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**Indian agriculture: Farmer's suicides and anticipatory measures**

**Guguloth Chanti**

MA. Economics, Mahatma Gandhi University  
chantinaik4@gmail.com

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**ABSTRACT**

In this paper 60 percent of the population in India, who live in agriculture or indirectly depends on agriculture. Suicides in India are 11.2%. Farmer suicides in India are the primary source of livelihood, and the person will deliberately end up depending on agriculture. This causes family problems such as mental health, personal problems and monsoon, high debt burden, genetically modified crops, government policies, and peasants' suicides. There is a ban on farmers' suicide data. By the end of the 1990s, India's agriculture was in a deep crisis and farmers reached their level-the number of such cases is different. Poor income, debt loans, agricultural expenditure, inadequate institutional credit, incomplete market condition or any other factors. This volume describes these issues thoroughly. Causes of farmer suicides in India and state public sector surveys on the diversity of farmer suicides in different states.

**Keywords:** Farmer suicides, government, policies, exploitation and landlords.

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**Introduction**

India is primarily the agricultural country. Agriculture is the most important occupation for most families in India: the economy is the backbone of the Indian economy. However, the share of agriculture in the country's GDP has declined with other sectoral growth. Crop Production (NAICS 111) and Animal Production (NAICS 112) Agriculture is mainly engaged in the cultivation of agricultural crops, livestock farming, animal husbandry, and agricultural, ranch or their natural habitats. India is estimated to total farmers in India with a population of 1.2 billion out of 1.2 billion population (26%) from 95.8 million (22%) in 2011 to 450 million (38%) in India. Others estimate that the total number of farmers in India is estimated at 600 million (50% of the total population). Agricultural and Allied sectors such as the Forest and Fish industry have 13.7% of GDP (Gross National Product) in 2013 and about 50% of the workforce. The economic contribution of agriculture to the GDP of India gradually deteriorates with the country's broad-based economic growth.

It is sad that farmer suicides in India have increased over the years. There are a number of factors that contribute to this. These include unhealthy weather conditions, debt burden, family problems and changes in government policies. Farmer suicides in India have increased in this period.

The main reasons for this include rising inequality in weather conditions, high debt, health problems, personal problems, government policies etc. There are various articles on the unfortunate phenomenon of farmer suicides in India. Farmer suicide has become a national issue in our country. We see the news that farmers commit suicide in different parts of the country. Undoubtedly, farmers play an important role in the progress and development of the country, but if so promptly for any reason to end their lives, it will cause serious concern.

***Problems of Indian agriculture:***

1. Agriculture Unorganized Operations Today Indian Agriculture is an unorganized sector. No organizational and institutional planning crop is involved in cultivation, irrigation, irrigation etc. Institutional financial resources are not adequately available and the government's minimum purchase price has not reached the poor farmer.
2. Many farms are small and economically volatile. Land Reality is the majority of farmers in India in two acres. Farming in such a small area is not economically feasible. Such small farmers have become weak. In many cases, farmers are not even the owners of land, which makes it impossible to make profitable farming because a significant portion of income goes to pay for the land.
3. Looters and financial exploitation of the farmers by exploitation by brokers can not get the best price for agricultural produce. The government should encourage the scheme "Farmers Market" to farmers to sell their products directly at affordable prices.
4. The government program does not reach the small farmers who run agricultural loans. Exemption and loan. Relief Scheme to benefit 36 million farmers in 2008. The scheme is also covered under the scheme for direct farm loans to farmers with the pressure to be called Kisan Credit Card. But subsidies and welfare schemes announced by central and state governments have not reached poor farmers. On the contrary, only big landlords benefit from those schemes.
5. High credit and unstable interest rates cause farmers to carry their lives because of their debt and debt burden. Unjustified interest rates are to be declared illegitimate and the government should take strenuous measures against greedy creditors. Easy access to organized credit, access to small and marginal farmers, without messing practices.
6. The real estate mafia can also look at the best land to sell the plants sold for the agricultural sector and sell at attractive prices to sell attractive advertisements. Tough measures should be taken to avoid land catching.

***Solutions to the problem***

1. Multiple Crops Provides beneficial results for farmers in crops such as coconut, turmeric, pineapple, banana, apple, papaya, and ginger.
2. A special agricultural zone such as industrial zone is required to set up special agricultural zones where agriculture and agricultural activities are only permitted.  
The need for modernization of agriculture is required by guaranteeing success with the introduction of agricultural schemes. Youth participation in agriculture is economically feasible. This can be accomplished by implementing new technologies. Investigative efforts to produce crops with high resistance to high yielding probability and pests are advised. Technology progress in agriculture goes to small farmers. Current crops cannot walk well in drought and climatic conditions, helping farmers to cultivate crops that are easy and economical.
3. Educate farmers. Many farmers in India do not know the rotation of crops. Although education has improved in urban areas, the government generally does not look in rural and agricultural fields as well. Farmers are not aware of various schemes provided by the government.

Small farm clubs can join many farmers who have little land and all the smaller fields are added to a large part. It helps in different ways.

7. Crop insurance required for meaningful crop insurance policies is mandatory and can easily be used by district collectors supervising. Traditional crop insurance depends on the direct measurement of loss suffered by a farmer to determine his / her payment. However, field loss assessment is not often feasible or expensive, because most of our farmers are small holders. Index-based insurance, on the other hand, responds to the defined parameter. Index-based insurance treats all the benefits of insurance for the transparent and beneficial geographical area. It has low functional and transnational costs, while at the same time ensuring quick payment.
8. Irrigation facilities currently available for good water management do not have a complete cultivable land. Most of the farming fields do not have irrigation facilities, except the areas where the perpetual rivers flow. In many cases, it is not a lack of water, lack of proper water management and water shortages. Modern techniques of rainwater harvesting should be developed. Water management can be done more efficiently by interstate cooperation on aquatic resources, where excess water can be diverted from the continuous rivers to poverty. Connecting rivers across the country will solve this problem. Construction of national reservoirs improves irrigation facilities, and if the monsoon fails, farmers can save.
9. Small farmers should encourage alternative sources of income to farmers to save alternative resources and take the responsibility of training the farmers to train new skills. In drought-affected areas, alternative employment opportunities should be initiated to reduce dependence on agriculture as the sole source of government revenue. Such programs need to be standardized. Farmers are divided into three parts. One for generic crops, one for livestock breeding or fisheries, one for timber production. These activities complement each other, and alternative sources of farmers' income can be assessed.
10. National Weather Risk Management System / Disease System Requirements The National Weather Risk Management System, which warns farmers when the danger of extreme weather is far from reducing agriculture losses. Value added services, such as pest and disease alert, permit farmers to organize and maintain good crops with weather forecasts. For example, the Netherlands based company Water watch Cooperative, developed a warning system for alert sending farmers if the probability of a pest is detected. Similarly, systems that identify a field based on the water, biomass, and rainfall potential of the field optimize the water availability and support efficient crop maintenance.

#### **Farmer suicides in India**

Farmers like God as the farmer's basic requirement and the farmer fulfilling this requirement. Our kids, friends, and relatives eat different fruits, vegetables, and nuts because they work in agriculture. Farmers have brought agriculture to another level, which increases our financial situation. There is now a number of problems like poverty, unemployment, corruption, terrorism, and pollution.

Do you ever visit villages? If you ever visit the villages, you feel like a luxurious life in the life you live in. We eat good food, go on a picnic, and spend the way we want. However, farmers owe their livelihood to their livelihoods, in the summer or winter season they work, they work and work. They are experiencing problems such as the supply of electricity and water supply, but still, they live in the same conditions. Like every other human, their basic human needs have to be fulfilled, but even after working hard, they do not have a big debt and food to drown, so they chose to end their lives.

There are many reasons behind farmers' suicides, such as failure of crops, weak economic conditions, and huge borrowing. Rainfall is important for agriculture. Global warming has affected the seasons and has caused climate change. Rare rainfall affects the growth of plants. Then the

farmers have to face problems like droughts. It has been reported that many farmers commit suicide due to drought. If there is no rain, farmers are affected by the financial situation, as agriculture is the only way to earn their living. Because they lack money and they cannot repay these loans, the only option they will end up with is their own life wrapped up.

Today farmers use different fertilizers for a rapid growth of crop and make the soil more fertile. However, sometimes this different fertilizer soil has become less fertile and it can again affect his financial situation because it can lead to crop failure. It creates stress and frustration and can only see their choice before their eyes before the suicide.

For the first time on subsidies and welfare schemes announced by all governments to overcome this problem, it should reach the farmers of small villages. I will say that the government has implemented agricultural loans but they are cutting the interest rate or not interested in the money taken as lending to the farmers. Introducing advanced technology technologies of agriculture helps to deal with drought conditions, which may also increase some crops in low water. In drought areas, the government should provide employment rather than agriculture, so farmers do not depend on farming just to earn money. In every village, a small agricultural enterprise is required to conduct various agricultural activities, which help farmers to farmers. Many farmers do not know the crop rider because they know about this through agricultural activities. Farmers in the rural areas still do not know the government plans to announce that even though the education is improving in urban areas, farmers in rural areas have been ignoring the government. Now the last but important is water management. Not only farmers, we need to know about water management. It is very useful to all of us. Introduce some modern techniques that can be used when preserving water and using untrained water to increase crops.

Where farmers are responsible for their suicide, they take large amounts of money from their lenders or their landlord for their crop, but many times they cannot pay a bigger loan. Such a situation becomes more difficult for the farmers who do not harvest their crops. For agriculture, they take the land from the landowners according to the Batali Agreement, which means that the crops between the farmers and their landlords should be split equally.

Because of this system, the farmers cannot come into the hands of many times because they use half of the crops to their landlords and another half of the crop used to pay off loans from landlords or money lenders. On the other hand, landlords do not take any responsibility to get close to the scenes when the crops are ready.

#### **Farmer Suicides: Statistical Data**

Figures indicate that farm suicides in India account for 11.2% of total suicides. During the 10 years, from 2005 to 2015, the farmer suicide rate in the country ranged between 1.4 and 1.8 per 100,000 population. In India, the highest number of farmer suicides were reported in 2004. 18,241 farmers committed suicide this year.

In 2010, the National Crime Records Bureau of India made 135 and 599 suicides in the whole country. Of these, 15,963 farmers committed suicide. In 2011, there were 135,585 suicides in the country. Of the 14,207 farmers, In 2012, 11.2 percent of all suicide cases were farmers. There were 5,650 farmers' suicides in 2014. Farmer suicide rates in Maharashtra, Pondicherry, and Kerala are high.

#### **Farmer Suicides - Global Statistics**

Farmer suicides are not reported in India, the problem is the world. Farmers in various countries, including England, Canada, Australia, Sri Lanka and the USA, have been under severe pressure due to such problems in India and committed suicide to undercut stress. In countries like the US and UK, farmer suicide rate is higher than in other occupations.

### *Factors Responsible for Farmer Suicides*

Here are some of the main reasons for farmer suicides in India:

1. Drought: Incorrect rainfall is one of the main causes of crop failure. The main decline in crop yields is often seen in areas where drought conditions are frequent. There are farmer suicides in these areas.
2. Floods: As famines cause damage to crops, floods affect them equally badly. Because of heavy rains, farms have been destroyed and crops have been damaged.
3. High Debts: Farmers are usually struggling to develop land, often taking huge loans for this purpose. Inability to pay these debts is another important factor for farmers' suicides.
4. Government policies: The changes in India's macroeconomic policies, which are liberal, privatized and globalization, are also said to be responsible for farmer suicides. However, the point is debatable.
5. Genetically modified crops: Genetically modified crops such as Bt cotton are also said to be responsible for farmer suicides. Because Bt cotton seeds are almost two times more common than normal seeds. Farmers are forced to take high loans from private creditors to grow these crops, and they will be forced to sell cotton at a much cheaper price than the market rate, and this can lead to rising debt and financial crises among farmers.
6. Family Stress: Inability to achieve the family's expenses and demands can cause emotional stress and many farmers can not face suicide.

### *Burning issues*

Modern farming practices are now in use for four decades, but in the early 1990s, farmer suicides have never been. The agrarian crisis appeared in the mid-1990s after the introduction of economic reforms. Deshpande and Shah, who brought out various issues from globalization, do not take a definitive stand on the role of globalization that triggered the agrarian crisis. According to Sidhu's view, the root cause of the crisis is in the economy rather than the external aspect. This is the correct estimation that crop cultivation has given lower financial returns in pre-globalization.

Despite the widespread outbreak of the agrarian crisis in the country, the 'farmer suicides' phenomenon appears largely in Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Based on conditions in Andhra Pradesh, reliance on commercial crops, depend on hard underground irrigation and unauthorized credit for the farmers depend on price fluctuations as the main causes of farmers' misery. The general awareness is that farmers in Punjab are wealthy. Figures in three Punjab-specific documents rarely support. They are mainly the main reasons for the grievances of the farming community and the decline in net revenue. The story of Karnataka farmers is no different. Cotton growers in Vidarbha region in Maharashtra - high-level state of farm suicides - highlighted in another article.

A section of the system believes that farmers' suicides can be increased by increasing the supply of institutional credit. Some of the articles in this volume reflect this sentence. There is no denying that sustainable agriculture requires an adequate supply of institutional credit. However, it is not enough to solve the current crisis. When there is no effective action to make agriculture a profitable enterprise, any increase in credit flow will fall deeper into the farmers and increase their plight. Increasing debt is the evolution of the agrarian crisis, which mainly causes the sharp decline in the profitability of agriculture. Any attempt to solve the question of loans without fixing the key issue of profitability has boosted the agricultural sector.

### *Measures to Control Farmer Suicides in India*

Some of the initiatives to be taken by the government to control the issue of farmer suicides in India are:

- The government should set up special agricultural zones only to allow agricultural farming activities.
- Farmers are required to teach modern agricultural practices to increase agricultural productivity.
- Irrigation facilities should be improved.

- The national climate risk management system must be put in place to warn farmers about extreme weather conditions.
- Real crop insurance schemes should be started.
- Farmers should be encouraged for alternative sources of income. The government should help them to earn new skills.

### Conclusion

In India, most farmers are poor and do not have their own lands. They can also raise landlords and get money from them for seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural purposes. Before repayment of their predecessor, they began to lend a second crop to them and at the same time face a natural disaster such as floods and droughts. Worms and insects ruin their crops and thus they cannot repay their loans and thus commit suicide.

In other words, farmers in India commit suicide after being fined by landlords and moneylenders. Farmers also committed suicide after receiving high yields in their fields. As a result of high yields, the minimum support price is lower than the amount invested by them and therefore fail to pay their debt.

The government can implement agricultural welfare schemes for farmers. Agricultural development plans can also be implemented to prevent farmers from committing suicide to farmers. In addition, crop insurance schemes can also be implemented for farmers, helping them by providing agricultural loans on minimum interest rates through cooperative banks. This can provide them with high-quality seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural equipment at a minimum cost. In addition, the land provides land for landless farmers. These measures can help prevent farmers' suicide. Farmers need to support the government in all activities that are in harmony with agriculture. Against what kind of probabilities, the government should ensure their crops and provide financial land for agriculture. Ensuring adequate financial assistance for the Government to cover their total expenses related to agriculture. Any barrier created by the arbitrator will bring their crop directly to the market. If the government has the opportunity to learn all these supporters, farmers get full pleasure, and they can avoid at least suicide in particular.

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