# Economical,Social and Legal position of peasants in Sharanpur,Meerut Mandal

Kuldeep Panwar[1], Aradhana[2], Poonam[3]
[1]*Department Of History,R.G.(P.G.) College,Meerut,CCS Meerut*
[2]*Professor, Department of History,R.G.(P.G.) College,Meerut,CCS Meerut*
[3]*Associate Professor, Department of History,R.G.(P.G.) College, Meerut,CCS Meerut*

## I. INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH AREA

1.1. Context and Historical Significance,
The study focuses on the Meerut-Sharanpur Division,a region in the fertile Ganga-Yamuna Doab,known Historical for its Agricultural importance.This area which was part of the Ancient 'Kuru' Mahajanpad,remains primarily agricultural,with districts like Baghpat,Meerut,Ghaziabad,Shamli,and Muzaffarnagar.Despite its geogriaphical advantage,which Historically yielded high revenue under both the Delhi Sultnate and the Birtish Mahalwari system, the farmer community has consistently faced exploitation.
1,2. Post independence Scenario and Social Shift,
The Zamidari Abolition Act granted land rights,but the farmer's economic condition remained fragile.A notable change after the 1990s was the limitation of farming to specific castes,causing a social imbalance and migration away from villages by others seeking non-agricultural business.
1.3. The Crisis of Modern Farming,
The shift from traditional/organic farming(before2010) to the current dependence on pesticides and hybrid seeds has created a severe crisis:
1.Soil Degradation:Continious chemical use has depleted soil nutrients,leading to land barrenness and reduced capacity.
2.Health crisis:Chemical residues have caused serious diseases,affecting over 70% of the farmer community.
3.Debt Trap:Treatment costs contribute significantly to debt,with over 90% of farmers now debt-ridden.
4.Low Income:The income of pure farmers is often below poverty with consumption expenditure falling below the world Bank standard of $3 per day.
5.Legal Vulnereabiity:Farmer suffer exploitation due to legal ignorance and complexity in land holding divisions,necessitating unnecessary visits to Tehsil and Courts.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

2.1. Guiding Literature,
The research is fundamentally rooted in the contributions Choudhry Charan Singh on land reforms and the rural economy.His key works,including Zamidari Unmolan and Bharat Mein Garibi Aur Uska Samadhan,provide a framework for understanding farmer poverty,exploitation,land rights,and the necessity of prioritizing and land laws will be used for comparative analysis.
2.2. Research Questions:1. What is the annual income of the pure farmers in the research area?
2.What percentage of the society in research area is debt-ridden?
3. What percentage of the total farmer community's legal land disputes are present in the research area?
4.What types of policies should be implemented on the ground to resolve the problems of the farmer community?
2.3. Research Objectives:1. In- depth analysis of farmers'economic status, religious, caste,marital,educational and migration patterns.
2.. In- depth analysis of farmers' social status' consumption,and indebtness.
3.Detailed study of farmers' legal rights and issues.

4.Formulating suggestions for the resolution of economic,social,and legal problems.

## III. HYPOTHESIS AND MATHODOLOGY

3.1.H1(Economic Distress): Over 80% of the pure farmers in the research area are debt-ridden and are living like the B.P.L. Society.
3.2.H1(Legal Vulnurability): Over80% of the farmers are victims of exploitation due to errors in land rights documents and a lack of legal knowledge.
3.3.H1(Path to improvements): If farmers receive proper legal aid,organic farming training and economic support in their economic, legal,and social status is possible.
3.2Research Methodology: *Method,Quantative and Qualitative research method.
*Data: Primarily based on primary data,with partial use of Secondary data.
*Sample size: More than 300 pure farmers.
*Sampling: Probability sampling (Stratified sampling), the population will be divided into 50 strata(villages), and the sampling unit will be Khatouni holders.
3.3. Data collection Systems:Primary Data Sources (2017-2025): Field survey, in-depth interview using a structured questionaries,and analysis of Tehsil-level documents (income certificates, property dispute records) accessed during the researcher's professional work as a lekhpal.
*Secondary Data Sources: Tehsil records, District Gazetteers (Merrut, Sharanpur, Baghpat, Muzaffarnagar) , and academic literature.
3.4 Hypothesis Testing:
Statistical analysis will be performed using One-Way ANOVA testing on the tabulated quantitative data to test hypothesis related to income, debt, legal disputes and social decline.

## IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE EXPERTS

The survey instrument includes questions to gather both quantitative and qualitative data,
Part1: Personal and Family information,
*Annual Income :_____(In lacks)
*Land Area :_____ (In Hectares)
*Land Right : transferable (Sankramaniya) or Non-transferable?
*Future outlook: Does the farmer want their next generation? (Y/N)
Part 2: Livelihood and income: Fair price, product sale performance? (Agree/Disagree)
Part 3 & 4: Social and Legal Status:
What is the farmer's place in society?

## V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The research highlights the urgent need to address the economic and health crises facing the pure the farmer community.
The study will conclude with practical recommendations, particularly emphasizing the shift toward organic farming to improve soil and farmer health increase savings, and boost income. Furthermore, it will propose improvements in legal and administrative aid to resolve land related disputes and ensure farmers can benefit from government schemes.