



## **IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT SUPPORT SCHEME ON FARMERS' SUICIDES IN INDIA & TELANGANA**

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**Abstract:** India reported the highest suicide rate in its history in 2021, with 12 suicides for every 100,000 people, as many as around 15 farmers and 15 agricultural laborers died by suicide every day in 2021. Telangana is the Youngest State it was introduced to the Rythu Bandhu scheme and it has crossed the milestone of Rs. 50,000 crores (Rs. 50,448 crores) in 8 seasons starting from Vanakalam, 2018 to Yasangi, 2021-22, reaching around 63 lakh farmers beneficiaries under the scheme. Under the Rythu Bima scheme, from 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs. 3763.80 Cr and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families, Farmers' suicides are the biggest challenge in India because they continuously occur in farmers' suicides, the high number of farmers committed suicide in 2004 (18241), and more than four lakhs of farmers committed suicide from 1995 to 2021 in India. AIS scheme adopt to all states and Union territories, to provide irrigation facilities, to provide sufficient power facilities, to provide acceptable minimum support price, public health care services not only this to create awareness on modern farming, finally government to make a plane far Farmer budget will surely help in justifying the problem of farmer suicides in India.

**Key Words:** Farmers suicides, Rythu Bhandu, Agriculture Investment support scheme (AIS).

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The farmer is the king of the agricultural kingdom he provides food for the nation. The agriculture sector is the biggest unorganized Sector in India and nearly sixty percent of the people's livelihood depends directly or indirectly upon the agriculture sector. This implies that agriculture is likely to remain a main priority, both for policymakers as well as businesses in the foreseeable future and any move to ramp up the sector calls for a multi-pronged strategy.

But recent days the problem of farmers' suicides is one of the vital anxieties that need to be addressed by the Government. Considering the paramount importance of this issue, the NCRB. Farmers include those who own and work on the field (viz. cultivators) as well as those who employ/hire workers for field work/farming activities. It excludes agricultural laborers. A total of 5,650 farmers committed suicides during 2014, accounting for 4.3 percent of total suicides victims in the nation a total of 5,178 male farmers and 472 female farmers have committed suicides, accounting for 91.6 percent and 8.4 percent of total farmers' suicides. 31.1 percent, 29.2 percent 14.1 percent, and 11.0 percent of female farmers' suicides, were reported in Telangana (147 out of 472 suicides), Madhya Pradesh (138 suicides), Maharashtra (70 suicides) and Chhattisgarh (52 suicides) respectively. A total of 2,568 farmers' suicides were reported in Maharashtra followed by 898 such suicides in Telangana and 826 suicides in Madhya Pradesh, accounting for 45.5 percent, 15.9 percent, and 14.6 percent respectively of total farmer suicides during 2014. Chhattisgarh (443 suicides) and Karnataka (321 suicides) accounted for 7.8 percent and 5.7 percent respectively of the total farmer suicides reported in the country. These 5 States together accounted for 89.5 percent of the total farmer suicides (5,056 out of 5,650) reported in the country during 2014.

India reported the highest suicide rate in its history in 2021, with 12 suicides for every 100,000 people, as many as around 15 farmers and 15 agricultural laborers died by suicide every day in 2021. Agriculture was said to be the sole bright spot for India's gross domestic product and growth, clocking a positive growth rate when other sectors fell to the pandemic during the last two years. But the growth did not translate much for agricultural laborers as at least one agricultural labourer died by suicide every two hours in 2021.

Telangana is the Youngest State Telangana's agriculture and allied sector has been on a rising growth path for the past eight years, with its growth rate increasing by 9.75 percentage points between 2014-15 and 2021- 22. This was made possible by Government policies such as Agriculture investment support Scheme (Rythu Bandhu), infrastructural investments (e.g. Mission Kakatiya), in-kind input support, and procurement. The Rythu Bandhu scheme has crossed the milestone of Rs. 50,000 crores (Rs. 50,448 crores) in 8 seasons starting from Vanakalam, 2018 to Yasangi, 2021-22, reaching around 63 lakh farmers beneficiaries under the scheme. Under the Rythu Bima scheme, from 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs. 3763.80 Cr and transferred the

amount to the 75,276 bereaved families. On the procurement front, despite the lockdown restrictions, the Government procured 252.4 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of paddy and 39.5 LMT of cotton at Minimum Support Price (MSP) during 2019-20 and 2020-21. Notably, there was a growth of about 27 percent in paddy procurement in 2020-21 over 2019-20.

## II. Instatement of the Research Problem

Degradation seeds, high impact chemical fertilizers and pesticides lack of organic fertilizers and pesticides, high input cost, unstable rainfall, lack of irrigation facilities, low investment, repeatedly crop failure, season to season increasing cost of cultivation, low productivity and production, insufficient institutional financial resources, rural poverty, high rural indebtedness, lack of affordable Agriculture technology, and lack of Marketing facilities, Storage facilities are the key challenges facing Indian Agriculture sector today.

## III. Objectives of the Study

This study is an attempt to

- (i) To analyse the current scenario and trends in the incidence of farmer suicides general in India and particularly AISS implemented states,
- (ii) To analyse the Agriculture Investment Support scheme implemented in states and India also.

## IV. Research Methodology:

The study is an attempt, based on secondary data drawn from the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, Department of Agriculture and Socioeconomic outlook Government of Telangana, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Portal. An attempt is made in this study, using data published by the NCRB, New Delhi and Agriculture Investment Support Scheme implemented states, to analyse the Agriculture Investment Support Scheme beneficiaries and rampant farmer suicides in India.

### Scope of the Study:

The aim of this study focused on Highest Farmers suicidal states in India and also Agriculture Investment support scheme implemented states in India. The scope of the study is limited to Top five farmers suicides states and Five agriculture investment support scheme implemented states from 2014 to 2021.

## V. Results and Analysis of the study

Agriculture though a regular process, has been an important factor in the growth of civilisations. Humanity learned the art of the cultivation long ago leading to the settled life based on farming and the development of civilisation thereof. Though agriculture, surplus food was produced and stored for consumption during lean periods, which eventually facilitated the nomadic communities to settle permanently close to their land. This led to the creation of cities and new economics.

'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Family Problems' are major causes of farmers' suicides, accounting for 20.6 percent and 20.1 percent respectively of total farmers' suicides during 2014. The other prominent causes of farmers' suicides were 'Failure of Crop' (16.8%), 'Illness' (13.2%), and 'Drug Abuse/Alcoholic Addiction' (4.9%). During 2014, the major causes of suicides among male farmers were 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Family Problems', which accounted for 21.5 percent and 20.0 percent respectively of total male farmers' suicides. Whereas, in female farmers' suicides, 'Farming Related Issues' followed by 'Family Problems', 'Marriage Related Issues' and 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' were major causes of suicides, accounting for 21.4 percent (101 out of 472 suicides), 20.6 percent (97 suicides), 12.3 percent (58 suicides) and 10.8 percent (51 suicides) respectively during 2014. A total of 10,881 persons involved in the farming sector (consisting of 5,318 farmers/cultivators and 5,563 agricultural laborers) have committed suicides during 2021, accounting for 6.6 percent of total suicides victims (1,64,033) in the country. Out of 5,318 farmer/cultivator suicides, a total of 5,107 were male and 211 were female in India (NCRB annual report 2014 & 2021). Thousands of farmers from various parts of the nation have been committing suicide over the last decade.

### V.1. Highest Farmers' suicides state in India

Farmers' suicides are the biggest challenge in India because they continuously occur in farmers' suicides, the high number of farmers committed suicide in 2004 (18241), and more than four lakhs of farmers committed suicide from 1995 to 2021 in India. According to this study, Persons engaged in the farming sector's suicides declined from 12360 in 2014 to 10851 in 2021, at the same time farmers' suicides also slightly decline from 5642 to 5301. Nearly 85 to 90 percent of farmers' suicides reported in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and sometimes Panjab state also, remaining 10 to 15 percent of farmer's suicides other states and Union territories in country.

**Table: 1 Suicide of Persons Engaged in the Farming Sector and Famers in India from 2014 to 2022**

Year	Persons Engaged in Farming Sector	Famers
2014	12360	5642
2015	11436	8007
2016	11347	6265
2017	10653	5953
2018	10338	5752
2019	10269	5945
2020	10664	5567
2021	10851	5301

Source: NCRB

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) from 2014 to 2022. Account of 87,918 suicides of persons engaged in the farming sector and nearly 49,000 farmers' suicides reported in India from 2014 to 2022. The table 1 examines a total of 10,851 persons involved in the farming sector (consisting of 5,301 farmers/cultivators and 5,563 agricultural laborers) who have committed

suicides during 2021, accounting for 6.6 percent of total suicides victims (1,64,033) in the country. Out of 5,301 farmer/cultivator suicides, a total of 5,090 were male and 211 were female, the report stated.

**Table: 2 Suicides of Persons Engaged in the Farming Sector and Famers In Telangana from 2014 to 2022**

Year	Persons Engaged in Farming Sector	Famers
2014	906	898
2015	1380	1358
2016	645	632
2017	851	846
2018	908	900
2019	499	491
2020	471	466
2021	359	352

Source: NCRB

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). An account of 6,019 suicides of persons engaged in the farming sector and 5,943 farmers suicides were reported in Telangana from 2014 to 2022. The table 2 examines a total of 359 persons involved in the farming sector who committed suicides in 2021. Out of 352 farmer/cultivator suicides, a total of 323 were male and 29 were female, the report stated.

**Table:3 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2014**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	2568	45.51
2	Telangana	898	15.91
3	Madhya Pradesh	826	14.64
4	Chhattisgarh	443	7.85
5	Karnataka	321	5.68
	India	5642	90 %

Source: NCRB

The above table 3 reveals that the Highest Famers Suicides States in India during in 2014, the highest number of farmers committed suicides in Maharashtra (2568) followed by second Telangana (898) third Madhya Pradesh (826) fourth Chhattisgarh (443), and the fifth highest farmers committed suicides in Karnataka. Out of the hundred present farmers suicides in India, an account of 45.51 percent of farmers have committed suicide in Maharashtra, 15.91 percent of farmers have committed suicide in Telangana, remaining ten percent of farmers have committed suicide in twenty-three states in 2014.

**Table: 4 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2015**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	3030	37.84
2	Telangana	1358	16.96
3	Karnataka	1197	14.94
4	Chhattisgarh	854	10.66
5	Madhya Pradesh	581	7.25
	India	8007	87.65

Source: NCRB

The above table reveals the highest number of farmers suicides in states in India in 2015. The most suicides were reported from Maharashtra (3030), followed by Telangana (1358), Karnataka (1197), Chhattisgarh (854), and Madhya Pradesh (581) according to the report Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India. The number of farmers' suicides increased from 5642 in 2014 to 8007 in 2015, the examiner above five states' farmers' suicides declined from 90 percent in 2014 to 87.65 in 2015.

**Table: 5 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2016**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	2550	40.70
2	Karnataka	1212	19.34
3	Telangana	632	10.08
4	Madhya Pradesh	599	9.56
5	Chhattisgarh	585	9.33
	India	6265	89.01

Source: NCRB

Table 5 shows that highest number of farmers suicides states in India in 2016. The most suicides were reported from Maharashtra (2550), followed by Karnataka (1212), Telangana (632), Madhya Pradesh (599), and Chhattisgarh (585). The number of farmers' suicides increased from 5642 in 2014 to 6265 in 2016, declining farmers' suicides from 8007 in 2015 to 6265 in 2016. In the above five states, farmers' suicides slightly increased from 87.65 percent in 2015 to 89.01 in 2016.

**Table: 6 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2017**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	2426	40.75
2	Karnataka	1157	19.43
3	Telangana	846	14.21
4	Madhya Pradesh	429	7.20
5	Andhra Pradesh	375	6.29
	India	5953	87.88

Source: NCRB

Table 6 shows that highest number of farmers suicides states in India in 2017. The most suicides were reported from Maharashtra (2426), followed by Karnataka (1157), Telangana (846), Madhya Pradesh (429), and Andhra Pradesh (357). The number of farmers' suicides slightly decline from 6265 in 2016 to 5953 in 2017. Andhra Pradesh state occupies the fifth place in terms of farmers' suicides. In the above five states farmers' suicides also slightly declined from 89.01 percent in 2016 to 87.88 in 2017.

**Table: 7 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2018**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	2239	38.92
2	Karnataka	1365	23.73
3	Telangana	900	15.64
4	Andhra Pradesh	365	6.34
5	Madhya Pradesh	303	5.26
	India	5752	89.89

Source: NCRB

Table 7 shows that highest number of farmers suicides states in India in 2018. The most suicides were reported from Maharashtra (2239), followed by Karnataka (1365), Telangana (900), Andhra Pradesh (365), Madhya Pradesh, and (303). The number of farmers' suicides slightly decline from 5953 in 2017 to 5752 in 2018.

**Table: 8 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2019**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	2680	45.07
2	Karnataka	1331	22.38
3	Andhra Pradesh	628	10.56
4	Telangana	491	8.25
5	Punjab	239	4.02
	India	5945	90.28

Source: NCRB

Table shows 8 that highest number of farmers suicides states in India in 2019. The most suicides were reported from Maharashtra (2680), followed by Karnataka (1331), Andhra Pradesh (628), Telangana (491), Punjab, and (239). The number of farmers' suicides slightly increased from 5752 in 2017 to 5945 in 2019. The number of farmers' suicides decline in Telangana from 898 in 2014 to 491 in 2019.

**Table: 9 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2020**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	2567	46.11
2	Karnataka	1072	19.25
3	Andhra Pradesh	546	9.80
4	Telangana	466	8.37
5	Madhya Pradesh	235	4.22
	India	5567	87.75

Source: NCRB

Table 9 shows that highest number of farmers suicides states in India in 2020. The most suicides were reported from Maharashtra (2567), followed by Karnataka (1072), Andhra Pradesh (546), Telangana (466), Madhya Pradesh, and (235). The number of farmers' suicides slightly decline from 5945 in 2019 to 5567 in 2020. The number of farmers' suicides decline in Telangana from 898 in 2014 to 466 in 2020.

**Table: 10 Highest Famers Suicides States in India 2021**

Sl.No	Name of the State	Famers	%
1	Maharashtra	2640	49.80
2	Karnataka	1170	22.07
3	Andhra Pradesh	481	9.07
4	Telangana	352	6.64
5	Punjab	171	3.22
	India	5301	90.08

Source: NCRB

Table shows 10 the highest number of farmers suicides in states in India in 2021. The most suicides were reported from Maharashtra (2640), followed by Karnataka (1170), Andhra Pradesh (481), Telangana (352), Punjab, and (171). The number of farmers' suicides slightly decline from 5567 in 2020 to 5301 in 2021. The number of farmers' suicides decline in Telangana from 898 in 2014 to 352 in 2021.

## VI. Impact of Agriculture Investment Support Schemes on Farmers Suicides

Studies from around the world have shown that investment support schemes like Rythu Bandhu can be hugely effective in improving farmer incomes and rural welfare. Cash transfers to farmers can create a multiplier effect wherein the benefits from the transfer are greater than the value of the transfer itself. This is because cash transfers help farmers invest in inputs (like mechanization or fertilizer) that increase their overall production. For example, a study of the PROCAMPO program in Mexico (which was a direct cash transfer scheme to protect farmers against the negative effects of trade liberalization), found a multiplier effect ranging between 1.5-2.6 for households (Sadoulet et al, 2001). These schemes also protect farmers from the negative impact of price shocks and ease liquidity constraints. AISS also a more efficient form of farmer support compared to other forms of support such as subsidies. Studies have shown that subsidies on fertilizer and power can have distortionary effects (e.g., by affecting soil quality and water availability). Similarly, Rythu Bandhu could have the positive externalities of improving other development outcomes. Studies have shown that when the agricultural sowing calendar and academic calendar overlap, families are often compelled to ration their savings for agriculture and children's education. With farmers getting investment support for agriculture, farmers can use a greater share of their savings to invest in their children's education. Systematic reviews and studies carried out in Latin America and several Sub-Saharan African countries show that cash transfers lead to better human capital development with an increase in education, health, and general family welfare (Tirivayi et al, 2016). Given these findings, it is likely that the Rythu Bandhu scheme has had a similarly positive effect on farmer welfare in the state while also increasing investments in human development. References de Janvry, A. and Sadoulet, E., 2001.

The Government has received national and international praise for the Rythu Bandhu Scheme. Since its introduction, Rythu Bandhu has also inspired other direct income support schemes for farmers across the country. Along similar lines, the Government of India launched the PM-KISAN in February 2019, which transfers Rs. 6,000 to small and marginal farmer families having combined land holding or ownership of up to 4.94 acres. Governments of other states such as Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, and West Bengal have also launched similar schemes but, in terms of fiscal outlay, Rythu Bandhu remains the biggest

### Agricultural Investment Support Schemes Implemented State in India

S N	Name of the State	Name of the Scheme	Year of Launch	Provisions
1	Telangana	Rythu Bandhu	2018-19	Rs. 10,000 per acre per year to land-holding farmer as an investment to agriculture and horticulture
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rythu Bharosa	2019-20	Rs. 7,500 per farmer family per year, including tenants to support crop investment (regardless of land size)
3	Odisha	KALIA	2018-19 to 2021-22	For cultivators: Rs. 10,000 per farmer family as assistance for cultivation. For landless agricultural households: Rs. 12,500 to each landless household for agricultural allied activities
4	Jharkhand	Mukhyamantri Ashirwad Yojana Krishi	2021-22	Rs 5,000 provided to marginal and small farmers per acre per year (max up to 5 acres)
5	West Bengal	Krishi Ashirwad	2019-20	Farmers with one or more-acre land-holding entitled to Rs 5,000 per annum assistance, with minimum Rs 2,000 per annum assistance on a pro-rata basis.

Source: Socio Economic Outlook of Telangana

**Table: 11 Trends of Agriculture Investment Support Scheme In Telangana from 2018 to 2022**

Year	Beneficiaries in Lakhs	Amount Disbursed (in Rs. Crore)
2018	50.25	5,236
2019	51.61	6,126
2020	58.02	7,289
2021	59.32	7,367
2022	63.00	7,412

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana

Table 11 shows the Trends of the Agriculture Investment Support Scheme in Telangana from 2018 to 2022. The government of Telangana should focus to minimize the farmers' problems like farmers' suicides and minimizing input cost of agriculture that's why the state government introduced the Great scheme that is Agriculture Investment support scheme (AISS) another name of (AISS) is called Rythu Bandhu Scheme for minimizing farmers' suicides and push to agriculture development in Telangana. Season to season the number of AISS beneficiaries increased from 50.25 Lakhs in the year 2018 to 63.00 lakhs in the year 2022. AISS disbursed amount also increased from Rs. 5,236 crores in the year 2018 to Rs. 7,412 crores.

**Table: 12 Trends of AISS Beneficiaries & Farmers Suicides in Telangana from 2018 to 2022**

Year	Beneficiaries in Lakhs	Farmers Suicides
2018	50.25	900
2019	51.61	491
2020	58.02	466
2021	59.32	352
2022	63.00	300

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana & NCRB, Government of India

Table 12 shows the Trends of AISS Beneficiaries & Famers' Suicides in Telangana from 2018 to 2022. Before the formation of the state many farmers, they have committed suicide because of the negligence of past government policies, policymakers, and political leaders, after the formation of the Telangana state number of farmers' suicides decline from 898 in the year 2014 to 300 in the year 2022. The number of AISS beneficiaries increased from 50.25 Lakhs in the year 2018 to 63.00 lakhs in the year 2022, AIS scheme positive impact on farmers' suicides and also to trai achieve a good way of farmers living style, and agricultural development in Telangana.

**Table: 13 Trends of Rythu Barosa Scheme Beneficiaries & Famers Suicides in Andhra Pradesh from 2019 to 2022**

Year	Beneficiaries in Lakhs	Farmers Suicides
2019	45.00	628
2020	49.43	564
2021	51.51	481
2022	52.34	410

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh & NCRB, Government of India

Table 13 reveals the Trends of Rythu Barosa Scheme (RBS) Beneficiaries & Farmers' Suicides in Andhra Pradesh from 2019 to 2022. A few of the states and the Government of India were also inspired by the young state of Telangana because of the successfully introduce and implementation of AISS in 2018, simultaneously this type of farmers' boosting scheme was introduced by the Government of Andhra in the year 2019. The Rythu Barosa Scheme (RBS) number of beneficiaries increased from 45 lakhs in 2019 to 52.34 lakhs farmers beneficiaries in 2022, According to the NCRB report, farmers' suicides declined from 804 in 2016 to 410 in 2022.

Financing agriculture and protecting cultivators is essential to eliminate poverty and increase the shared prosperity of the state. Through the implementation of the Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation - KALIA Scheme, the State Government aims to lend farmers an all-inclusive and flexible support system, ensuring accelerated agricultural prosperity. At the heart of a progressive scheme like KALIA lies the motivation to empower the farmers of the state with finance options that will enable the growth and development of agriculture in Odisha. Improvement of the accessibility to suitable financial services will further ensure agricultural productivity and increase income among farmers, particularly the small and marginal landholders.

Amounting to over 10,000 crores the scheme has been tailored to relieve the debt-ridden farmers from the debt trap, keeping a pragmatic vision to directly attack poverty by providing financial assistance to the vulnerable agriculture households, landless laborers as well as marginal farmers of the state. Proposed by the Government of Odisha, the KALIA scheme brings under its umbrella 92 percent of cultivators of the state and almost all needy landless cultivators, who can avail of the benefits of this scheme through the Direct Benefit Transfer Mode.

**Table: 14 Trends of KALIA Beneficiaries & Number of Famers Suicides in Odisha from 2019 to 2022**

Year	Beneficiaries in Lakhs	Farmers Suicides
2019	43.55	0
2020	51.05	7
2021	53.55	0
2022	56.14	0

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha & NCRB, Government of India

Table 14 reveals the Trends of Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA) Scheme Beneficiaries & Famers Suicides in Odisha from 2019 to 2022. This state was also inspired by the young state of Telangana because of the successfully introduce and implementation of AISS in 2018, simultaneously this type of farmers' encouragement scheme was introduced by the Government of Odisha in the year 2019. KALIA Scheme's number of beneficiaries increased from 43.55 lakhs in 2019 to 56.14 lakhs farmers beneficiaries in 2022, According to the NCRB report except for farmers suicides 7 in the year 2020, remaining years farmers committed suicide, fortunately, is zero Odisha.

The CM of Jharkhand has announced a new scheme that has been targeted toward the development of the Kharif crop growers. The name of this project is Mukhyamantri Krishi Ashirwad The main objective of the state government is to pave the path for the development of agricultural labour. With the money, they will be able to grow better crops, without worrying about credit. The Jharkhand government has announced that it will offer all farmers Rs. 5000 for every acre of land holding. The authority will make the specified payment on an annual basis. Thus, each year applicants will receive the money according to their land holdings. The state authority has highlighted that all beneficiaries of this scheme will be able to use the money to attain farming-related supplies. They can spend the money to purchase good seeds, or agricultural tools and fertilizers.

**Table: 15 Trends of MKAY Beneficiaries & Number of Famers Suicides in Jharkhand from 2019 to 2022**

Year	Beneficiaries in Lakhs	Farmers Suicides
2019	22.76	55
2020	22.76	17
2021	23.00	0
2022	24.00	0

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand & NCRB, Government of India

Table15 examines the Trends of Mukhyamantri Krishi Ashirwad Yojana (MKAY) Beneficiaries & Number of Famers Suicides in Jharkhand from 2019 to 2022. MKAY scheme benefited farmers increasing from 22.76 lakhs in 2019 to 24 lakhs in 2022. Farmer suicides declined from 55 in 2019 to Zero in 2022.

In January 2019 the Department of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal introduced the “Krishak Bandhu” Scheme intending to provide financial assistance to all Farmers of West Bengal for agricultural purposes and to provide social security to farm families in the event of untimely death of the farmers. Recently the scheme has been recast and renamed as "Krishak Bandhu (Naton)". The new scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal on 17th June 2021

**Table :16 Trends of Krishi Aashirvaad scheme Beneficiaries & Famers Suicides in West Bengal from 2019 to 2022**

Year	Beneficiaries in Lakhs	Farmers Suicides
2019	37.00	0
2020	63	0
2021	76	0
2022	77.95	0

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal & NCRB, Government of India

Table 16 examines the Trends of Krishi Ashirwad Yojana (KAY) Beneficiaries & Number of Famers Suicides in West Bengal from 2019 to 2022. The KAY scheme benefited farmers greatly increasing from 37 lakhs in 2019 to 77.95 lakhs in 2022. Fortunately, farmer suicides are Zero even though the West Bengal government successfully continued the farmer's boosting scheme.

### PM-KISAN SCHEME

- PM Kisan is a Central Sector scheme with 100 percent funding from Government of India.
- It has become operational from 1.12.2018.
- Under the scheme an income support of 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments will be provided to all land holding farmer families.
- Definition of family for the scheme is husband, wife and minor children.
- State Government and UT administration will identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines.
- The fund will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

There are various Exclusion Categories for the scheme.

**Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana Benefited Farmers in India**

Sl.No	Name of The Season	Benefited Farmers
1	December To March 2018-19	3,16,11,943
2	April To July 2019-20	6,63,50,022
3	August To November 2019-20	8,76,21,574
4	December To March 2019-20	8,96,18,520
5	April To July 2020-21	10,49,32,638
6	August To November 2020-21	10,23,45,432
7	December To March 2020-21	10,23,51,178
8	April To July 2021-22	11,14,12,050
9	August To November 2021-22	11,18,57,083
10	December To March 2021-22	11,13,25,559
11	April To July 2022-23	10,60,86,163
12	August To November 2022-23	8,72,17,738

Source: PMKSNY Portal, Government of India

Government of India take a great inaction to implement PM KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI YOJANA Scheme for Agriculture sector development and increase the farmers income. Number of benefited farmers increase from 3.16 crores in 2018-19 to 11.13 crores December to March 2021-22, but numbers benefited farmers decline from 11.13 crores in 2021-22 to 8.72 crores in August to November 2022-23.

### Conclusion

Two successive years of drought have battered India's already struggling farming community, with incidents of farmer suicides repeatedly hitting the headlines. More than four Lakhs Suicides of Persons Engaged in the Farming Sector and farmers have killed themselves in India from 1995 to 2021. Declining public investment in agriculture, poor agriculture extension services, lack of institutional credit support, inefficient agricultural policies, lack of reasonable crop insurance schemes, lack of irrigation facilities, no another sources of livelihood, crop losses due to natural calamities, low Minimum Support Price, unstable rainfall and the apathy of the government have all contributed to rural development distress and farmer suicides. Slightly than spending later on loan waivers and debt relief packages like Agriculture investment support scheme to deal with farmer suicides, public policies should be directed towards making farming a remunerative occupation for millions of farmers in the country. The Government should concentrate on agriculture welfare and regulate farmers suicides in gradual by implementing a comprehensive agriculture policies farmer benefitted policies like to provide Agriculture Marketing facilities, Godown & cold storages facilities, to provide affordable Agriculture technology, to increase input subsidies, to provide crop insurance for all crops, to provide farmers insurance, to improve

institutional credit facilities, to stop the agriculture investment support to large farmers (above 24.78 acres of land ) existing AIS scheme adopt to all states and Union territories, to provide irrigation facilities, to provide sufficient power facilities, to provide acceptable minimum support price, public health care services not only this to create awareness on modern farming, finally government to make a plane far Farmer budget will surely help in justifying the problem of farmer suicides in India.

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