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GLOBALIZATION AND FARMER SUICIDES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Economic Impact While the economic aspect of globalization is not known, it can be said that a large part of the ongoing debate about globalization and the direction of this debate is related to this aspect. One aspect of this problem is how to define economic globalization. As economic globalization is mentioned, our focus is on international institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization and the role played by them in determining economic policies around the world. However, globalization should not be viewed from such a narrow perspective. Apart from these international institutions, many players are also involved in economic globalization. To understand economic globalization from a more comprehensive view, we should think in terms of sharing the economic benefits from it, in terms of who benefited most from globalization and who did the least. It also needs to see who has suffered due to globalization.

Due to liberalization and globalization, the import of food grains has already started at cheaper prices and on the other hand, farmers in our country are forced to burn their finished crops in the fields. The reason they are doing this is that they are not able to get a good price for their crops and sometimes the overall value they get after selling their crop is compared to the total amount they invested in farming Decreases a lot. The amount of loan taken by him for poverty,

austerity, and harvesting coupled with rising interest on his loan amount eventually pushes him and his entire family to commit suicide.

Farmer suicide in India is a situation arising after 1990 in which reports of suicides have been recorded by more than ten thousand farmers every year. Between 1991 and 2007, 17306 farmers committed suicide. Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on the monsoon and the destruction of cash crops due to the failure of the monsoon has been considered to be the main cause of farmer suicides. Circumstances such as monsoon failure, drought, price rise, excessive debt burden, etc. start a cycle of problems. Farmers of various parts of India have committed suicide by getting trapped in a cycle of banks, money lenders, middlemen, etc. In order to understand the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture, to understand the current problem of farmer suicides, globalization, and farmer suicides in India have chosen this topic for my research paper.

Keywords: Globalization, Farmer suicide, Economic Impact

Data Collection Method Used For Research:

Data for the research paper has collected from newspaper, books, magazines, reports, and websites

The Objective of Research:

The main objectives of the research presented are as follows.

- 1) Discovering the reasons for farmer suicides.
- 2) To find out the current trend of farmer suicides.
- 3) To discover the impact of Indian agriculture on globalization.
- 4) To make suggestions based on the conclusion to prevent farmers' suicide.

Introduction:

While thinking about the consequences of globalization, we should keep in mind that adopting a uniform policy everywhere does not mean that the results will be the same everywhere. Due to globalization, governments in different parts of the world have adopted economic policies, but the results have been very different in different parts of the world. Here too, we have to focus on context-specific rather than all-general conclusions. Due to economic globalization, public opinion has been deeply divided all over the world. Due to economic globalization, governments are pulling their hands from some responsibilities and this concerns those who are concerned with social justice. They say that a large section of the population will benefit from economic globalization, while those who depend on the government for jobs and public welfare (education, health, sanitation facilities, etc.) will be in disarray. Advocates of social justice insist that some institutional measures should be taken or that a 'social security shield' should be created so that those who are financially weak can reduce the ill effects of globalization.

In today's time, suicide by farmers is a concern. The farmer is the contributor. If that crop does not grow, then what will we eat? The irony is that the farmer produces food grains for us, works hard 24 hours, keeps working in

winter, summer, rain, sun, and still in crisis. Proponents of the processes of economic globalization argue that globalization increases prosperity and 'openness' leads to greater population prosperity. Increasing trade gives every country a chance to show its better tax. This will benefit the whole world. These people say that economic globalization is inevitable and it is not wise to block the course of history. Moderate proponents of globalization say that globalization presents challenges and must be vigilantly and consciously dealt with. However, it cannot be denied that the pace of 'mutual dependence' is now accelerating. As a result of globalization, there is increasing engagement between government, business, and people in different parts of the world.

After economic liberalization or, since the nineties, the rate of suicide of farmers has been increasing. For an agrarian country like India, farmer suicides are an extremely worrying situation and it is certainly a national problem that demands immediate solutions. The government should run more effective welfare schemes for the poor and landless farmers, some of which may be crop insurance and loans to farmers at minimum interest rates. Farmers can be prevented from committing suicide if such welfare schemes can be introduced immediately and without losing time.

Globalization and Farmer Suicides in India:

Following the policy of globalization, the Government of India invested only 1.6 percent of the gross national income in 1993–94. This was increased to 1.3 percent in 2003–04. Only in the 11th Five Year Plan, it was increased by 2% but it is much lower as compared to other sectors. The share of agriculture which was 11.7 percent in the total capital formation of the country decreased to 2.29 percent in 1999–2000. The growth rate of Indian agricultural income from 1979–80 to 1989–90 was 3.72 percent. During the 9th Five Year Plan, the target of agricultural development was 3.9 percent, but the actual growth rate was 2.9 percent. In the 11th Five Year Plan, the target of agricultural growth has been set at 4%, but the investment is only 2%, so it is doubtful what the expected growth rate will be. Before 1991, farmers were able to store B-seeds. Therefore, the cost of seed per acre was low. However, after 1995, due to the globalization of agriculture, seed storage was banned, the cost has increased to Rs 3,200 per acre. From all the above figures, it can be concluded that the graph for agricultural development has gone from planning to the period of globalization.

Financial Crisis Fearing major developments in Russia, India adopted a new economic policy in 1991. The Globalization Agreement signed by the Government of India on January 1, 1995, has had a negative impact on the Indian agricultural sector. According to the agreement, the main condition for the rich nations to reduce agricultural subsidies by 21 percent and export subsidies by 24 percent within ten years of the implementation of the agreement was not implemented by the rich nations to date. There are a total of 405 SEZs in India. Of these, 373 SEZs have received official approval. This SEZ can acquire land up to 1000 hectares. The acquisition of unproductive substandard land for this

SEZ is clear. But in reality, a large amount of fertile land is also acquired. As a result, the area under Indian agriculture is declining day by day. It has become difficult for farmers to maintain their traditional farming practices. The scale of the industry is growing. The mining industry, such as coal mining, power generation industry, cement industry, is causing water scarcity for agriculture and increasing pollution is having a serious impact on agricultural productivity, reducing the productivity of fertile land. Therefore, the cost of agricultural production is increasing day by day.

Due to the agricultural policy of globalization, the demand for agricultural inputs like seeds, chemical fertilizers, modern implements like tractors has increased, which has increased the cost of production. As a result, the production of agricultural commodities increased but the prices of agricultural commodities decreased, so the cost of agricultural production increased and the income became less. Rising costs and low incomes led to an increase in farmers' debt. Due to the policy of globalization, the cost of agricultural production is high and income is low, which has led to an increase in the indebtedness of Indian farmers and a rise in the number of farmer suicides. According to various reports, 1, 82,936 farmers committed suicide in India between 1997 and 2007, which is a very serious matter.

The Indian agribusiness is going through a transition that will devastate the farmers. Today the farmer is on the verge of death. Announcing a debt waiver package does not stop this suicide. Dr. According to Swaminathan, "Something very wrong is happening in the Indian agricultural system. If there is a mistake in agriculture, then there is no other sector that can do better. Today 40% of farmers are ready to quit farming if they get another good business. The first case of suicide started in 1986 in Kerala. This problem has become more serious in Maharashtra. There is one suicide every three hours in the state. But now the proportion has increased. One suicide occurs every 48 minutes. The following is an overview of the different states of farmer suicides.

Status Regarding Farmer Suicides:

State	The rate of suicides per one lakh
Maharashtra	30
Andhra Pradesh	19
Chhattisgarh	34
Madhya Pradesh	12
Kerala	143
Tamil Nadu	19
Rajasthan	4
Bihar	1
Punjab	2
The total proportion of the country	13

The total number of suicide cases in Maharashtra in 2001 was 24.2 percent. Maharashtra ranks second after Chhattisgarh. It is clear from all the figures that the aid announced to the farmers has not been properly utilized and has not been implemented properly.

Indian farmers are in debt. Indian farmers are born in debt, live in debt, and die in debt. It is not possible to give him a loan. The fact that it is going into debt is based on the following figures showing how low the provision made in the five-year plan for agriculture is.

Five Year Plan and Agricultural Provisions and Percentage:

Five Year Plan	Percentage
First 1951-56	18.9
Second 1956-61	11.3
Third 1961-66	12.7
Annual 1966-67	16.7
Fourth 1966-74	14.9
Fifth 1974-79	12.3
Annual 1979-80	16.4
Sixth 1980-85	5.8
Seventh 1985-90	5.9
Annual 1990-91	5.8
Annual 1991-92	6.0
Eighth 1992-97	5.2
Ninth 1997-02	4.9
Tenth 2002-07	5.2

The provision made for agriculture in the above five-year plan indicates that the percentage of the provision is declining. This shows that Indian farmers are indebted.

Statistics of farmer suicides according to National Crime Accounts Office -

- 16196 farmers committed suicide in 2008
- 17368 farmers committed suicide in 2009
- 11772 farmers committed suicide in 2013
- 12360 farmers committed suicide in 2014
- 12602 farmers committed suicide in 2015

26339 farmers committed suicide in the last 17 years only in Maharashtra.

According to the latest data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there has been a steady decline in agricultural suicides in four years. A comparative study of data released by NCRB on Accidental Deaths and Suicides suggests that there has been a 10 percent drop in suicides in the agricultural sector. While 11,379 farmers died in the year 2016, it has come down to 10,281 in 2019. The data released by the NCRB, when the cultivators and agricultural laborers are segregated, shows a major decline in the suicides of the agricultural sector. According to the data, suicides by farmers (landowners and

leased farmers) have fallen by 5%, while suicides involving hands in agriculture have fallen by 15%.

The year 2015 saw a 21% drop in farmer suicides, although reference to the 2015 figures is lower than in 2016, as the year 2015 saw a 21% drop in farmer suicides, agriculture. There was a 10 percent increase in suicides by workers associated with the sector, but compared to 2015, the year 2016 saw a drop in the total suicides in the agricultural sector. There was a sharp jump in suicides in 2015 due to two consecutive years of drought, due to two consecutive years of drought; the year 2015 saw a sharp rise in suicides among cultivators. More than 8,000 suicides were recorded that year, an increase of nearly 40 percent over 2014. Crop failure and debt were the main reasons for farmer suicides. NCRB had cited the reasons for farmers' suicides, with reasons such as crop failure and debt being the main ones, while data shows that in the agriculture sector from 2016 to 2019 Suicides have fallen by 10 percent. Suicides among cultivators saw a steady decline from 2016 to 2018, but a slight increase of 3.4 percent was recorded last year. However, suicides among agricultural laborers decreased from 5,109 in 2016 to 4,324 in 2019. The 2017 and 2018 data released by the NCRB does not contain any detailed data on state-wise suicides by farmers, while the 2018 report presents state-wise figures for 2008. Maharashtra tops in suicides with 3,900 figures in agriculture. State-wise figures for 2019 show that Maharashtra topped the suicides in more agriculture with 3,900 figures. Of these, 2,680 (65 percent) are cultivators and the rest are agricultural laborers. Karnataka (1,992) is at number two, Andhra Pradesh (1,029) at number three, Madhya Pradesh at number four (541), Telangana at number five (499), and Punjab at number six (302), with the highest number of suicides in agriculture. The name of Punjab is added to this list for the first time. In Madhya Pradesh, most agricultural sector suicides have been carried out by agricultural laborers. Data from Madhya Pradesh shows that the majority of suicides in the agricultural sector here were of agricultural laborers, not of farmers. Out of 541 agricultural field suicides in Madhya Pradesh, only 142 farmers were involved. This figure is not found in any of the top six states.

District wise suicides in Maharashtra:

In the last few years, farmers in Vidarbha and West Vidarbha have been committing suicide. In 2006, a large number of farmers in West Vidarbha committed suicide. E.g. Yavatmal - 95, Akola - 33, Amravati - 66, Washim - 21, Buldhana - 39;

When studying suicides in Maharashtra, more reality of this problem can be seen from the following statistics.

Year	Suicides in Maharashtra
1997	1917
1998	2409
1999	2423
2000	3022
2001	3536
2002	3695
2003	3836

2004	4147
2005	3926
2006	4453
2007	4238
2008	3802

Thus the problem of farmer suicides in India is increasing day by day.

Conclusion:

Farmer suicide is a serious issue, although the government has introduced several packages to help farmers in crisis, farmers have not been able to completely eradicate suicide cases. This is the right time for the Indian government to recognize the sensitivity of the issue and work towards it so that the problem ends soon. It is said that farmers commit suicide as they face financial and emotional turmoil in their lives. Are unable to do. The government should take effective steps to control these matters. This is the right time when the Indian government should start taking the issue of farmer suicides seriously. The efforts so far have not been able to resolve these cases. This means that the strategies that are being followed should be reevaluated and implemented.

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