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## **Review Article**

### **THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF FARMERS IN INDIA**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Rural society is the primitive society of man. India is well-known in the world because of Indian rural culture and society. Farmers are the backbone of country. 65% Indian economy is depending on agriculture. Therefore really if we want to develop India, there is a need to develop the rural society. Today Indian farmers are having so many social, familiar and economical problems. Farmer's suicide is crucial and serious problem in current scenario. Some states in India having the large number of farmer's suicide cases. After Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra is on second number of farmers suicide affected states. The effects of poor condition definitely fall on the farmer's education system. Because of poorness farmers cannot provide proper education to their children's. Therefore we see the farmers sons becomes farmers and this sequence carry forward generation to generation. The particular cycle of social, familiar and educational problems involve in the life of farmers. The general discussion of rural society has been cover in introduction. Overall educational level in the Nagpur district especially in rural areas is not satisfactory. Special attention has given on main basic cause of education problem of farmers in Nagpur district.

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

A farmer also called an agriculture person, who is a person engaged in farming sector, raises living organisms for food or raw materials, generally including for survive and growing food. Agriculture also called farming or husbandry is the cultivation of animals, plants, other life forms for agriculture supplements and other products used to sustain life. India is an agriculture country with around 60% of its people directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture. Agriculture in India is often attributed as gambling with monsoons because of its almost exclusive dependency on precipitation from of season. Rural society which a low ratio of inhabitants to open land and most important economic activities are the production of foodstuffs, fibers, and raw materials. The two terms are sometimes translated as "community" and "society." Rural inhabitants work with people they know well and are accustomed to relationships of great intimacy and small scale, whereas urban. The Rural society of India is very much backward. It backwardness is very much due to the several problems that haunt the rural society. The process of change is

very slow and unequal. The process of change has been accelerated and so new problems are also cropping up.

#### **Farmers and Education**

Education means form of learning in which information, knowledge and skills of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training, research, and understanding. Education word derived from educate word. A right to education has been created and recognized by some jurisdictions. After acquiring these basic abilities education is commonly focused towards individuals gaining necessary knowledge and skills to improve ability to create value and a standard of living for themselves. Education as a science cannot be separated from the educational traditions that existed before. Now days some kind of education is compulsory to all peoples in the most countries. Due to population growth and the proliferation of compulsory education, UNESCO has calculated that in the next 30 years more people will receive formal education than in all of human history thus far. Education is becoming increasingly international. The most represented case is the spread of mass schooling. Mass schooling has implanted the fundamental concepts that everyone has a right to be educated regardless of

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his/her cultural background and gender differences. Education system in India is provided by the public and private sector.

As the survey of 2011, there are 1522 degree-granting engineering colleges in India with an annual student intake of 582,000-plus 1,244 polytechnics with an annual intake of 265,000. However, these institutions face shortage of faculty and concerns have been raised over the quality of education all over in India. India's education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level, primary level, elementary education, secondary education, undergraduate level and postgraduate level. According to this census, 2011 survey holds the National Literacy Rate to be around 74.07%. Government statistics of 2001 also hold that the rate of increase in literacy is more in rural areas than in urban sector. Many farmers in rural areas do not have the most up-to-date information on how to grow food efficiently and economically. Improving their knowledge of new techniques and technologies, in addition to providing them with any physical resources necessary for implementation. Following suggestions may be useful to enhance the status of education in rural area.

- increase local food availability
- increase farmers income
- increase sustainability of agricultural practices
- Organizationally, there is on-going need to strengthen the farmer's capacity to play a more active role in the design, implementation and evaluation of programs, at any level.

#### **Following are the various hurdles and problems in front of educational development process of rural society in India**

- The problems concerning agriculture
- The problems of cottage industries
- The problems of population and the family planning
- The problems of rural health and education;
- The problem of the status of women
- The problem of child marriages
- The problem of traditionalism and conservatism
- The problem of unemployment
- The problem of land less labour
- Rural indebtedness
- Problem of nutrition in villages
- Problem of housing.
- The problems of untouchability and caste.
- Sometimes un attraction and laziness of parents and teachers
- Child labours and joint family system
- Improper educational facilities at village for higher education.
- Negative rural mentality and traditions.
- Poverty
- Improper health including physical and psychological approaches.
- Lack of motivation stimulation and suggestions.

Above all problems are concern with rural educational policy and strategy in Nagpur district. For development and improvement the educational status in this area, there is need to overcome the huddles and maintain the suitable ways development the rural society.

#### **Following efforts can apply to solve the various educational problems of farmers**

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
8. Awareness about education and implementation of such type of programmes.
9. Women empowerment and stress on girl's education.
10. Sort out the health related issues.
11. Role of media and newspapers
12. Restriction on child labours and bonded labourers

Generally such type of situation we can see overall all states in India. Only intensity and data are different. Earlier there was proverb that "farmer takes the birth in debt and die in the same condition". This was the position of farmers before independence and it still continue after 60 years of independence. Actually farmers could not get remunerative price for their produce goods and things. According to Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, although 60% people in India depend on agriculture and agriculture sector contributes 25% of National Income over the period investment and production in agriculture has declined.

#### **Conclusion**

For upliftment and development of the farmers in India, there is need 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 farmers 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 farmers to have them access to get various loan in the schemes of government. Also framing the plans for the tenant farmers and share croppers, agricultural workers and to give them micro-credit through banks. Encourage the farmers to adopt allied activities like dairy, fishery, poultry etc. with farming activities. Diversification, crop rotation in agricultural production have to changed in current scenario. Adoption of upgraded technology inputs along with provision of infrastructure inputs like power at subsidized cost, supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, tractors and credit provision through all nationalized banks and local financial agencies. To be add the of non-farm activities with allied agricultural

activities and arrange the marketing, forward linkages, contract farming to sell their produce remunerative prices. If these facilities are given to farmers they may achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production. There is need for major review of agricultural policy to meet the changing needs of both producers and consumers. Provision of small scale industries and supplementary occupations are important for development in rural society.

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