REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter is devoted to the review of literature relevant to the topic of the study. Some of the similar studies which have direct relevance to the problem under investigation have been traced out. Many studies regarding levels of living have been made in the past. Most of these related to the study of one village or one town or one district of different State in India but the studies did not analyse various indicators of levels of living.

Marrtan D.C. Immeak and Jorge A. Alarcon (1992) have been mentioned about "Household income, Food Availability, and commercial crop production by small holder farmers in the western highlands of guatemala". The study covers a population of small holder farm households in the Western highlands of guatemala and only a fourth land is under cultivation small holder farming systems, law agricultural productivity and poor access to major markets characterize this region. The population is predominantly indigenous. Major staple crops are maize and beans, and a major cash crop is wheat. The study brings together data from different sources. A farm production and household expenditure survey was conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and food among 1490 smallholder farmers in February-March 1987.

Finding of this survey are to be diversified Farm households were indeed more market dependent; but the maize farmers also commercialized a significant share of their maize production .The net income-effect of crop substitutions depends on the relative net returns of the different crops and on the degree of crop sub situation. As the result indicate, access to credit continues to a play a major role in the diversification and commercialization process, allowing small holder farmers to assume the greater risks associated with commercial crop-production. The largest relative income differences were among the smallest wheat and vegetable farms; a finding that is consistent with the conclusions from the Guatemala export vegetable crop study. The findings indicated that indeed greater vulnerability to lower availability of household — produced - food was present in the following cases: maize assumption among potato ad vegetable growers compared with maize farmers and potato consumption among wheat and vegetable.

Main weaknesses of this study are:- the study analyzed the level of living of farmers of Gautmala is foreign study and also basically different to level of living of Indian farmers
because the structure of agricultural production is different from our country, mainly relative to Haryana. So the study is not useful for Indian agriculture.

Grear, J., Carnell Univ. (2000) analyzed the seventy of food poverty among rural Kenyan small farmers (who constitute about 70% of the population), using a new methodology. The food poverty measure used is decomposable with population—share weights so that the contribution to total food poverty of groups with similar socio-economic characteristics can be estimated and poverty profile desired.

Results indicate that the household income per adult equivalent is the primary determinant of calorie consumption. It is probable that many of the factor that were found to be associate with lower poverty incidence in our profiler — for example landholding size per adult equivalent, market orientation, raising cash craps, the use of agriculture equipment and education, appear to be effective through their impact of incomes.

The source of income appear to effect food consumption differentially, a somewhat larger proportion of income from own form production that of own-farm income is observed to be allocated to food consumption. One possible hypothesis regarding the generating mechanism of the above finding is that when may place greater importance on the satisfaction of the food needs than males do, and, in addition, they have the resources required if to do so. The study is related to an under develop country and fails to use the various components of the standard of living of the farmers.

Upadhyay, R.G. (2001) did a sample survey study to find out the impact of MFAL on marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers in Ballia district, from the state of eastern Uttar Pardesh. The scheme to run in Rasara tehsil for three years i.e., 1991 to 1994, but continued upto 1999. A sample of 2 blocks, 7 villages and 41 beneficiaries and 20 non-beneficiaries was drawn for carrying act the present sample survey enquiry block selection was based on the criterion of higher percentage of beneficiaries to total number of marginal farmers. A separate sample of non—participating marginal farmers equal to 5% of total non- beneficiaries in each village was drawn randomly so as to make it a control sample for the purpose of comparisons. The economic pointers for examining the MFAL agency did wield on ascertainable impact on the farm economy of its beneficiaries in Rasra tehsil of Ballia district. However, the improvement registered over time were by no means only due to the Agency. Farm economy of non beneficiaries also should
improve over the years surveyed. Generally speaking, dairying on marginal farms was more promising and playing an enterprise than cultivation. Also, it induced more dependence of family labor on land and provided additional employment days.

As set act in this paper reveal weak limps and are suggestive of policy aspects both at organizational and operational levels to it be boo pal in- to for strengthening the programme, this study is not linked with the level of living of marginal and small farmers. So study does not fulfill the motive of our study.

Bhalla and Chadda (2004), to analyze the impact of the green revolution on small farmers, probed Punjab and established that the gains of the green revolution were distributed more or less in proportion to land-holdings. The inequality in the distribution of gains was more in the more developed areas and vice versa. The authors have further elucidated that the marginal and small farmers have lost their traditional edge of higher overall yield rate, presumably because of the introduction of the new agricultural technology in which the marginal and small farmers were not yet on a par with the higher categories. As a result, the marginal and small farmers are unable to meet farmers were nation to invest more on land to produce any surplus. With the result that they were handicapped in building up the asset structure. The main point of this study was to see the impact of green revolution on marginal and small farmers. But green revolution come in 1966 before 37 years of Agricultural system. But now structure and techniques have changed. So the study is not relevant in the prevent confect.

Kumar, A. vol. 3 (2011), tried to analyse rural poverty and agriculture growth in India and several efforts and inventions by the Govt. departments, National and International Agencies and Civil societies continuous to persist in India. The study has brought out the importance of agriculture productivity, farm wages and rural literacy.

Kent, R. (2010), in conclusion, this study suggests that agricultural production is likely to remain an important livelihood activity for marginal farmers due to a lack of alternative rural livelihoods and limited opportunities. If increased attention to policy and investment to support smallholder agriculture are not provided to these marginal farmers, there is a strong risk that the majority of benefits will accrue to better off farm households that are more attractive propositions for service providers and respond better to market opportunities.
Behera, U.K., (2011) A pond-based integrated farming system research was undertaken at the research farm of the Orissa (India) University of Agriculture and Technology in Bhubaneshwar during 1992-94. The integrated farming system consisted of pisciculture, field and horticultural crop (agroforestry), poultry, mushroom, apiculture and biogas enterprises. Apiculture produced the highest returns (Rs 7.94 per rupee invested), followed by pisciculture (Rs. 5.46 per rupee invested). Among the crop enterprises, best returns were obtained with multistorey cropping involving pumpkin, ridge gourd, and poi as ground storey; pineapple, colocasia, ginger and turmeric as first storey; and coconut as second storey. Poultry and mushroom enterprises fetched low returns. The highest level of employment (180 man days per year) was achieved in mushroom cultivation. The integrated farming system generated a net income of Rs 58,360 and an employment of 573 man days on a small piece of land (1.25 ha), ensuring a high standard of living for small and marginal farmers.

Sharma, J.L. (2011), A study into Growth Analysis of Public Investment in Agriculture Sector of Punjab, to meet the more diverse and difficult challenges in agriculture, adequate financial support is required, but it is much below that required level. Therefore, Govt. has to create a favourable policy and development support environment for private sector to fill the investment gap in agriculture sector.

Kaur, P. Levels, (2011), Pattern and Distribution of Consumption Expenditure of Weaker Section – A Case study of Muksar District of Punjab State, The analysis of consumption expenditure of the weaker sections in Muksar, Punjab reveals that large share of total consumption expenditure by these categories is allocated to non-durables items followed by services, social religious ceremonies and durable commodities.

Singh, S. (2011), Institutional and Policy Aspects of Punjab Agriculture: A Smallholder Perspective, concluded that the policy either ignores smallholders or pays lip service to their concerns. Smallholders are not organised and farmers unions have not represented their interests separately though everything is said to be in the name of small farmers.

Thakur S. Vol. 5, (2004), Wheat is one of the major cereal crops grown as a mono crop or mixed with mustard/lentil or pea in the Mid and Far Western Development Regions. The main objective of the study was to explore the existing cropping practices of wheat and mustard production systems and to establish a benchmark for further impact evaluation.
Three representative districts Surkhet, Salyan and Doti were selected for the socio-economic study in wheat and mustard production system. A total of 92 households were surveyed (using two stage purposive random sampling method) in the districts and information was also collected through RRA techniques. The total population of the surveyed households was 744 with an average family size of 7.8, 8.3 and 8.3 persons in Surkhet, Salyan and Doti, respectively. Brahmin/Chhetri (66%) and Gurung/Newar (1%) were the major and minor groups, respectively. The total area of the surveyed households was 79.96 hectares with an average farm size of 0.91, 1.02 and 0.60 hectare for Surkhet, Salyan and Doti respectively. Recommendation was made to identity the technology on mixed cropping of wheat and mustard for appropriate time of planting to maximize productivity of wheat and mustard crops without disturbing the existing farmer's practices.

Kaur, G., (2009) Socio Economic Status of Farmers during Pre and Post Liberalization, Thapar University, Patiala,: This study attempts to deal with socio-economic status of farmers of Punjab during pre and post-liberalization period. Privatization, liberalisation and globalization phase was initiated by the major reforms introduced in July 1991. Socio-economic status depends on occupation, education, income, wealth and place of residence. The study uses primary data collected for 150 households from district Muktsar Punjab and also secondary data on Agricultural credit, and agricultural productivity during the period 1981-2005. Analysis has also been done for pre-liberalisation period, i.e., 1981-82 to 1991-92 and post liberalisation period, i.e., 1992-93 to 2004-05. The findings of our study show that farmers have been debt ridden because of high interest rates charged by money lenders. They are dependent only on two crops, viz. wheat and paddy. Income wise relation depicts that more of farmers with low income are producing wheat and cotton, while the large farmers with higher income produce paddy, cotton and wheat. Relationship between size of holding and cropping pattern depicts that more number of farmers with small sized holdings are producing wheat and cotton, while the farmers with large land holdings prefer to produce paddy, cotton and wheat. The others predominant characteristics are: illiteracy of farmers, excess spending on social ceremonies like marriage etc. 40.66% farmers are having small land holdings and are unable use modem machinery resulting in low productivity and low income. 73.33%
households rely only on income from only agriculture and 26.66% farmers get income from other sources like diary, business, labour and livestock. 76.66% of farmers selling crops in nearby market and 23.33% of farmers are selling their crops in their own village or to private money lenders to repay previous loans. 63.33% households reported that they possess all housing facilities like separate kitchen, bathroom within house, source of lighting, source of water. For 48.66% farmers irrigation source are tube wells, 25.33% depend on canals and 26% have access to all irrigation sources like tube wells, canals and others.

Kumar, G., (2010) Socio Economic Status of Women Farmers: The socio-economic status of women farmers is low because of inherent social hierarchy and economic deprivation. The main objective of the study is to find out the socio-economic status of women farmers and to investigate this different research tools is applied mainly interview schedule. The study reveals that although women’s agricultural labor force is high but there has not been any significant change in the status of women farmers. Women are still deprived and discriminated in terms economic ground. The Dalits are mainly suffering from this deprivation and discrimination. So, women farmers need a special concern for their livelihood and empowerment. There is an immense need of women empowerment programmes and cash earning packages to break this vicious circle of economic deprivation.

Mishra, S., Risks, Farmers’ Suicides and Agrarian Crisis in India: Is There A Way Out? Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)

Poor returns to cultivation and absence of nonfarm opportunities are indicative of the larger socio-economic malaise in rural India. This is accentuated by the multiple risks that the farmer faces - yield price, input, technology and credit among others. The increasing incidence of farmer’s suicides is symptomatic of a larger crisis, which is much more widespread. Risk mitigation strategies should go beyond credit. Long term strategies requires more stable income born agriculture, and more importantly, from nonfarm sources. Private credit and input markets need to be regulated. A challenge for the technological and financial gurus is to provide innovative products that reduce costs while increasing returns.

The institutional vacuum of organising farmers needs to be addressed through federation
of self help groups (SHGs) or alternative structures.

Yeshwant, S. (2008), analysis the "income and Levels of living in some south Indian villages" Based on the Senior Research Investigator Agricultural economic Research Centre University of Madras, Madras.

The data for this study were got from few continuous village surveys, conducted by the Agricultural Economics Research Centre, Southern Region. The villages for which `data relating income to consumption pattern are readily available are taken up for study. The village are Uppattur, Aralikottai, Vadamalapuram, Vardagreddipatti and dusi from Madras State Kumudavalli, Jonnalagadda, Sangamjagarlamudi, Jalipudi and Tetali from Andra State; and Kudamaloor, Keezcherry and Vochoor of Kerala State. These rural pockets were surveyed during the period 1957 to 1960.

Only four villages belonging to Madras and Andhra State show a Surplus of income over expenditure, the margin of surplus being high in Uppattur, Dusi and Tetali. Deficit economics id found to be predominant and it is lurking in Jalipudi. The items of expenditure on consumption are classified into food, clothing conventional necessities, fuel and lighting, housing and furnishing, and miscellaneous. Conventional necessities include tes, coffee, smoking and chewing, while the expenditure on travel, education, reliious ceremonies, medicine, etc.,

In general it was found that when income increases the quantum of cereals consumed show an upward trend. In between villages, much variation.

Is prevalent in the per adult consumption in the same income bracket. The reason is owing to different characteristics among the villages in respect of cropping pattern, occupational structure, nearness to town, etc., than to income.

Our study has proved that the levels of living cannot be judged by taking into account the expenditure on food, and the proportion of expenditure on cereals provides a better indicator to assess the same, in rural areas of under—developed countries. Taking villages as criteria, the concentration of expenditure on food can be explained since most of the households in these villages belongs to the lower income groups. However, when analysed in terms of income brackets in each villages, studying the percentage consumption of cereals to total food expenditure on cereals decreases but not in the case of food expenditure, in most villages. Even in a few villages wheren there is relationship
between incomer and outlay on food, the relationship is not quite steep as that of creals. This endorses the analysis of Zimmerman who points out that any increase in income, above the line of starvation levels gives forth a tendency to take more of appetizing food for a period of time at least. Apart from income, factors like occupational pattern, urban influence, traditional habits and regional peculiarities have a definite influence on the levels of living.

Dahiya, (1999) in Sonepat district Haryana state assessed the magnitude and cause of agricultural indebtedness. A total number of 104 farmers were randomly selected for the collection of necessary data from the four selected villages. Study spotlighted that most of the farmers were under debt. The level of debt per hectare was the highest in the case of small farmers and the lowest in the case of large farmers. A major portion of the total debt was owed to institutional sources. The diversion or productive credit to unspecified purposes was more in the case of small farmers than in the case of medium and large farmers. Three factors viz, total amount of borrowed funds diverted to unspecified purposes and consumption expenditure were mostly responsible for indebtedness of these people. Study discuss about magnitude and cause of agriculture indebtedness. But study does not explain the condition of income and expenditure pattern of marginal farmers. So, study ignores the major components of level of living of a person.

Malik, M. (2000), submitted thesis to the Maharshi Dayanand University Rothak with the name of the summary, standard of living, of the people in rural areas in district Jind (Haryana). The Study has been undertaken with purposes to know the standard of living of the people in rural areas in district Jind by studying the pattern of working, income consumption, saving, indebtedness, education, culture and their living conditions and to find out the different solution and suggestion to maintain and raise the standard of living of people in rural areas and to stress on area planning. For the purpose of the study 500 sample households have been selected from 10 villages of district Jind. According to standard of living, the rural house-holds are divided into four categories. In category use, the households having low standard of living, normal standard of living, good standard of living and high standard of living. It can be concluded through this analysis that the standard of living of the people in rural area is concerned that decreasing savings, excessive borrowings for unproductive purposes and increase in income not in the
proportion to increase in whole sale price index indicate the worse economic condition of the people living in rural areas. Economic condition directly affect the levels of standard of living up to some extent. Due to the worse economic condition the standard of living of the people in rural areas is below normal or normal in most of the cases. As far as the preference revealed by the household in terms of consumable items, it broadly emerged that people care more for better cloths and less of food. There is no doubt that the study is very much useful to know the standard of living in rural area of district but main drawback of the study is given under:

This study includes all kinds of farmers to know their living standards so it does not explain clearly the ground realities of marginal farmer. It is concerned only with Jind district of Haryana. So findings- of this study cannot be generalized for whole state, because different districts have different economic conditions.

**SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

It is expected that the study will be helpful in highlighting the level of living of marginal farmers in rural Haryana. In the process it will also indicate their weaknesses and suggest measure to improve them. It will also be helpful for the future researchers who want to specialize in this field and for the policy makers at the state and the center level.