



## UNVEILING THE SOCIOECONOMIC LANDSCAPE OF FARMERS IN HARYANA: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study presents an in-depth examination of the socio-economic condition of farmers in Haryana, with a focus on understanding the challenges they face and proposing evidence-based strategies to improve their well-being. Haryana, a state in northern India known for its agricultural prominence, has a large population engaged in farming. However, farmers in the region encounter various obstacles that hinder their socio-economic progress. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study reveals key factors influencing the socio-economic condition of farmers in Haryana. It examines aspects such as income levels, access to resources, educational background, land ownership patterns, and agricultural practices. The findings highlight several challenges, including low and unstable income, limited access to credit and technology, inadequate educational opportunities, unequal land distribution, and market fluctuations. To address these challenges, the study proposes targeted interventions and policies. It emphasizes the need for initiatives that enhance income stability, improve market linkages, provide access to credit and insurance, and promote diversification of income sources. Strengthening agricultural extension services and offering training programs are recommended to empower farmers with knowledge and skills for adopting modern farming techniques. Collaboration between the government, agricultural institutions, and private sector stakeholders is highlighted as crucial for establishing support systems, including infrastructure development and improved market information systems. Enhancing rural infrastructure, including transportation and irrigation systems, is also recommended to improve the overall quality of life for farmers in Haryana.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in the socio-economic fabric of any nation. Farmers, being the backbone of this sector, contribute significantly to food security, rural development, and overall economic growth. However, the well-being and socio-economic



conditions of farmers remain a subject of great concern. This study focuses specifically on the socio-economic condition of farmers in Haryana, a state known for its vibrant agricultural practices.

Haryana, located in northern India, has a predominantly agrarian economy, with a significant proportion of its population engaged in farming. The state is renowned for its fertile soil, advanced irrigation systems, and agricultural innovations. Despite these advantages, farmers in Haryana face numerous challenges that impact their socio-economic well-being.

Understanding the socio-economic conditions of farmers in Haryana is essential for formulating effective policies and interventions to address their specific needs and challenges. This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic factors influencing farmers in Haryana, shedding light on their income levels, access to resources, educational background, land ownership patterns, agricultural practices, and overall quality of life.

By examining the socio-economic landscape of farmers in Haryana, policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders can gain valuable insights into the existing issues and identify potential strategies to enhance the well-being of farmers. This study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on farmer welfare and serve as a foundation for evidence-based policy decisions aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of farmers in Haryana. (Kumar, G., 2010)

### **NEED OF THE STUDY**

The study of the socio-economic condition of farmers in Haryana is of utmost importance due to several compelling reasons. Firstly, it provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and vulnerabilities faced by farmers in the region. By examining factors such as income levels, access to resources, educational background, and land ownership patterns, the study can highlight the specific areas where farmers are struggling and require support. This knowledge is vital for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders in formulating targeted interventions to address these challenges effectively.

The study helps in identifying and addressing socio-economic disparities among farmers in different regions of Haryana. It can reveal inequalities in terms of income distribution,



resource allocation, and access to services. Understanding these disparities enables policymakers to allocate resources more equitably and implement measures to reduce the gap between various farming communities. This promotes inclusive and balanced development across the state. the study contributes to evidence-based policymaking. It provides empirical data and insights that inform the formulation of agricultural and rural development policies. With a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic conditions of farmers, policymakers can design interventions that are tailored to their specific needs. This improves the effectiveness and efficiency of policy implementation, leading to better outcomes for farmers. By examining the socio-economic factors that affect farming practices, such as access to credit, technological advancements, and market linkages, the study can guide the adoption of improved agricultural techniques. This leads to increased productivity, sustainable farming practices, and ultimately, improved livelihoods for farmers. By understanding the socio-economic constraints they face, interventions can be designed to provide training, education, and support services that enhance their capabilities and entrepreneurial skills. This enables farmers to adapt to changing market conditions, diversify their income sources, and improve their overall socio-economic well-being.(Singh, D.2009)

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FARMERS IN INDIA**

Socio-economic conditions of farmers in India have been a topic of great importance and concern. Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy, providing livelihoods to a significant portion of the population. However, farmers in India face numerous challenges that impact their socio-economic well-being.

Income instability is a prominent issue among farmers. Fluctuating crop prices, lack of access to fair markets, and inadequate price support mechanisms contribute to the uncertainty of farm incomes. This volatility often leads to debt accumulation and financial distress among farmers.

Access to credit is another crucial aspect of the socio-economic conditions of farmers. Many small and marginal farmers struggle to obtain affordable credit from formal financial institutions, leading them to rely on informal sources with high interest rates. Limited access to credit hinders investment in modern farming techniques, technology, and inputs.



Land ownership and land fragmentation are significant concerns as well. The average size of landholdings has been decreasing over the years, leading to reduced economies of scale and lower agricultural productivity. Unequal land distribution further exacerbates disparities among farmers, with many facing landlessness or having access to insufficient land for sustainable farming.(Reddy, V. K,2017).

Inadequate irrigation facilities and water management pose additional challenges. Dependence on rainfall and lack of proper irrigation infrastructure often result in crop failures and decreased productivity. Climate change-induced extreme weather events further impact the agricultural sector, making farmers more vulnerable.

Education and skill development are vital for improving the socio-economic conditions of farmers. Lack of access to quality education and training limits farmers' ability to adopt modern farming practices, innovative technologies, and value-added activities. Investment in agricultural education and extension services can empower farmers with knowledge and skills to enhance productivity and income generation.

Moreover, social security measures for farmers, such as crop insurance, healthcare, and pension schemes, need to be strengthened. Comprehensive social safety nets can protect farmers from unexpected shocks and provide them with a sense of security.

To improve the socio-economic conditions of farmers in India, various measures have been undertaken. These include initiatives like agricultural market reforms, provision of institutional credit, crop insurance schemes, investment in irrigation infrastructure, and promoting farmer producer organizations. However, continued efforts, policy reforms, and targeted interventions are necessary to ensure sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and enhance the socio-economic well-being of farmers across the country.

#### **Haryana Agriculture scenario**

Only 3.55 million square miles of Haryana's total land area of 4.42 million square miles is suitable for agricultural production. There were 3073 thousand hectares of net irrigated land in the state during 2013-14, with 1879 thousand ha irrigated by wells and the remaining by canals, according to the most recent available data. Over 2015-16, there were 803 thousand marginal holdings with an area of 392 thousand ha, 314 thousand minor



holdings (1-2 ha), and a total of 1628 thousand holdings with an area of 3609 thousand ha during the same year. (Ohlan, R. ,2012).

During the last decade, a number of new projects have been established in several fields. The horticulture business in Haryana has benefitted from government efforts in recent years. It is likely that the world's food supply will be negatively impacted if horticulture and agriculture are negatively impacted by a significant change in climate on a worldwide scale. Climate variability is not damaging in and of itself; rather, the difficulties develop as a result of unexpected and unplanned events occurring. Crop yields are negatively impacted by more unpredictable precipitation patterns and changing hot spells, both of which are on the rise. Climate change would worsen the negative impacts of high temperatures and insufficient soil moisture on horticulture crop yields, which are already having an adverse influence on agricultural yields. Protected agriculture is the only way to ensure that horticultural cultivation can take place in the right circumstances. Plants are grown in protected buildings, such as playhouses, in order to provide a consistent environment for them. They are available in a variety of forms and sizes, ranging from small sheds to large-scale warehouses. Most recently, high-tech production of horticultural crops under regulated conditions has made significant strides forward in this field of study. Protected culture, which is capital-intensive, may enhance vegetable production by many orders of magnitude. However, the quality of horticulture goods can be improved by effectively cultivating virus-free crops in insect-proof greenhouses on a commercial scale. Crops cultivated in a protected environment have the potential to increase horticultural output in the state while also contributing to the diversification of Haryana's agricultural production. Haryana's agricultural sector can only thrive if the price of agricultural products is reduced, technological developments are made to boost crop yields, and financial aid is provided to farmers.

#### **Haryana's Growing Crops' Efficiency and Suitability**

Among the major crops grown in Haryana, which has a mostly agricultural economy, are wheat, rice, bajra, mustard, sugarcane, cotton, and bajra. Since the 1970s, the area under pluses has fallen dramatically as the state's agriculture has grown more commercially



oriented, with a focus on mustard, vegetables, and fruits, among other things. The country's grain output increased by an annual average of 2% between 1966–1967 and 2010–2011. However, the pluses output grew at a slower annual compound rate of 1% throughout the same time period. In comparison to the 3.7% and 2.4% annual compound growth rates for wheat and rice, respectively, the 1.4% and -0.76% annual compound growth rates for bajra and jowar are far lower. Generally speaking, regions where the Green Revolution has had an impact have seen noticeable shifts in their agricultural practices. For example, in Haryana, pluses output went from 952.0 ky in 1975-76 to less than 100 ky in 2009-2010, as reported by the state's Department of agriculture. Wheat production in California has increased from 1966–1967 (1059 metric tons) to 2009–2010 (10,500 metric tons), a gain of tenfold, according to the USDA. To the contrary of common opinion, rice production has climbed from 223 thousand tonnes to 3630 thousand tonnes over the same time period. The total cultivated area and crop intensity indices for the state have both increased from 100.98 in 1975–76 to 121.02 in 2008–09. Since pulses provide a substantial amount of protein for a huge proportion of the state's and country's residents, their decline in output has prompted concerns about food security and structural changes in agriculture. (Tanwir, F.,2006)

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The socio-economic condition of farmers in Haryana is a matter of concern due to various challenges and disparities they face. Despite being engaged in agricultural activities, farmers in Haryana encounter significant obstacles that hinder their well-being and hamper the growth of the agricultural sector. It is essential to clearly define the problem statement to address these issues effectively.

The problem statement for the study of the socio-economic condition of farmers in Haryana can be defined as follows:

"To assess and understand the socio-economic challenges and disparities faced by farmers in Haryana, including factors such as low income levels, limited access to resources, inadequate educational opportunities, unequal land ownership patterns, market fluctuations, and insufficient support systems. The study aims to identify the key obstacles that hinder the socio-economic progress of farmers, determine the extent of these



challenges, and propose evidence-based strategies and interventions to improve the overall socio-economic condition and well-being of farmers in Haryana."

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Kumar, G., (2010)**The socio-economic status of women farmers is a critical aspect of agricultural development and rural empowerment. Women constitute a significant portion of the agricultural workforce globally, including in developing countries like India. However, they often face unique challenges and constraints that impact their socio-economic well-being and hinder their full participation in agricultural activities. This study provides an in-depth analysis of the socio-economic status of women farmers, with a specific focus on India. It examines various dimensions, including income levels, access to resources, land ownership, education, and decision-making power within farming households. The study also explores the cultural and social factors that influence women's participation in agriculture and the barriers they encounter in accessing financial services, extension services, and markets. The findings reveal that women farmers in India face numerous challenges in achieving economic empowerment. They often have limited access to productive resources such as land, credit, and technology. In addition, gender disparities in terms of education and training opportunities further hinder their capacity to adopt modern farming techniques and improve productivity.

**Kumar, A. vol. 3 (2011)**Rural poverty and agricultural growth are closely interconnected in the context of India's development. Agriculture has been a vital sector for the Indian economy, providing livelihoods for a significant portion of the rural population. However, persistent rural poverty has posed challenges to achieving sustainable agricultural growth and overall socio-economic development. This study examines the relationship between rural poverty and agriculture growth in India, focusing on the efforts and interventions undertaken by the government. It explores the various dimensions of rural poverty, including income levels, access to basic services, food security, and social indicators. The study also analyzes the factors influencing agricultural growth, such as technological advancements, market access, and policy reforms. The findings reveal that rural poverty remains a significant challenge in India, with agriculture-dependent households often experiencing high levels of vulnerability. Limited access to productive resources, inadequate



infrastructure, and climate change-induced risks further exacerbate rural poverty. Conversely, agricultural growth has the potential to uplift rural communities by generating employment, increasing income levels, and reducing food insecurity.

**Reddy G., Gangisetty N., Reddy T., (2015).** This study presents an examination of the socio-economic conditions of farmers in Kurnool District, a region known for its agricultural significance. Understanding the challenges and opportunities faced by farmers in this district is crucial for devising effective strategies to improve their socio-economic well-being and promote sustainable agricultural practices. The study explores various dimensions of the socio-economic conditions of farmers in Kurnool District, including income levels, access to resources, land ownership patterns, agricultural practices, and social indicators. By analyzing these factors, the study aims to provide insights into the specific challenges and opportunities that farmers in this district encounter. The findings of the study shed light on the socio-economic realities of farmers in Kurnool District. It reveals the existence of income disparities, limited access to credit and technology, unequal land distribution, and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas. Moreover, the study examines the impact of climatic factors, market fluctuations, and policy frameworks on the socio-economic conditions of farmers.

**Tanwir, F et al (2016)** The findings of this study indicate that small farmers in Sargodha District encounter various challenges that impact their socio-economic well-being. These challenges include limited access to resources such as land, credit, and technology, as well as inadequate infrastructure and market linkages. The study also reveals that small farmers often face income instability, with fluctuating prices and market uncertainties affecting their livelihoods. Enhancing access to credit and financial services can empower small farmers to invest in modern farming techniques and inputs, ultimately improving their productivity and income levels. Strengthening market linkages and providing market information can enable small farmers to fetch better prices for their produce and enhance their bargaining power. The study also emphasizes the significance of agricultural extension services and capacity-building initiatives for small farmers. Providing them with knowledge and skills in areas such as crop management, pest control, and sustainable farming practices can enhance their efficiency and overall agricultural productivity.





### **Transforming Agriculture: Key Government Initiatives Empowering Farmers**

The Indian government has implemented several schemes and programs in agriculture to support and empower farmers. These initiatives aim to improve farmers' socio-economic conditions, enhance agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and promote sustainable farming practices. Some major government schemes and programs in agriculture for farmers in India include:

**Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):** This scheme provides direct income support to small and marginal farmers by transferring a fixed amount of Rs. 6,000 per year directly into their bank accounts in three equal installments.

**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):** This crop insurance scheme provides insurance coverage to farmers against yield losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. It aims to protect farmers from income shocks and ensure their financial stability.

**National Agriculture Market (eNAM):** eNAM is an online trading platform that enables farmers to sell their agricultural produce to buyers across the country. It promotes transparent price discovery, reduces intermediaries, and provides better market access to farmers.

**Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** This scheme promotes organic farming practices by providing financial assistance and capacity building support to farmers. It aims to reduce chemical inputs, improve soil health, and promote sustainable agriculture.

**Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):** PMKSY focuses on enhancing irrigation infrastructure and water use efficiency in agriculture. It includes various components like the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) initiative and the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to improve water availability and irrigation facilities for farmers.

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** RKVY aims to strengthen agricultural infrastructure, enhance productivity, and provide income support to farmers. It supports various initiatives such as promoting high-value agriculture, creating agri-infrastructure, and supporting research and development activities.

**Soil Health Card Scheme:** This scheme provides farmers with information about the nutrient status of their soils, enabling them to make informed decisions on fertilizer application. It promotes balanced nutrient management and sustainable soil health practices.



National Food Security Mission (NFSM): NFSM focuses on increasing food grain production and ensuring food security. It includes initiatives for the promotion of hybrid seeds, improved farming practices, and technology adoption to enhance productivity and crop diversification.

These are just a few examples of the major government schemes and programs in agriculture for farmers in India. These initiatives aim to address various aspects of agriculture and provide financial assistance, technical support, and market access to farmers, ultimately improving their socio-economic conditions and promoting sustainable agriculture in the country.

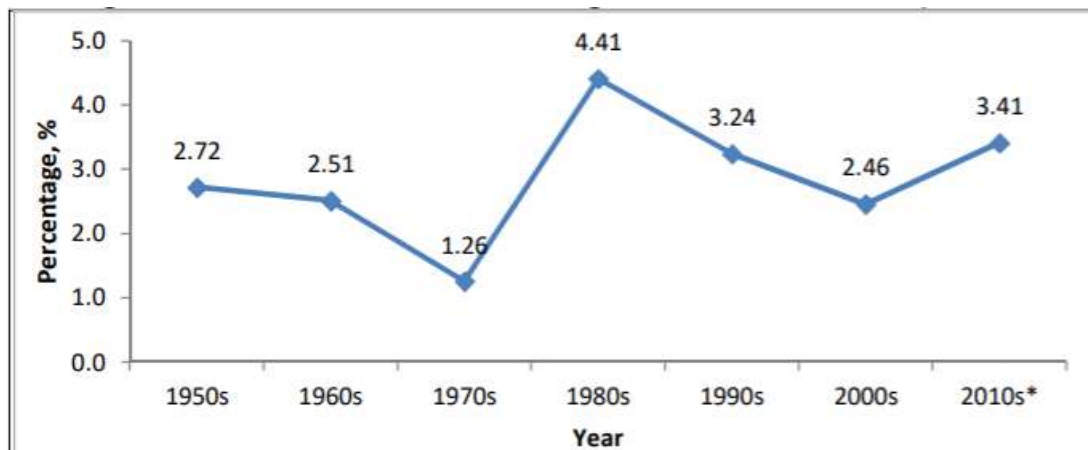
## **RESULTS**

Food security, poverty alleviation, and India's long-term economic growth are all directly tied to the success of the country's agricultural sector. Agriculture and allied activities encompass a wide range of industries, from animal husbandry and dairying to horticulture and logging. The bulk of people depend on agriculture for their income. The agricultural sector depends heavily on the manufacturing and service sectors. To capitalize on the increase in agricultural output and productivity, high-quality seeds and planting materials, protected cultivation, high-density plantation, rejuvenation, precision farming, and agricultural automation are all high priorities. The agriculture sector is particularly subject to environmental shocks such as extreme weather. Agricultural growth fluctuations have been caused mostly by insufficient rainfall during the last several years, since rainfall is essential for 55 percent of India's agricultural production. A possible consequence is that production, price, and government policies might all be adversely impacted. Increasing the scope of activities in the agricultural sector may help to enhance productivity, protect harvests, and keep the economy growing.

Because India is situated in the tropics, it is a hot and humid environment. The country has a broad agricultural business and is fortunate in that it experiences a wide range of weather conditions. It has been seen in India's agricultural sector over the past several decades that a gradual shift away from cropland toward animal production has happened. As a consequence of these structural changes in the sector, it is required to reorient agricultural



policy to place more emphasis on dairy and livestock growth, as well as gender-targeted programmes. The agriculture and allied industries in India have seen significant growth throughout the years. The average decadal growth rate for the decade 2010-2017 was 3.41 percent per year on average.



**Figure 1: The average annual growth rate for agriculture and related activities during the last decade (Constant Prices)**

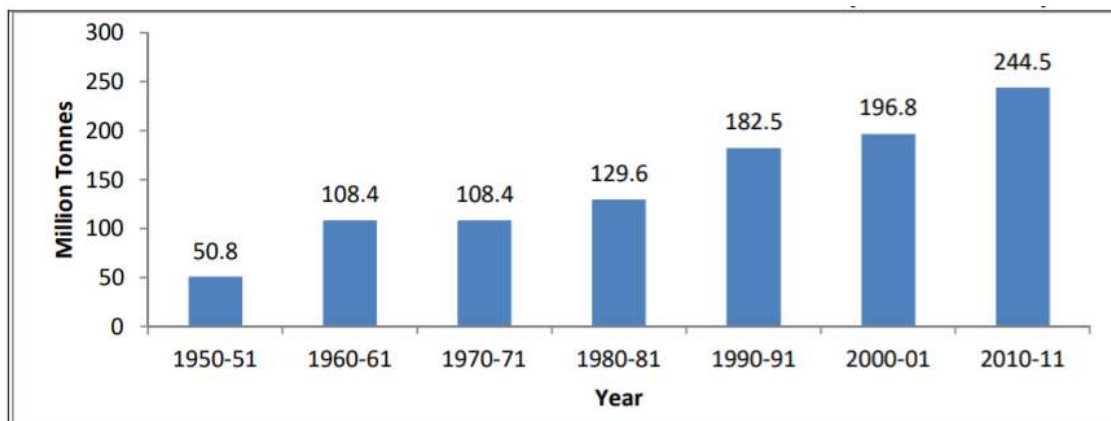
When it comes to farming, everything is intertwined and interdependent. The weather and climate, as well as agriculture and its associated industries, as well as the price of agricultural products, are all directly influenced by changes in the weather and climate. It follows that farmers must be safeguarded against the vagaries of nature while yet using ecologically acceptable farming practises. Men are increasingly relocating from rural to urban areas in search of better work opportunities and living circumstances, as a result of the increasing urbanisation of society. In part as a result, women are choosing to stay in rural regions, where they are contributing significantly to the growth of agriculture and allied professions. Women in agriculture include cultivators, entrepreneurs, farmers, and labourers, all of whom come under the category of "women in agriculture." It is critical that concerns of uneven access to resources, like as land, money, water, seeds, and the market, be addressed as quickly as possible. Women in agriculture have been encouraged to work by the Indian government, which has provided them with financial help. In order to improve the rights of women farmers, the government has put in place a number of programmes



and legislation. The following measures have been put in place to help women become more involved in agriculture:

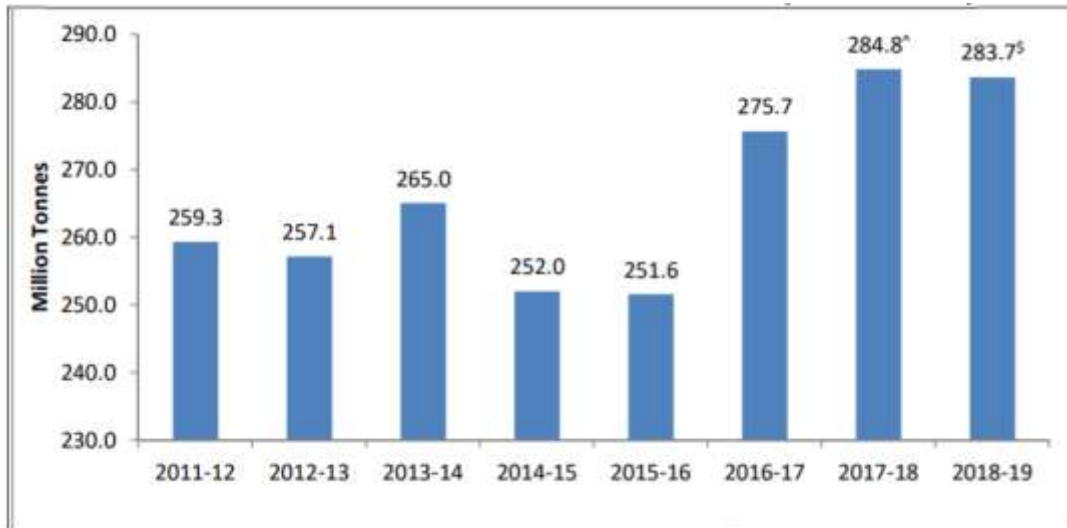
- In all current schemes, programmes, and development initiatives, 30% of the budget is dedicated to women.
- All programmes and initiatives will help women if they are implemented in a women-centric manner.
- Self-help organisations may connect women to micro-credit for capacity-building initiatives.

Over the years, India's foodgrain output has grown significantly. In 2010-11, food grain output reached 244.5 million metric tonnes, up from 50.8 million metric tonnes in 1950-51.



**Figure 2: Over the Years, India's Grain Production (Million tonnes)**

In recent years, India's overall food grain output has shown an upward trend. As of 2017-18 (4th AE), India produced a record 284.8 million tonnes of cereal grain.



**Figure 3: A Look at India's Grain Production in the Last Decade (Million tonnes)**

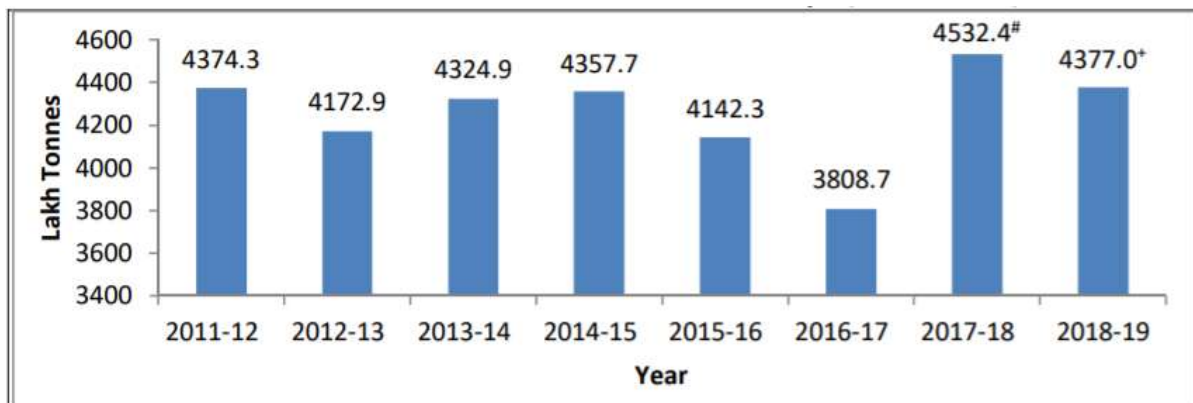
In India, crop diversification represents a big potential. Crop diversification has the potential to increase the sustainability and profitability of agriculture. A more varied farming approach might help farmers reduce harvest losses and price shocks, which would be beneficial in the long run. Crop varieties in India have the potential to increase soil health, productivity, and profitability. Indian authorities consider diversification of agriculture into high-value crops to be a high-priority task. A direct consequence of this development, India's dairy and mixed crop-livestock farming systems have grown to become a key source of supplemental income for millions of rural families, particularly for marginal and female farmers. Smallholders in India have chosen to maintain livestock and poultry as a method of producing extra revenue streams to supplement their income. This may be used to increase income, provide an alternative to physical labour, supplement dietary needs, and even serve as collateral in the case of financial hardship.

The production of dairy goods in India remains unparalleled worldwide. Through programs like the National Dairy Plan, the National Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, and the National Program for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, the Indian government is attempting to improve the lives of small-scale dairy farmers. Women have been crucial to the expansion of the dairy sector, whether in the roles of farmers, members of women's cooperatives, or in marketing. Indian chicken farming has advanced from a primitive



agricultural practice to a highly developed, commercial production system that makes use of state-of-the-art technology. With careful management of resources, it is possible to maximize agricultural output while reducing negative effects on soil health and biodiversity. Consequently, agricultural groups in India are pressuring farmers to make use of cutting-edge equipment and supplies in an effort to boost output and efficiency. Education level of farmers is critical in this situation. Farmers' ability to adopt cutting-edge agricultural technology is strongly correlated with their educational attainment. Due to the high concentration of small and marginal farmers, many training and education initiatives have been applied in the agricultural sector.

Ample irrigation coverage in Indian agriculture might have a significant positive impact. The Prime Minister's KrishiSinchaiYojana, which was launched in 2015 with the purpose of increasing irrigation coverage, was introduced by the government. In the 2016-17 season, more than 8.4 million hectares of land were submerged in micro-irrigation systems. A higher quantity of money is being allocated to the Per Drop More Crop programme. India's farmers have embraced agricultural mechanisation, which saves them time and labour while also reducing post-harvest losses and increasing crop output and farm income, among other benefits. The agricultural industry is adopting a proactive approach to talent development. Farmers may take advantage of a variety of outreach initiatives, which include instructional materials, hands-on training, and field excursions, among other things. Farmers are being provided post-harvest management training that is geared at women and adolescents. Massive investments in automation and skill development have enabled India's tractor sector to expand to become one of the world's largest, to its credit. To make agriculture sustainable in the face of increasing urbanisation and rural flight, farm mechanisation is now an absolute need. The yield of commercial crops in India has increased steadily throughout the years as a consequence of the country's adaptability in adopting the most recent agricultural technologies. In 2017-18, a record 4532.4 lakh tonnes of commercial crops were produced, representing an increase above the previous year's production.



**Figure 4: The total amount of commercial crops grown (Lakh tonne)[22]**

Today's Indian farming also relies heavily on another factor: the concentration of land ownership. The government has taken measures to consolidate small and marginal farms so that they can share in the benefits of agricultural mechanization. Increasing agricultural productivity requires the use of credit in order to be successful. Agriculture credit enables farmers to obtain inputs on a cash-flow basis until they get payment from the sale of their crops as well as to make investments in their companies that will allow them to expand their production. Agricultural sector loans has witnessed a large growth over the previous few years, according to the Federal Reserve. Despite this, the prominence of farmers' informal sources of finance is a source of concern for policymakers. In India, farmers are being pushed to break free from their hesitance and insure their crops. In terms of crop insurance coverage, agricultural families and farmers constitute a minuscule percentage of those who are eligible. There are a variety of reasons why crop insurance isn't as popular as it could be in the agricultural industry. A major reason for crop insurance's underutilization is that most farmers are unaware that it exists, are unaware of the facilities available to store the harvested crop, and are only aware of its limited geographic reach.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study of the socio-economic condition of farmers in Haryana is imperative to address the challenges and disparities they face, and to devise effective solutions that can improve their well-being and uplift the agricultural sector as a whole.



Through this study, we have gained a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic factors impacting farmers in Haryana. The analysis of income levels, access to resources, educational background, land ownership patterns, and agricultural practices has shed light on the specific challenges they encounter. It is evident that farmers in Haryana face a multitude of hurdles, including low and unstable income, limited access to credit and technology, inadequate educational opportunities, and unequal land ownership.

The findings of the study have highlighted the need for targeted interventions and policies to address these challenges. Policymakers must prioritize initiatives that enhance income stability for farmers, such as improving market linkages, providing access to credit and insurance, and promoting diversification of income sources. Strengthening agricultural extension services and offering training programs can empower farmers with the necessary knowledge and skills to adopt modern farming techniques, enhance productivity, and promote sustainable practices.

Addressing the disparities in land ownership is crucial for promoting equity and ensuring that farmers have secure and equitable access to land resources. Land reforms, such as land consolidation programs and transparent land registration systems, can help create a more equitable distribution of land and contribute to the overall socio-economic progress of farmers. Collaboration between the government, agricultural institutions, and private sector stakeholders is essential to establish support systems for farmers. This includes the provision of quality infrastructure, improved market information systems, and access to agricultural inputs at affordable prices. Additionally, initiatives that promote farmer producer organizations and cooperative societies can empower farmers by enabling collective bargaining power and facilitating access to markets. It is also essential to recognize the importance of holistic rural development by integrating social services such as healthcare, education, and sanitation. Strengthening rural infrastructure, including transportation and irrigation systems, can enhance connectivity and improve the overall quality of life for farmers in Haryana.





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