

Farmers Suicide in India: Issues, Challenges and Remedies

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine why Farmers suicide is a burning issue in India. Farmers are life savers then why they are killing themselves. Is there any nexus between farmers' suicide and government actions. Agriculture sector data like GDP for 1960-2016, Share of agriculture sector to GDP and disparities in Agriculture and Non agriculture income also agriculture census data from 1951 to 2011 were obtained. Study depicts about what NSSO and NCRB data says about farmers' distress in India. Doubling farmers' income by 2022-23 could become the only panacea for thwarting farmers' suicide in India comparison of agricultural income with non agricultural income also another area of study. In this way farmers suicide issues challenges and remedies has been discussed.

Highlights

- The study suggests that farmers need to be protected from falling into the trap of the spiralling debt, which is the primary risk factor for suicide. For this, farming must be protected from failure and made profitable.

Keywords: Farmer's suicide, Agrarian Distress, Sustainable Development, Irrigation, Agrarian crisis

"Man is guided by the stomach. He walks and the stomach goes first and the head afterwards. Have you not seen that? It will take ages for the head to go first".

— Swami Vivekananda

As Swami Vivekananda said in the above sentence the human beings are always dictated by the stomach per se. In India agriculture is a state subject it means the main responsibility of development of agriculture lies with the state only and the centre can provide resources to states to develop primary sector. under DPSP (directive principles of state policy) Our Constitution also says that it is the duty of the state to develop agriculture, articles 38 and 48 justifies this Article 38(2) says that the state shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged

in different vocations. Another article vividly mentions that the state shall endeavour to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds. No nation can afford to compromise with its farming and farmers. And much less India, wherein the absolute number of households engaged in agriculture in 2011 (119 million) outpaced those in 1951 (70 million). Then, there are the landless agricultural labour who numbered 144.30 million in 2011 as against 27.30 million in 1951. The welfare of this elephantine size of India's population is predicated upon a robust agricultural growth strategy that is guided by an income enhancement approach.

Research Questions

1. Significance of agriculture in India
2. India's agriculture contribution to its GDP with respect to other sectors.
3. Main reasons for farmers' suicide in India
4. Is current funding for agricultural research is sufficient to attain sustainable development in agriculture?
5. Can Indian farmers double their income by 2022-23 (judging by present scenario)

Review of Literature

Ambedkar, D.B. (1918): "In short, strange as it may seem, industrialization of India is the soundest remedy for the agricultural problems of India. The cumulative effects of industrialization, namely a lessening pressure (of surplus labour) and an increasing amount of capital and capital goods will forcibly create the economic necessity of enlarging the holding. Not only will this, but industrialization, by destroying the premium on land, give rise to few occasions for its sub-division and fragmentation. Industrialization is a natural and powerful remedy, in this paper Ambedkar strongly suggested the ideas of Arthur Lewis theory of Theory of economic development.

Posani, B. (2009): Desperate indebtedness was found to be the common thread that ran through most of the reported suicides. Deeper analyses, however, reveal that indebtedness is only a symptom. According to this report the major causes for Agrarian Distress in India are small land holding, less institutional support, declining irrigation facility, relying more on monsoon, price shocks, credit squeeze, trader-money lender Nexus and pervasive indebtedness. Indian agriculture today is 'the economic residue' that accommodates 'non-achievers', and that the principal motivation of the peasant today is to stop being a peasant. Not an encouraging prospect, then, for the peasant movements, or the peasant.

Saritha, G. (2015): reviewed that the between 1997-2007 21,174 farmer's suicide reported in India, the major reason is indebtedness. In their case study they figured out these following results, the outbreak of suicide in India is appalling and on average one Indian farmer committed suicide every 32 minutes during the past period 1997to2007 and

as many as 48 farmers suicide per day in India between 2002-2007. The farmer suicide in India as a clear indication of severe distress in the farming community. The causes for present agrarian distress vary from one to another state. But the genuine causes may be common in all states which include external trade liberalization and neo-liberal policy driven reforms in the economy have played havoc with the farm dependent population in the country. Indian state now acknowledges the fact that between 1993and2003, 1, 00,248 farmers committed suicide in India..The most important factor is debt.

Vasavi, A. (2005): focused on the relationship between commercial crops and suicides. Since the key sources of non-institutional creditors have been agri-business agencies (who provide both inputs at deferred credit to agriculturists and loans), and the new money lenders and creditors¹³, including relatives and friends who draw on their urban salaries, these debts pose a double burden on agriculturists. For one, interest rates are exorbitant (ranging from 24 to 45 percent per annum) and secondly they are linked to their personal and social networks. Inability to pay is often met with ridicule, ostracism or public humiliation. As several reports and case studies highlight, many of those who committed suicide did so after experiencing such humiliation or facing threats of dispossession of their assets.

Based on the above mentioned reviews the research gap has been found on the farmers' suicide. Hence the study has been made as follows.

Significance of agriculture sector in India

During the recent decade (2004-05 to 2014-15), crop, livestock and fisheries registered growth of 2.93, 6.11 and 5.13 per cent per annum, respectively. The pattern indicates that overall growth in agriculture moves parallel with the crop sector. The same is also confirmed from the year-on-year fluctuations in different sub-sectors.

Livestock sub-sector is growing at an appreciable and sustainable rate and is ahead among all sub-sectors. It is remarkable that the livestock sub-sector never attained a negative growth in any of the years during the span of last 34 years; the lowest growth rate attained in the sector was one per cent in the year 2003-04. Thus, the livestock sub-sector can be

Table 1: Movement of Indian Economy: trends in GDP/GVA across sectors

Period	1960-61/ 1968-69	1968-69/ 1975-76	1975-76/ 1988-89	1988-89/ 1995-96	1995-96/ 2004-05	2004-05/ 2016-17
Average GDP @2004-05 prices (₹ Billion)						
Agriculture	1636	1955	2547	3473	4358	5771*
Agriculture & Allied Activities	2004	2401	3047	4116	5174	7126
Industry	725	1000	1676	2958	4773	10021
Services	1859	2517	4078	7286	13083	32454
Share (%)						
Agriculture	35.66	33.03	28.94	24.19	18.92	12.72*
Agriculture & Allied Activities	43.68	40.57	34.62	28.66	22.47	11.63
Industry	15.80	16.90	19.04	20.60	20.73	20.30
Services	40.52	42.53	46.34	50.74	56.81	68.07
GDP growth rate (% p.a.)						
Agriculture	0.7	2.19	2.74	2.69	2.23	3.88*
Agriculture & Allied Activities	1.04	2.24	2.47	2.76	2.28	3.43
Industry	5.05	3.92	5.53	5.9	4.87	7.51
Services	5.03	3.37	5.4	6.15	7.86	8.69

Source: DFI Committee Estimates; Estimates for the period 2004-05 to 2016-17 are based on GVA *upto 2015-16 only.

relied upon for risk mitigation and minimizing the losses to the farmers in case of even worst outcomes from others sub-sectors and is likely to emerge as engine of growth of agricultural sector and. Previous studies have unanimously reported that livestock as the best insurance against agrarian distress as the sector is the source of sustained income and generates income more frequently than the crop sector.

Table 2: Percentage share of GDP at 2004-05 prices

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Gross Domestic product at factor cost
2004-05	19.0	27.9	53.0	100.0
2005-06	18.3	28.0	53.7	100.0
2006-07	17.4	28.7	54.0	100.0
2007-08	16.8	28.7	54.4	100.0
2008-09	15.8	28.1	56.1	100.0
2009-10	14.6	28.3	57.1	100.0
2010-11	14.6	27.9	57.5	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Office.

The above data clearly shows that even though agriculture still a predominant job sector in India but its contribution to India's GDP is reducing year by year. In 2004-05 it was 19.0 percent but it reduced

to 14.6 percent in 2010-11 where as service sector becoming major GDP contributor and industry sector maintaining sustainable growth.

Table 3: Disparities in Agriculture and Non-Agriculture income

Year	Farmers income per cultivator (₹)	Wage earning per agricultural labour (₹)	Income per Non-agriculture worker
1983-84	4286	1467	12,786
1987-88	5653	2201	18,036
1993-94	12,365	4784	37,763
1999-00	24,188	8938	78,565
2004-05	26,146	10,043	106,688
2011-12	78,264	32,311	246,514

Source: Doubling farmers income report vol 1.

The growth rate in per farmer income in this period was mere 1.96 per cent, which was the lowest during 1983-84 to 2011-12. The growth rate in per cultivator income accelerated to 7.29 per cent. Non agricultural income is rising rapidly when compare to agricultural income both in cultivators income and agricultural labours income.

Table 4: Total number of workers and share of Cultivators and Agriculture Laborers based on Agricultural Census

Year	Total workers Million	Agricultural Workers			Share in total workers (%)		
		Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Total	Cultivators in total workers	Agricultural labour in total workers	Agricultural workers in total workers
1951	139.5	69.9	27.3	97.2	50.11	19.57	69.68
1961	188.7	99.6	31.5	131.1	52.78	16.69	69.48
1971	180.4	78.2	47.5	125.7	43.35	26.33	69.68
1981	244.6	92.5	55.5	148.0	37.82	22.69	60.51
1991	314.1	110.7	74.6	185.3	35.24	23.75	58.99
2001	402.2	127.3	106.8	234.1	31.65	26.55	58.20
2011	481.9	118.8	144.3	263.1	24.65	29.94	54.60

Source: *Agricultural Statistics at a Glance various issues.*

The above reveals that the Decade by decade depending on agricultue and allied activities increasing drastically in 1951 it was just 139.5 million but in 2011 its pegged at 481.9 million people. Another soothing point is the percentage of total population depending on agriculture is reducing for example in 1951 69.68 percentage of total population engaged in agriculture but in 2011 it is approximately 55 percentage.

Brief History of Farmers’ Distress in British India

Historically the first revolt of 1857 (generally known as India’s first war of independence) saw the major peasants and land Lords uprisings namely sanyasi rebellion (1763-1800), Orissa zamindar’s,1804-17; mysore peasants in 1830-31 peasants discontent against British authority was a familiar of the nineteenth century. Mainly four vital peasants struggled emerged viz., the kisan sabha and ektha movement in avadh in U.P., the mappila rebellion in Malabar; the Bardoli satyagraha in Gujarat and champaran satyagraha in Bihar.

After independence india’s food production size is drastically reduced because of the division. The First five year plan gave the highest priority to agriculture, especially food production, by allotting 31 percent of the total plan outlay on agriculture. In The Third five year plan Green revolution was started in india. Later plans also stressed the need of developing agriculture sector. Between 1995 and 2004 over 150,000 farmer suicides were reported in India (Mishra 2007), and the number continues to grow at a disturbing average of 10,000 a year (BBC 2008).

(a) Farmers suicide is divided into two categories in NCRB report

1. ‘Farmers/Cultivators’ include persons whose profession is farming and who either cultivates his/her own land or who cultivate lease land with or without the assistance of agricultural labourers.

Under this category the following data are extracted from NCRB report :

A total of 12,602 persons involved in farming sector (consisting of 8,007 farmers/cultivators and 4,595 agricultural labourers) have committed suicides during 2015, accounting for 9.4% of total suicides victims (1,33,623) in the country.

‘Bankruptcy or Indebtedness’ and ‘Farming Related Issues’ are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators, accounting for 38.7% (3,097 out of 8,007 suicides) and 19.5% (1,562 out of 8,007 suicides) of total such suicides respectively during 2015. The other prominent causes of farmer/cultivators suicides were ‘Family Problems’ (933 suicides), ‘Illness’ (842 suicides) and ‘Drug Abuse/Alcoholic Addiction’ (330 suicides), accounting for 11.7%, 10.5% and 4.1% of total farmers/cultivators’ suicides respectively. During 2015, major causes of suicides among male farmers/cultivators were reported as ‘Bankruptcy or Indebtedness’ (2,978 suicides) and ‘Farming Related Issues’ (1,494 suicides), which accounted for 39.4% and 19.7% of total male farmers/cultivators suicides respectively. Similarly in female farmers/cultivators Suicides, ‘Bankruptcy or Indebtedness’ followed by ‘Family Problems’, were major causes of suicides, accounting

for 27.0% (119 out of 441 suicides) and 18.1% (80 suicides) of total suicides by female farmers/cultivators respectively during 2015. 'Farming Related Issues' and 'Illness' both accounted for 15.4% (68 suicides each) during 2015. 42.7% suicides in Maharashtra (1,293 out of 3,030 suicides), 79.0% in Karnataka (946 out of 1,197 suicides) and 46.5% suicides in Telangana (632 out of 1,358 suicides) were due to 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness'. 31.5% suicides in Madhya Pradesh (183 out of 581 suicides) were due to 'Family Problems'.

2. Agricultural Labourers' are those persons who primarily work in farming sector (agriculture/horticulture) and whose main source of income is from agricultural labour activities.

A total of 4,595 agricultural labourers have committed suicides during 2015. Out of 4,595 suicides committed by agricultural labourers during 2015, 4,018 were male and 577 were female. State/UT-wise analysis reveals that majority of such suicides were reported in Maharashtra (1,261 suicides) followed by Madhya Pradesh (709 suicides), Tamil Nadu (604 suicides), Andhra Pradesh (400 suicides), Karnataka (372 suicides), Gujarat (244 suicides) and Kerala (207 suicides), these States together accounted for 82.6% of total such suicides (3,797 out of 4,595 suicides) in the country during 2015. Goa, Manipur and West Bengal and all UTs (except Puducherry) have reported nil incidents of agricultural labourers' suicides during 2015.

(b) Causes of Suicides among Agricultural Labourers

'Family Problems' followed by 'Illness' are reported as major causes of suicides among agricultural labourers, accounting for 40.1% (1,843 out of 4,595 suicides) and 19.0% (872 out of 4,595 suicides) of total such suicides respectively during 2015. The other prominent causes of suicides among agricultural labourers were reported as 'Drug Abuse/Alcoholic Addiction' (312 suicides), 'Poverty' (178 suicides), 'Bankruptcy / Indebtedness from Financial Institutions' (155 suicides), 'Bankruptcy/Indebtedness from Non-Financial Institutions/Money Lenders' (100 suicides), 'Property Disputes' (93 suicides) and 'Marriage Related Issues (Dowry, Non-settlement of marriage, Divorce etc.)' (90

suicides), accounting for 6.8%, 3.9%, 3.4%, 2.2%, 2.0% and 2.0% of total such suicides respectively.

(c) Is small and marginal land holding is also a main reason for farmers suicide in India?

In India farmers are divided on the basis of their land holding status, farmers have been classified in four categories namely 'Marginal Farmers/Cultivators' (having less than 1 hectare of land), 'Small Farmers/Cultivators' (having 1 hectare to below 2 hectare of land), 'Medium Farmers/Cultivators' (having 2 hectare to below 10 hectare of land) and 'Large Farmers/Cultivators' (having more than 10 hectare of land).

NCRB data on farmers suicide in India is revealed that Land holding status of farmers/cultivators who committed suicide during 2015 revealed that 45.2% and 27.4% of total such victims were 'Small Farmers/Cultivators' (3,618) and 'Marginal Farmers/Cultivators' (2,195) respectively, these together accounted for 72.6% of total farmers/cultivators' suicides (5,813 out of 8,007). Out of 2,195 suicides committed by 'Marginal Farmers/Cultivators', 834 and 354 such suicides were reported in Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh, accounting for 38.0% and 16.1% of total such victims respectively during 2015. Among suicides committed by 'Small Farmers/Cultivators', 35.5% and 20.1% were reported in Maharashtra (1,285 out of 3,618) and Karnataka (751 out of 3,618) respectively. A total of 160 'Large Farmers/Cultivators' have committed suicides in the year 2015, among them majority incidents were reported in Telangana (79 suicides) and Chhattisgarh (37 suicides). Another recent report doubling farmers income by 2022-23 also revealed that 'the Smallholders' share (58.4 to 76.44 per cent) in climate vulnerable states is very less as compare to low income states (78.55 to 96.92 per cent) because of adverse impact of climate will be more on small holding farmer.

At all India level, the percentage of indebted agricultural households increased with size class of land possessed between 41.9 percent in the lowest size class of land possessed and 78.7 percent among agricultural households possessing 10.00 + ha. land. The average amount of outstanding loan also increased with the size class of land possessed except for the lowest size class (<0.01 ha.) where the average outstanding loan amount was slightly

higher than that of the next lowest size class of land possessed. (The NSSO survey 2012 -13, report no.576)

The NSSO survey 2012 -13 (report no.576) revealed that about 52 percent of the agricultural households in the rural India were estimated to be indebted at the time of the survey. The average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household was estimated approximately as ₹ 47000.

Recently, Maharashtra government had informed the State Assembly that 639 farmers had committed suicide, and among the reasons cited were crop failure, debt and inability to pay back loans. (between March and may 2018)

(d) Investment on Research and development

Agriculture has made significant strides following the technological advancements initiated during the sixties and the seventies of the last century. The transformation of India from food deficiency to self-sufficiency and from a net importer to a net exporter of agricultural commodities is a matter of great pride. In fact, the outcomes have been incredible, as the country now (2017-18) boasts of producing about 276 million tonnes (mMt) of foodgrains, 300mMt of horticultural crops, 164 mMt of milk, and 11 mMt of fish. Unequivocally, the budgetary outlays allocated towards the development of scientific infrastructure and human resources in the past have paid rich dividends.

However, a deceleration in the rate of productivity growth experienced from the last decade (2000s), along with technology fatigue, will soon jeopardise such gains unless the country make adequate investments in Agri-R&D, and also the approach is reoriented to meet the new challenges. The allocations to the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), and other organisations have largely been constricted. India spent Rs 6,238 crore on Agri-R&D in 2016-17, which is even less than 0.5 per cent of the total income earned from agriculture and allied activities, i.e. gross domestic product. The expenditure on Agri-R&D in India has been hovering around 0.3-0.4 per cent of Agri-GDP since 2001, except in 2011 when it registered 0.52 per cent share because of higher plan allocations of the

Union government. The allocations are minuscule in most of the poorer states situated in the eastern region of the country. The amount spent on Agri-R&D is substantively lower in comparison to many developed countries, and also when seen vis-a-vis comparable developing economies. The share of Agri-GDP is much higher in Brazil (1.8 per cent), Mexico (1.05 per cent), Malaysia (0.99 per cent) & China (0.62 per cent); and in the high income countries it stands at 3.01 per cent.

The comparison of agricultural research funding for the year 2011-12 for India with other developing countries. China spends nearly 9,366 million 2011 PPP dollars on agricultural research and the intensity of funding (funding as percentage of AgGDP) has reached 0.62 per cent of AgGDP (Pal, 2017). Further, against 10,242 FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) scientists in India China has got around 43 thousand FTE scientists.

Table 5: International Comparison of Agricultural Research Funding, 2011-12

Sl. No.	Country	Number of scientists, Full-time equivalent	Funding in million 2011 PPP dollars	Research intensity (%)
1	Brazil	5,869.4	2,704.0	1.8
2	Bangladesh	2,121.0	250.6	0.4
3	China	43,000.0	9,366.0	0.6
4	Malaysia	1,609.4	592.3	1.0
5	Pakistan	3,678.3	333.0	0.2
6	Sri Lanka	618.8	61.8	0.3
7	South Africa	746.3	294.5	2.0
8	India	10,242.0	3,533.0	0.4

Source: Pal (2017).

The recent study by Pal (2017) reported that research and development for the Indian agriculture has so far responded well to the national challenges; now the basic thrust must be for developing local capacity to carry forward the findings at the top level so that the people at the grass root level will harness the maximum benefit from these researches. The system is to be developed in such a way that it not only complies with international commitments and scientific principles but also seeks participation of stakeholders and incorporates social voice in decision-making along with the consideration of development challenges at different levels like

efficient and inclusive development, sustainability of natural resources, nutritive and value products, environmental safety, etc., which are sometimes cumulative and conflicting needing more research resources and their targeting.

Finding Remedy

Implementing Swaminathan report on agriculture (National Commission on Farmers -2004 to 2006) recommendations

According to Swaminathan committee report, the major causes of the agrarian crisis are: unfinished agenda in land reform, quantity and quality of water, technology fatigue, access, adequacy and timeliness of institutional credit, and opportunities for assured and remunerative marketing. Adverse meteorological factors add to these problems. Agrarian distress has led farmers to commit suicide in recent years. The committee also suggested some remarkable measures to strengthen Indian agriculture sector viz., Farmers need to have assured access and control over basic resources, which include land, water, bio-resources, credit and insurance, technology and knowledge management, and markets. The NCF recommends that "Agriculture" be inserted in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Along with these suggestions committee also suggested five main components: soil health management; water harvesting and Sustainable and equitable use of water; access to affordable credit and crop and life insurance reform; development and dissemination of appropriate technologies and improved opportunities; infrastructure and regulation for marketing of agricultural produce.

Improving areas of agriculture are:

- (a) Extension of irrigation facility.
- (b) Extensive use of modern agricultural technology.
- (c) Increasing the both public and private investment on agriculture.
- (d) Effective implementation of land reforms.
- (e) More institutional credit support. Getting farmers loans from the state owned banks at very low interest rates.
- (f) Marketing reforms.
- (g) Thwarting the further division of land.

CONCLUSION

Concerns about farmer suicide are not new, and studies on the subject have suggested different explanations for the act, India is an agrarian country with around 70% of its people depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture. Farmer suicides account for 11.2% of all suicides in India. Activists and scholars have offered a number of conflicting reasons for farmer suicides, such as high debt burdens, poor government policies, corruption in subsidies, monsoon failure, public mental health, personal issues and family problems. The present study says that economic planning would be a failure unless agricultural production is raised rapidly. The agriculture and allied sector continues to be crucial to the sustainable development and development of the Indian economy, not only does it meets the food and nutritional requirement of 1.3 billion Indians, but also contributes significantly to secondary and tertiary sectors. Hence, the study suggests that farmers need to be protected from falling into the trap of the spiralling debt, which is the primary risk factor for suicide. For this, farming must be protected from failure and made profitable. In this way certain issues challenges and remedies has been discussed briefly.

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