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**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
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(Affiliated to Osmania University)**



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

**“SHATTERED LIVES–A STUDY INTO THE
FARMERS’ SUICIDES IN TELANGANA”**

Submitted to

**Commissioner of Collegiate Education
Government of Telangana**

Supervisor

**DR SK. JAHEDA BEGUM
Assistant Professor of Political
Science**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project “SHATTERED LIVES- A CASE STUDY OF FARMERS SUICIDES IN TELANGANA” submitted by Srividya Sripathi, Karthik Babu Poldas, Varun Yatakula, Guguloth Rajashekar & Shivarathri Ajay Kumar is Original bonafide work and has been carried out by them under my supervision. This work is undertaken for the completion of JIGNASA Project work from Department of Political Science, Government Degree College, Hayathnagar.

I also certify that no part of this project has been submitted to any other college or University for research purpose.

Date: 15-04-2023

Place: Hyderabad

(Dr. Jaheeda Begum)

DECLARATION

We Srividya sripathi, Karthik babu poldas, Varun yatakula, Guguloth Rajashekar & Shivarathri Ajay kumar, hereby declare that the project entitled “SHATTERED LIVES- A CASE STUDY OF FARMERS SUICIDES IN TELANGANA”, submitted by us for the JIGNASA project by the instructions of Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Hyderabad is Original bonafide work and has been carried out by us under the supervision of Dr. Sk. Jaheeda Begum, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Government Degree College, Hayathnagar.

This work is not submitted before either in part or full, to any other University or Institution for the research purpose.

Date: 15-04-2023

Place: Hyderabad

SRIVIDYA SRIPATHI

KARTHIK BABU POLDAS

VARUN YATAKULA

GUGUTOTH RAJASHEKAR

SHIVARATHRI AJAY KUMAR

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ABSTRACT

The case study examines the root causes of farmer suicides and their impact on the affected families and communities. The study draws upon extensive research conducted in the state, including interviews with the families of the deceased farmers and government officials. The research findings reveal that a complex interplay of factors, including drought, debt, crop failure, and lack of institutional support, contributes to farmer suicides in Telangana. The study highlights the need for comprehensive and coordinated efforts from the government, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of farmer suicides. Furthermore, the case study emphasizes the importance of developing sustainable agricultural practices, improving access to credit and insurance facilities, and providing emotional and psychological support to the affected families. The study concludes that addressing the issue of farmer suicides requires a long-term, multi-pronged approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions of agriculture in Telangana. Overall, the article highlights the urgent need to address the issue of farmer suicides in India and to provide support and assistance to the families affected by this crisis.

KEYWORDS: *AGRICULTURE – FARMER SUICIDES – CRISIS – SCHEMES.*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has been the primary sector in India. India is an agrarian economy; almost 70% of the country's population depends on agriculture as their primary occupation. The green revolution has made India self-sufficient in the aspect of food grain production and consumption. Agriculture infrastructure has also massively grown.



The situation of farmers has been turning from bad to worse. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been stated that more than 3,50,000 suicide cases of farmers have been reported from the year 1995. More than 20% of these suicide cases of farmers were from the Maharashtra state of India. The rest cases were concerned with Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Chhattisgarh states of India.

The number of farmer suicides in Telangana has been no better. The state ranks second in the aspect of farmer suicides. Though the number of farmer suicides has come down since the

formation of Telangana state, the aspirations of the people who were at the forefront of the Telangana movement were that there should not be even one farmer committing suicide. But Telangana recorded more than 7000 farmers committing suicide after 2014.

This study project aims at finding the reasons behind suicides.

Shattered Lives is a case study that highlights the critical issue of farmer suicides in the state of Telangana. The study examines the root causes of farmer suicides, situation of the affected families and communities, and suggests strategies to address this issue.

The agrarian crisis in India has led to a significant increase in farmer suicides, particularly in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. Telangana has reported one of the highest rates of farmer suicides in India, with thousands of farmers taking their lives over the past few decades.

The case study draws upon extensive research conducted in Telangana, including interviews with the families of the deceased farmers and government officials. The research findings reveal that a complex interplay of factors, such as **drought, crop failure, debt, and lack of institutional support, contributions** to farmer suicides in Telangana.

The study emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address the root causes of farmer suicides in Telangana. The proposed strategies include developing sustainable agricultural practices, improving access to credit and insurance facilities, providing emotional and psychological support to the affected families, and strengthening the institutional mechanisms for addressing the agrarian crisis.

The case study highlights the devastating impact of farmer suicides on the affected families and communities and calls for urgent action to address this issue. It argues that addressing the root causes of farmer suicides requires a multi-pronged approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions of agriculture in Telangana.

THE GENESIS OF RESEARCH:

farmers' suicides and problems of their families originated from the recognition of a rising trend in farmer suicides in various regions of India, including Telangana. The problem gained widespread attention in the late 1990s and early 2000s, when reports of farmer suicides began to emerge with increasing frequency.

The problem of farmer suicides is a complex and multifaceted issue that cannot be attributed to a single cause. However, it is widely recognized that agrarian distress, mounting debt, and a lack of access to formal credit facilities are some of the key factors that contribute to this phenomenon. The suicides of farmers have not only had devastating effects on their families but also highlighted the larger systemic issues facing agriculture in India. The research problem of farmers' suicides and problems of their families seeks to understand the causes and consequences of this phenomenon and identify potential solutions to address the issue. Researchers have conducted studies to examine the social, economic, and political factors that contribute to farmer suicides, as well as the impact of these suicides on their families and communities. Overall, the problem of farmers' suicides and problems of their families highlights the urgent need to address the underlying issues facing agriculture in India and provide support and assistance to the affected families.

Our project wants to study the causes for the pain and problems of families of victims.

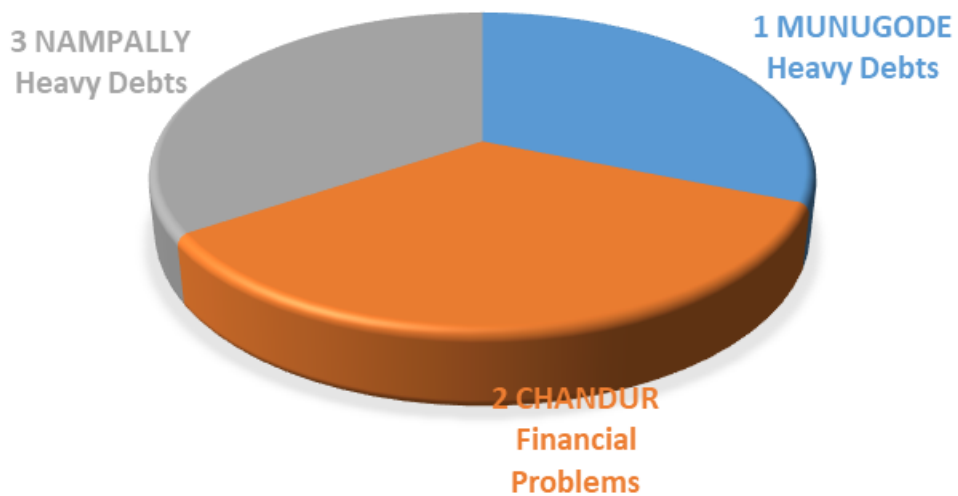
Making a field visit to the families of farmers who committed suicide and officials of the 3 mandal/ 7 villages/ 1 district. Our team is shocked to observe that majority of Farmers are forced to Begging or Suicide in India.

Scholars have given various reasons such as monsoon failure, climate change, high debt burdens, government policies, mental health, personal issues and family problems among the reasons for farmers' suicides in India.

SURVEY OF REASONS FOR FARMER SUICIDES

SNO.	MANDAL	REASON FOR SUI	PERCENT
1	MUNUGODE	Heavy Debts	90
2	CHANDUR	Financial Problems	100
3	NAMPALLY	Heavy Debts	99

SURVEY OF REASONS FOR FARMER SUICIDES PERCENTAGE2



METHODOLOGY

In the completion of the study empirical and descriptive methods are adopted, specifically the methodology adopted is Exploratory, to inquire the extent of challenges and problems of aggrieved families.

A sample of 100 respondents is selected among victims of agricultural families on random basis.

SECONDARY DATA is collected from resources like

Books – Newspapers - Internet articles

Some important data collected from an organization called KISAN MITRA which works on farmers grievances.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The stated objectives are raised in the form of queries for which this study makes an attempt to answer.

- **To identify causes for farmer's suicide in Telangana.**
- **To study the various reasons for the Crop failure.**
- **To know possible solutions of Government Schemes can be arrived to stop farmers from committing suicide.**
- **To know the position of Telangana State in farmers suicides.**

Constitutional Provisions:

The Indian Constitution, the lengthiest written Constitution in the world, has embodied several principles of a democratic government with its basis in fundamental rights, which is the crux on which the Constitution stands. While the Constitution may not have enshrined specific rights for farmers, it is left to the interpretation of constitutional courts like the Supreme Court as well as the legislature while making laws so that the same must be realized. While the Parliament's passage of the three bills, without any dialogue and consultation with stakeholders, is antithetical to the Constitution, let us have a look at which parts of the Constitution the government should have read and interpreted before passing those three laws.

The Part III of the Constitution is dedicated to Fundamental rights enshrined under Article 12 to Article 35.

In the beginning itself, under **Article 13**, the Constitution states that all laws that are inconsistent with or are in derogation of the fundamental rights will be void. The main object of Article 13 is to secure the paramountcy of the Constitution in regard to fundamental rights.

Article 14 bestows equality before the law. In one of the interpretations of the Article, is the concept of "mala fide" which states that any action taken by the State in undue haste may be held to be mala fide as interpreted by the Supreme Court in *Inderpreet Singh Kahlon v. State of Punjab*.

The three bills are also being criticized for not giving a fair playing field to all farmers, small and big, while allowing farmers to sell produce in international markets and to private players directly stand to benefit big and wealthy farmers, the diminishing role of the Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMCs) will lead to small farmers losing their voice as well as their market completely. These laws seem to benefit corporates and big farmers and hence the question of equality before law and equal protection of law under Article 14 arises here.

Further, **Article 19**, sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) apply to farmers as much as they apply to any other citizen of India. The right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to assemble peaceably and right to form associations or unions are all important fundamental rights and germane to the current state of affairs where farmers are gathering on the streets to make their dissent against the government's policy heard, with the support of representative Unions and Associations.

Article 21 enshrines right to life and personal liberty and it is one Article that has received the widest possible interpretation. One of its interpretations is the right to livelihood. The 3 farm bills in question are being criticized for severely affecting the livelihood of small farmers in the long run when they will not be eventually able to compete with wealthy farmers who will find their market in private players and will be forced to give up their choice of livelihood and their land, to bigger farmers.

Directive Principles of State Policy:

Apart from the fundamental rights, the Constitution also includes Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) which are considered to be supplementary to fundamental rights and ones that embody the concept of a welfare state. They are not enforceable and neither can a law be declared ultra vires of the Constitution if it is in contravention to DPSP. But a law enacted to give effect to any of the DPSP is to be upheld as far as possible. Some Directive Principles that can be applicable to farmers rights and the current state of affairs are mentioned hereunder:

(2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize 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.

The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing— (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities

Additionally, there is also **Article 51(c)** which states that the State shall endeavour to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another. International treaties and conventions do not automatically become part of national law but courts generally interpret statutes so as to maintain harmony with international laws and conventions. In this case, the 3 laws need to conform to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Area of 2018 which has been passed as a Resolution by the Human Rights Council of which India is a member too.

Thus, by way of interpretation of various provisions of the Constitution, farmers rights can be brought to the fore and be made a part of the narrative, if the legislature is willing to do.

FINDINGS:

Families await compensation.

Since the Centre appears to believe that denying access to information will hide all its failures, the number of farmers' suicides in Telangana was unknown for a long time.

Now, with National Crime Records Bureau data for 2017 and 2018 being released after a two-year delay, the state has earned the dubious distinction of having the third-highest number of farmer suicides, and the highest number of tenant farmer suicides. The NCRB puts the number of farmer suicides at 846 in 2017 and 900 in 2018. The state comes after Maharashtra, with 2,239 deaths in 2017 and 2,426 in 2018, and Karnataka, with 1,365 deaths in 2017 and 1,157 in 2018.

The Telangana government identified farmer suicides between June 2, 2014 to July 15, 2018. But ever since the state government announced Rythu Bhīma scheme on August 15, 2018 and started giving Rs 5 lakh to the families of farmers who die, the government has failed to record suicides. The compensation is supposed to be provided irrespective of the reason for the death – and because of this, the government has said, it no longer needs to take note of the cause of death.

“This is wrong on several fronts. It denies the government genuine information on the number of suicides by farmers owing to agrarian distress. This further removes the chance for the government to chalk out policies that may stop further such suicides,” says B. Kondal Reddy, secretary of the Rythu Swarajya Vedika, a farmers' organization.

The organization pegs the number of farmer suicides at 4,000 since 2014 based on media reports. Government officials had last acknowledged 2,066 farmer deaths between June 2, 2014 and August 31, 2017 in a press conference on October 9, 2017. It also added that of these deaths, compensation for 1,808 families has been paid based on decisions by a three-member committee and 1,149 have been found to be farmer suicides. Of the 1,149 cases, 389 received compensation on May 21, 2016

and 457 received compensation on October 9, 2017. Of the cleared cases, it was stated that 303 are yet to get the ex-gratia compensation. After that, the government is reported to have recognized another 190 farmers' deaths between August 31, 2017 and August 14, 2018. So, of the 1,339 farmer deaths, 1,089 families have received compensation (this includes 243 families for whom compensation was paid after court intervention). The government further recognized that 250 farmers are yet to get compensation.

“Vexed after making rounds of officials for years, women of Nalgonda district along with the Human Rights Forum and Rythu Swarajya Vedika (RSV) filed a petition in the high court of Telangana seeking compensation of Rs 6 lakh to 243 families. Their payments were kept pending after being okayed by the government machinery. The families were paid after the court censured the officials,” Kondal said. Of the 493 families awaiting compensation, only 243 have received approval from the government after this process.

In Nalgonda district, none of the seven families awaiting compensation have received it in the past two years. In Nalgonda district Nampally Mandal , of the 18 families only three have got compensation. Munugode Mandal saw 50 farmers' suicides in the period. Gatlamallepally witnessed 68 suicides between June 1, 2014 and January 2, 2020. Right to Information applications to the other district crime records bureaus are yet to be answered.

A 56-year-old debt-ridden tribal farmer ended his life by consuming pesticide at Savyatanda in Nampally Mandal of Nalgonda district on Friday. The victim, Ambothu Jagan, reportedly consumed pesticide at his house before going to bed on Thursday night. When his wife Saramma tried to wake him up on Friday morning, he did not respond.

According to information, Jagan cultivated maize on his four-acre agricultural land and leased another four acres to raise the same crop by agreeing to pay Rs 10,000 per acre as rent to the owner. Apart from this, he reportedly availed a Rs 6 lakh loan from private persons and Rs 1.70

lakh from banks for investment in the maize crop and the marriage of his two daughters. His hopes of reaping 60-70 quintals of maize were shattered as he got only 25 quintal yield due to excessive rains and other reasons.

Jagan and his wife Saramma had frequent fights over the heavy debts incurred by the former as lenders brought pressure on them to repay the loans. Growing pressure from the money lenders and quarrels with his wife drove the farmer to suicide, according to sources. Their son is said to be working in a private company in Hyderabad. Nampally police have registered a case.

Remembering how her husband died five years ago, and the hardships she has faced since, 45-year-old Neramma is reduced to tears. Her husband, Mudige Mallaiah from Nermeta village in Chandur mandal of Telangana's Nalgonda district, died by suicide after he was unable to pay back a Rs 5 lakh debt. Mallaiah had taken the loan to pay for paddy cultivation on the 10 cents (a tenth of an acre) of land the family owns, and another ten acres taken on rent. His family isn't the only one who is facing this crisis – their situation mirrors the distress seen by farm families who are left to fend for themselves.

Ground Report: Why Farmer Suicides in Telangana Continue Unabated: By not including tenant farmers in ambit of its schemes, the state government is leaving marginalized farmers in the lurch.

Tenant farmers' woes remain unrecognized, unaddressed

The Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011 had found that 50% of rural families don't own any land. The increase in land prices has made buying land prohibitive. The non-implementation of land reforms has left the landless with no option but to take land as tenants.

With chief minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao repeating his aversion to recognizing tenant farmers, their problems have only increased. All of the state's schemes are aimed at landowners, leaving tenant farmers in the lurch.

According to RSV, the Central government had estimated that 13% of Indian farmers are tenant farmers. Telangana appears to think it has more tenant farmers than the national average – when the government wanted to distribute tenancy cards, it set a target of 13 lakh cards (whereas 13% of Telangana’s farming population would be approximately 7.5 lakh).

While landowners can get crop loans from banks at lower interest rates, tenant farmers have to rely on private loans. Crop insurance, distributed in case of crop failure, also goes to the land owner. It is tied up to crop loans. Credit is linked to ownership. Unofficial estimates suggest that 80% of farmer suicides are by tenant farmers. A visit to 14 farm families in Nalgonda district showed most of those who died while owning small pieces of land had also taken more land on rent.

Landowners have over the years left farming, due to falling returns, and shifted to urban areas in search of greener pastures. Tenants are supposed to be given one-sixth of the produce, according to the Act, but there is no mechanism to implement that.

RYTHU BANDHU

After the scheme helped Rao win the 2018 assembly elections in Telangana, the BJP-ruled Centre rolled out its own version of it as PM Kisan before the 2019 general elections. Activists estimate that 50% of the amount under this head goes to the big landowners and not small and medium farmers, and no official numbers on this are available. In the absence of formal tenancy agreements, landowners are pocketing money under the scheme. It’s also leaving out tribal farmers, who till ‘forest lands’ and don’t have titles. Under Telangana’s scheme the government identified 51, 50,000 farmers and paid them Rs 5,260.94 crore at Rs 4,000 per acre in the 2018-19 kharif season. In the Rabi season, 49, 03,000 farmers were paid Rs 5,244.26 crore as per the socio-economic report of 2019. The number of farmers recognised by the government then rose to 59 lakh after those who were left out were included. The government seems to now be limiting payments to only 49.03 lakh farmers who were paid in the Rabi of 2018. At the now increased rate

of Rs 5,000 per acre, if all the 59 lakh farmers are to be paid, it will require Rs 6,150 crore, the agricultural department has estimated, according to local newspapers. Even the Central government's PM Kisan Samman Nidhi payments for Telangana, according to the scheme's website, have not been consistent and the number of beneficiaries has reduced. The scheme identified 35,02,384 beneficiaries but gave money to 34,80,436 in the first installment, 34,09,105 in the second, 31,63,694 in the third and 22,57,666 farmers in the fourth installment

The **Rythu Bhima** scheme was launched by the state government in alliance with the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The state government pays Rs 2,250 per person insured and issues a bond worth Rs 5 lakh. This should be extended, taking the whole family as one unit.

A path breaking scheme launched for families in which a farmer had died by suicide, the Rythu Bima scheme has helped 18,000 families between August 15, 2018 and August 15, 2020.

Activists, however, say the scheme needs to be tweaked and widened. As the scheme recognizes only those between 18 and 59 years of age with a land title in their name as farmers, it excludes tenant farmers and other family members who end their lives due to farm distress. In Telangana, traditionally land remains in the name of the family head until their death

The scheme, thus, was not useful for the family of K. Lakshmi, a resident of Lakinenigudem village Chandur Mandal in Nalgonda district. Her husband, K. Janardhan Reddy, was 60 years old when he ended his life on February 11, 2019. The family's three acres of land are in Lakshmi's name. At the time of Janardhan's death, their debts amounted to Rs 10 lakh.

"The government hasn't actually withdrawn the Rs 6 lakh scheme given to suicide-hit farmer families. If they give Rs 5 lakhs through Rythu Bima, they can give the remaining Rs 1 lakh in addition to it. But the Telangana government is not tweaking the rules. We have asked them to consider the family as a unit while granting compensation to families," said Kiran Vissa from the RSV, who is in the All India Kisan Sangharsh Coordination Committee. Farmers in India tend to

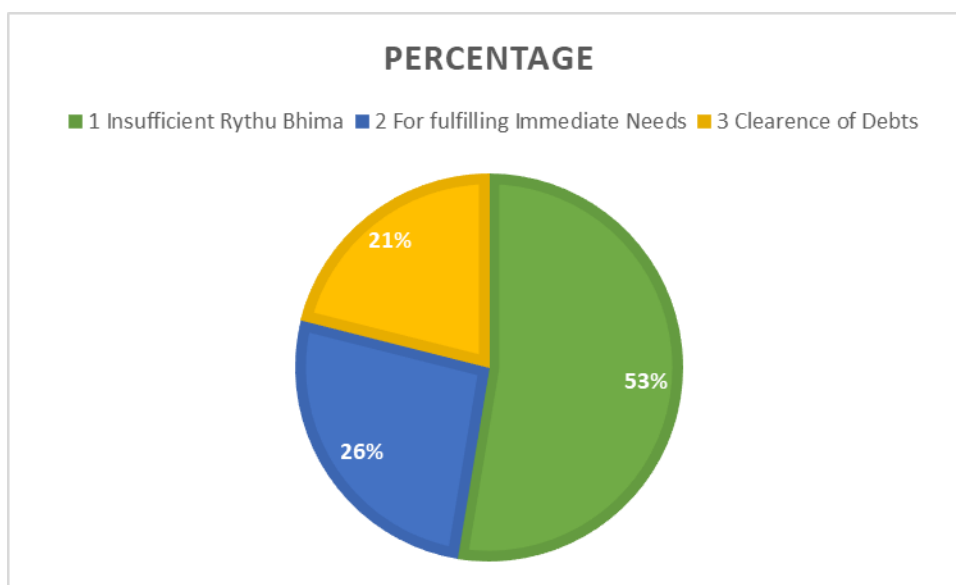
go on working beyond the age of 60. To put a cut-off age for farmer suicides, then, may not make sense.

After procedural lapses by the revenue administration, Krishnaiah family in Palivela, Munugode mandal, Nalgonda District was denied compensation. His wife, A. Lakshmi, has received no money even though Swarajyam, who died by suicide, had an LIC policy. Swarajyam had three acres of land in his name and was tilling another 10 acres as a tenant.

Agricultural experts have been saying for years that tenant farmers need to be recognized and policies formulated to protect them. But no credible enumeration has been done by the state government till date. This despite the fact that in a recent report, the State Bank of India said 70% of the land in the country is under being cultivated by tenant farmers.

SURVEY ON FINDINGS OF RYTHU BHIMA

SNO.	FINDINGS	PERCENTAGE
1	Insufficient Rythu Bhima	50%
2	For fulfilling Immediate Needs	25%
3	Clearance of Debts	20%
4	Struggling to get Schemes	5%



SUGGESTIONS BASED ON FINDINGS:

The issue of farmers' suicides in Telangana, India, is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires a comprehensive approach. Here are some suggestions that could help address the problem and support the families of affected farmers:

Financial assistance: Providing financial assistance to the families of farmers who have committed suicide can help them overcome the immediate financial burden and prevent them from falling into further debt. This could include providing compensation, loan waivers, or other forms of financial support.

Access to credit: Farmers need access to formal credit facilities to avoid falling into the debt trap created by moneylenders. Governments and financial institutions can provide affordable credit facilities to farmers to help them meet their financial needs.

Diversification of crops: The dependence on cash crops such as cotton and chilli has been identified as a major factor contributing to farmers' suicides. Promoting the cultivation of diverse crops that are less susceptible to price fluctuations can help farmers reduce their financial risks.

Irrigation facilities: Providing access to irrigation facilities is critical to improving productivity and reducing the dependence on rainfall. Governments can invest in building and maintaining irrigation infrastructure to help farmers increase their yields and reduce the risk of crop failures.

Social and psychological support: The stigma associated with suicide often prevents families from seeking support. Providing social and psychological support to the affected families can help them cope with their loss and rebuild their lives.

Policy reforms: Governments can implement policy reforms that address the root causes of farmer suicides, such as land reforms, investment in rural infrastructure, and support for small-scale farming. There is a communication bridge gap between implementation of Government schemes and beneficiaries like understanding of schemes & administration process.

Overall, addressing the issue of farmer suicides in Telangana requires a multi-pronged approach that addresses the economic, social, and psychological factors contributing to the problem. By implementing these suggestions, we can help prevent future suicides and support the families affected by this tragic phenomenon.

Farmer Suicides – Way forward

Reducing the reliance on agriculture on nature. Using effective water management techniques.

The government should focus on preventing crop failure.

Making institutional finance available to every farmer, particularly the poor farmers. Reducing red tape in this regard, effective monitoring to ensure that the poor farmer actually gets the loan and is not a front while the real beneficiary might be a bigger landowner.

Effective and timely counselling should be given to farmers on economic methods of cultivation.

Technological advancements in agriculture should be made available to poor farmers as well.

The government should also try to pool lands of small farmers and convert them into bigger chunks of economically cultivable land.

Small farmers should be advised on alternate sources of income and given training for the same.

Provision of relief should enable farmers' families to sustain a livelihood rather than as just a relief. In certain cases in Andhra Pradesh, a few farmers committed suicide just so their families could get the relief packages.

There is no single sure-shot method to reduce the burden on our farmers. The government, in consultation with various stakeholders, should come up with effective and long-term measures to reduce farmer indebtedness, improve crop yield, manage water resources efficiently and make alternate income sources to farmers

CONCLUSION:

The issue of farmer suicides in Telangana and India is a complex and multi-faceted problem that requires urgent attention and action from all stakeholders, including policymakers, farmers, and civil society. The root causes of this problem are varied and include a combination of economic, social, and environmental factors.

At its core, the issue of farmer suicides is a reflection of the precarious economic situation that many farmers in Telangana and India find themselves in. Farmers are often burdened with debt, which they are unable to repay due to a variety of factors, including crop failure, low prices for their produce, and lack of access to credit. This debt trap, coupled with the high cost of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, leaves many farmers in a vulnerable position, where even a small setback can push them over the edge.

Furthermore, farmers in Telangana and India are also facing a range of environmental challenges, including climate change-induced droughts and floods, soil degradation, and water scarcity. These challenges are exacerbating the economic difficulties faced by farmers, and in many cases, are making it impossible for them to continue farming.

To address the issue of farmer suicides in Telangana and India, a multi-pronged approach is required. This includes measures to address the root causes of the problem, such as improving access to credit, providing better prices for agricultural produce, and investing in infrastructure and technology to help farmers improve their yields and manage risk.

In addition, there is a need to provide social and emotional support to farmers who are struggling with debt and other challenges. This can include counseling services, financial literacy programs, and community-based support networks.

Finally, there is a need for greater awareness and advocacy around the issue of farmer suicides in Telangana and India. This includes efforts to raise awareness about the challenges faced by

farmers, as well as initiatives to advocate for policy changes that can help to address the root causes of the problem.

In conclusion, the issue of farmer suicides in Telangana is a tragic reality that has shattered the lives of countless farmers and their families. Despite efforts by the government and various organizations to provide relief and support to those affected, the root causes of the problem, such as drought, debt, and lack of access to credit, continue to persist. It is crucial that long-term solutions are put in place to address these underlying issues and prevent further loss of life. This can include measures such as improved crop insurance, financial assistance, and better access to resources and technology. Ultimately, the well-being of farmers and their families is crucial for the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector and the overall development of the region.

In conclusion, the issue of farmer suicides in Telangana and India is a complex and urgent problem that requires a multi-pronged approach. By working together, policymakers, farmers, and civil society can help to address the root causes of the problem and provide much-needed support to those who are struggling.

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GALLERY

Making a field visit to the families of farmers who committed suicide. Nampally Mandal-
Nerellapally, Ganugupally, Peddapuram Villages - Nalgonda district



RESPONDENTS LIST COLLECTED FROM MRO (OFFICIAL RECORDS)



COLLECTED FROM POLICE STATION (F.I.R)



FROM GRAMPANCHAYATS



JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2023-2024

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE HAYATHNAGAR, RANGA REDDY

SURVEY FORM

DISTRICT	MANDAL	VILLAGE
Nalgonda	Nampally	Nerallapally
1. INFORMATION GIVEN BY	K. Andalu	
2. INFORMER'S RELATION WITH VICTIM	wife	
3. VICTIM DETAILS		
NAME	Kammala yadagiri	
AGE	- 40	
DATE OF DEATH		
4. REASON FOR DEATH	- crop failure	
5. METHOD OF DEATH	- consumption of pesticide chemical	
6. FAMILY DETAILS		
NUMBER OF MEMBERS	- five	
CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL STATUS	- Yes - [Govt School]	
7. LAND DETAILS		
OWN LAND	- 5 acre - [After death of yadagiri land changed to Andalu.]	
RENT LAND	- 2 acre	
TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE	- No Bore	
8. TOTAL DEBT	- 10,00,000 /-	
9. LOAN BORROWED FROM	- money lenders	
10. PRESENT FAMILY BREADWINNER?	- Andalu - Daily wages	
11. DID THE FAMILY GET EXGRATIA FROM GOVERNMENT?	- 500,000 /-	
12. WHAT THEY REQUIRE FROM GOVERNMENT?	- Need financial assistance from govt.	

రైతు ఆర్థిక సేవల నిజనిర్ధారణ సర్వే ఫారం

సమాచారం పేరిటిన వారి పేరు:	ఫోన్ నెంబరు:	తేదీ:
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01	ఆర్థిక సేవలను రైతు పేరు:	మగ/ఆడ:	పేరు:
	భార్య/ భర్త పేరు:	కుటుంబం:	వయస్సు:
	ఫోన్ నెంబరు:	సమాచారం ఇచ్చిన కుటుంబ సభ్యుని పేరు:	ఎస్సీ/ ఎస్టీ/ టీసీ/ ఇతర:
02	గ్రామం:	మండలం:	జిల్లా:
03	ఆర్థిక సేవలను చేసే తేదీ:	ఆర్థిక సేవలను విధానం:	
	ఆర్థిక సేవలను చేసేందుకు కారణం:		
04	ఫోన్ ఫిర్ నెంబరు:	FIR లో పేర్కొన్న కారణం(15వ కాలం):	
	మండల/డివిజన్ అధికారులు విచారణకు వచ్చారా:	ఎక్స్ గ్రేషియా మంజూరు అయిందా:	వస్తా ఎంత:
05	అప్పుల వివరాలు:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • మొత్తం అప్పు ఎంత ఉంది? • బ్యాంకు అప్పు ఎంత? • ప్రైవేటు అప్పు ఎంత? వడ్డీ రేటు ఎంత? • ఎవరివారి దగ్గర అప్పు చేశారు? (వడ్డీ వ్యాపారులు? డిలర్లు? బంధువులు?) • అప్పులు ఇచ్చిన వారి నుండి ఎటువంటి వడ్డీ వచ్చింది? 		
06	భూమి వివరాలు: పొలం భూమి ఎన్ని ఎకరాలు?		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • పొలం భూమిలో నీటి వసతి (బోరు? బావి? చెరువు? కాలువ?) 		
	బోర్డు నెంబరు:	ఎన్ని బోర్డు:	ఎంత ఖర్చు అయింది:
			ఎన్ని పాయింట్ అయ్యాయి:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • కొలు రేసుకున్న భూమి ఎన్ని ఎకరాలు? కొలు రేటు ఎంత? • కొలు రేసుకున్న భూమిలో నీటి వసతి (బోరుబావి/చెరువు/కాలువ) • కొలు గుర్తింపు కార్డు వచ్చిందా? లేకపోతే ఎందుకు రాలేదు? • కొలు భూమికి బ్యాంకు నుండి పంట రుణం వచ్చిందా? 			
08	వ్యవసాయం వివరాలు: ఏ పంటలు చేశారు? పంటల దిగుబడి ఎంత?			
	పంటలో ఏమైనా సమస్యలు వచ్చాయా? ఏ పంటలో? (పంట ఎండి పోవటం/నాసిరకం విత్తనం/పర్ణాభావం/అకాలవర్షం/కరెంట్ సమస్య వగైరా)			
	పండిన పంటకు మార్కెట్ లో రేటు వచ్చిందా?			
09	కుటుంబ ఆరోగ్య సమస్యలు వచ్చాయా? దానికి ఖర్చు ఎంత అయింది?			
	ఇతర పెద్ద ఖర్చులు అయ్యాయా? (ఇల్లు/ చదువులు/ పెళ్లి వగైరా)			
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • కుటుంబ సభ్యులు ఎంతమంది: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • వారిలో ఎంతమంది సంపాదించారు: 		
	పిల్లల పేర్లు	వయస్సు	చదువు/వృత్తి/	ఏమయినా సహాయం కోరుకున్నారా?

11	ఎటువంటి ఇల్లు ఉంది (గుడిసె/ పక్కా ఇల్లు/ ఇందరమ్మ ఇల్లు /వగైరా)	అప్పు అయ్యిందా(ఎంత?):
	ఇతర ఆస్తులు (పశువులు/ గొర్రెలు, మేకలు, కోళ్లు/ ట్రాక్టరు వగైరా)	
	ఇతర ఆదాయం వస్తుందా?(వ్యాపారం/ ఆటో/ ఉద్యోగం వగైరా)	
12	క్రీపి ఇంజనీ, పశువులు, సబ్సిడీ విత్తనాలు, ట్రాక్టర్లు, వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు వంటి విదయనా ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలు అందాయా:	
13	జాతీయ కుటుంబ ప్రయోజన పథకం (NFBS) కింద లబ్ధి చేకూరిందా:	వితంతు ఫిందను వస్తుందా: రేషన్ కార్డ్ ఉందా: AAY కార్డ్ ఉందా:
14	ఇప్పుడు భార్య పేరు పైన భూమి బదిలీ అయిందా?	

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2023-2024
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE HAYATHNAGAR, RANGA REDDY

SURVEY FORM

DISTRICT Nalgonda. MANDAL Nampally VILLAGE Nerallapally

1. INFORMATION GIVEN BY Kadari. shantbama

2. INFORMER'S RELATION WITH VICTIM wife

3. VICTIM DETAILS
NAME Kadari. sadaiah
AGE 30
DATE OF DEATH 22-5-2016

4. REASON FOR DEATH failure of crop

5. METHOD OF DEATH consumption of poison

6. FAMILY DETAILS wife and three children's
NUMBER OF MEMBERS 04
CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL STATUS 5th class, Nersey (L.K.G & U.K.G)

7. LAND DETAILS
OWN LAND 3 acer
RENT LAND No
TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE

8. TOTAL DEBT 20,000/-

9. LOAN BORROWED FROM Pedda. Navsimha

10. PRESENT FAMILY BREADWINNER? wife

11. DID THE FAMILY GET EXGRATIA FROM GOVERNMENT? Yes

12. WHAT THEY REQUIRE FROM GOVERNMENT? need educational and financial assistence from govt.

The data is collected through a questionnaire

Data Collection





**Made a field visit to the families of farmers who committed suicide and officials of the NAMPALLY
-MUNUGODU- CHANDUR MANDALS**







DETAIL LIST OF VICTIM FAMILIES- NAMPALLY

S.No	Deceased farmer full details	Village	Mandal	Age	Cast	Date of suicide	Cr.No	Reason for suicide	Police station	Year
1	Abbanaboina Hanumanthu s/o Muthaiah, 30 yrs, Yadav, Agril, r/o Mellavai Village of Nampally Mandal.	Mellavai	Nampally	30	Yadav	2/28/2014	035/2014	Due to loss of cotton croft .	Nampally	2014
2	Kothagolla yadaiah s/o srinu, Age:26Caste: YadavOcc: Agril, R/o Bandathimmapuram village	Bandathimmapuram village	Nampally	26	Yadav	28.09.14	147/2014	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2014
3	Pagilla venkataiah s/o lachaiah40RajakaPakeerapuram	Pakeerapuram	Nampally	40	Rajaka	05.10.14	154/2014	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2014
4	kasani shiva s/o Papaiah21GoudNemillagudem	Nemillagudem	Nampally	21	Goud	02.12.14	178/2014	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2014
5	Ragifani suvarna s/o Manikyam40kummarithungapahad	Thungapahad	Nampally	40	kummar i	09.12.14	181/2014	Financial problem	Nampally	2014
6	Mekala Ramesh s/o Kotaiah26YadavGanugupally	Ganugupally	Nampally	26	Yadav	16.12.14	188/2014	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2014
7	Mudigonda sathaiiah s/o Ramaiah age: 35 yrs., Caste: Rajaka R/o chamalalpally	chamalalpally	Nampally	35	Rajaka	25.02.15	022/2015	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2015
8	Dubba krishnaiah s/o Narsimha38MadigaSW Lingotam	SW Lingotam	Nampally	38	Madiga	25.10.15	175/2015	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2015
9	Ramavath Raju s/o Julilya 36LambadaRathya thanda	Rathya thanda	Nampally	36	Lambada	09.12.15	190/2015	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2015
10	Rasala venkataiah s/o Maraiah, age: 53 yrs., Caste: Uppari R/o chamalalpally	chamalalpally	Nampally	53	Uppari	01.02.16	011/2016	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2016
11	Therati Govind s/o Ramachandram, age: 32 yrs, Caste Yadav R/o waddepally	waddepally	Nampally	32	Yadav	15.03.16	026/2016	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2016
12	kadari saidaiah s/o yadaiah, age: 30 yrs, Caste: Yadav R/o Nerallapally	Nerallapally	Nampally	30	Yadav	22.05.16	057/2016	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2016
13	Ramavath Darma s/o Jamla, age:38 yrs, Caste: Lambada R/o Rajya thanda	Rajya thanda	Nampally	38	Lambada	02.10.16	143/2016	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2016
14	chukka sunitha w/o Narsimha, age: 38 yrs, Caste: Madiga R/o TP Gouraram	TP Gouraram	Nampally	38	Madiga	05.10.16	145/2016	due to she had some debts	Nampally	2016
15	katam Jayamma w/o Ravindar, age: 34 yrs, Caste: Goud R/o Ganugupally	Ganugupally	Nampally	34	Goud	22.12.16	210/2016	due to she had some debts	Nampally	2016
16	Pagilla Anjaiah s/o Lachaiah45RajakaMellavai	Mellavai	Nampally	45	Rajaka	18.04.17	083/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
17	Ramavath Madhu s/o Bana29LambadaRathya thanda	Rathya thanda	Nampally	29	Lambada	03.08.17	131/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
18	Thiipani Govardhan Reddy s/o Late Ram reddy45ReddyGatlamallepally	Gatlamallepally	Nampally	45	Reddy	04.08.17	132/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
19	Rashika Yadaiah s/o Sayanna 33MudirajMahamadapuram	Mahamadapuram	Nampally	33	Mudiraj	27.08.17	146/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
20	Pulipati krishnaiah s/o Late jangaiah, age: 44 yrs, Caste: Mudiraj Occ: Agril, R/o Peddapuram	Peddapuram	Nampally	44	Mudiraj	01.09.17	147/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
21	Ramavath Somula s/o Bojya age: 44 yrs, Caste: Lambada Occ: Agril, R/o Rajya thanda	Rajya thanda	Nampally	44	Lambada	04.09.17	148/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
22	Chirra Ramulu s/o Edaiah, age: 46 Caste: Madiga, Occ: Agril, R/o Peddapuram	Peddapuram	Nampally	46	Madiga	29.09.17	156/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
23	Bolgam Nagesh s/o Venkataiah, age: 30 yrs, Caste: Yadav, Occ: Agril, R/o Mallapurajpally	Mallapurajpally	Nampally	30	Yadav	09.11.17	179/2017	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2017
24	Edla Narsimha s/o Sailu, age: 58 yrs, Caste: Yadav, Occ: Agril, R/o Nerallapally	Nerallapally	Nampally	58	Yadav	13.05.17	104/2018	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2018
25	Adepu Anjaiah s/o Late Pentsaiah, age: 49, Caste:Mudiraj, Occ: Agril, R/o sharbapuram	sharbapuram	Nampally	49	Mudiraj	20.01.18	015/2018	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2018
26	Gundeboina shankar s/o Naraiah, age:30 yrs, Caste: Mudiraj Occ: Agril, R/o Nampally	Nampally	Nampally	30	Mudiraj	09.03.18	042/2018	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2018
27	Marepakula yadagiri s/o Kondaiah45GoudDevathpally	Devathpally	Nampally	45	Goud	13.01.19	008/2019	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2019
28	Erigi Ramulu s/o Venkaiah, age:50 yrs, Cast: SC-Madiga, Occ, Agril, R/o Gatlamallepally	Gatlamallepally	Nampally	50	SC-Madiga	21/12/2019	148/2019	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2019
29	Kanneboina Pedda Narsimha s/o Pedda Ramaiah, age:58 yrs Cast: Yadav, Occ: Agril, R/o Peddapuram	Peddapuram	Nampally	58	Yadav	1/14/2020	003/2020	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2020
30	Akulapally Mallaiiah s/o Kashaiah, age: 55 yrs, Caste: SC-Madiga, Occ: Agril, R/o Ganugupally	Ganugupally	Nampally	55	SC-Madiga	10/21/2020	091/2020	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2020
31	Meghavath Meghya S/o Bhagya, 60 yrs., caste ST Lambada, Occ: Agril., R/o Ramdas Thanda	Ramdas Thanda	Nampally	60	ST-Lambadi	1/22/2021	008/2021	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2021
32	Kamalla Yadagiri s/o Krishnaiah , 40 yrs., caste SC-Mala Occ: Agril., R/o Nerellapally	Nerellapally	Nampally	40	SC-Mala	10/30/2021	166/2021	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2021
33	Mandala Lingaiah s/o Iddaiah, age: 51 yrs, caste Yadav, Occ: Agril., R/o Boyagudem	Boyagudem	Nampally	51	Yadav	1/18/2022	004/2022	due to he had some debts	Nampally	2022

DETAIL LIST OF VICTIM FAMILIES: CHANDUR

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	S.No	Deceased farmer full details	Village	Mandal	Cr.No	Reason for suicide	Police station	Year		
2	17	Palakuri Venkatesham S/o Veeraiiah Age-47Caste: GoudOcc: Agri/R/o Chandur	Chalmeda	Munugode	104/2014	Cotton seeds in his 12 acres of land and getting sprouts due to insufficient rains.	Munugode	2014		
3	18	Maria Narsimha S/o RamaChandraiah Age 50Caste: yadavOcc: Agri/ R/o Jogligudem	Koratikal	Munugode	156/2014	Due to over debts brought for the investment on his cotton crop	Munugode	2014		
4	103	Addanki Ambedkar S/o Narsimha, Age 29 years, Caste: Mala, Occu: Agri., R/o. Koratikal (V)	Koratikal	Munugode	123/2015	Due to heavy debts and for not getting proper yield on the cotton crop	Munugode	2015		
5	104	Nadipally Anjaiah S/o Ramalachaiah, Age: 43 years, Caste: Mala, Occu: Agri, R/o. Malagudem of Gudapur (V)	Gudapur	Munugode	126/2015	Due to heavy debts and for not getting proper yield on the cotton crop	Munugode	2015		
6	184	Doti Sathiah S/o Venkaiiah, age 42 Yrs, Caste: Tenugu, Occ: Agriculture R/o Veimakanne Village of Mungode Mandal	Veimakanne	Munugode	008/2016	For investment on cotton crop	Munugode	2016		
7	185	Polagani Venkanna S/o Pentaliah, age 44 yrs, Occ: Agriculture, Cast: Goud, R/o Rajeev Nage H/o Chikatmamidi	Chikatmamidi	Munugode	137/2016	For not getting proper yield on the cotton crop	Munugode	2016		
8	263	Sagarla Narshimha S/o Lingalah age: 45 yrs, caste: yadav, Occ: Agriculture R/o Toorupugudem H/o Kompally	Toorupugudem Kompally	Munugode	091/2017	due to heavy debts made over the investment on Chill crop.	Munugode	2017		
9	264	Boddu Anjaiah S/o Narsimha, age: 38 yrs, Caste: Goud, Occ: agriculture R/o Cholledu	Cholledu	Munugode	168/2017	for investment over crop and also due to failure of borewells.	Munugode	2017		
10	265	Pettugala Shivaprasad S/o Ramulu, age: 25 yrs, Caste: Mudiraj, Occ: agriculture R/o Veimakanne	veimakanne	Munugode	167/2017	due to not getting proper yield in his land and leased land and also due to heavy debts committed for investment over the crop	Munugode	2017		
11	266	Krishnaiah, age: 52 yrs, Caste: Goud, Occ: Agriculture R/o Palivela	Palivela	Munugode	193/2017	Due debts committed for investment at his land, over his leased land and also due to failure of bore wells in his land.	Munugode	2017		
12	267	Kambalapally Swami @ Ramalinga Swamy, age: 35, Caste: yadav, occ: agriculture R/o Koratikal (v) of Mungode	Koratikal	Munugode	194/2017	For investment at his land and over his leased land and due to not getting proper	Munugode	2017		
13	268	Palakuri Pandari S/o Pentaliah, age: 58, Cast: Goud Occ: agriculture R/o Laxmidavigudem H/o Mungode (v)	Laxmidavigudem	Munugode	196/2017	His leased land and due to not getting proper yield on the laid crop	Munugode	2017		
14	269	Boddupalli Venkanna S/o Mulyalu age: 55 yrs, caste: Kammati, occ: agriculture R/o Koratika	Koratikal	Munugode	044/2017	For not getting proper yield of cotton in past and present years and could not repay the hard loans.	Munugode	2017		
15	270	Devara Swapna W/o Sunil, age: 28 Yrs, Caste: Yadav, Occ: Agriculture R/o Ipparthi	Ipparthi	Munugode	061/2017	investment over lease land	Munugode	2017		
16	271	Nadipally Ramalingiah s/o Narshimha, age: 34 yrs, caste: SC Mala, Occ: Agriculture R/o Gudapur	Gudapur	Munugode	066/2017	Due to debts committed for investment over his lease land.	Munugode	2017		
17	272	Nellikanti Sriatha D/o Srinu, age: 46 Yrs, Caste: Yadav, Occ: Agriculture R/o Chalmeda	Chalmeda	Munugode	069/2017	Due to debts committed for her husband's ill health and debts brought for investment over lease land	Munugode	2017		
18	354	Dasan Lingaswami S/o Malliah, age: 30 yrs, caste: Yadav, Occ: Agriculture R/o Gangorigudem H/o Pulipalupula	Gangorigudem	Munugode	133/2018	Due to not getting of proper yield on cotton crop	Munugode	2018		
19	355	Besam Venkateshwaru S/o Yellam, age: 25 yrs, caste: Yadav, Occ: Agriculture R/o Laxmidavigudem H/o Mungode	Laxmidavigudem	Munugode	135/2018	Due to heavy debts committed for investment over the land	Munugode	2018		
20	356	Gurram Ramulu S/o Iddiah, age: 54 yrs, caste: waddera, Occ: agriculture R/o Ravigudem H/o Mungode	Ravigudem	Munugode	148/2018	Due to heavy debts committed for investment over the land	Munugode	2018		
	357	Boddupalli Anjaiah S/o Maliah, age: 38 yrs, caste: Kammati, Occ: agriculture R/o Koratikal	Koratikal	Munugode	149/2018	Due to heavy debts committed for investment over the leased land of 7	Munugode	2018		

DETAIL LIST OF VICTIM FAMILIES: MUNUGODE

22	358	Akarapu Narshimha S/o Buchaiah, age: 53 yrs, caste: Mudiraj, Occ: agriculture R/o Velmakanne	Velmakanne	Munugode	153/2018	Heavy debts committed for investment over the leased land of 6 acres.	Munugode	2018
23	434	Baki Yellaiah S/o Maraiah, age: 42 yrs, Caste: SC Madiga, occ: Agriculture R/o Ipparthy	Ipparthy	Munugode	034/2019	Financial problem	Munugode	2019
24	435	Patimidi @ Mandula Ayyanna S/o Sarvaiah, age: 53 yrs, Caste: Kuruma, occ: agriculture R/o Koratikal	Koratikal	Munugode	060/2019	financial problem	Munugode	2019
25	436	Beemanapally Sunitha w/o Narshimha, age: 39 yrs, Caste: SC Madiga, occ: Agriculture, R/o Velmakanne	Velmakanne	Munugode	100/2019	Financial problem	Munugode	2019
26	472	Siliveru VenkuluS/o Lachaiah age:49 yrs, caste:kummari, Occ:agrl, R/o Koratikal(v)	Koratikal	Munugode	002/2020	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2020
27	473	Varikuppala Yadaiah s/o karraiah,age 37 yrs, caste: waddera Occ:agrl r/o Velmakanne (v)	Velmakanne	Munugode	062/2020	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2020
28	474	Mari Venkat s/o Shankaraiah, age: 30 yrs, caste: Sc Mala, Occ: Private Teacher R/ Gangorigudem	Gangorigudem	Munugode	105/2020	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2020
29	498	Bathula Shankar, S/o Narsimha, age: 36 years, case: Goud, occ: Agril, R/o Paliva	Palivela	Munugode	030/2021	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2021
30	499	Pandula Saidulu, S/o Late Lingaiah, age: 40 years, caste: SC (Madiga), occ: Agril R/o Munugode	Munugode	Munugode	145/2021	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2021
31	500	Aerukonda Yadaiah, S/o Lingaiah, age: 50 years, caste: Kummari, occ: Agril., R/o Munugode	Munugode	Munugode	175/2021	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2021
32	522	Dandu Buchaiah, S/o Mallaiah, age: 47 years, caste: SC (Madiga), occ: agril., R/o Koratikal	Koratikal	Munugode	006/2022	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2022
33	523	Barigala Mallaiah, S/o Ushaiah, age: 56 years, caste: SC (Madiga), occ: Agril R/o Velmakanne	Velmakanne	Munugode	008/2022	Farmer Suicide (G)	Munugode	2022

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2023-2024

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE HAYATHNAGAR, RANGA REDDY

SURVEY FORM

DISTRICT
Nalgonda

MANDAL
Nampally

VILLAGE
Peddapuram

1. INFORMATION GIVEN BY Edayah

2. INFORMER'S RELATION WITH VICTIM father

3. VICTIM DETAILS

NAME Chirva. Ramulu

AGE 46

DATE OF DEATH 04-09-2017

4. REASON FOR DEATH

5. METHOD OF DEATH

6. FAMILY DETAILS wife, son and two siblings

NUMBER OF MEMBERS 04

CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL STATUS degree 3rd year

7. LAND DETAILS

OWN LAND 1 to 3 acer

RENT LAND Nil

TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE Bore

8. TOTAL DEBT NO DEBT

9. LOAN BORROWED FROM No

10. PRESENT FAMILY BREADWINNER? wife

11. DID THE FAMILY GET EXGRATIA FROM GOVERNMENT? No

12. WHAT THEY REQUIRE FROM GOVERNMENT? Need financial assistance from govt.





Direct interaction with the affected families

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2023-2024
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE HAYATHNAGAR, RANGA REDDY

SURVEY FORM

DISTRICT *Nalgonda*

MANDAL *Nampally*

VILLAGE *Nekkalla pally*

1. INFORMATION GIVEN BY *Edla Ramesh,*

2. INFORMER'S RELATION WITH VICTIM *Brother*

3. VICTIM DETAILS

NAME *Edla nakshiah*

AGE *58*

DATE OF DEATH *13-05-2017*

4. REASON FOR DEATH *Coop failure and land grabee by political (local politician)*

5. METHOD OF DEATH *consumption of pesticide chemical*

6. FAMILY DETAILS

NUMBER OF MEMBERS *Three*

CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL STATUS *still not send to school [Toddler]*

7. LAND DETAILS

OWN LAND *TWO ACRE*

RENT LAND *TWO ACRE*

TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE *Borewell*

8. TOTAL DEBT *3,00,000/-*

9. LOAN BORROWED FROM *money lender*

10. PRESENT FAMILY BREADWINNER? *Edla Ramesh*

11. DID THE FAMILY GET EXGRATIA FROM GOVERNMENT? *NO*

12. WHAT THEY REQUIRE FROM GOVERNMENT? *Government should provide there own land from the grabee*



Field visit with the support of the supervisor



JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2023-2024

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE HAYATHNAGAR, RANGA REDDY

SURVEY FORM

DISTRICT Nalgonda

MANDAL Nampally

VILLAGE Granthapally

1. INFORMATION GIVEN BY - Survana
2. INFORMER'S RELATION WITH VICTIM - wife
3. VICTIM DETAILS
 - NAME - Akulapally Mallaiiah
 - AGE - 55
 - DATE OF DEATH - 2020
4. REASON FOR DEATH - Crop failure
5. METHOD OF DEATH - Consumption
6. FAMILY DETAILS
 - NUMBER OF MEMBERS - 5 children, Lives with her son
 - CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL STATUS - All are married.
7. LAND DETAILS
 - OWN LAND - 1 Acre + 30 Gunta.
 - RENT LAND - 4 Acre
 - TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE - Bore.
8. TOTAL DEBT - 4,00,000/- → still 3,00,000/-
9. LOAN BORROWED FROM - village money lenders
10. PRESENT FAMILY BREADWINNER? - Younger son
- cleared 1,00,000/- by farming
11. DID THE FAMILY GET EXGRATIA FROM GOVERNMENT? - Yes -
- 5,00,000/-
12. WHAT THEY REQUIRE FROM GOVERNMENT? - Require Pension for survana.





GALLERY







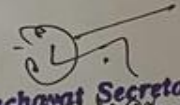


సాధుత్వ కమిషన్ కు
Bequm, Supervisor, హోమల్ నగర్, Mr. Zaheda
Political Science ని

శిక్షణకుండా శిక్షా స మలియం మన శీల - మన వాక్య
వ్యాసైప్పుల కరకు సత్వం భాగం గ్రామ వంశావళి
నాంపల్లి కార్మిలయంను సువర్ణించినాము. ఇందుగా
భాగం గ్రామ వంశావళి సరించి తల్లి మిత్తం
సమాచారం పంపానం రుంసింది.

నివాసితులు:

- P. Karthik Babu
- B. Spkindar
- Y. Vasun
- P. Vaishanavi
- G. Rajashekar
- S. Ajay
- S. Srividya


Panchayat Secretary
G.P. Nampally
Mdl: Nampally, Dist: Nalgonda.

24-12-2022,
Nampally.

We the students of Government Degree College, Hayathnagar. Under supervision of Dr. Zaheeda Begum, HOD of Political Science visited the Police station of Nampally Mandal, Nalgonda District. We received required information for the Projects Mana Doru - Mana chasithra, TIGNASA student study Project and Save Soil Programme.

Students.

- P. Karthik Babu
- B. SIKINDAR
- S. Sruvidya
- G. Rajashakar
- S. Ajay Kumar
- Y. Varun
- P. Vaishnavi

Dr. Zaheeda
HOD.

(R. Nagababu)

Sub-Inspector of
P.S. Nampally
Dist: Nalgonda.

*Thank
you*

