

## **PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

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### **Introduction –**

All societies are pluralistic, encompassing multiple organizational and technological systems. In an agricultural society a substantial part of the means of human subsistence comes from one or more agricultural systems. A society's agricultural systems interact with its kinship, political, religious and economics systems among others. An agricultural society is a society that constructs social order around a reliance upon farming. More than half the people living in that society make their living by farming people in an agricultural society generally leads a more settled life style than those in nomadic hunter because they live permanently near the land that is farmed. Agricultural settlements tend to develop in areas of convenience near bodies of water which is used for both crops and transportation or along trade routes. Not everyone in a agricultural society is farmer. Some people make a living treading or making and selling good such as tool duded for farming. This research paper focuses on the problems of agricultural society.

### **Significance of The Study-**

This research paper describes the problems of agricultural society. Also it provides a frame work for addressing agriculture field and securing the right to adequate different challenges. There are many different schemes of government for farmers living in agricultural society. We believe human rights particularly the people living in agrarian society. This study is helpful to improve the condition of farmers living in agricultural society.

### **Statement of The Problem –**

This study describes how the problems poor transportation, poor communication, basic amenities, poor financing, farm machines, unpredictable climate etc. affects agricultural society.

### **Review of Literature –**

**Larsen (2008)** in a review of agrarian society by Beauchamp states that an agricultural society is one relying for its subsistence of the cultivation of crops through the use of plows and draft animals. From the when agricultural societies first immersed until the present day the majority of persons who have ever lived have done so according to the agrarian way of life.

**Williams et al (2004)** in Agricultural Ethics, said that the invention of the plow, about 6000 years ago was an event so significant that many still speak of it as the “agricultural revolution” The use of the plow greatly improves the productivity of the land, it brings to the surface nutrients that have sunk out of reach of the roots of plants, and it returns weeds to the soil to act as fertilizers. Land is cleared of all vegetation sand cultivated with the use of plow and draft animals.

**Lenhart and Madden (2001)** said that most members of agrarian societies are peasants. They are the primary producers the persons who farm that land from day to day Lenhart and Madden calls them dependent cultivators because they exist in politically and economically dependent or sub ordinate relationship to the principal owners of the land. They themselves frequently do not own their land by are merely allowed the use of it.

**Boyd (2009)** based on the empirical data says that the new land relations and revenue system created adverse conditions to the peasants. It not only led to feudalism but also to fragmentation and sub-division of land. Commercialization of agriculture introduced India in to international market. As a result, the Indian agriculturists began to produce for the Indian

and the foreign market. This led to the exploitation of the Indian peasantry by the middleman, money Landers and merchants.

**Thacker K.S. (2014)** reveals that the liberalization, privatization and globalization policy of the government had multi pronged effects on the agriculture in India. There was a paradigm shift in the government expenditure from agriculture and rural development to industrial and urban development. The withdrawal of the state from the farmers in the absence of investment plan spend money for unproductive proposes. Thus they lose not only their land habitat but also money.

### Objectives of The Study –

1. To find out different problems in agrarian society for addressing agricultural field.
2. To study impact of agricultural problems on farmers in agrarian society.
3. To recommend some measures to eliminate agrarian problems.

### Methodology-

- 1) **Research Design** – This study followed descriptive research design.
  1. **Sampling Method** – From the 5 villages in Satara taluka a sample of 50 farmers in agricultural society has selected. Researcher has used Non Probability Sampling Method.
  2. **Data Collection** – Primary and secondary sources are used for the study.
    - a) **Primary Sources** – Observations, Interviews of farmers are used.
    - b) **Secondary Sources** – Reference books, Newspapers, Internet etc. are used.
- 2) **Data analysis and Interpretation** – All the gathered data is entered in SPSS Software and analyzed in the form of table. Also the researcher has used all the statistical formulas.

### Research Questions-

1. Select your gender?
2. What is your marital status?
3. Apart from agriculture do you do some other work for earning?
4. Have you heard about MNREGA scheme?
5. Do you have Kisan Credit Card?
6. Do you think unpredictable climate affects agricultural field?

### Statistical Analysis of Collected Data-

**Table No. 1 – Gender of farmers**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	34	68.00
Female	16	32.00
<b>Total</b>	50	100.00

**Table No. 2 – Marital status of farmers**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	07	14.00
Married	41	82.00
Divorced	02	04.00
<b>Total</b>	50	100.00

**Table No. 3 – Other work done by farmers**

Other Work	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	56.00
No	22	44.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table No. 4 – Information about MNREGA Scheme to Farmers**

MNREGA Scheme	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	36.00
No	32	64.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table No. 5 – Availability of Kisan Credit Card to Farmers**

Kisan Credit Card	Frequency	Percent
Yes	08	16.00
No	42	84.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table No. 6 – Unpredictable Climate's effect on agricultural field**

Unpredictable Climate	Frequency	Percent
Yes	43	86.00
No	07	14.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Conclusion-**

There are many problems in agricultural field. We find that it is not possible to get some profit from it. Farmers are facing different problems like poor financing, unpredictable climate, lack of basic amenities and so on. Now a days most of the farmers are doing other work for earning. Also many farmers have still not information about government's loan waiver scheme. It is everyone's responsibility to take care of our farmers because if they stop to take production in the farm then we can't live.

**References-**

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