

Chapter 1

The Prologue

For both the farmers and the farm economy of India, there have been enough of reasons to be called them, fatigued and disillusioned, by text and dictum. For more than 2.5 lacks farmers have committed suicides so far, which certainly has outnumbered the people killed in any big war between nations, if takes place due to anapocalyptic history. We have remained enough timid to empirically prove that it was another war against humanity, where those who toil hard to ensure food security of a nation, are fallen victim to ruthless insecurity and destroy their own lives. The stress, chaos, entropy, and also the dissonance being inflicted into the psyches of farmers in India, have seldom been researched from an ecological point of view. If a farmer has to reel constantly under stress, no NPK can reach the field to cause the golden harvest. The present book examines the concepts of stress, chaos and entropy of farmers' social ecology and how do this impact on the process of earning sustainable development in Indian Agriculture. Some axiomatic interpretation suggest that irregularity of income from agriculture, vagaries of market response, apparent ignominy of agricultural job condition in an open-air condition and crude exposure to harsh weather parameters, transformation of risk into threats, are coming badly on the way to continue agriculture as profitable venture and remunerative pursuits. The emergence of off farm economy as well as economically viable service sectors have gone enough miles to disprove the so called profitability of agriculture over other rural livelihood options. Even with good weather and splendid technological support to potato growers, and of course to a resultant record production of potato, the farmers were thrown into anextreme entropy due to market failure, in worst casessome of them committed suicides too. Sometimes good harvests bring more agony to

growers and lead to a situation called vicarious and dissonant. New age extension research should throw lights on system research rather than simply adoption research to elicit the factor contributory to social disorder, before adding to a new order into the same system.

Agriculture has always been celebrated as the primary sector in India. India is an agrarian economy, which means, agriculture is the pre-dominant sector of the Indian economy. True to this, even to this day, in spite of the Indian economy opening out to the world and globalization, close to 70% of the population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Agriculture in India is the means of livelihood of almost two thirds of the people. It has always been most important economic sector in India. India's dramatic success in green revolution during 60's makes clear that rural transformation cannot be achieved without development of farmer's capability and resource mobilization for agriculture. Attention was paid to development of farmer's capability by resource mobilization.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY:

The India who had to beg with food bowl in the 1950-60's to feed her teeming millions, has become the world's second largest producer of Rice and Wheat, and transformed herself from a food importer to a food exporter today. But still the situation is not satisfactory rather devastating. Around 60 million people have been displaced by conflicts around the world, pushing refugee flows to record levels that are some 50 percent higher than during World War II. This startling new era of worldwide displacement – one in every 122 people is now either a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum – will have dire consequences on global food security in the months and years to come. Already hundreds of millions of people go to bed hungry every night.

The increasing costs of production and the falling farm prices that go hand in hand with globalisation, combined with the decline in farm credit is putting an unbearable debt burden on farmers. This is the burden that is pushing farmers to suicide.

Indian peasantry, the largest body of surviving small farmers in the world, today faces a crisis of extinction. Two thirds of India makes its living from the land. The earth is the most generous employer in this country of a billion that has farmed this land for more than 5000 years. However, as

farming is delinked from the earth, the soil, the biodiversity, the climate and linked to global corporations and global markets, and the generosity of the earth is replaced by the greed of corporations, the viability of small farmers and small farms is destroyed. This study is primarily an attempt to highlight the Disillusionment, Dissonance and Decadence within farmers and their relationship with social Entropy aspects including Chaos Theory. It evaluates and develops framework based on the gaps in infrastructure and risk based approach in the both implementation and enforcement. The scientific data and research in this domain in India is scant; therefore paucity of literature pertaining to these issues appears to be a virtual constraint to further elucidate the topic. The study evaluates and develops framework based on the gaps in infrastructure and risk based approach in the both implementation and enforcement. With this background the present study has selected the topic: **“Disillusionment, Chaos And Entropy : The Paradigm Shift In Farmer’s Psyche”**.

OBJECTIVE

General Objective

To study the issues of *Disillusionment, Chaos and Entropy in Farmers’ Psyche* .

Specific objective

- 1) To highlight and examine the *concepts of Disillusionment, Chaos and Entropy* in farmer’s periphery and its impact on him.
- 2) To focus on their *relationship with the off farm migration and propensity of Farmer’s suicide*.
- 3) To *empirically study the issues* of Disillusionment, chaos and Disorder and their impact on *socio economic life of farmers* based on farm level interaction
- 4) To *recommend and suggest* some issues as well as the Adaptation strategy that can heal the situation to some extent.