pawar Arts and Comm. College
Gadchandur Ta. Korpana
Dist. Chandrapur
mayagondane1972@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

India has been an agricultural country since ancient times. About 70 percent of India's population lives in villages. Most of this population is dependent on agriculture. Agriculture sector has given India a special reputation in the international arena. About 30 percent of India's total national income comes from agriculture. The organization of Indian society and the joint family system retains its importance in today's age only because of agriculture. Surprisingly, despite agriculture being the main and important occupation of the majority of people in our country, it is very backward and unscientific. Unless Indian agriculture improves, there is no possibility of improvement in the condition of the Indian peasantry, and the development of Indian villages is unthinkable before the improvement of the condition of the Indian peasantry. There is a huge difference between Indian agriculture and agriculture in other countries. Reason : Farming in other countries is done in modern scientific manner, while Indian agriculture is unscientific and underdeveloped. Indian farmers do not want to do modern farming and are based on traditional farming. Apart from this, the nature of Indian agriculture is unorganized as agriculture here depends on the bounty of nature. If there is rain in the right amount at the right time, the crop will grow well, otherwise, if there is a drought, the entire crop will be destroyed. Thus, Indian agriculture is not economically viable for the common farmer due to its dependence on the uncertainties of nature. The condition of agriculture and farmers in India is getting worse day by day due to which many farmers are forced to commit suicide. Even today 60% to 70% of people in India depend on agriculture. Every government is aware of this problem but there are no proper solutions. The condition of Indian farmers is very bad, people just argue, politicize and forget about it. But no effective solution has been found for this.

Keyword :- *Seasons, Seed, Irrigation, Agrarian, Farmer, Moneylender, Landlord, Moneylender, Market*

Objectives:

- 1) *To know the problems of farmers*
- 2) *To find out the reasons why farmers commit suicide*

Introduction

Problems of the Indian Farmer - Even in today's age of science, India has many problems in the agricultural sector, which is responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture. Major problems of Indian agriculture have social, economic and natural causes. The condition of the Indian farmer is not good from the social point of view. Without caring for his body he works hard in all seasons like winter and summer, yet he does not get enough profit. The Indian farmer is illiterate. The reason for this is the lack of spread of education in rural areas even today. Due to lack of education he is not able to use new scientific methods in agriculture and he is not aware of good fertilizers and seeds. They also have zero knowledge of modern scientific tools in agriculture and even today they often use old methods of fertilizers and seeds. The economic condition of Indian farmers is also very poor. He is still in the clutches of moneylenders. "The Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, and finally dies in debt." Due to lack of money, he cannot use advanced seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery. As there is no means of irrigation, he depends on nature i.e. rain. India is known as an agricultural country, but many farmers in the country are in trouble.

A look at the basic problems of farmers.

Natural calamities- Due to floods, drought, hail etc., the condition of Indian farmers is getting worse day by day. Being uneducated, he does not know how to use scientific methods in agriculture, nor does he want to believe in them. He is surrounded by superstitions, bigotry, orthodoxy etc. since childhood. Apart from this there is another problem, corruption, due to which neither the level of Indian agriculture nor the Indian farmers are improving. We have the most fertile land in the world. So much grain can be produced in the plains of Ganga-Yamuna that the entire country can be fed. Due to these features, other countries still look at us with greedy eyes. But we are counted among the corrupt countries of the world. All our plans are prone to corruption. Be it any scheme of the central government or the World Bank, no matter how noble its intentions, the leaders and bureaucrats of our country have mastered the art of subverting the objectives of the scheme. From wasteland reclamation, child nutrition, Anganwadis, housing schemes for the poor to agriculture development and diversification, all the wonderful schemes are running on paper only. Today, the situation is such that many houses in the villages do not even have a double-burning stove and basic facilities such as water, electricity, health, transport, education are not properly available to the citizens of the rural areas. As a result of all these problems, per acre production of Indian agriculture has come to a low level compared to other countries.

The crop does not fetch the right price-

This is a big problem of farmers. At the same time, farmers also have to complete all the documents to sell their goods. For example, if a farmer wants to sell his produce at a government centre, he needs a paper from the village official. In such a situation, many times the less educated farmers have to sell their produce at exorbitant prices.

Good seed- Good seed is essential for a good crop. But due to lack of proper distribution system, these expensive and good seeds are not available to small farmers. Hence they do not get any benefit and the quality of the crop is affected.

Irrigation System- Monsoon cannot be accurately predicted in India. Despite this, advanced irrigation techniques have not spread to all parts of the country. For example, Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh have good access to irrigation, but there is a large part of the country where agriculture depends on the monsoon. Apart from this, the declining ground water level has also added to the problems of the people.

Soil erosion- Apart from all the human causes, some natural causes also add to the problems of farmers and agriculture sector. Actually, wind and water cause soil erosion on large areas of fertile land. Therefore, the original capacity of the soil is lost and it affects the crop.

Lack of mechanization- Machines are now being used in agriculture, but there are still some areas where farmers are doing much of the work themselves. They use traditional methods in farming. Such cases are especially common among small and marginal farmers. Its effect is clearly visible on the quality and cost of agricultural products. Traditional approach to agriculture is another problem of Indian agriculture. Despite innovative farm-technologies and farm-management practices, Indian farmers still adhere to traditional wisdom. Agriculture is the only means of livelihood for him, it is not a profession. So he focuses on crops from which he can earn more profit (and bear more risk). The common Indian farmer lacks entrepreneurship and does not want to take any risk to earn a profit.

Lack of storage facilities- Rural India lacks good storage facilities. In such a situation, there is pressure on the farmers to sell the crop early. Many times the farmers trade the crops at exorbitant prices. The court has reprimanded the central and state governments several times, but the situation has not changed much till date.

Ways to improve the lives of Indian farmers

Farmers' demand is not free power and water but uninterrupted power supply, for which they are willing to pay. The condition of Indian farmers should improve. They should be taught modern methods of agriculture. They should be made literate. They should be educated. The government should help him in all possible ways. Small farmers should also decide to start some cottage industries. Crop rotation system and contract cropping system were introduced in some states. Such steps would have taken the farmers in the right direction and helped in farming for a long time.

Problem Solving – Before improving the condition of Indian agriculture we must look at the farmer and his environment. The condition of the villages in which Indian farmers live is very miserable. During the British rule, the debt burden on farmers was very high. Gradually the economic condition of the farmers deteriorated and the socio-economic environment of the village became very miserable. So the condition of farmers can improve only when they can get benefits through various schemes. A campaign should be carried out to make them literate as much as possible. Enlightenment programs should be created through which our farmers can know modern scientific methods of agriculture.

Government scheme for village upliftment - The Indian government is also no stranger to the plight of villages. India is only a country of villages; Hence adequate attention is paid to their improvement. Improvements are being made in villages through Five Year Plans. Adequate attention is being given to the arrangements of schools, reading rooms, cooperative banks, panchayats, development departments, hydropower etc. Thus efforts are being made for overall progress, but their success also depends on the citizens living in the villages. All these reforms can be great if they understand their duty and actively cooperate in development. Despite these efforts, many improvements are expected in rural life.

Idea of ideal village -Gandhi wanted that the form of villages in India should be ideal and that all kinds of facilities, happiness and prosperity should reign in them. Gandhiji's ideal village is a village where education is systematically promoted; sanitation, health and recreation facilities; May all people live in love, cooperation and harmony. There should be facilities like radio, library, post office etc.; There should be no feeling of discrimination, untouchability etc.; And people should be happy and prosperous.

Conclusion

Even today the condition of Indian villages is not good. Unemployment and poverty reign everywhere. Gandhiji's ideal village is possible only when efforts are made to improve the condition of agriculture which is the main occupation of the villagers and all the problems related to agriculture are solved at the earliest. The progress of villages plays a very important role in the economic development of India. After independence, the Indian government tried its best to make Gandhiji's idea of an ideal village a reality. Efforts have been made to arrange education, health, sanitation etc. Many facilities for agriculture; For example, good seeds, good fertilisers, good equipment and credit and convenient loan facilities etc. have been arranged. This situation still needs to be improved. Farmer is our food provider. His suicide is a shame for the entire country. Central government and state governments of the country need to make war level efforts to stop farmer suicides. In an agrarian country like India, if this is the condition of the farmers, then the talk of our progress, development, all our success is meaningless. Economists of the country, government of the country should focus on this first. Farmers are the forerunners of economic development who contribute greatly to its growth.

Reference :-

- 1) Prof. Mukund Gaikwad - Problems and Solutions of Farmers - Utkarsh Prakashan
- 2) Shekhar Gaikwad – Shetkryano Sawdhan - Pustakshri Publications
- 3) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule – Gulamgiri - Vani Prakashan New Delhi
- 4) Shetki Masik - Free Publication of Maharashtra Govt