



IMPACT OF AGRARIAN CRISIS ON FARMERS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

(With special reference to Tarikere taluk in Chikmagalure District, Karnataka state)

Devananda R.¹ & GD Narayana², Ph. D.

¹Research Scholar, Department of PG studies and research sociology, Bharthiar University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.

²Research supervisor, MA.

Abstract

Agriculture is the main occupation in India, 70% of the total population in India is living in rural areas. After the independence of India the peoples depending on it are moving away from the main stream of Indian agriculture. Even though India is a agriculture dominated Nation we have not reached the point of self sufficiency in food products. Even today we are importing some food grains, oil seeds, silk, pulses, and other essential items. Some available statistics reveals in rural area people are losing their purchasing power, they are migrating towards urban areas in search of Jobs to their working hands.

In recent days Indian agriculture is suffering from Agrarian crises, means it is a crisis related to agricultural land especially in rural areas. From 1947 itself the Government has supported the industrialization to the maximum extent by providing so many facilities like bank loans, subsidies, tax holidays, lands for long term leases at minimum rate of rent for lands, SEZ (Special Economic Zones), and others. Simultaneously Government supported agriculture sectors also by constructing big irrigation dams, fertilizer industries, farming related industries, bank loans to agriculturists through Nationalized banks, Private banks, Co-operative banks and through NGO's (Non Governmental Organizations). It has resulted in green revolution, revolution in dairy development, revolution in food production by Introducing High-bread culture in agriculture. All the above things contributed a lot to the food production in India and to reach a effective position in food production. In this process Crores of agriculturists in rural India contributed a lot to the system.

After all the above said developments at present Indian agriculture is in cross roads, Indian agriculture is facing Agrarian crisis the agriculturist are in distressed condition. They are leaving agriculture and they are moving away from agriculture, migrating towards urban areas for food, shelter and for jobs for their working hands. In recent days farmers are committing suicides all over India, for every 30 minutes of time 1 farmer is committing suicide continuously by Anomic suicides (Society oriented suicide) has explained by famous French sociologist Emilee Durkheim. In this crucial juncture agriculturists are in confused state by lack of social directions by the society or by the concerned Government. The main reasons for Farmer suicide is lack of rainfall, lack of electric power to agriculture, lack of post harvest cooled storages, Godown, lack of agriculture yields, lack of sufficient financial support for agricultural activities in needy time and lack of proper scientific market rate for their agriculture products. The income of agriculturists is diminishing day by day. The society is not properly respecting the farming community in total. All these things are explained in this conference paper under the theme of society reconstruction, under sub theme Agrarian crisis – causes and consequences and remedies.

Reconstruction of the society is possible only by addressing the Agrarian crisis as early as possible, because majority of the people in our country is directly or indirectly depending on agriculture only for their life.

Objectives of the study:

- *To study the socio-economic conditions of farmers in rural areas.*

Hypothesis of the study:

Rural farmer's socio-economic condition is in distress.

Key words:

Agrarian crisis, green revolution, suicides, loan waver, food crops, scientific market rates.

Bibliography:

Swaminathan Report, National Commission on Farmers 2004-2006.

Agriculture cannot wait, edited by M.S. Swaminathan.

Indian agriculture in the new millennium by N. A Mujumdar and Uma Kapila

Websites, journals, News papers and TV channels



[Scholarly Research Journal's](http://www.srjis.com) is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

Introduction:

Agriculture can be defined briefly as the Science, Arts and practices of cultivating the soil, producing the crops and rising the live-stock and in different degrees the preparation and marketing of agriculture products. 70% of the total population in India is depending on agriculture and leaving in rural parts of India. According to economic survey of 2017-2018 reveals 50% of total work force in India is depends on agriculture for their jobs. Agriculture is contributing nearly 17% to total national GDP.

In recent days Indian agriculture is suffering from Agrarian crises, means it is a crisis related to agricultural land especially in rural areas. From the beginning of independence itself the Government has supported the industrialization to the maximum extent by providing so many facilities like bank loans, subsidies, tax holydays, and lands for long term leases at minimum rate of rent for lands, SEZ (Special Economic Zones), and others. Simultaneously Government supported agriculture sectors also by constructing big irrigation dams, fertilizer industries, forming related industries, bank loans to agriculturists through nationalized banks, Private Banks, Co-operative banks and through NGO's (Non Governmental Organizations). It has resulted in green revolution, revolution in dairy development, revolution in food production by Introducing High-bread culture in agriculture. All the above things contributed a lot to the food production in India and to reach a effective position in food production. In this process Crores of agriculturists in rural India contributed a lot to the system.

At percent Indian farmers suffering from agrarian crises due to unfinished agenda in land reforms act, shortage of quality and quantity of water, non availability of proper technology, non availability of institutional credits, and non availability of assured and remunerative market prices, adverse meteorological factors and other problems.

Today farmers need basic resources like water, power, fertilizers, medicines, good quality seeds, timely cash loan at lower rate of interest, post harvest facilities and good market prices for their agriculture products. According to available information the below mentioned table explains the area of land holding by farmers in India. This information was provided by National commission on farmers by Professor M.S. Swaminathan.

Table 1: Distribution of Land

Land Holding	% of House holds	% of Land hold
Land less	11.24	
Sub-margin holdings (0.01 - 0.99 acres)	40.11	3.80
Marginal holdings (1.00 - 2.49 acres)	20.52	13.13
Small holdings (2.50 - 4.99 acres)	13.42	18.59
Medium holdings (5 - 14.99 acres)	12.09	37.81
Large holdings (15 acres + above)	2.62	26.67
	100.0	100.0

Source: Table 1 of the Fifth NCF Report based on Some Aspects of Household Ownership Landholdings-1991-92. NSS Report-399

It is the need of the hour to address the Agrarian crises by searching the real causes for crises, we have to study the consequences of Agrarian crises and we have to search the proper remedies for the crises. All the related issues are discussed in this conference paper.

Reconstruction of the society is possible only by addressing the Agrarian crisis as early as possible, because majority of the people in our country is directly or indirectly depending on agriculture only for their life.

Objectives of the study:

- To study the socio-economic conditions of farmers in rural areas.

Hypothesis of the study:

- Rural farmer’s socio-economic condition is in distress.

Statement of clarification:

Small farmers in India are suffering from agrarian crises. There are several valid reasons for the crises. The land holding area, non availability of required basic facilities, untimely rains, non availability of financial assistance, non availability of profitable market prices for agricultural products, non availability of post harvest facilities and other problems forced Indian farmers to distress. The main victims are small and marginal farmers now they are unable to move away from agriculture and they cannot retain in agriculture also. The Governments have taken so many steps to solve the agrarian crises but unfortunately the basic purpose of the Government failed to yield the desired results.

Methodology:

For this study we used simple random sampling method on 20 selected respondents from different Villages in our Tarikere taluk in chikkamagalore district in Karnataka state. We used direct interview method for the collection of data from the respondents, who are working as agriculturists different villages. We used primary and secondary sources to collect the data on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspectives.

Sources of Information:

1) Primary sources:

To collect the primary information we have used self prepared questioner on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspectives by 20 respondents only.

2) Secondary Sources:

We have collected information from Books, Articles, Journals, libraries, News papers, and websites.

Theoretical Perspective:

This study has been conducted on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspectives.

Topographical features of the study area:

Tarikere is a Taluk in Chikkamagalore district in the state of Karnataka of India. The headquarters of Tarikere taluk is a town of the same name. The town has derived its name from number of water tanks by which the town is surrounded (Kere is a large water tank). There are a large number of tanks in and around Tarikere, namely, Chikkere, Doddakere, Dalavikere, Ramanayakanakere, Kendarahalla etc. Tarikere taluk is famous for areca nut, coconut, betel nut, mango, onion, potato, chilly, paddy and other crops. There is one industry

Copyright © 2020, Scholarly Research Journal for Humanity Science & English Language

called Vignan industries limited (VIL). There are many famous tourist places in Tarikere taluk Amruthapura, Kemmanagundi, Khallatigiri and others. According to 2011 census Tarikere taluk has 53225 houses, with a population of 2, 25,280, Male population is 1, 12,891 and female population is 1, 12,389.

Data Analysis:

Data collected by using research methods and other sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report. The data was collected on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspective

Table: 2 Personal Profiles of the Respondents

In	Personal profile of the Respondents					
	SL NO					
1	Age	18-28	29-39	40-50	51+	
		04	07	06	03	
2	Gender	Male			Female	
		18			02	
3	Caste	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
		02	02	08	06	
4	Religion	Hindu	Christian		Muslim	
		18	01		01	
5	Education	Illiterates	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education	
		01	08	10	01	
6	Yearly Income	Up to 10,000	10,001 to 15,000	15,001 to 20,000	20,001+above	
		03	10	05	02	
7	Marriage	Married	Bachelor	Widow		
		20	00	-		
8	Family	Joint	Nuclear			
		-	20			

demographic information age, gender, education qualification, marital status, income size, type of the family and other information for as following

- **Age:** Age is the important factor at the time of interview because if the respondents are below 18 years age they will be considered as minors. They are not eligible into any contract according to *Indian contract act-1872*.
- **Gender:** We interviewed 90% of the male respondents. 10% of the female respondents.

- **Cast:** At the time of research in India cast plays an important role even though India is secular state. We interviewed 10% SC, 10% ST, 40% OBC and others 30%.
- **Religion:** India is the mother land of several religions. Even though it is a secular state all the statistics are collected on the basis of religion like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jains, Parasis, Buddhists, and Sikhs and so on.
 - We interviewed Hindus 90%, Christians 05%, and Muslim 05%.
- **Education:** Education plays an important role in India. Due to several Governmental and non-governmental (NGO`s) intuitional efforts. Majority of the respondents are literates. In the interview 05% respondents are illiterates, 40% as the primary education, 50% Secondary education and 05% higher education.
- **Yearly Income:** 15% of our respondents have approximately 10,000 rupees annual income, 50% of the respondents have approximately up to 15,000 annual income, 25% respondents have approximately up to 20,000 rupees annual income, 10% respondents have approximately 20,001 rupees and above.
- **Marriage:** 100% of our respondents are married.
- **Family:** 100% of are respondents are Nuclear family holders.

Thematic Analysis:

The data collected by using all the research methods, and other sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report. The data was collected on the basis of structural and functional theatrical perspective for this study.

Table No-3

SL No	Opinion of respondents (farmers) on Agrarian crisis.	Opinion of respondents					
		In frequency			In percentage		
		Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Percent age
01	Do you opine there is a need for quality and cost competitiveness	17	03	20	85%	15%	100%
02	Do you opine there is a need to protect farmers from foreign imports when international prices fall sharply	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
03	Do you opine there is a need for empowering elected local bodies to effectively conserve and improve the ecological	20	-	20	100%	-	100%

	functions for sustainable agriculture						
04	Do you opine agriculture is a profitable profession	-	20	20	-	100%	100%
05	Do you wish to continue in agriculture	04	16	20	20%	80%	100%
06	Do your children's wish to continue in agriculture profession	02	18	20	10%	90%	100%
07	Do you opine farmers are socially respected by the society	02	18	20	10%	90%	100%
08	Do you satisfied by the available market rates for agriculture products	-	20	20	-	100%	100%
09	Do you opine Agrarian crisis is due to Government policies	17	03	20	85%	15%	100%
10	Do you opine Private banks, Nationalized banks, Co-operative banks, NGOs, helped the farmers to the full extent	10	10	20	50%	50%	100%
11	Do you opine fragmentation and consolidation of holding Act 1956 contributed to Agrarian crisis	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
12	Do you opine crop insurance policy helped the farmers	10	10	20	50%	50%	100%
13	Do you opine Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojana helped the farmers	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
14	Do you need scientific supporting price for your agriculture products	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
15	Do you opine M.S. Swaminathan report should be completely implemented	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
16	Do you opine loan waver policies of Governments will solve Agrarian crisis	03	17	20	15%	85%	100%
17	Do you opine present Government policies are favorable for Agrarian community	10	10	20	50%	50%	100%
18	Do you opine acquisition of farmers land for different development activities like highways, infrastructure, metro's, SEZ, factories, spoil the farmers future	18	02	20	90%	10%	100%
19	Do you opine there should not be a middle man in Market	18	02	20	90%	10%	100%
20	Do you opine farmers are moving away for the credentials of ANNADHATA	18	02	20	90%	10%	100%
21	Do you opine man power is	15	05	20	75%	25%	100%

	fully utilized in agriculture						
22	Do you opine results of laboratories are reaching lands of farmers well in time	08	12	20	40%	60%	100%
23	Do you agree for RCEP agreement (Regional comprehensive economic participation among 16 countries)	-	20	20	-	100%	100%
24	Do you opine moving away from traditional agriculture practice is also a cause for agrarian crisis:	20	-	20	100%	-	100%

1) Do you opine there is a need for quality and cost competitiveness:

85% of the respondents opine that there is a need for quality and cost competitiveness of agriculture products produced by farmers. According to M.S. Swaminathan report on National commission on farmers reveals the average yield in KGs / hectare area when compared to other countries we are in the lost line stage when compared to other countries like China, Japan, South Africa, Indonesia, Canada and Vietnam in paddy, wheat, maize, Ground nut, sugar cane crops. So we must improve the qualitative and cost competitiveness by increasing the average yield / hectare area is very essential. It will yield the farmer economically. It can be achieved by using new scientific and innovative methods by using good quality seeds, manures, and technologies provided by agricultural scientists.

15% of the respondents opine that by the existing conditions we can improve the quality and cost competitiveness.

2) Do you opine there is a need to protect farmers from foreign imports when international prices fall sharply:

100% of the respondents opine that it is the duty of the Government to protect the farmers and their agriculture products when need arises especially at the time of sharp price fall in international market. At that time the Government should stop the foreign import of Agriculture products to maintain the rates of agriculture products profitable to farmers also. The crops like onions, pepper, sugar, Aracanut, silks and other agriculture products are regularly importing from neighboring countries including SARCK countries also. In such time Government should impose import duty on foreign imports to protect the rates of agriculture products.

3) Do you opine there is a need for empowering elected local bodies to effectively conserve and improve the ecological functions for sustainable agriculture:

100% of the respondents opine that there is an urgent need for empowering the local bodies to improve the ecological functions to provide sustainable agriculture. In recent days there is an heavy intervention of industrialist and capitalist who are acquiring suitable cultivatable agricultural lands at lower rates from farmers and utilizing the local resources like water resources and others for their industrial purposes by destroying the ecological system and creating non favorable conditions for agriculture. So local bodies should be filly empowered by the constitutional provisions to avoid and control the unhealthy participation of Industrialist and capitalist on rural agricultural lands. By this farmers can attain sustainable agriculture environment.

4) Do you opine agriculture is a profitable profession:

100% of the respondents opine that at present agriculture is not a profitable profession. Because the production rates of agriculture products are less than market rates of agriculture products. The rates of ingredients used to agriculture like seeds, fertilizers, medicines, water facilities, plowing expenses by machines using Diesel, manual labor cost, the basic cost of the land, the interest rates for the capital used to cultivate the crops will costs more when compared to the available market rates. For example production of 100 kg's of Raagi will cost approximately 5000 rupees. Unfortunately the market rate for 100 kg's of Raagi only 3000 rupees only. By this farmer is going to lose 2000 rupees for 100 kg's of Raagi production. By this we can conclude agriculture is not a profitable profession.

5) Do you wish to continue in agriculture:

20% of the respondents opine we want to continue in agriculture profession because we no other alternative available profession in our area. The profit and losses cannot be calculated at this point, because agriculture is our traditional profession from generations.

80% of the respondents opine we don't want to remain agriculture profession because it is not profitable and we are unable to lead our family by agriculture profession peacefully.

6) Do your children's wish to continue in agriculture profession:

Only 10% of respondent's children's wish to continue in agriculture profession because they don't know the other professions

90% of the respondents children's do not wish to continue in agriculture profession because it is not profitable to lead their life due to so many reasons including Government policies

7) Do you opine farmers are socially respected by the society:

10% of the respondents opine they are respected socially in the society because of old traditions of the society.

90% of the respondents opine they are not socially respected by the society because their socio economic condition is not so good when compared to a daily labor also. They are not getting proper income from agriculture to lead the life. For this reason only we are not socially respected by the society. At present society is calculating all the things in monetary item only.

8) Do you satisfied by the available market rates for agriculture products:

100% of the respondents opine the present available market rates for agriculture products are not profitable and for this reason only they are not satisfied by the available market rates for their agriculture products. The market rates of agriculture products are not based on scientific reasons and the Governments should provide the basic minimum support price for their agriculture products.

9) Do you opine Agrarian crisis is due to Government policies:

85% of the respondents opine Government policies are the root cause for Agrarian crisis. The Governments has not properly studied the problems of Agrarian community and they have not implemented the Government appointed committee reports fully like M.S. Swaminathan report on national commission on farmers report 2004-2006.

15% of the respondents opine there are some other reasons like untimely rains, over production of agriculture products and lack of future plans by farming community.

10) Do you opine Private banks, Nationalized banks, Co-operative banks, NGOs, helped the farmers to the full extent:

50% of the respondents opine above said banks helped the farming community to the possible extent by providing loans to agriculture and its allied activities. By the assistance of banks they are keeping away from private money lenders who will charge more interest rates.

50% of the respondents opine we are not helped by the above said institutions because they have not financed us adequately at the proper time. By this they went to private money lenders for the remaining financial assistances for agriculture and its allied activities. This has spoiled the very purpose of earning more form agriculture. Here they need the urgent intervention of Governments in the interest of farming community.

11) Do you opine fragmentation and consolidation of holding Act 1956 contributed to Agrarian crisis:

100% of the respondents opine the above said Act as contributed a lot to Agrarian crisis in India. According to this act the land goes on dividing from one generation to other generation due to legal hairs rights finally the holdings will become very less and it is not possible to develop the lands by other infrastructure like boar well, power connection, farmhouse construction and other amenities. By this the farming community will lose the cultivatable area and finally become a landless labor or migrate to urban areas in search of jobs.

12) Do you opine crop insurance policy helped the farmers:

50% of the respondents opine crop insurance policy for some crops only helped the farmers to some extent. The insurance policies will indemnify the losses acquired by the farming community who have insured their crops according to Government norms well in time this will provide financial help to the farming community.

50% of the respondents opine crop insurance policy has not served its purpose, because all crops are not insurable by insurance companies. The insurance companies will select few crops for insurance purpose. This will not help the Agrarian community. The insurance companies must insure all crops grown by farming community in all seasons without any discrimination of farming area with lower rate of premiums / hectare area. According to some available information there are nearly

13 private and public sector insurance companies which will provide insurance to Agricultural crops. In foreign countries the insurance premium / hectare of crops is fixed by its Governments only. But in our country insurance premiums are fixed by consortium of insurance companies. **According 2016 and 2017 financial year information the premium collected by the insurance companies is very much more than the claims settled by the insurance companies to the farming community.** This shows the crop insurance policy as profited the insurance companies more than the farming community. For this reasons the farming community is demanding for fixation of insurance premium / hectare should be fixed by the Government only.

13) **Do you opine Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojana helped the farmers:**

100% of respondents opine Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojna helped the farming community all over India. This program was lunched with the intention to provide basic financial support from the union government of India in Beget session on 01-02-2019 in parliament. In this program the farmers having 05-00 acre and below extent of land are eligible to apply for benefits. For these farmers benefits will be remitted directly to their bank account 3 times for 1 financial year, Rs 2000 for 1 installment nearly 12 crore farmers will be benefited. The union government has reserved 75 000 crores for this scheme only. Terms and conditions will apply.

14) **Do you need scientific supporting price for your agriculture products:**

100% of respondents demand scientific supporting price for all their agricultural products based M.S. Swaminathan report, that is the total cost of production + 50% of the production cost should fixed and sufficient funds should be reserved to buy farmers agricultural products without fail. For example the production cost of paddy for 100 kg is Rs 5000+2500=7500 should be the supporting price.

15) **Do you opine M.S. Swaminathan report should be completely implemented:**

100% of respondents demand for implementation of National Commission on Farmers report submitted by prof. M. S. Swaminathan in the year 2004-2006.the report provides full protection to farming community to up lift the farming community. The report enlighten on land reforms, irrigation, credit, insurance, food security, employment, productivity of agriculture, farmer competitiveness and other related factors also.

- 16) Do you opine loan waver policies of Governments will solve Agrarian crisis:** 15% of the respondents opine loan waver policies will solve agrarian crises. Because they barrowed loans from public sector, private sector, co-operative banks and societies to cultivate crops only. If the loans waved they will be at liberty.
85% respondents opine only loan waver policy will not help the farming community. The government should introduce a comprehensive and integrated policy for over all development of farming community. By providing good market prices, good facilities for post harvesting period and other needed basic facilities.
- 17) Do you opine present Government policies are favorable for Agrarian community:** 50% of respondents opine the present government policies are in favor of farming community, because the Government has introducing new farmer friendly schemes to improve the socio economic condition of farmers with an intension to double the farmer's income by 2020.
50% of the respondents opine present Government policies are not fully in favor of farming community. Till today they have not implemented the full recommendations of Prof M.S. Swaminathan. The Government has not allotted sufficient funds to buy farmers agriculture products in the open market at basic minimum support price. The financial institutions are not supporting the farming community to the full extent. The Government should provide first priority to farming community only.
- 18) Do you opine acquisition of farmers land for different development activities like highways, infrastructure, metro's, SEZ, factories, spoil the farmers future:**
90% of the respondents opine acquisition of lands from farmers for the above said purposes will bring un-repairable damages to the farming community in future. The land losers will become landless laborers and move to urban areas in search of jobs. And they will create ecological imbalances in the urban areas. The capitalist who invest on all above said projects will become more rich and rich. This will hamper the socialistic pattern of the civilian society and it creates more gap between rich and poor, this will needs to disasters and for accumulation of wealth in some places only. For this we have remember always the famous words of Karl Marks accumulation of wealth any ware in the World will create problems everywhere in the World.

19) Do you opine there should not be a middle man in Market:

90% of the respondents opine there should not be a middle man in the market. Middle man will act as a commission agent in between the producer and the consumer, he will charge up to 10% commission for his agent job. This will harm the financial interest of the farming community. The Government should provide proper forums to sell farmers products directly to the customers.

10% of the respondents opine there should be middleman to interact between the buyer and the seller.

20) Do you opine farmers are moving away for the credentials of ANNADHATA:

90% of the respondents opine in recent days farming community is for away from the credentials of Annadhata because of his socio economic conditions. Day by day the income of farming community is decreasing and farming community is losing the confidence in agriculture and they don't want to continue in the Agrarian field. The society is also not respecting the farming community socially. For all these reasons farmers are moving away from the credentials of Annadhata.

10% of the respondents contradict for the above statement they believe in the credentials of Annadhata forever.

21) Do you opine man power is fully utilized in agriculture:

75% of the respondents opine available man power is fully utilized in agriculture. According available sources agriculture sector is the vast sector in India which accommodates highest number of work force (agriculture labor).

25% of the respondents contradict for the above statement and they opine in recent days agriculture is fully mechanized in some sectors it will grab the employment opportunity of the agriculture labor.

22) Do you opine results of laboratories are reaching lands of farmers well in time:

40% of the respondents opine the scientist's community is working hard for welfare of farming community and they suggest the proper remedies for the field problems of agriculture well in time, by this farming community can earn more profits.

60% of respondents opine the results of laboratories will not reach the farmers land well in time by this farmers will fell in problems and they lose their profits also. There is no sufficient number of scientists required, there are no sufficient laboratories in rural area, and there is no proper required infrastructure in rural areas.

23) Do you agree for RCEP agreement (Regional comprehensive economic participation among 16 countries):

100% of respondents opine they will oppose the RCEP agreement, because their agriculture products and its allied activities like dairy farming and other related activities will suffer from foreign agriculture products. The RCEP member countries will give a cut thought computation in all fields. Our farming community is not capable of withstanding the completion at present.

24) Do you opine moving away from traditional agriculture practice is also a cause for agrarian crisis:

100% of respondents opine moving away from traditional agriculture practice is also reason for agrarian crisis. In olden days farmers was using only available ingredients for agriculture like cow-dung, local seeds, self labor, co-operative farming system, bullocks for land tilling, local medicines and others. But in recent days they must buy all ingredients from market this charged him more financially. By this way also agrarian crisis problem erupted in to the agrarian sector.

Findings:

- Farming community is in confused state of mind whether to continue in farming activities or to leave the farming profession.
- Farming community socio-economic condition is in bad condition.
- Farming lands diverting for corporate sector for non-agricultural purposes.
- Farming activities are moving towards capitalist's fold.
- Farming community is suffering from ecological meteorological variations.
- Farming community is facing problems in credit and insurance aspects.
- Farming community is incurring financial losses by productivity, quality, and profitability aspects.
- Farming community need other non-farm employment opportunities like small trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, construction, repairs, certain services and other sectors.

Provement of Hypothesis:

By above all data, information and study we can prove the hypothesis, rural farmers socio-economic condition is in distress due to agrarian crisis.

Suggestions:

- Sufficient increase in public investment in agriculture related infrastructure especially in irrigation, land development, water conservation and water management, research and development, suitable motorable road connectivity and in related activities should be done on priority base.
- A national level advanced soil testing laboratories with modern facilities for the identification of micronutrient deficiencies should established in all village panchayaths level.
- Proper education should be provided to farming community in conservation of soil health, water quantity and quality, biodiversity and in marketing and value addition programs for agri products.
- A national level agriculture risk fund should be created to provide sudden relief funds to deceased farmers in the aftermath of successive natural calamities.
- Insurance to farmer's life and their all crops should be covered all over India, premium should be fixed and paid by the Governments only, and it can be recollected in terms of land revenue collection process.
- All lands should be in joint pattas between husband and wife and financial facilities also provided in joint accounts only.
- Farmer's human resources should be properly utilized by the Government agencies.
- Farming community should be educated not to commit suicide at any cost and their morale should be in positive direction only.
- Farming community should be taken in to consideration at the time policy making and implementation in the interest of nation.

Conclusion:

By above all data and studies we can understand the current socio –economic condition of farmers is in bad condition. The reasons may be any, now it is the high time to search the remedies and it is the responsibility of government and all stake holders to work together for the interest of the faring community in total. It is the right time to re think and to introspect

about the traditional farming system. We can think about co-operative farming also. Modern agriculture is moving towards capitalistic system and highly mechanized system this will lead to unemployment problem. The suicides of farmers are in alarming position all over India. By studying the farming community problems from the time independence of India we can say farmer's suicides are because of government policies which are not in favor of farmer's interest. Farmers are the back bones of India now we must work to improve the socio-economic condition of farmers. Without addressing the Agrarian crisis in scientific manner we cannot reconstruct the society and we cannot dream new India.

Bibliography:

Swaminathan Report, National Commission on Farmers 2004-2006.

Agriculture cannot wait, edited by M.S. Swaminathan.

Indian agriculture in the new millennium by N. A Mujumdar and Uma Kapila

Websites, journals, News papers and TV channels