

ECONOMICAL STUDY OF LANDLESS LABORERS' PROBLEMS IN MAHARASHTRA

Mrs. Sangita, V. Dumore

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce , L.T.College , Wani (India)

ABSTRACT

India is a agriculture country. Farmer's are the backbone of Indian economy. 6 lakh villages and 75% population in rural part of India is an important aspect with context to Indian society. Problems are the hurdles in development process. India is also well-known about social problems and rural culture in India. Farmer's suicide is a current and serious topic in the world. Various problems of farmers as well as landless labors is study has been taken place in this article. Today many schemes, plans executed by government for farmers but there is a less intention towards landless labourers in Maharashtra.

Keywords: Problems, Hurdles, Government, Issues, Agriculture, Need Etc.

I INTRODUCTION

Advance part of tribal means village society. Indian villages are unique and special. Indian culture is superior due to its extra ordinary feathers. Farmers are the main components of village. Along with there are also 12 types of Balutedar who help to farmer as per the requirement.

After independence there are many changes in rural society. In the age of globalization, there are many challenges in front of farmers, basically marginal farmers and landless labours. Bonded labourer is also one of the most serious type of system in rural society. Exploitation is the main characteristics of this system. Unlimited working hours, no matter about wages and salary are main factors involve about landless labors in agriculture.





II SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF LANDLESS LABORERS' IN AGRICULTURE

Problems are the part of human life. Problem is found in each and every society as well as country. But the proportion, intensity and gravity are different.

Problems attract the intention of people towards particular issue and majority of people start to thinking about it. Scope, size and involvement varies as per the society. Therefore the eradication strategy is also different at various places.

Since an ancient time, There are problems in rural society. Problems have the social, economic, cultural and political impressions. It also responsible about status role and division of labor in society.

2.1 Rural social stratification

With reference to rural society of Maharashtra, following strata noticed-

- 1) Slavers
- 2) Rich farmers
- 3) Medium farmer class
- 4) Marginal farmer
- 5) Land labour agriculture labour, landless labour.
- 6) Balutedar class.

Above all strata expose their respective family status, class, cast, virtues, social mobility, stability etc.

2.2 Social and Economical problems of landless labours in Maharashtra

There is close combination between landless and social problem in rural society of Maharashtra.

Following problems are existing in rural part of Maharashtra.

- 1) Excess Rural population
- 2) Rural migration
- 3) Poverty
- 4) Indebtness
- 5) Farmer suicide
- 6) Small scope and size of land
- 7) Excess burden on agriculture
- 8) Costome tradition and Superstitions
- 9) Lack of Supplementary occupation
- 10) Opposition to development and change
- 11) Fragmentation of land
- 12) Lack of medical facility.

- 13) Improper role of administration
- 14) Illiteracy
- 15) Lack of Irrigation facilities
- 16) Matter of dispute court cases
- 17) Conflict and execration
- 18) Addiction
- 19) Mental health related problem
- 20) Familiar social problem
- 21) Castisem.
- 22) Cultural and religious problems
- 23) Corruption
- 24) Which collar crime
- 25) Problem of back ward communication
- 26) Child labour in rural society.
- 27) Women related problems
- 28) Generation gap and dispute
- 29) Problem of elderly in rural
- 30) Unemployment
- 31) Crime in rural society
- 32) Displacement and rehabilitation
- 33) Uncleaness and hygiene issues.



III RECOMMENDATIONS

Market access continues to remain restrained on account of tariff barriers and stipulation of sanitary system in current scenario. There is a need to implications of sustainable agriculture and ensuring the livelihood security of the landless labors included in development. Minimizing domestic support without eroding the livelihood security of the landless labors. We have to enhance it by providing adequate support as the input prices are raising faster than the output prices for the landles farmers for their household.



The subsidies and other support measure should be continued by designating these under the livelihood box to tide over the initial problems but could be revoked at a subsequent for the people in poorest strata in society.

3.1 Following efforts can apply for solve the various problems of landless labors in Maharashtra-

1. Basic and compulsory primary education
2. Identification and solving the various problems in rural society
3. Overall observation and control by local government
4. Provision of scholarships and education funds for poor students
5. Proper suggestion and motivation of students
6. Effective implementation and application of various government schemes and plans
7. Improvement in farming sector

Planning of agricultural research should take into consideration the opportunities which have now become available for India to emerge as a major exporter of diverse commodities and products. The foremost requirement in this regard will be greater emphasis on quality of our products. Agricultural scientists for understandable reasons have been preoccupied in the past with the development of technologies which will help to increase production in the interest of food security and self-sufficiency.

IV CONCLUSION

Even after sixty five years Independence and eleventh five year plans completed, Indian agriculture is still at the cross roads. Indian agriculture has been hit in meddle period but due various problems always there are loopholes can seen the agriculture mechanism. The global agricultural period various crops have declared due to increase hi cost of productions, slow growth rate of agricultural productivity, week marketing mechanism and increase in input intensity. The organizations and structural are essential for the development of agriculture productivity. Ultimately landless labors get suffer social and economically in their life.

For upliftment and development of the land less labors in this research area, there is needed to take a joint initiative by state government with central government. Financial institutions, NGOs, social thinkers and planners have to play proper and convenient role to eradicate the educational related problems. Education is a tool which can reach the farmers on prosperous path. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Mahatma Gnadhi, Jotiba Fule etc social workers have identified and stressed on the importance of education for farmers.

Today is a globalization world. More importance has been given to industrialization and connected issues. Central government has started one concept i.e. corporate social responsibility for development in rural area. This scheme is applying but again there is need to modify and implement properly. Timely and adequate support by way of credit to labors with focusing small and marginal income of farmers to have them modern equipment and improved



agricultural productivity. To be issue the Kisan Credit Cards to all the eligible landless labors to have them access to get various loan in the schemes of government.

REFERENCES

1. Beteille, Andre, Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
2. Thorner, Daniel and Thorner, Alice, Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay, 1962.
3. Berch, Berberogues, (ed.) Class, State and Development in India 1, 2, 3 and 4 Chapters, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1992.
4. Desai A.R., Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1977.
5. P. Radhakrishnan, Peasant Struggles: Land Reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 – 1982, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1989.
6. Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice, Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay, 1962.
7. Dhanagare D.N., Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi, 1988.
8. Ashish Nandy, Ambiguous Journey to the City, OUP, New Delhi, 1999.
9. Karalay, G.N., Integrated Approach to Rural Development, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2005.
10. B.K. Swain, 1998, „Changing Occupational Structure in Vidarbha, India”, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
11. Jena D.N., and Mohapatra U.K., Rural Sociology, Books and Books, Cuttack, 1994.
12. Sharma R.N., Indian Rural Sociology.
13. Twaniya, Gramin Samajshastra, College, College Book Depot, Jaipur. 14. Desai A.R., Bharatiya Gramin Samajshastra, Rawat Publication