

Agronomist Self-destruction Dissection and Government Reciprocation

¹Dr. R. Jegadeesan, ²Ch.Rishitha, ³S.Sri Vyshnavi, ⁴ Dr.S.Prabakaran, ⁵D.Priyanka, ⁶K.Prathyusha

^{2,3,5,6}Final year Student Computer science and Engineering, ^{1,4}Associate Professor-CSE

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Jyothishmathi Institute of Technology and Science, Karimnagar, India

Abstract:

India is a country where most of the population depends on agriculture either directly or indirectly. As per recent census which was held in the year 2011, 60% of Indians choose agriculture as their livelihood. Now a day's farmer suicides count is 11.2% of all suicides committed in India. The reasons behind farmer suicides are monsoon problems, personal issues policies of the government, financial problems, on the sustainability of seeds, lack of irrigation and family problems. The major problem of farmers displayed worldwide regional, as well as the inter-district difference for this we can go through the problem faced in Vidarbha, showed a severe impact of neglect. In the year 2019 Maharashtra faced extreme agriculture failure with non-agriculture growth. The last Survey which has done by National crime records bureau of India in 2012 has reported 13,750 for farmer suicides. As per previous records from the year 1995 to 2013 the count of farmer suicides is 296,438 and average suicides per year are 16,469. It also focuses response given by the government to farmer's suicides and effectiveness of government policies.

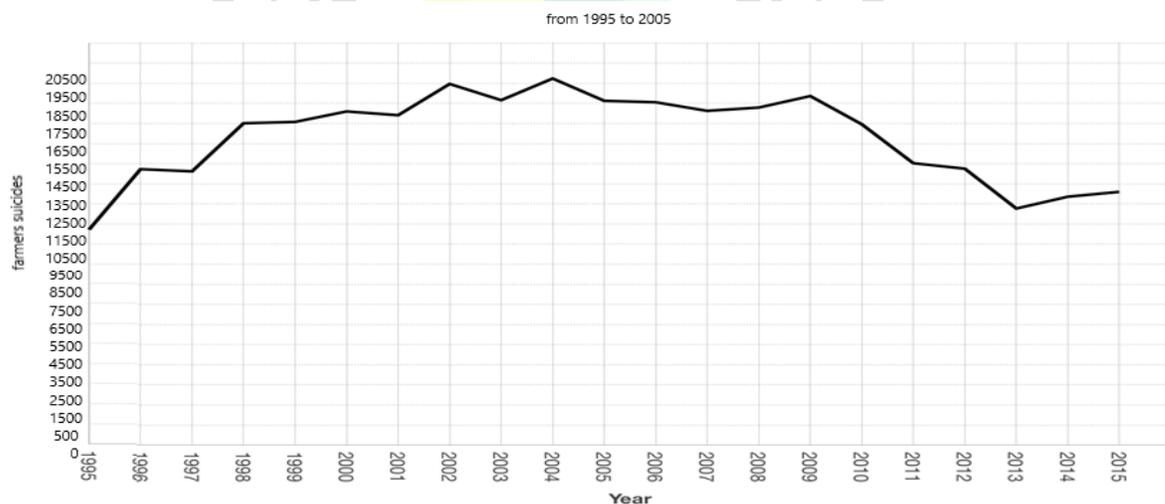
Keywords: suicides committed, National Crime Records Bureau of India, Vidarbha

Introduction:

India is a country where most of the population depends on agriculture either directly or indirectly. As per recent census which was held in the year 2011, 60% of Indians choose agriculture as their livelihood. Now a day's farmer suicides count is 11.2% of all suicides committed in India. Farmer suicide is that which intentionally insert their life because they completely depend on farming as their primary source of livelihood. Many of the Activists Scholars have to summarize many of the problems faced by farmers which led them to commit suicides The reasons behind them are Financial problems, genetically modified crops, government policies, personal issues family problems, Manson problems And many more. As per the survey conducted by the National Crime records bureau of India in the year, 2012 has reported that 13,750 for farmers lost their lives by committing suicides. The highest numbers of farmer's suicides were recorded in the year 2004. As per the historical records in year 1870s there were more taxes on their production so many of the farmers lost their lives by committing suicides. And due to monsoon conditions also many farmers did not gain profits so their financial status has dropped down 1875-1877 of the Deccan riots. In 1879, the British government selected the Deccan agriculturists ' Assistance Act, which was to limit the interest rate collected by money lenders to the Deccan cotton farmers and to serve the interests of British cotton trade. The rates of rural mortality, predominantly agricultural British India, between 1850 and 1940s are high. However, starvation related deaths have exceeded suicides, which are later officially categorized under "Injuries ". The death rate categorized under ' injuries ' is 1897 in 79 per 100,000 people in the central areas of India and 37 per 100,000 in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganapathi and VenkatRao analyzed the suicides of parts of the province in 1966. It Was recommended to limit the distribution of the agricultural compounds of Argao-phosphorus. In The same way, in Nandi et al. 1979, the rural state claimed the role of freely prowable agricultural pesticides and taught them to control their suitability. Hegde studied rural suicides in villages in northern Karnataka from 1962 to 1970, and the suicide rate was 5.7 per 100,000 inhabitants. Reddy, in 1993, reviewed the high rates of farmer suicides in Andhra Pradesh, and their relationship to farm size and productivity. Reporting in widespread press regarding farmers' suicides in Asian nation began among the mid-1990s, particularly by PalagummiSainath. In the 2000s, the difficulty gained international attention and a range of Indian government initiatives.

Odisha next to the survey was done in the year 2015 a huge drought was taken place that was this out of 30 districts 27 districts were affected. As per historical records in the Year 1870s there was high taxes on lands end in 19 century there were frequent from mines on farm output and productivity there was some different clashes came on money lenders and landowners. The main reason for the Farmers suicides is Starvation. As per the report was given by the Supreme Court that 12,000 farmers were lost their lives per year from the year 2013 to 2019. And as per the recent survey Year 2015 the Victims for the suicides 12,602 persons involved in farming, 8007 Farmers depends on cultivation as their livelihood 4595 are agricultural laborers the total count is 133, 623 in the country. Maharashtra was top in the list Farmers suicides that is 4291 suicides the next one is Karnataka state which was 15,016 mine it was followed by Telangana state that is 1400, then was 606, Andhra Pradesh was 969, Chhattisgarh was 954. As per Census, the percentage was 87.5% of the farmers commit suicide in the rate of overall suicide. The Year 2014 the survey done by National crime records bureau of India the rate of farmers suicide twice more But it was decreased compared to 2004 that was in the year 2004 for the count was 18,241 and year 2014 the count was 5650. The ratio of suicides is fluctuating between 14% to 18% per year. The major reasons which include for the farmer's suicide are monsoon problems, family problems, genetic disorders in the land, personal problems and financial problems. These problems are monitored by the Ministry of home affairs government of India.



Other Causes

Drought: As much as eightieth of India's farmland depends on flooding throughout monsoon season, therefore inadequate precipitation will cause droughts, creating failure a lot of common. In regions that have experienced droughts, crop yields

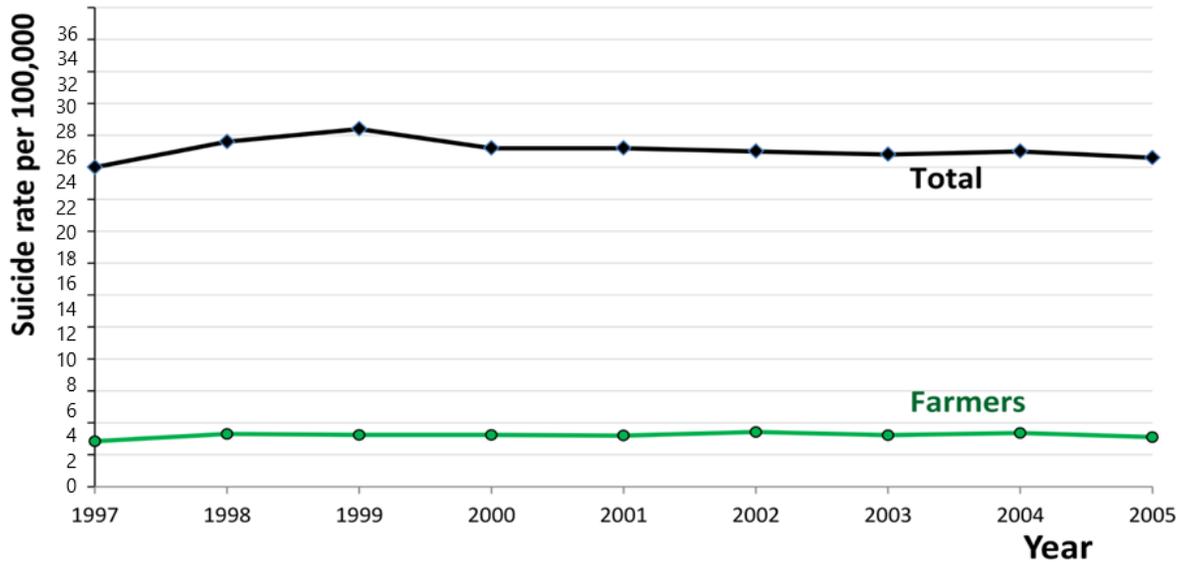
have declined, and food for oxen has become scarcer. Agricultural regions that are laid low with droughts have later on seen their suicide rates increase.

GM crops:

Several teams and studies of social activists have planned a link between the crops of weight units and the suicides of the farmers. BT Cotton (*Bacillus thuringiensis* Cotton) claimed Javabudaridani for farmers' suicides. [The value of eBt cotton seed is almost like a body's. Most farmers are taking large amounts of loans, often private interest traders (60%) Per year. Collected. In a year, it is claimed that farmers should be able to sell their cotton at a lower price than in the market. Activists have created a source of debt and financial stress, ultimately suicides, among farmers. The scholars say that the theory of this cotton Beatty was created for the reality of Buddhism. The Indian farmer commits suicide thanks to the fallow deer crops in Moncton Monsanto had previously thought of hunger and famine..

In 2008, the Daily Mail referred to the persistent suicide of Indian farmers, a "racism" in the history of humanism. How terribly it is, that farmers kill forever by drinking the chemical they sent them through Monsanto. Following the use of Monsanto's BT cotton in 2002, the suicide rate among Indian farmers was significantly reduced dramatically. Once from Indian cotton farmers, Monsanto's BT crop has to be replaced in the hope that Beatty will be crop-resistant. (So farmers don't have to buy an expensive herbicide in Moncton.) After some time, the pests of Btcotton ' have begun to get rid of the resistant quality so that the farmers can buy again and use the expensive Monsanto herbicide. The high value of the resin grains, the use of the depth of the offers and the good reduction of the value of the harvest are sometimes carried by.

In 2011, the review of the evidence of the link between Bt cotton and tenant suicides in the Asian nation was printed within the Journal of Development Studies, by researchers from the IFPRI, which said there was "no proof in showing available information". Found. Resurgent ' farmer suicides. Moreover, Bt cotton technology has been terribly crowded in the Asian nation as a whole. The MTV finds that BT Cotton is controversial in India and is not affiliated with the literary evidence in this regard. An accusation that the anti-biotech activist teams in Asia are proving the link between Bt Cotton and farmer suicides is a permanent claim to mass media. A crystal refier is associated with an open-state technique of farmer suicide and this linkage of the biotech business. Weighing unit cotton Semiconductor the arrival and growth of diode, stone implied that all sides should accelerate the farmer's situation; Activists have been persistently fuelling a legend



Related works:

Schemes and funds by government of India since 15 years:

In period of 2004 to 2005 government of India provided many schemes like they have allotted Rs.2800 crores for irrigation benefit program, also launched National water resource development project to repair, renovated and restore Water and link them to the agriculture. Nationwide water harvesting scheme was launched in year 2004 Rs.30 crore allocated for flood control. And for research and development in agriculture thousand crores were allocated.

In year 2005 to 2006 a new scheme was launched to induce large investments from private and cooperative sectors to set separate agriculture markets, 4800 crores were allocated for irrigation benefit program and 630 crores were allocated for national had tea culture machine to cover research and harvest Management.

In the period of one year that is from 2006 to 2007 farmers were allotted with corpus of rupees hundred crore. And government of India has sanctioned 7301 crore for agriculture infrastructure development. Command areas development program was started and gave water to 1.47 million hectares.

In years 2007 and 2008 central government has allotted 11,000 crore rupees were allocated for irrigation program. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana Scheme was introduced for death and disability insurance. Introduced a program for farmers to give subsidies directly and named it as pilot. Indian Council of agriculture research I set up teaching and demonstration for cultivating.

In period of 2008 to 2009 irrigation fund has been increased to 20,000 crore. And has approved 14 irrigation project and funded Hundred crore rupees. In this period government has inaugurated 500 soil testing laboratories and funded Rs.75 crore by Ministry of agriculture and fully fitted Mobile soil testing laboratories in 215 districts of the country. Government started to program of providing fertilizers to farmers at discount prices. And central government has allocated Rs.644 crore for special-purpose insurance scheme.

In the period of 5 years that is from 2009 to 2013 government of India has sanctioned three lakh rupees to the farmers for their investment. And also they have allotted Rs.3500 crore for irrigation benefit program. In 2010 government of India has started cold storage or cold room facility in year. Indian government has allotted Rs.200 crore for sustaining the gain already made in Green Revolution areas through conservation family farming. The irrigation development fund has been increased it to 7869 crore in year 2011. In 2012 central government has introduced separate credit cards for farmers and named as KCC. Irrigation development fund has been increased to Rs.9217 crore. Government of India has allocated 2000 crore rupees for agriculture development fund.

In year 2013 government of India launched diversification of crop scheme and allotted 500 crore rupees for this program. 9550 crore rupees have been allocated for irrigation development program. The government of India had set up a mission does National livestock mission. In 2014 government of India has allotted 5000 crore rupees warehouses house infrastructure fund. Central government worked on Agriculture produce market committee acts. And has been increased irrigation development program fund to Rs.10,000 crore. Government has started a new program to provide Rs.5 lakh to the farmers who is cultivating others crop.

During The five years of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the Government has allocated a long-term rural credit of 15,000 crores from 2015 to 2019. The Government has raised the fun of irrigation to 11,000 crore. The Government of India has launched eight e-commerce websites for crop marketing. The Government of India has supplied fertilizers at discounted prices and allowances for agriculture and well-being of farmers 35,984 crores. It Is important to implement IT in Mission mode. The 28.5 hectares of integer are brought under a measuring irrigation square. 89 execution of Irrigation will come under the IBM, which is a rectangular square with a long period of time that is made a fast tracking. A dedicated long-term irrigation fund will be created in NABARD with an associated grade start corpus of RS 20000 crores. Of. With An estimated cost of 6,000 crore, the program for the sustainable management of water resources underground.

Effectiveness of government response:

The government's response and relief packages have typically been ineffective, misdirected and blemished - states Surinder Sud. It has centered on credit and loan, instead of financial gain, productivity and farmer prosperity. Assistance in paying off outstanding principal and interest helps the money lenders, however has didn't produce reliable and sensible sources of financial gain for the farmer going forward. The usurious moneylenders continue to offer loans at interest rates between 24 to 50 percent, while income generating potential of the land the farmer works on has remained low and subject to weather conditions. Sud states that, the govt. has didn't perceive that debt relief simply postpones the matter and a a lot of lasting answer to farmer distress will solely come back from reliable income sources, higher crop yields per area unit, irrigation and different infrastructure security. Golait side, "Indian agriculture still suffers from several problems they are poor productivity, falling water levels, expensive credit, a distorted market, several middlemen and intermediaries administrative body increase worth but don't add abundant price, laws that stifle personal investment, controlled costs, poor infrastructure, and inappropriate analysis. Golait, during a depository financial institution of paper, acknowledged the positive role of crop diversification initiative proclaimed in government's response to reports of farmer suicides. Thus the approach with mere emphasis on credit in isolation from the above factors will not help agriculture". Furthermore, recommended Golait, a more pro-active role in creating and maintaining reliable irrigation.

International comparison Farmers:

“ suicide is a global phenomenon. Outside India, studies in Sri Lanka, USA, Canada, England and Australia have identified farming as a high stress profession that is associated with a higher suicide rate than the general population. This is significantly true among tiny scale farmers and when periods of economic distress. Fraser et al., similarly, when a review of fifty two learned publications, conclude that farming populations within the uk, Europe, Australia, Canada and therefore the us have the best rates of suicide of any business and there's growing proof that those concerned in farming area unit at higher risk of developing mental state issues. Their review claims a large vary of reasons behind farmer's suicide globally together with mental state problems, physical setting, family problems, economic stress and uncertainties. Significantly higher

Suicide rate among farmers than general population are reportable in developed countries like the united kingdom and therefore the America. The 2010 victory film JhingChikJhing relies round the affective issue of farmer suicides in geographic area. It looks at however the farmer has little in his management and appears at the impact of financial obligation on his family. In 2006, a documentary by Indian film maker SumitKhanna titled Mere Desh Ki Dharti, did a comprehensive review of the approach we tend to grow our food. A well-researched and in-depth understanding of the agricultural crisis, it won the national award for the best Investigative film. In 2009, the International deposit of ladies enclosed associate examination of the impact of farmers' suicides on the lives of the farmers' wives and kids in their exhibition Economica: Women and the Global Economy. Their slideshow The widows were additionally unlikely to get married, as a result of alternative men within the community were unwilling to require on the widows' debts for themselves.

Conclusion:

At the moment satellites, manned airplanes and walking-square measurement are in many ways measured for crop monitoring; These pathways are usually incomplete or time-intense. Not only after the information is collected, it takes a protracted time to method and analyze. As a result of this, it is difficult or not possible for farmers to be too late, or to respond to a disease that is very delayed or a form of illness. The square lag of drones moves fast from the Earth's park to the Farmers ' field. The newspaper noted that they had to go into the millions of acres that they cried about to help and would save them big money in the process. The national conscience has been shaken by the unfortunate incidents of farmer suicides, an ASSOCHAM-sky met paper in a case where technical leap-frog has made a case that advanced technology that provides all support by solving small and marginal tenant problems with Governments refers to the techniques and alongside drones and remote Kantreo.

References:

- [1]. National Crime Reports Bureau, ADSI Report Annual – 2012 Government of India, Page 242, Table 2.11
- [2]. "NDA, UPA failed to curb farmer suicides".
- [3]. Gruère, G. &Sengupta, D. (2011), Bt cotton and farmer suicides in India: an evidence-based assessment, *The Journal of Development Studies*, 47(2), pp 316–337
- [4]. b "Have India's farm suicides really declined?".
- [5]. Jha P et al. (2006) Prospective study of one million deaths in India: rationale, design, and validation results. *PLoS Med* 3 (2):e18.doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0030018 PMID 16354108.
- [6]. R.Jegadeesan., Sankar Ram,N. "Energy-Efficient Wireless Network Communication with Priority Packet Based QoS Scheduling", *Asian Journal of Information Technology(AJIT)* 15(8): 1396-1404,2016 ISSN: 1682-3915,Medwell Journal,2016
- [7]. Gruère, G. &Sengupta, D. (2011), Bt cotton and farmer suicides in India: an evidence-based assessment, *The Journal of Development Studies*, 47(2), 316–337
- [8]. J Schurman, R. (2013), Shadow space: suicides and the predicament of rural India, *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 40(3), 597–601
- [9]. Das, A. (2011), Farmers' suicide in India: implications for public mental health, *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 57(1), 21–29
- [10]. "P Sainath: How states fudge the data on declining farmer suicides".
- [11]. I.J. Catanach (1971), *Rural Credit in Western India, 1875-1930*, University of California Press, ISBN 978-0520015951, pp 10-55
- [12]. R.Jegadeesan ,Dr.N.Sankar Ram M.Naveen Kumar JAN 2013 "Less Cost Any Routing With Energy Cost Optimization" *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Networking,Wireless and Mobile Communications*.Volume-No.1: Page no: Issue-No.1 Impact Factor = 1.
- [13]. LaxmanSatya (1998), *Colonial Encroachment and Popular Resistance: Land Survey and Settlement Operations in Berar: 1860-1877*, *Agricultural History*, Vol 72, No 1, pp 55-76
- [14]. *Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879* Government Central Press, Bombay (1882)
- [15]. R.Jegadeesan, Dr.N.Sankar Ram2, R.Janakiraman3 September-October 2013 "A Recent Approach to Organise Structured Data in Mobile Environment" R.Jegadeesan et al, / (IJCSIT) *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies*, Vol. 4 (6) ,Page No. 848-852 ISSN: 0975-9646 Impact Factor:2.93
- [16]. Kranton and Swamy (1999), The hazards of piecemeal reform: British civil courts and the credit market in colonial India, *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 58, pp 1-28
- [17]. Chaudhary and Swamy (2014), *Protecting the Borrower: An Experiment in Colonial India*, Yale University
- [18].R.Jegadeesan¹, Dr.N.SankarRam²,T.Karpagam³ March-2014 "Defending wireless network using Randomized Routing process" *International Journal of Emerging Research in management and Technology*
- [19]. Mike Davis (2001), *Late Victorian Holocausts, El Niño Famines and the Making of the Third World*, Verso, ISBN 1-85984-739-0, Chapter
- [20]. Government open database for government schemes