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An Anthropology Study on the Problems Faced by Farmers in the Use of Chemical Pesticides in Agriculture by Opanayaka Divisional Secretariat

SDY Jayarathne [1*], WTD Wijethunga [2]
[1, 2] Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

* Corresponding Author: **SDY Jayarathne**

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Abstract
Early man built and settled his settlements near rivers, streams and creeks. The period of cultivation using eco-friendly organic pesticides can be termed as a period of consumerist economic pattern. Over time urbanization, industrialization, with the socialization of the concept of globalization, every aspect of the world began to change. At the same time, with the socialization of the Green Revolution, agricultural development began. With development came the introduction of high-yielding chemical pesticides instead of organic pesticides. Today, chemical pesticides have become an indispensable pesticide in agriculture. In such a background it is important to study the problems faced by farmers in the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture and it became the problem of this study. The main objectives were to study the problems faced by farmers in the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture and to submit proposals and specific objectives were used to achieve that objective. Opanayaka in the Ratnapura District as the research model to achieve these objectives60 farmers in two Grama Niladhari Divisions of Udaranwala and Handagirigoda Divisions of the Divisional Secretariat Division have participated as data contributors. Five female data contributors and 55 male data contributors participated in the study. Since these studies were designed in conjunction with a field study plan, the focus was also on quality data collection techniques in data collection. Accordingly, observations, participatory observations and interviews were used. Data obtained from various methods of this type were analyzed to achieve the intended objectives of the study. The research conducted using these methods have identified the common socio-economic problems faced by farmers in the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture.

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1. Introduction

The era we are entering today is known in sociology as the scientific and technological age. It is also stated that this age was the peak of human intelligence. Early man built settlements near rivers and streams and cultivated using water from rivers and rainwater. Also, there is a consumerist economic pattern in the early society and historical evidence shows that they used animal and plant parts as fertilizer for their own consumption and built an environmentally friendly dependence. With the concepts of urbanization, industrialization, globalization, every aspect of the world changed and with this came a revolution in every aspect of human consumption, food, and lifestyle and so on. The agricultural sector in the world has undergone a renaissance with the advancement of technology and through this various technologies have been used in the field of agriculture to satisfy the unlimited human needs using limited resources. The Green Revolution is a technologically advanced process to increase agricultural production and the agrarian revolutionary program launched with high hopes of alleviating world hunger. Its official name was the World Plan for Agricultural Development.

The primary objective of the Green Revolution concept was to increase the yield per unit area. Improved seed varieties with higher potential to absorb nitrogen fertilizers were introduced.

Due to this the production of chemical fertilizers also increased at the same time. There was also an increase in the use of synthetic pesticides with the aim of reducing pest damage. Due to this, a significant revolutionary growth took place in the food production sector during this period. However, the increase in yields and at the same time the socio-economic development of the farmers and the ability to alleviate the hunger of the growing population of the world can be considered as the positive results of the Green Revolution (www.myschool.lk).

Before the 60's, the farming community in our country never used chemicals in agriculture. Dung, ash, leaves and twigs collected from the environment were used as fertilizer. The Green Revolution entered the country in the 60's with a focus on universal food production. This new introduction marked the beginning of the use of chemicals in agriculture. Chemicals used in small quantities in those days can now be mixed into foodstuffs to preserve large quantities of crops. So various private companies started bringing substitutes manufactured in different countries to Sri Lanka just for economic gain and today it has become a trade mafia. Various chemicals, chemical fertilizers, vitamins, organic liquid fertilizers, pesticides etc. are the main ones. "Food" is one of the basic necessities of life. Since the beginning of human civilization, man has been engaged in various economic activities to sustain his livelihood. Through the evolution of these activities, agriculture can be described as a practice that has become associated with man's main livelihood. The English word for agriculture is AGRICULTURE. The building stood on the Latin word "bhumiya" to use "Agra" word, control, the use of cultivation "kmakaemaru" word has entered This means that the term "agriculture "is used to refer to the cultivation of crops or plants that control the land in relation to it and to refer to the activities associated with those practices.

Industry was the basic foundation of the economy of an aquatic civilization. The ancient Sri Lankans belong to that foundation. Paddy was the main crop of the Sinhalese and agriculture was the main economic as well as the main source of food. The Sumangala Dictionary defines agriculture as "the science of agriculture, agro- industry and plantations." Agriculture is the science of farming and animal husbandry," states Gunasena in the Great Sinhala Dictionary. Oxford Dictionary is only available to specified Agriculture" Agriculture is the science or practice of farming ~ "further (https://www.sjp.ac.lk/blog/). Agriculture to "plowing "and spread mostly meaning in dictionary University English's as gardening, grain, vegetables, fruits, flowers, and crops, coconut, tea, coffee, sugar cane, cashew, rubber, linen and food and agriculture is defined as a complex practical science that involves the cultivation of raw materials, the raising of animals such as cattle, goats, and sheep, and a number of related activities. According to this idea, agriculture can be identified as a science that practically studies and analyzes all the processes associated with the cultivation of other economically important crops and the production of animals that are economically viable for human consumption. Traditional agriculture can be identified in three basic ways. That is,

1. Paddy cultivation.
2. Chena farming.
3. Home gardens (Schultz, 1975; 16).

Agriculture is the most righteous industry four key and fundamental factors required for advanced agricultural development have been identified. Namely land, water, climate, soil (https://www.dinamina.lk). Agriculture is the main source of income in Sri Lanka. Evidence has been found that our country has been engaged in agricultural activities since ancient times (as follows). Considering Sri Lanka, it is an agricultural country with a historical heritage of more than 2500 years. Considering the self-sufficiency of agriculture, Sri Lanka has a proud agricultural history known as the granary of the East. Sri Lanka has long had a traditional subsistence farming pattern. It changes the traditional agricultural pattern with the arrival of European nations. Plantation cultivation, which was introduced to the country especially after the arrival of the Europeans, brought about a number of changes in the agricultural sector of Sri Lanka. Traditionally, paddy cultivation and other intercrops were also expanded under the agricultural sector, which was very important for the economic development of Sri Lanka. B % after the start of diplomatic Empire Estate Economy freedom in Sri Lanka's economy as the backbone of the economic development process feature was done. With the advent of the plantation economy, the traditionally functioning subsistence agriculture sector continued to cater to the needs of the rural economy and the modern sector or plantation sector emerged as a distinctive sector with various innovations. Accordingly, the agricultural sector expanded as a major sector contributing to the country's GDP, employment and foreign exchange earnings. As Sri Lanka is a developing country, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP is relatively high. The contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP has been steadily changing for more than six decades since independence. Considering the major plantation products such as tea, coconut and rubber, the contribution to GDP has been steadily declining since the 1950s. Pesticides are chemicals or mixtures used to destroy, repel, or control pests. To protect these cultivations are subject to agro-chemicals is (Matthews, 2015; 8) [12]". Look in the rules and regulations of pesticide linked to the 1980 No. 33 Control of Pesticides Act is to regulate the sale and use of. 1980, No. 26 pesticides are regulated in the rest of the food of the Food Act. Pesticides were when Bill,

1. Pesticides Control Act 1980 No. 33.
2. Pesticides Control Amendment Act 2011.
3. Amended Pesticides Act 1994.
4. Extraordinary Gazette Notification Pest Services 25 May 2010.
5. Pesticides Control Act 1655/2010

Pesticides are classified according to their use

B- Biocide, F- Fungicide, H- Herbicide, I- Insecticide, IGR- Insect Growth Regulator, M- Mmolluscicide, N- Nematode, PQR- Plant Growth Regulator, R- Rodenticide, F- Fumigant, X- Repellent

When it comes to pesticides, these are used to kill insects and other animals. Several types of pesticides can be identified. That sift, fantast will go. The insecticide by fleas

leaves, plants Flea, aphids, white flies, spots, mosquito and insect control are carried out. In the case of fungicides, it suppresses various types of fungi. It is possible to identify several types of these fungicides. Namely, Mancozeb, Copper, Thiram, Captain (http://ceypetco.gov.lk). Chemical herbicides are used to control weeds. Several types of these herbicides can be identified. They are in contact mines, corporate herbicides, pre findings herbicides, tattoo conclusions herbicides; round will be to curb the disease, such as round worms, worm by worm AP. Other pesticides can be used to detect the presence of these pesticides (http://sinhalasubjects.blogspot.com) in the control of pests and pathogens that are harmful to paddy, as well as other crops such as snails, rats and insects (http://sinhalasubjects.blogspot.com). It is possible to identify several procedures to be followed in the use of these chemical pesticides. They are,

1. Select the most suitable pesticide for the existing pest damage.
2. Careful transports.
3. Storage in safe places out of the reach of small children.
4. 4 Mix to the recommended concentration.
5. Spray at recommended intervals.
6. Wear protective clothing that covers the entire body.
7. Spray the nozzle in the direction of the wind, perpendicular to the direction of the wind.
8. Sprays during digestion, by wiping sweat, blocking off the blast is to avoid over ignored.
9. Burial of empty bottles.
10. Finally wash the sprayer with water, not pouring it into the waterways.
11. Bathe thoroughly after spraying.
12. Applying a notice board informing that the area has been sprayed with pesticides.
13. Avoiding harvesting until the prescribed protection period (Department of Educational Publications, 2015; 164).

It is possible to identify these pesticide sprayers that are now socialized. These devices fall into three main categories

- Liquid sprayer
- Chemistry Air sprayer
- Wind spray machine.

Can be identified as. It is also possible to identify the types of dies used for these sprayers. Whole cones die, full cones die, flat fans die, fans die, flow type dies, and vortex scattering dies.

Needs to have a pesticide, plaques

1. Apparently all the details in all three languages.
2. The brand name of the pesticide is its common name, not less than half the size of the font used for it.
3. The amount of active substance contained.
4. Recommendation for application of pesticide and how to apply.
5. Pre-harvest times, that is, the time it takes to harvest after applying the pesticide.
6. How to use it safely.
7. If there are first aid and detoxifiers, name it.
8. Production date.
9. Active periods.
10. Batch No.
11. Registration No.
12. It should also be clearly noted that the name and address of the distributing company are also registered under the Act.

It is possible to identify multinational companies that produce these pesticides. It can be identified by the table below. These imports are not recommended by the Registrar of Pesticides. The recommendation is made by the Crop Research Institutions of the Department of Agriculture, such as the Tea Research Institute, the Coconut Research Institute, the Rubber, Sugarcane and Export Agriculture Research Institute. The Pesticides so recommended shall be registered by the Registrar of Pesticides as suitable Pesticides for use in Sri Lanka unless they pose an unacceptable risk to human health. Prior to the release of pesticides into the market, their quality control is also done by the Registrar of Pesticides (https://www.parliament.lk). These pesticides can be widely used in crops today. The word farmer is used to mean the person who actively cultivates short- and medium-term crops. Paddy, fruits and vegetables are cultivated by Sri Lankan farmers. The farmer who cultivates paddy is special among them. For the"mud washed from a farmer god", refers to the farmer will be highlighted in the Gospels. The farmer is at the forefront of promoting self-sufficiency that preserves the culture of the country. Called farmer in English. The proverb "farming without knowing trade" implies that farming was considered a low-skilled industry (https://www.ivoice.lk) However, it is because of this farmer that the concept of tank, village and temple has been preserved to this day.

In this way, it is possible to identify the pesticides that have become an indispensable pesticide for the farmer. It is a well-known fact that farmers contribute a lot to agriculture as well as to the destruction of soil, water and the atmosphere by these pesticides. However, it has now been identified that these pesticides have become an indispensable pesticide with improved seeds. The researchers said the study was prompted by the need to study the problems faced by farmers with the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture.

2. Research Problem

With the advent of globalization, modernization, industrialization and the Green Revolution, high yielding seeds began to be socialized. At the same time, chemical pesticides that could produce higher yields were also introduced into society. As a result, chemical pesticides have been identified as an essential pesticide for agriculture. This is due to the fact that conventional fertilizers are not suitable for new varieties and the harvest is not possible in a short period of time. Today, with the introduction of a large number of new seeds, a large number of suitable chemical pesticides have been identified. Chemical pesticides were first used in Sri Lanka in 1958 to control malaria. D. With tea spraying. After the Green Revolution, the use of chemical pesticides intensified, and the most widespread was the island-wide 1977 Open Economic Policy. By now it has become one of the most widely used. As of 2003, there were 32 registered importers of pesticides in the agricultural sector in the country. They were 798 distributors nationwide. But there are tens of thousands of unregistered vendors who sell them to farmers. Currently, the use of pesticides in Sri Lanka is surpassing that of Latin American and African countries. It has been identified that when 1013 g of pesticide is applied per hectare in those countries, more than 1800 g per hectare is used in Sri Lanka

(http://archives.dinamina.lk &).
When we look at the total area of paddy sown in Sri Lanka up to 2018, it can be identified that 374 thousand hectares have been cultivated in the Yala season and 667 thousand hectares in the Maha season (Department of Census and Statistics 2018). It can be identified that 180 hectares have been cultivated in the Udaranwala Grama Niladhari Division under study and 301.71 hectares have been cultivated in the Handagirigoda Division under study (Resource Profile: Opanayaka Divisional Secretariat Division 2018). The use of different types of pesticides has been identified for a large number of different pests per hectare under cultivation. The reason for doing so is to get more yields in less space. Many families in the Udaranwala and Handagirigoda divisions under study are engaged in agriculture and their main source of income is agriculture. In this agriculture, farmers face the use of chemical pesticides
Have chemical pesticides caused the problems? This research was done to find out.

3. Research Objectives

General purpose

To study the problems faced by the farmers in the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture and to make suggestions.

Special purposes

- Study on the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture.
- Study of socio-economic problems faced by farmers in the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture.
- Study the reasons that lead to the use of chemical pesticides.
- Proposing solutions to problems arising from the use of chemical pesticides.

4. Practical Significance

The use of various crops and pesticides from the past can be traced back to the great changes that have taken place today with the Green Revolution. This research focuses on the socialization of chemical pesticides and its modern trends. This research is becoming a test that will be of great help to farmers. This is because pesticides used for various crops, companies that import those pesticides, as well as safety practices to be followed in the use of pesticides as well as the caps to be used by the farmers in the application of pesticides are currently being introduced for spraying. This is a very important research for farmers as the emphasis here is on the latest machinery available. This is because many farmers do not use pesticides properly and safely, and many farmers are unaware of the side effects and adherence to the new sprayers as well as the benefits of using them.
At present, the subject of agriculture has been added to the school curriculum where various crops as well as the history of agriculture are studied. It is also possible to identify the pesticides mentioned in these books. This test can be described as an important subject matter study for those studies as well. This is because it can study the history of agriculture and identify the various pesticides and the modern machinery used for it. It is possible to identify the extent of cultivation in the total lands of the Opanayaka Divisional Secretariat and the amount of cultivation in the selected areas. It is also possible to find out the extent of vacant land and act accordingly. It can be considered as an important issue for the Department of Agriculture as an institution. Of particular importance in this study is the ability to investigate the use of chemical pesticides in selected domains and to draw conclusions about the Opanayaka Divisional Secretariat, and to be able to act on that conclusion.

5. Methodology

Concept framework

The concept framework can be identified as a key factor on which any study depends. The main question in this study is whether the use of chemical pesticides causes a socio-economic problem for farmers? Is to study. There are two problem variables. That is, the socio-economic problems of farmers and pesticides. The aim is to identify the socio-economic problems faced by the farmers through the use of pesticides. Where the use of chemical pesticides can be identified as an independent variable. In this study, the farmers will, promotional methods, pesticide purchase, pesticide prices, signs of the convenience of using pesticides is intended to study the relationship between both variables and variable inter-leakage towards solving socio-economic problems. The social approach here can be identified from the diagrams below.

Dependence variable Y

Socio-economic problems of farmers

Autonomous variable X

Farmers' Will X_1
Different advertising methods X_2
Ease of purchasing pesticides X_3
Price of Pesticides X_4
Ease of use of pesticides X_5

Field of study

Ratnapura District is the main district of the Sabaragamuwa Province and consists of 17 Divisional Secretariat Divisions. Out of these, Grama Niladhari Divisions named Udaranwala and Handagirigoda in Opanayaka Divisional Secretariat were used as study areas. Opanayake Divisional Secretariat Division in the north Balangoda Divisional Secretariat Division, south and Godakawela Embilipitiya Divisional Secretary Divisions, West Godakawela and Opanayake Divisional Secretary Divisions, East Balangoda Divisional Secretariat Division is located in the border. The land area is 30 Grama Niladhari Divisions consisting of 103 square kilometers. Multi-ethnic Buddhists, Hindus and Sinhalese can be found in these domains. The total population is 36,509. It consists of 20 schools. There are two farming centers and paddy is cultivated in both Yala and Maha seasons. The area under cultivation is 939.32 hectares. The area under cultivation during the Yala season is 895.33 hectares.
The total number of families in the upcountry is 350. Here you can identify the farmers who are engaged in agriculture throughout the year. The total area under cultivation in 2018 is 180 hectares. Cultivation can be identified by minor irrigation and rained methods. The other Grama Niladhari Division to be studied was Handagirigoda. The total number of families here is 252. In the year 2018, 301.71 hectares have been cultivated. Here too it is possible to identify the farmers who are engaged in agriculture throughout the year (Resource Profile: Divisional Secretariat Weligepola- 2018). Contact the Grama Sava was two Opanayake engaged in agriculture most Divisional Secretariat division, the two divisions due to living alone

more families.

Sample

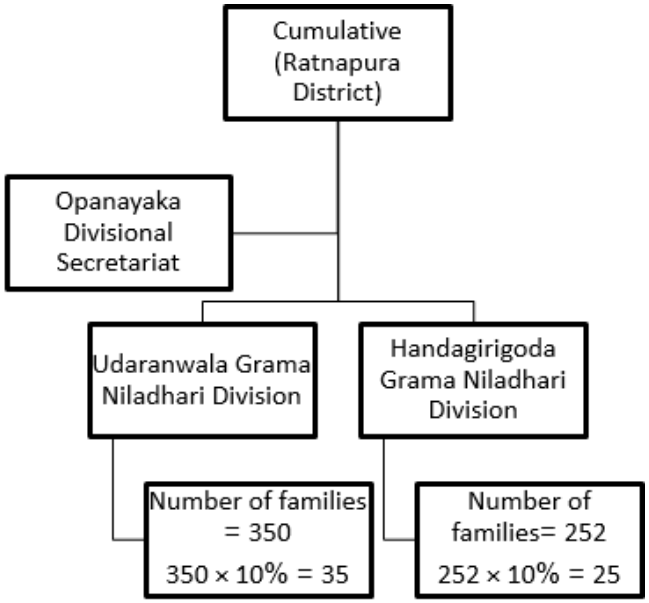


Fig 1: Samples

The whole sample
Udaranwala Grama Niladhari Division = 35
Handagirigoda Grama Niladhari Division = 25
Sample = 60

Udaranwala and Handagirigoda divisions were selected as the two divisions with the highest number of agricultural families only in the Weligepola Divisional Secretariat Division. The sample was selected on the basis of 10% percentage from these two domains. From the selected sample, the snowball sampling method was selected as the sampling method for selecting farmers. According to the snowball sampling method, a farmer in both the divisions was first met and the other farmers were identified through the same farmer and the questionnaire was directed. In this way, have the use of chemical pesticides by 60 farmers in both the divisions caused socio-economic problems to the farmers? Was engaged in a study.

Data collection methods
Data collection for the research was done under two main approaches.

Primary sources
In the use of primary sources, the data used by the researcher was validated and absorbed by the researcher in the field of research without the use of other sources. Preliminary data collection was done using questionnaire method, observation method and interview method. The following methods were used for this purpose.

Table 1: Primary Sources

The methodology used	Target team	The nature of the data required to collect
Questionnaires	From farmers	How many grown do, harvesting much to take, the seasons for much pesticide use do, pesticide safety uses, pesticides, how much money you spend to buy, what the insecticide used widely, area, according to how much pesticide Do use, pesticide use of socio-economic problems are issues that many there have been.
Interviews	Agricultural Research Officer, Agrarian Center Officer, Grama Niladhari	Farmers Union and other farmers work to properly participate, union give the subsidies, pests do to educate the farmers about the correct ways to use pesticides.
Observations	All of the above who participate in the research	Behavior pattern, speaking style, and physical environment information

***Source*:** Compiled by Author - 2019

Secondary sources
The books, the, magazines, documents, online articles, reports, etc. use is expected to take.
Books, Magazines, Articles, Newspapers: Gathering information related to a research topic and writing research related to it.
Regional Offices report (resource profile): Studies in area, the amount of land that is used in agriculture, recorded most of the growing region.
Internet: Gathering information relevant to a research topic and writing research studies related to it.
As mentioned above, data collection for research was done by primary and secondary data sources.

Data analysis methods
In the analysis of the data collected by the various methods mentioned above, it was done under two sections. That is,
Quantitative data analysis
As qualitative data analysis.

Quantitative data analysis
Quantitative data tables, charts, diagrams, etc., through the use of analysis was carried out. Chichi software was also used to process the data clearly and clearly.

Quality data analysis
The statements and data obtained during the qualitative data analysis were presented analytically and the quantitative data were used to further clarify the qualitative data.

6. Data analysis
The era we are entering today is known in sociology as the scientific and technological age. It is also said that this age is the peak of human intelligence. Early Man Rivers, canals and streams near the settlements built with rivers of water from rain and from water used for cultivation has been carried out. Also, there is a consumerist economic pattern in the early society and historical evidence shows that they used animal and plant parts as fertilizer for their own consumption

and built an environmentally friendly dependence. With the concepts of urbanization, industrialization, globalization, every aspect of the world changed and with this came a revolution in every aspect of human consumption, food, and lifestyle and so on. The agricultural sector in the world was revived with the advancement of technology and through this various technologies were used in the field of agriculture to satisfy the unlimited human needs using limited resources. The Green Revolution is a technologically advanced process to increase agricultural production and the agrarian revolutionary program launched with high hopes of alleviating world hunger. With the socialization of the Green Revolution, it was possible to increase the yield from the land area. For that, chemical pesticides were introduced into the society. It is a matter of fact that these chemical pesticides have a lot of beneficial effects on farmers. It is important to check whether these chemical pesticides are causing problems for farmers in agriculture. This is done by obtaining information from the farmers engaged in agriculture in the study area and examining the problems faced by the farmers in the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture.

Demographic information

In order to focus on the residences of the databases that participated in the research, databases have been contacted according to the sample size from the two Grama Niladhari Divisions in the Opanayaka Divisional Secretariat Division in the Ratnapura District. Accordingly, farmers who have turned to agriculture were selected from the two Grama Niladhari Divisions of Udaranwala and Handagirigoda. Among those farmers, 5 female farmers and 55 male farmers were also represented by the database participants according to their respective residential areas.

Table 2: Gender of Data Contributors

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Women	5	8.3%
Management Male	55	91.7%
Total	60	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

The gender differences between the participants in the data provision can be identified separately. Here 55 Russians have provided data. It is 91.67% as a percentage. Meanwhile, five women have also participated in providing data. The percentage of women is 8.33%. The most common source of data is males. The implication is that men are increasingly turning to agriculture.

Table 3: Age of Data Contributors

Age gap	Frequency	Percentage
Between 18-25	2	3.3%
Between 26-35	10	16.7%
Between 36-45	18	30.0%
Between 46-55	23	38.3%
Over 55 years	7	11.7%
Total	60	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

It is divided into 5 age groups in classifying the data subscribers by age structure. There was a high turnout of 46-55 year olds as data contributors. This is 38.33% as a percentage. The minimum data subscribers were 18-25 year olds. As a percentage it can be pointed out as 3.33%. The second-largest data contributors were 36-45 year olds. The range between the highest contributors and the lowest contributors to data is 21. It can be identified as 33% as a percentage. Only 7 people over the age of 55 contributed to the data. This shows that the focus on agriculture is declining with age. According to the data, people between the ages of 36-55 are more inclined towards agriculture.

Table 4: Marital unmarried statuses of data contributors

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	48	80.0%
Unmarried	7	11.7%
Widow	3	5.0%
Over 55 years	2	3.3%
Total	60	100.0%

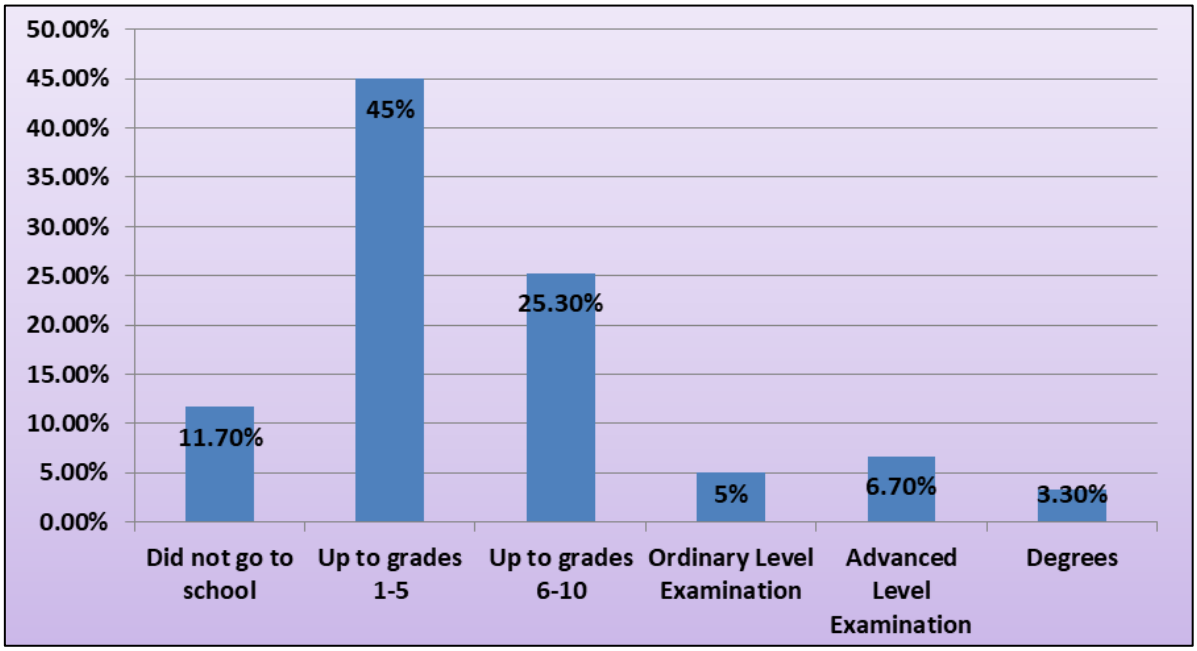
***Source*:** Field Study 2020

In classifying data contributors by marital status, marital unmarried is divided into five categories. Based on the data obtained, it is possible to identify the highest number of married contributors as data contributors. 48 married people have given the data and it is 80% as a percentage. At least 110 data were received from divorcees. It received information from only two people and is 3.33%. Data were obtained from 7 unmarried persons and 3 widows. According to these facts, the village is the place where most of the married people are engaged in agriculture.

Table 5: Data Contributor Education Level

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Did not go to school	7	11.7%
Up to grades 1-5	27	45%
Up to grades 6-10	17	25.3%
Ordinary Level Examination	3	5%
Advanced Level Examination	4	6.7%
Degrees	2	3.3%
Total	6 0	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020



***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Fig 2: Level of Education of Data Contributors

The main types of voters, according to the education level of data 6 under for the education level to have this. Accordingly, when it comes to the level of education here, those who are educated up to grades 1-5 are most engaged in agriculture. This group is 27 and accounts for 45%. The data provided by 17 people who were educated up to grades 6-10 shows that it is the second largest group of people engaged in agriculture. According to the data, the lowest number of graduates is engaged in agriculture. The number of such persons is two. It is 3.33% as a percentage. Among those who never went to school, 7 have become data contributors. These data show that those who have studied from GCE Ordinary Level to Degree are at least turning to agriculture and most of those who have not gone to school up to grade 10 are engaged in agriculture.

Table 6: Number of family members of data contributors

Number of family members	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 to	5	8.3%
3-4 to	25	41.7%
5-6 to	27	45%
More than 6	3	5%
Total	6 0	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

When looking at the number of members, it was categorized into four categories. The obtained data and family of 5-6 in the data that a higher number of households engaged in agriculture in the clear. The number of people who provided the data was 27, which is 45%. Second family members and 3-4 to those persons responsible for the homes in the focus for agriculture 25, was able to detect the data from members. This means that most of the households engaged in agriculture have 3-6 members. This is evident from the data that subscribers have submitted about the number of their family members.

Table 7: Farmer's Income Earning

Other sources of income	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
State	3	5%	12%
Private	4	6.7%	16%
Self-employment	18	30%	72%
Total	25	41.7%	100%
Number without other sources of income	35	58.3%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

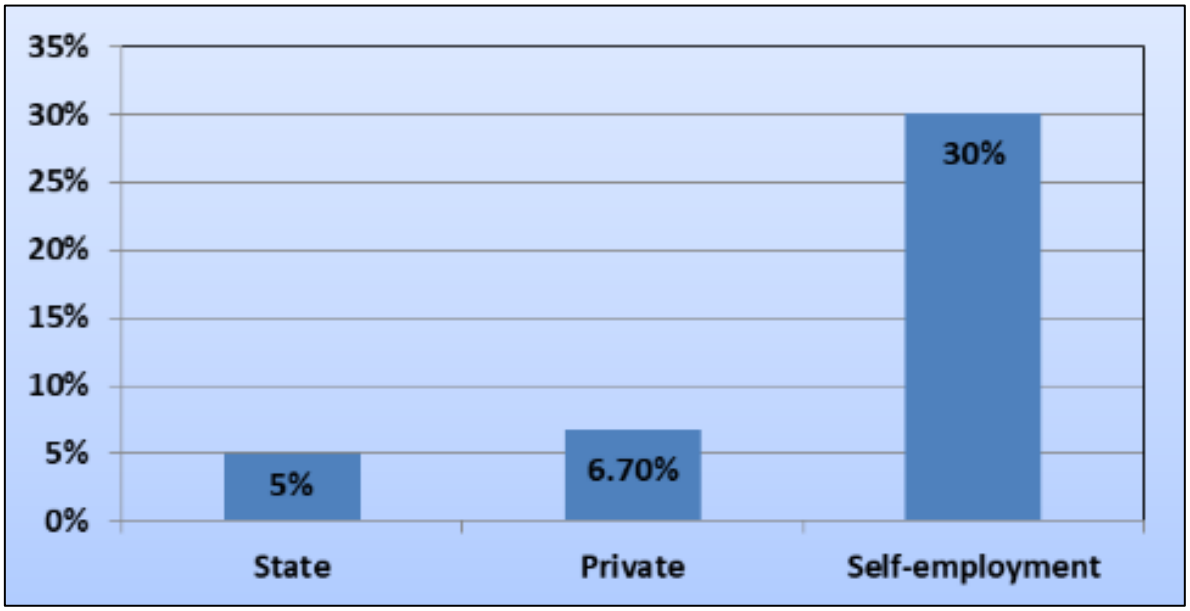


Fig 3: Farmer's Income Earning

Do farmers only engage in farming? Whether or not the information was disclosed, it was found that 25 out of 60 farmers depend on other sources of income. These data suggest that more people are self-employed. That group is 18 and the percentage is 72%. According to the data, 4 persons are engaged in the private sector and 3 persons in the public sector. Thus, the GCE Ordinary Level, Advanced Level and Degree graduates are engaged in both public and private sector employment and are inclined towards agriculture. Many Agricultural studied by the 60 out of 35 percent of these people live in dependence upon agriculture revealed that the matter can.

Table 8: Data subscribers of land under cultivation

Extent of cultivated land	Frequency	Percentage
Less than an acre	27	45%
Less than three acres	31	51.7%
Less than five acres	2	3.3%
Total	6 0	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

In the study of the cultivated land area of 60 persons, the land area was studied under four categories. Accordingly, it was found that the largest number of people cultivate less than 3 acres of land. The number of such persons is 31. It has a percentage of 51.67%. Individuals cultivating more than five acres did not contribute to the data and the data were able to detect those cultivating at least 5 acres. The data showed that only two individuals contributed to the cultivation of less than 5 acres. This is 3.33%. According to this information, the village is the place where people who cultivate less than three acres get a higher value. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the farmers in this study are not farmers representing the upper class. It is a matter of responsibility for farmers who are generally engaged in agriculture for their livelihood.

Table 9: Agricultural nature of the ownership of land falls

The nature of the ownership of the land	Frequency	Percentage
The Exclusive Use	4	76.7%
Shared ownership	5	8.3%
Leased	6	10%
Rented	3	5%
Total	6 0	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Farmers groups own more land nature engaged in agriculture 5 million were under study. The study found that 46 out of 60 people own land. It is 76.67%. According to this data, 5 persons engaged in agriculture can be identified as having individual rights as well as shared rights. It is 8.33 percent. Also, of the 60 people surveyed, at least one acre of land is owned by hired farmers. The agriculture engage individuals and rented six persons 3 that can be felt across the. These data indicate that most farmers have exclusive land.

Table 10: Agriculture has turned the time

Time spent focusing on agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
Year 5 below	3	5%
Between 6-10 years	4	6.7%
Between the ages of 11-15	8	13.3%
Between 16-20 years	19	31.7%
More than 20 years	26	43.3%
Total	6 0	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

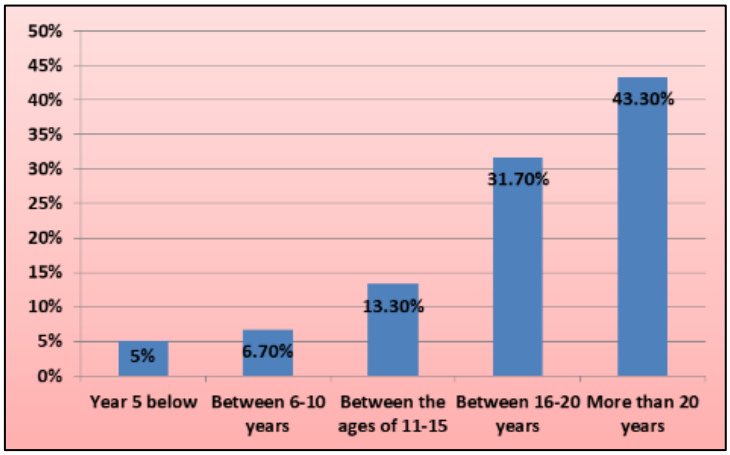


Fig 4: Agriculture has turned the time

Considering the time that farmers have been focusing on agriculture, it has been studied under 5 categories. Over 20 years can be identified as the period in which most of the 60 persons are engaged in agriculture. It is 43.33% as a percentage. Reduction in agriculture as a range of time involved persons age 5 categories below can be felt. The data reveals that 19 people have been involved in agriculture for a period of 16-20 years. Thus, 16-20 years can be identified as the second most allotted time range for agriculture. This is 31.67% as a percentage. These data reveal that most farmers have been engaged in agriculture for a long time. The better the experience in agriculture, the longer the time frame devoted to agriculture.

Information on the nature of chemical pesticide use

Table 11: Chemical pesticide use will be responsible for the

Data contributor opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	57	95%
No	3	5%
Total	6 0	100.0%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Participants in the data survey were asked whether or not to use chemical pesticides. Of the 60 people studied, 57 were found to be using chemical pesticides. It is 95% as a percentage. In the current era of using modern methods, it is possible to identify three data contributors who use organic pesticides, i.e. do not use chemical pesticides. It is 5% as a percentage. According to this information, it is estimated that 95% of the people use chemical pesticides. This shows that with modern technology, a higher percentage of people are engaged in agriculture.

Table 12: What are the reasons for the use of chemical pesticides?

Reasons for the use of pesticides	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Because it is possible to increase the yield	44	73.3%	77.2 %
Because diseases can be minimized	13	21.7%	22.8%
Total	57	95%	100%
Number of unanswered	3	5%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

A study on whether farmers use chemical pesticides revealed that more than 1/4 of them use chemical pesticides. Based on this finding, a study of the reasons why farmers are tempted to use these pesticides shows that 44 out of 57 farmers who use chemical pesticides use it because it can increase yields. It is 77.19% as a percentage. The data showed that 13 out of 57 people used chemical pesticides because they could increase yields as well as reduce diseases. This comprises 22.81%. According to this information, most of the farmers in the village use chemical pesticides for the purpose of increasing the yield. It is clear that chemical pesticides can increase yields.

Table 13: What are the reasons for not using pesticides?

Reasons not to use pesticides	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Because it is bad for the health of the body	1	1.7%	33.3%
Because it is expensive	2	3.3%	66.7%
Total	3	5%	100%
Number of pesticides used	57	95%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

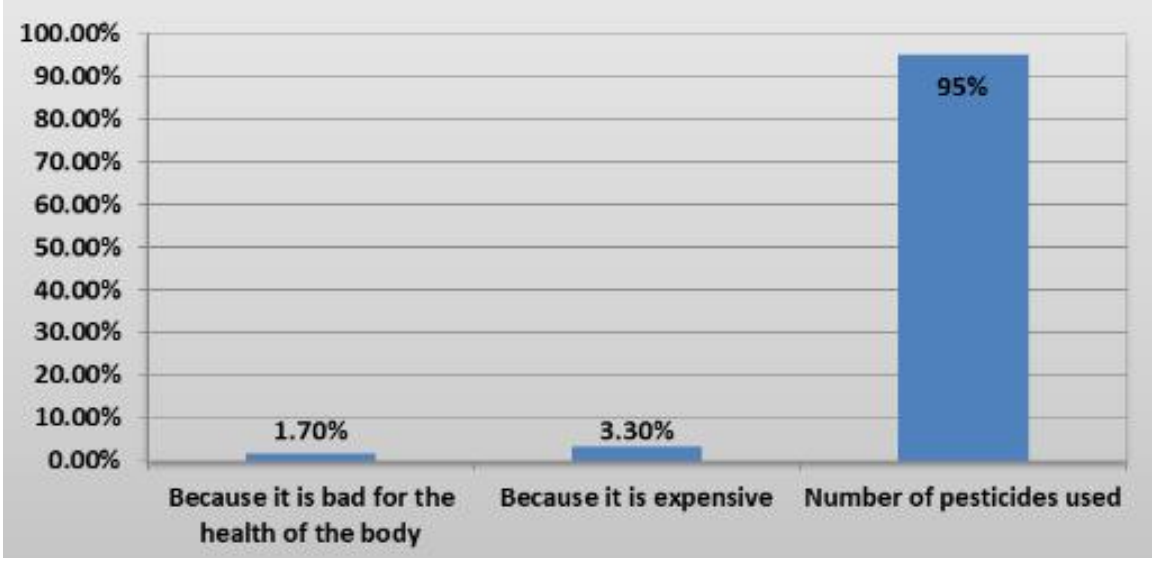


Fig 5: Reasons for not using pesticides

The study, which looked at whether or not chemical pesticides are used in agriculture, found that three out of 60 people are farming with organic pesticides. Through the Green Revolution with agriculture and related equipment to improve, but not with the current technology among farmers, green little used before the Revolution used organic pesticides which can be identified by the study group of farmers in society. Accordingly, three out of 60 people farm with organic pesticides and 2/3 of those who do not use chemical pesticides are 66.67% as a percentage when it comes to finding out the reasons why they do not use chemical pesticides. One in three people has stated that they do not use chemical pesticides because they are unhealthy. It is 33.33% as a percentage. According to the data, the high cost of these chemical pesticides means that poor farmers are using organic pesticides at their convenience without having to buy them.

Table 14: What are the most commonly used pesticides?

The most commonly used pesticides	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Because it is bad for the health of the body	57	95%	100%
Because it is expensive	3	5%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

When researching the use of chemical pesticides, the most commonly used pesticides used by farmers were explored. Accordingly, all 57 databases on the use of chemical pesticides confirmed the widespread use of pesticides. It is as a percentage of 95% of the. All 57 contributors reported that fungicides and herbicides were also used in agriculture when needed. However, the data shows that pesticides are used more in comparison. Thus, it is clear that the main chemical pesticides are the most widely used pesticides by farmers.

Table 15: Diseases of crops using chemical pesticides

Data contributor opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

One of the problems faced by many farmers in agriculture is the spread of various diseases to their crops. After surveying farmers on the effectiveness of using chemical pesticides to reduce the incidence of these diseases, all the contributors to the study expressed their opinion that they think that chemical pesticides reduce the incidence of diseases. This is the opinion of all 60 people studied. I met three people who use organic pesticides, but they use them because they are expensive and unhealthy. But these farmers are also aware of the fact that chemical pesticides can reduce crop diseases. Data show that this can be identified as one of the reasons why farmers use chemical pesticides in agriculture.

Table 16: Whether any disease has affected the crops

Data contributor opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	49	81.7%
No	11	18.3%
Total	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

In agriculture, disease and non-disease are common in any crop. This prompt people to 49 over seventy recent crops to a disease which was detected. This is 81.67% as a percentage. Although 11 persons have not been affected by the recent crop diseases, the percentage is 18.33%. In this way it is possible to identify the various diseases that affect the crops in the hunting industry.

Table 17: Whether chemical pesticides were used for prevention

Data contributor opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Yes	48	80%	98%
No	1	1.7%	2.0%
Total	49	81.7%	1 00%
Number of unanswered	11	18.3%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

In agriculture, various diseases were identified in the crops. It also found that 57 out of 60 people in the study used chemical pesticides. Thus, a study of whether farmers used chemical pesticides on these crops revealed that 48 out of 49 people infected with the crop used chemical pesticides. It is 97.96% as a percentage. Only one person who has been diagnosed with the disease can be identified as having not used chemical pesticides. This is because he uses organic pesticides instead of chemical pesticides. According to these data, many farmers use chemical pesticides in agriculture for various diseases of crops.

Table 18: Whether successful results were achieved by use

Data contributor opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Yes	45	75%	93.8%
No	3	5%	6.3%
Total	48	80%	100%
Number of unanswered	12	20%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

It has been revealed above that in agriculture, pesticides are used for various diseases of crops. But it is questionable whether the use of chemical pesticides alone have successful results. Therefore, in the study, 45 out of 48 people who used chemical pesticides were found to have successful results. It is 93.75% as a percentage. However, three farmers in the study claimed that the use of chemical pesticides did not reduce the incidence of crop diseases, i.e. successful results. These data show that chemical pesticides can reduce crop diseases.

Table 19: Whether Chemo methods are used

Whether to use chemo methods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	5%
No	57	95%
Total	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Agriculture has advanced with technology, but it is important to identify whether chemo methods, which are inherited from the past, are still used in agriculture. Only three out of 60 people surveyed revealed that they still use past chemotherapy, which can be identified as a percentage of 5%. Organic pesticides can also be used by growers to identify the use of these chemicals. There were 57 people who did not use chemotherapy and the percentage was 95%. This shows that farmers who use chemical pesticides do not use the chemical methods of the past in their agriculture and farmers who still use organic pesticides use the chemical methods. This shows that the Chemo system of the past is moving away from society today.

Table 20: Whether the data contributors suffer from any disease

Whether to use chemo methods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	78.3%
No	13	21.7%
Total	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

It is necessary to find out whether the farmers engaged in agriculture are suffering from any disease. Studied the overall 47 suffering from a disease condition that it is a total of 78.33% can identify that consists percentage was. Persons 13 under were the 21.67% percentage of disease can be identified. However, this shows that 3/4 of the study data contributors suffer from a variety of diseases.

Table 21: Diseases what type of accountability?

Disease type	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Kidney disease	21	35%	44.7%
Skin diseases	14	23.3%	29.8%
Management Cancer	1	1.7%	2.1%
Eye diseases	7	11.7%	14.9%
Lung diseases	4	6.7%	8.5%
Total	47	78.3%	100%
The number of people who do not suffer from diseases	13	21.7%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

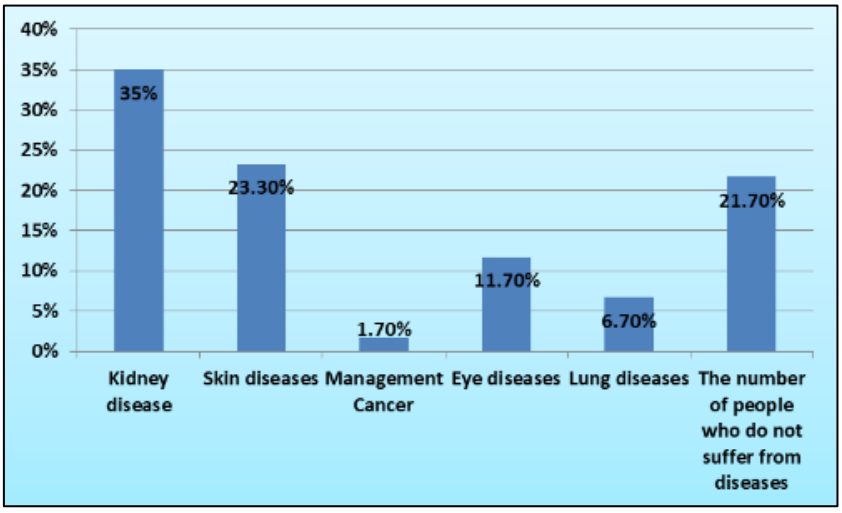


Fig 6: Type of accountability

Farmers were able to identify the cause of the disease. In the study on various diseases suffered by farmers, the study was conducted under six categories. Most of the farmers i.e. 21 persons were suffering from kidney disease which is 44.68%. Kidney disease is one of the most prevalent diseases among farmers. Secondly, most farmers suffer from skin diseases. It can be identified that 14 people have been infected with 29.79%. Farmers are less likely to be diagnosed with cancer. It affects only one person and accounts for 2.13%. The data also reveals that farmers have been diagnosed with eye diseases and lung diseases. However, this shows that farmers are more prone to kidney disease.

Table 22: What are the causes of the disease?

Causes of disease	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Due to the use of chemical pesticides	34	56.7%	72.3%
Due to prolonged exposure to sunlight	8	13.3%	17%
Because of overdose	3	5%	6.4%
Because of drinking dirty water	2	3.3%	4.3%
Total	47	78.3%	100%
The number of people who do not suffer from diseases	13	21.7%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

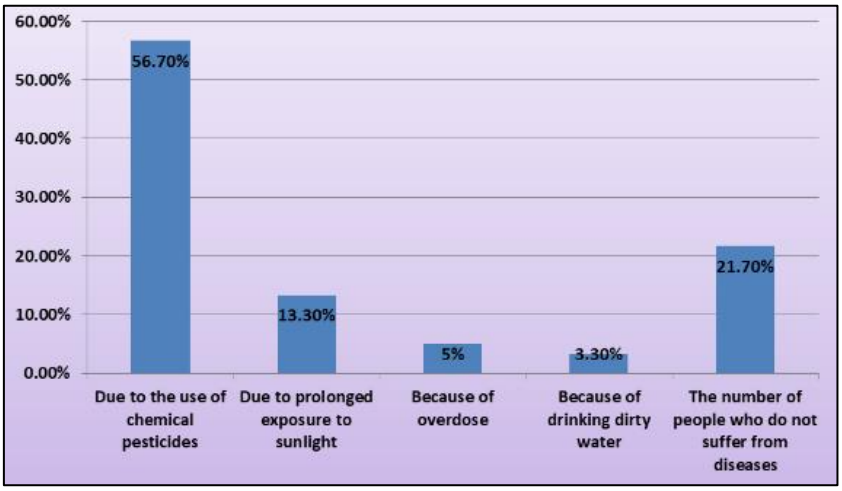


Fig 7: Causes of disease

Farmers can be identified as suffering from various diseases. The causes of the disease were studied under five categories. Accordingly, it was possible to identify the excessive use of chemical pesticides as the most common cause of disease among farmers. Of the 47 farmers suffering from the disease, 34 have contracted the disease due to the use of chemical pesticides. It can be identified as a percentage of 72.3%. The farmers assessed the incidence of diseases due to the use of chemical pesticides by showing the medical records obtained by them. This is because it is not possible to declare that the disease is caused by chemical pesticides. Drinking dirty water can be cited as the least likely cause of disease for farmers. It was clear from the two farmers that they had fallen ill for the same reason. It can be identified as 4.3% as a percentage. Eleven farmers have been diagnosed with the

disease due to exposure to the sun and various medications. It is clear from this that chemical pesticides cause farmers to increase yields as well as make farmers sick.

Table 23: Whether to seek medical treatment for the disease

Whether to seek medical treatment	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Yes	41	68.3%	87.2%
No	6	10%	12.8%
Total	47	78.3%	100%
The number of people who do not suffer from diseases	13	21.7%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Farmers suffer from various diseases and it is important to know whether they are receiving medical treatment for those diseases. Out of the total number of sufferers, 41 are receiving medical treatment for their disease and it is 87.23%. There are 6 farmers who do not seek medical treatment for their diseases and it is 12.77%. However, this shows that many farmers are seeking medical treatment for their ailments.

Table 24: Sure how much time the disease has been homesickness

Time	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Less than a year	19	31.7%	40.4%
Between 1-5 years	23	38.3%	48.9%
Between 5-10 years	5	8.3%	10.6%
Total	47	78.3%	100%
The number of people who do not suffer from diseases	13	21.7%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Farmers were identified as suffering from various diseases and the duration of suffering from these diseases was studied under four categories. Out of a total of 23 farmers suffering from the disease, it was found to be between 1-5 years of age. This is 48.94% as a percentage. Most farmers who suffer from the disease can identify the maximum duration of their illness as 1-5 years. Nineteen farmers were diagnosed with the disease in less than a year. Five farmers between the ages of 5-10 years can be identified as suffering from the disease. It has a percentage of 10.64%. 5-10 years is the minimum period of illness in individuals. The study did not find that farmers with the disease for more than 10 years became data contributors.

Table 25: Incensement or Deduction of cost

Whether an expense has been incurred	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	57	95%
No	3	5%
Total	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

In today's world of automation can be a daunting task. It remains to be seen whether farmers will have to spend more on the use of chemical pesticides during this period. In their opinion, 57 per cent of the farmers engaged in agriculture can be identified as having to bear the high cost due to chemical pesticides. It is 95% as a percentage. Three farmers can be identified who do not have to spend much on the use of chemical pesticides. It is 5%. The three farmers are farming using organic pesticides and have made sure that they do not incur any cost for chemical pesticides. However, this shows that many farmers engaged in agriculture have to incur higher costs due to the use of chemical pesticides.

Table 26: Grown times the amount spent on pesticides

Expenditure on pesticides	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Less than 20,000	24	40%	42.1%
Less than 30,000	3	5%	5.3%
Less than 40,000	28	46.7%	49.1%
More than 40,000	2	3.3%	3.5%
Total	57	95%	100%
The number of people who do not use pesticides	3	5%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

The use of chemical pesticides has made it possible to identify the cost to farmers. The farmers focused on how much money they spend per season on chemical pesticides divided into 5 categories. It was found that 28 farmers were spending less than Rest. 40,000. It is 49.12%. It is clear those farmers who spend less than Rest. 40,000 are highly valued. The minimum number of farmers who spend more than Rest. 40,000 per season on chemical

pesticides has been identified by the data. The amount of land cultivated also affects the amount of money spent on the cultivation season. It can be identified that 55 out of 57 farmers who use chemical pesticides apply less amount of money per season for pesticides. Thus, it is clear that farmers who normally cultivate without large scale are engaged in this.

Table 27: Whether the money spent affect the economy

Data contributor opinion	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Yes	57	950 %	100 %
The number of people who do not use pesticides	3	5%	
Total	57	95%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Farmers can identify how much money they spend per crop on their use of chemical pesticides, and how much that money affects farmers' economies can be used to determine if it affects all farmers who use chemical pesticides. It is one hundred percent as a percentage. It is clear that the money that farmers spend on chemical pesticides has a direct impact on their economy.

Table 28: Grown on the loan, which has been obtained

Whether a loan has been obtained	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4 1	6 8.3%
No	19	3 1.7%
Total	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

A survey of farmers who participated in the data supply recently found that 42 out of the total farmers had taken loans in connection with cultivation. It is 68.33% as a percentage. Persons 19 were not given credit and cultivated it as a percentage of 31.67% of the. However, this shows that farmers are taking loans for cultivation.

Table 29: For the amount of the loan which

Expenditure on pesticides	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Less than 15,000	14	23.3%	34.1 %
Less than 30,000	18	30%	43.9 %
Less than 45,000	9	15%	22 %
Total	41	68.3%	100%
Number of non-borrowers	19	31.7%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

It was revealed from 41 farmers that farmers engaged in agriculture have recently obtained loans for cultivation. The amount obtained is given under 5 categories. It is clear that most farmers received less than Rest. 30,000. Loans from individuals 41 out of 18 of them Rs 30,000 loan amounts can be felt below have been obtained. It is 43.90% as a percentage. Fourteen farmers have obtained loans of less than Rest. 15,000 and nine persons have secured loans of less than Rest. 45,000. Out of the farmers surveyed, only 9 farmers have obtained the lowest loan amount. It has a percentage of 21.95%. This shows that most farmers get loans of less than Rest. 30,000.

Table 30: Whether the loan is still being repaid

Whether the loan is being repaid	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
Yes	37	61.7 %	90.2 %
No	4	6.7 %	9.8 %
Total	41	68.3%	100%
Number of non-borrowers	19	31.7%	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Many farmers have taken loans as it is difficult for them to invest large sums of money for agriculture and those loans fall into various categories. Compared whether there is still paying the loan taken by farmers, farmers had to borrow 41 of the farmers 37 were still the loan has been identified which is after paying. It is 90.24%. It was possible to identify 4 farmers who had repaid the loans obtained. This is 9.76%. From this information it is clear that it takes time for the farmers who have taken loans to repay the loan. Farmers who are still repaying the loan can identify the problems that arise economically.

Table 31: Whether suicides have occurred due to the use of pesticides

Suicides have been the responsible	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Since many farmers in agriculture use chemical pesticides, it is timely to identify whether people in the area are committing suicide by using chemical pesticides when a problem arises. The answer given by all the data

contributors in the study was that suicides were reported in the area due to the use of pesticides. The percentage here is one hundred percent. Farmers in the affected areas are widely involved in agriculture using chemical pesticides. Research has shown that people who use these chemical pesticides frequently in their homes have a problem, a problem, and that they immediately use chemical pesticides. This shows that farmers as well as family members of farmers are more likely to commit suicide by consuming chemical pesticides.

Table 32: Chemical pesticide use on crops have been damaged and responsible

Harvest losses have been responsible for the	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	65%
No	21	35%
Total	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

It is a well- known fact that chemical pesticides increase yields. However, chemical pesticides on crop damage whenever or data subscribers are having to go into the trial studied 60 of the 39 identifiable section of any crop damage valued opportunities in the can. It is 65.0%. The use of chemical pesticides ensured that 21 farmers were not harmed. Data contributors confirmed that this was due to the amount of chemical pesticides they used in their crops. These data show that chemical pesticides cause crop damage.

Table 33: How the crop has been damaged

How the crop has been damaged	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage collection
The destruction of healthy animals by	5	8.3 %	12.8 %
Flowering	34	56.7 %	87.2 %
Total	39	6 5 %	100%
Number of crops not damaged	21	3 5 %	
Total	60	100%	

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Data contributors revealed that crop damage was caused by chemical pesticides. The manner in which the crop damage occurred was studied under four categories. Most of the farmers have lost their crops due to the fall of flowers. Flowering also reduces yields. It was identified that 34 farmers had suffered crop damage due to the fall of flowers. It can be identified as 87.18%. It is a well-known fact that the use of chemical pesticides destroys beneficial animals. Five people were found to have suffered crop damage due to the destruction of favorable animals. These data suggest that chemical pesticides have both advantages and disadvantages for farmers.

Table 34: Chemical pesticides by the government at subsidized rates Whether Does

Harvest losses have been responsible for the	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	57	95 %
No	3	5 %
Total	60	100%

***Source*:** Field Study 2020

Many of the data contributors identified the large use of chemical pesticides in their agriculture. In a study on whether the government provides chemical pesticides at subsidized rates to farmers who raise money by themselves, 57 out of 60 contributors have confirmed the availability of subsidized chemical pesticides provided by the government. Its percentage is 95%. Three farmers have revealed that they do not get chemical pesticides at subsidized prices. The three farmers are farmers who use organic pesticides. However, this shows that the government provides chemical pesticides at subsidized prices.

7. Conclusions and Suggestions

Following are the findings and suggestions of the research conducted by 60 data contributors in the study of problems faced by farmers in the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture (socio-economic) in Udaranwala and Handagirigoda Grama Niladhari Divisions of Opanayaka Divisional Secretariat, Ratnapura District.

Conclusions

Males are predominantly engaged in agriculture in these study areas. Of the 60 data contributors studied, 55 were male, which is 91.67%. Five of the people studied were women. This is as a percentage of % 8.33 as of may refer. From these data, it can be concluded that the majority of males are engaged in agriculture.

Found that unmarried married farmers engaged in agriculture viewing studied the data of voters 60 out of 48 a total of married farmers which was revealed. It is 80% as a percentage. Also, 7 unmarried farmers, 3 widows and 2 divorcees were engaged in agriculture. These data suggest that the majority of married people are engaged in agriculture. It is also unique in that it has a value of more than 4/3 overall.

Inquiries into the extent of cultivated land by individuals in the studied areas revealed that most farmers had less than three acres of land. Of the 60 farmers, 31 had less than three acres of land. It is 51.67% as a percentage. 27 farmers with less than one acre of land and two persons with less than five acres of land were also found. It can be concluded that most farmers have less than three acres of land.

And shares in the range of time has turned to agriculture farmers, many farmers in years 20 agriculture since for more than a means of accountability involved. It can be identified that 26 persons have been engaged in agriculture for more than 20 years. It is 43.33% as a percentage. Secondly, 19 farmers who had been engaged in agriculture for a maximum period of 16-20 years could be identified. It is 31.67% as a percentage. Three farmers who had been farming for a minimum of less than 5 years were found. These data show that many farmers in these areas have been making a living from farming for a long time. It can be concluded that farmers who have been farming for more than 20 years are living in these areas.

Out of the 60 data contributors in the study areas, a survey of farmers using chemical pesticides for their agriculture revealed that more than 4/3 of them use chemical pesticides in total. Out of the total 60, 57 use chemical pesticides in their agriculture, which is 95% as a percentage. It can be concluded that many farmers today use chemical pesticides in agriculture.

When asked about the 57 farmers who use chemical pesticides and the reasons for their use, he said most of them are responsible for increasing their yields. It is 44 out of 57 farmers. It is 77.19% as a percentage. Persons 13 were due to be used to prevent disease. One of the main reasons for the widespread use of chemical pesticides is to increase productivity. It can be concluded that chemical pesticides can increase the yield.

Chemical Pesticides can be identified under three main types. Most of these three types of pesticides are commonly used by farmers. All 57 individuals in the study reported use of fungicides and herbicides in agriculture, but were able to identify the most commonly used pesticides. It is one hundred percent as a percentage. This suggests that farmers use pesticides extensively in agriculture.

In a study of farmers across the globe on whether chemical pesticides reduce disease, all those who studied suggested that chemical pesticides reduce disease. Also, many farmers have been able to reduce the incidence of diseases in their crops through the use of chemical pesticides. This shows that chemical pesticides can reduce disease and that many farmers use chemical pesticides.

A total of 47 patients were diagnosed with various diseases. The disease Farmers Examines reasons nonfamilies 47 out of 34 reasons abundantly nonfamilies over seventy diseases on chemical pesticides is due to the use of excessive. It showed medical records and provided details to the farmers. Dirty water because of drinking, various types of drinks because, out of the sun because of the reasons that exposure to identify fatal disease to be able to. But since many farmers have fallen ill with chemical pesticides, it can be concluded that excessive use of chemical pesticides has led to the spread of various diseases to farmers.

It can be seen that farmers have to spend more on agriculture. This was revealed in a study of 57 farmers. It can be concluded that the money spent affects the economy of the farmers.

It can be seen that due to the high cost of chemical pesticides, farmers are tempted to take loans related to cultivation. It can be concluded that farmers get loans for cultivation.

The study revealed that the use of chemical pesticides in those areas, where the majority of the population lives in agriculture, has led to the use of chemical pesticides for many suicides. It can be concluded that farmers as well as other people in these areas use chemical pesticides extensively for suicide.

This study concludes that the government provides chemical pesticides at subsidized rates to farmers engaged in agriculture.

Proposed

A study of the problems faced by farmers through the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture can conclude that farmers are often exposed to socio-economic problems. It is possible to make the following suggestions to minimize those problems.

- Taking steps to teach farmers how to use chemical pesticides correctly by agricultural associations.
- Taking steps by public and private institutions related to agriculture to make farmers aware of the costumes to be worn while using chemical pesticides as well as how to wear them correctly.
- Taking action to develop lending institutions through government intervention.
- Take steps to follow a very simple method of lending. Identify a methodology to reduce the debt burden, introduce the latest loan schemes to prevent the recurrence of the debt burden and take steps to expand the knowledge of the people.
- Take steps to introduce self-employment schemes for farmers' wives as well as other people living at home (thereby increasing the economy somewhat in the family).
- Taking steps to make farmers aware of organic pesticides through the use of organic pesticides.
- Advise farmers to keep chemical pesticides away from people in the house (thereby minimizing suicides).

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