INTRODUCTION
The vast majority of the population of India lives in villages and about 70 percent of this population draws its livelihood from agriculture, this shows that over all development of Indian economy obviously from this sector. As a dominant sector of an economy, agriculture plays a vital role in generating income, employment and subsistence for of our population and this role dominates effects the level of living of the people. Agriculture dominates the economy to such an extent that a high proportion of working population in India is engaged in agricultural production and agricultural activities. Agriculture had been also claim with production of corps. However, as economic development proceeded, may other occupations allied to farm production began to be considered as part of agriculture. Agriculture at present includes, besides production of corps, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry, bee keeping etc. this is the extension of coverage of the world agriculture on horizontal level. Vertically too agriculture covers something more than mere operations on a farm. Marketing, processing and distribution of agriculture products are now an accepted part of agriculture business. Some others off farms activities, like supply of farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, credit, insurance, veterinary services etc. are also considered as part of agricultural business. Existence of small farms in overpopulated and underdeveloped economies is a common phenomenon. Excessive population depends mainly on agriculture, has resulted in creation of small and Marginal Farmer in such economies. This is so when size of the operational holdings (and not that of owned holdings) is taken into consideration. In India, the average size of operational holdings was 2.00 hectare according to 1976-77 agriculture census and 1.33 hectare according to 2000-2001 census. So, study about the marginal farmers is very important for an agriculture economy like India.
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.

The rapid increase in population, subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings and the changed family system from joint to nuclear families in rural India has made the size of holdings smaller and smaller. In Indian Agriculture, area operated by marginal farmers has increased, but not the proportional holdings. On the other hand, both the number of large holdings (of 10 hectares and above) and the area operated by large holders have slightly declined. This shows that in future Indian agriculture will be dominated by small and marginal holdings, on which application of new agricultural technology would become more difficult. As Rao has pointed out, "The prominent feature of the structural change in agricultural was the increase in the number of marginal holdings of below one hectare, without a proportionate increase in the area operated by them: This tendency is likely to continue in the near future also...given the demographic trend, small holdings will remain with us as far as one can see, and their persistence would give rise to many problems in the application of the new agricultural technology to Indian agriculture”[Rao, 1989].

Keeping in view the vast majority of small and marginal farmers and their resource-poor condition, the question is- how to make these farm households viable. How can these farmers maximize their total returns from farming? It is a known fact in India that small and marginal farmers are generally resource—poor. This is more so in arid and semi-arid regions, where due to lack of adequate potential of development, like irrigation, the farmers are forced to use the available resources without caring for sustainability. As a result their poverty is further aggravated. Even in a favourable condition where facilities like irrigation, HYVs, fertilizers and bank loans for capital are available, these resource-poor farmers are enable to overcome the ‘Poverty Trap’ due to social, political, technical, and economic constraints.

Haryana can be divided into three zones according to the geographic location. Zones are North, Center and South. In North zone, Panchkula, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Karnal,
Kaithal etc. Center zone, Panipat, Jind, Sonepat, Rohtak, Bhiwani, hisar, Sirsa, Fatehabad. South zone Jhajjar, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rewari, etc.
The total geographical area of the state is about 44,212 K.M. and the total population of Haryana state is 2,53 Crore as per census of 2011. There is large number of medical and Health institutions in Haryana. Haryana has recorded unit of 3073 Hospitals and dispensaries, 474, Ayurvedic, unani and homeopathic institution and 149 centers of family welfare. Sectoral Composition of income in an economy is an important aspect for understanding the structure of the economy.
Haryana became an independent state within the Indian Union on (1\textsuperscript{st} November 1966, as a result of reorganization of the erstwhile state of Punjab. The Hindi speaking area of the Punjab has been assigned to Haryana. Utter Pradesh on the east, Punjab surrounds it on the west and a portion of Himachal Pradesh on the North.
Haryana can be divided into two natural areas, sub-Himalayan region and the indo-genetic plain and it slopes from north to south. The plain area is fertile; the southwest Haryana is dry and sandy. Haryana has no perennial river, so its major part has more affinity to its southern neighbour Rajasthan. The only river is Ghaggar, which passes through northern fringes of the State. Due to lack of its own rivers and low level of rainfall, high level of groundwater, Haryana surface drainage is very poor.
Farmers were classified into five categories on the basis of their land holdings. These categories were M.F., S.M., Semi Medium, Medium and Large farmers. Farmers having less than one hectare of land were defined as M.F., one to two hectare of land was the criteria for being classified as small farmers, two to four as semi medium, four to ten hectare as medium and ten hectare and above as large farmers. It is pertinent to mention here that the phenomenon of distribution of land existed even before independence. Dispossession of land owner of meir lands in settlement of their debt with the money lenders was the main cause this phenomenon to appear.
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 defective but totally rain dependent. The land holdings of these districts measured about 2 acre on an average.
The marginal farmers of Haryana have adopted the modern farming techniques i.e. mechanical farming, use of high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and watering techniques. It is also true that income is due to an increased cereals production and wherever assured irrigation is available by multi-cropping has increased in a substantial way. The modern technology has benefited the medium and large farmers relatively more than the marginal farmers.

It is not very difficult to identify the major problem, which M.F. will have to face in coming period, because, the M.F. have nothing to fall back upon accept small pieces of land they possess. Many subsidiary occupations cannot be adopted by the M.F. owing to the fact that the land is a pre-requisite for successful adoption. Shortage of capital, poor assets base and lack of skill may be put forward as other reasons. Viability of M.F. in today’s economic environment of globalization commercialization and inflation proneness the marginal farmers cannot survive for long. Even today any M.F. who can land a job is ready to say good-bye to his age old vocation. He is in this business of agriculture purely because he has absolutely nowhere to go. It is also a fact that he is today contributing a sizable amount of food grain and other agricultural products in the country’s kitty of food.