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REHABILITATION AND FARMERS PROBLEM IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

India is an agrarian country with around 70% of its depending directly or indirectly on agriculture. And unfortunately the producer of our food, the farmers are not self sufficient. The situation is already bad and can't get worse than this. The following thesis put some eye on some of the facts, the causes, the consequences, and more importantly the way to handle the major issue, farmer suicide.

KEYWORDS: *agriculture, farmers, farmer suicide, inclusive growth, urbanization*

INTRODUCTION

India is an agrarian country with around 70% of its depending directly or indirectly on agriculture. And unfortunately the producer of our food, the farmers are not self sufficient. The situation is already bad and can't get worse than this. The following thesis put some eye on some of the facts, the causes, the consequences, and more importantly the way to handle the major issue, farmer suicide.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN INDIA

Characteristics:-

- Starting in the 1900s, agriculture in India particularly has declined at devastating rate.
- This has a calamitous impact on the livelihoods associate with agriculture.
- Symptoms of this agrarian distress, unprecedented in post independent India, are a high rate of suicides among farmers.
- Between 1995 and 2014, totally 296438 farmers have committed suicide in India.

- On an average 3685 farmer in Maharashtra took their lives every year between 2004-2013.

CAUSE OF AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS

- **FLAWED TARGETS** - the target of 4% growth is being seen by the government important for ensuring food and nutritional security inclusive growth and bridging the rural and urban divide. But considering India's population, rapid shift in food consumption patterns with rising demands for more nutritious food with higher protein content.
- **PROBLEMATIC POLICIES**- India continues to adopt stereotyped policies without factoring in rapidly changing domestic and global factors.
- **UTILISATION OF MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP)**-optimum utilization of MSP mechanism boost

productivity as well as addressing the core issue of food security is a major challenge.

- **RAMPANT URBANISATION** – the decline in land available in agriculture and its diversion to non agriculture uses is due to urbanization and industrialization.
- **INPUT COST** – the policies of Indian agro sector is changing very rapidly. The rates of electricity, fertilizer, seeds, and other inputs are increasing very rapidly whereas their reduction in subsidized fuels and manure.

REMEDIES AND SOLUTIONS

- The increase in cropping area can be achieved by increasing cropping intensity.
- The increase in cropping intensity has been possible due to expansion in irrigation, availability of suitable crop variety and mechanism.
- Costs of agricultural equipments like tractors, submersible pumps etc can be subsidized and decreased.
- The government should take care of various schemes and should implement in rural India strictly.
- Farmers should be benefitted by various schemes like banking, self- help group and farming insurances.
- Farmers need to carry out certain type of cropping pattern. Better profits can be ensured by using collaborating with agro and food industries.

FARMER SUICIDES IN INDIA

Causes of Farmer Suicides:-

- **Costs of Agricultural equipment:** The price of agricultural equipment and machinery like tractors, submersible pumps etc adds to the already raising costs
- **Labour costs: labourers and animals** is getting costlier too. While this may reflect an improvement in the socio-economic status of the labourers, this has not gone too well with boosting the agro sector.
- **Lack of direct integration with the market:** NAM contract farming are helping integrate the farmers' produce directly with the market, cutting the role of intermediaries, the ground reality is still behind.
- **Water crisis:** The concentration of these suicides in the water-deficit regions of states like Maharashtra, Karnataka is a manifestation of how the water crisis and thereby failure to meet production demands have intensified the menace.
- **Climate change:** has acted as the last nail in the coffin by resulting in furthering of the

uncertainties associated with the already uncertain monsoon system and hence agricultural production

SOLUTIONS AND REMEDIES

- **Multiple crops** – cultivation of multiple crops such as coconut, turmeric, papaya etc will yield profitable result to the farmers.
- **Special agricultural zone**-just like industrial zone, in there is a need to establish special agricultural zones, where only farming and agriculture related activity must be allowed.
- **Educate the farmers** – many farmers in India are not aware of crop rotation. Though education in the urban areas has improved a lot .the government has to improve the same in rural areas.
- Government should make available institutional finance available to every farmer .so the farmers can be saved from debt trap.
- Agriculture can be modernized by implementing new techniques.
- Small farmers must be encouraged to develop other sources of income and our government can take the responsibility to teach them new skills.
- Need for better water management, dependency of agriculture on nature must be reduced by effective management of water during sessions of good monsoons.

CONCLUSION

It's a need of time to sort out various problem among the workers from all the parts of India. Real Indian development is agriculture development. Farmers are the main component of Indian economy.

Therefore all agencies have to take cognizance of farmer's problems in and help to eliminate for holistic development of farmers.

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