

# FARMER SUICIDES

(INDIA, MAHARASHTRA, VIDARBHA)

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## ABSTRACT

*The people dependant on the agriculture. The agriculture sector most important of India because more than fifty percentage employs and workforce depend on the India agriculture. The contributed around the 17.5 percentage county on GDP. The Indian economy in 2010 to 2018 was major reason for the increasing suicide, the current period in Maharashtra there is a profit income low and going on negative income, increasing suicide of farmers. The Aurangabad (Marathwada) region in Maharashtra of drought region on low income shortage water supply, than after highest farmer committee suicide. cotton production low and massive debt because In a Vidarbha region highest farmer suicide.*

## FARMER SUICIDES IN INDIA

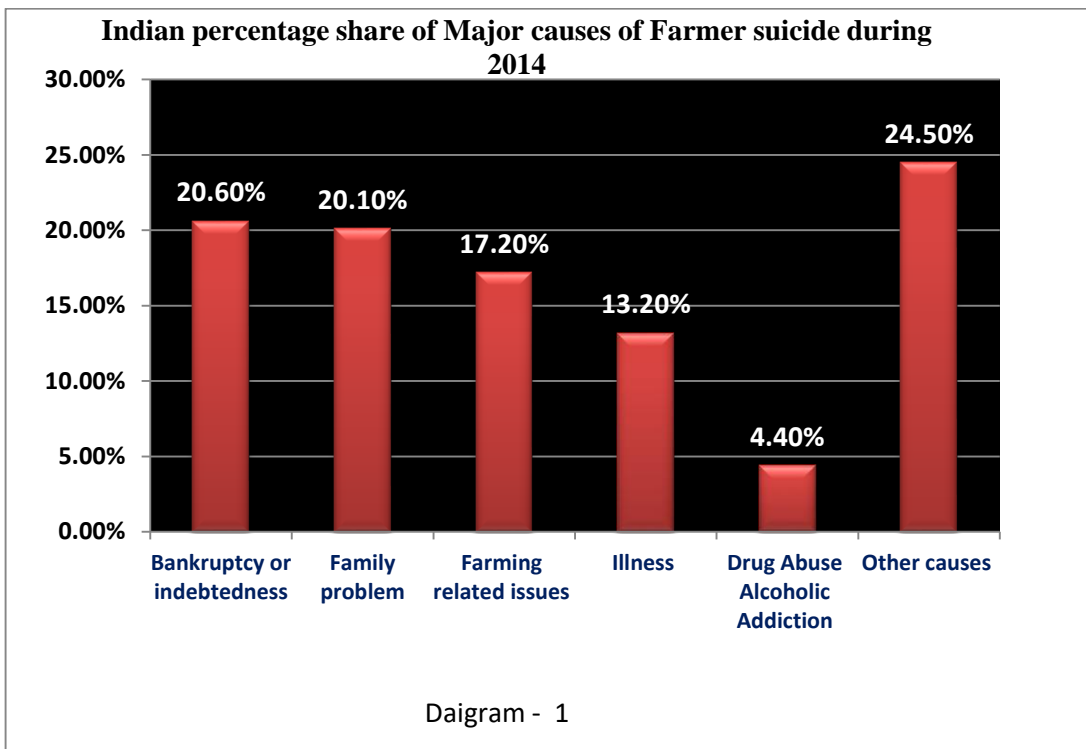
Suicide is a multi complex and multi face phenomenon. The vicious circle of poverty and deprivation because high burden of debt and lower income of Indian farmer. In the micro level analysis the inter related and coexisting social economics risk factor identified are indebtedness, deterioration of economics status, conflict with other member in the family, crop failure, a decline in social position, burden of daughter/sisters marriage suicide in a nearby village, addiction, change in behaviors of the decreased , dispute with neighbored/ other, heath problem, a recent death in the family, history of suicide in the family and other family member being ill India farmer suicide much region mental disorder, social boycott, physical illness, social isolation, unemployment and many other risk factor are responsible for increasing suicide behavior among people of the world. India is the every 30 minutes after that one farmer suicide, the workforce 50 percentage employment in agriculture the lates censuses of 2011. The India farmer have committed suicide more than 3,00,000 in 1995 – 2014 of labour and marginal small farmer, cultivation and agriculture farmer.

The number of suicide in 12360 the year of 2014 ( table -1.3), Indebtedness high the 20.6% and family problem is 20.1% and other cause also high 24.5% suicides rate is low as compear to as 2010 to 2014 years.

## INDIAN PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MAJOR CAUSES OF FARMER SUICIDE DURING 2014

Table – 1.1

Indian Farmer major problem of Suicide	Percentage
Bankruptcy or indebtedness	20.6%
Family problem	20.1%
Farming related issues	17.2%
Illness	13.2%
Drug Abuse Alcoholic Addiction	4.4%
Other causes	24.5%



The India farmer suicide of indebtedness and other causes. The family problem with neabehood and owner of village. The largest problem in marriage of daughter (Dowry) of farmer than farmer decision to suicide (Diagram1.1). The most of farm depend on the falling nature rain, the world increasing Carbon dioxide and Nitrosan etc, than damage of environment effect on crop in farm that decreasing production of income each farmer number of farmer suicide high.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The post liberalization period has witnessed suicide of more than three lakh farmers (including cultivation and agriculture labour) in India. Despande and Arrora (2010) the element of farmer suicide are post liberalization of basic is indebtedness, littiteracy and lack of basic support facilitate related to health and education. The burden of financial debt seems to have contribution to around 90 percentage of the suicide. Reddy and Mishra (2009) find limited rural nonfarm employment, falling agriculture credit taken from formal source, uncertainty of water availability, improper input and uses of technology and increasing cost and fluctuating price as a broad set of factors contributing to farmer suicides. Nagaraji 2008; Sadanandan 2014; the extent literature has also identified the reason behind suicide. The more than 10 to 20 time more people attempt suicide every year but failed to die, than 75 percentage suicide because the low and middle income countries in 2012 (Goldsmith 2002).

Krishnaraj and kanch (2012) is said the study in 2011, only 50 percentage of male work force in agriculture in rural sector and 70 percentage female work force in rural agriculture of rural sector. India is a agriculture country with around 48.9% of people depending directly upon agriculture. (NCRB- chapter – 2A farmer suicide in India)

## **METHODOLOGY**

The use qualitative data and quantities data that use primary data and secondary data, use the news paper , article , journal , books, book review , national survey and use the thesse on farmer suicide in Maharashtra. The use of National crime Record Bureau and crime and criminal information system (CCIS) and Accidental Deaths and suicide in India 2016. Under the National

crime Records Bureau minister of home Affairs. The use National Human Right Commission (NHRC). The uses on biasness line news paper , the hindustan news paper. The book uses Despande and Arrora (2010), Reddy and Mishra (2009), Nagaraji 2008; Sadanandan 2014; I am use the economics and political weekly journal “Farmer suicides in Maharashtra” – Siddhartha Mitra, Sangeeta Shroff, B. B. Mohanty , Srijit Mishra. “Farmer suicide in Indi” a Durkheim’s types- B.B. Mohanty. “ Farmer Suicide: The Burden of local Narratives – Manish k Thakur.

### ***THE NUMBER OF FARMER SUICIDE OF INDIA***

The Maharashtra high number of farmer suicide in India that is 17195 and 15182 is number of suicide in Tamil Nadu, 13451 is a suicide of West Bengal and 10687 is a suicide Karnataka, 10442 is a suicide in Madhya Pradesh, than calculated percentage of this data is Maharashtra-13.1%, Tamil Nadu-11.6%, West Bangal-10.3%, Karnataka-8.2% and Madhya Pradesh-8.0% (Table-1.2), the summing all this data 51.1% in India, than the India 51.1% farmer suicide in five state.

**India of number of farmer suicide in five state (2016)**

**Table 1.2**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of suicide</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Maharashtra	17195	13.1
Tamil Nadu	15182	11.6
West Bengal	13451	10.3
Karnataka	10687	8.2
Madhya Pradesh	10442	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66957</b>	<b>51.1</b>

The five state together there is 51.1% of the total suicide reported in country, the not included to the 48.9% suicide divided to remaining 24 state and 7 is union territories state, the Uttar Pradesh is high population is 17.2 percentage contribution in India but has reported is lower the suicide death, only 2.7 percentage of the total suicide reported in the country. The total farmer suicide 131008 in the year 2016, than five state total number of state 66957 and other state is total number of suicide is 64051 in the year 2016, above the table-1.2.

### ***NUMBER OF FARMER SUICIDES IN INDIA ( BY GENDER)***

The total number of farmer suicide reduce for 15964 and 11772 the year of 2010 to 2013, the 12360 high farmer suicide in a year 2014 also the year of 2015 number of suicide is 12602 and 2016 number of suicide is 11370 than decreasing number of suicide both year 2015 and 2016 ( NCRB and Indian express-2019). The number of suicide of male and female does not constant, the Female farmers suicide and total farmers suicide variable.

**Number of farmer suicides in India ( by gender)**

Table – 1.3

Years	MALE		FEMALE		Total farmers		Percentage
	Number Of Suicide	Indices	Number of Suicide	Indices	Total suicide	Indices	Female farmers suicide to total farmers suicide
2010	13592	163.8	2372	97.8	15964	148.9	14.9
2011	12071	145.5	1956	80.6	14027	130.8	13.9
2012	11951	144.1	1803	74.3	13754	128.3	13.1
2013	10489	126.4	1283	52.3	11772	109.8	10.9
2014	10889	131.3	1471	60.6	12360	115.3	11.9

Source: ncrb.nic.in, various report of Accidental and Suicidal deaths in India, National crime Records Beauru, New Delhi.

**NUMBER OF SUICIDES, GROWTH OF POPULATION AND RATE OF SUICIDE DURING 2011-2015 IN INDIA**

Table 1.4

	Years	Total Number Of Suicide	Midyear projected population ( In lacks)	Rate of Suicide
1	2011	1,35,585	12,101.9	11.2
2	2012	1,35,445	12,133.7	11.2
3	2013	1,34,799	12,287.9	11.0
4	2014	1,31,666	12,440.4	10.6
5	2015	1,33,623	12,591.11	10.6

Source <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/ADSI/ADSI2015/chapter-2%20suicides-v1.pdf>

The number of suicide 2011 this year is 1.35 million and rate of suicide in India is 11.2 percentage same to 2012 year, than decreasing number of suicide is low as compare to 2015, the rate of suicide is 11.2 percentage as 2011 year and 10.6 percentage as 2015 than rate is decreasing. The first is the National Rural employment Guarantee Act, which came into effect this year 2006. It is started 200 backward and low infrastructure district with jobs of 100 day a year for a member per household that goal achieve and decreasing farmer suicide in India.

**II****FARMER SUICIDES IN MAHARASHTRA**

India population is 1,372,936,848 December 24, 2019 worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data. Indian population is 17.71% of the total world population. India rank number two in the list of countries by population in world. The Uttar Pradesh is first rank and Maharashtra is second rank of population. Maharashtra top number of suicide and Uttar Pradesh as less than one hundred. Maharashtra farmer dependent on agriculture is higher on agriculture labour, small and marginal labour (0>1 hectare farmer). The rural background farmer people depend upon the rural financial market with informal source than greater interest burden. Hence after, repeated crop failures, inability to meet the rising cost of production, indebtedness are major responsible factor for farmers suicide in India and Maharashtra<sup>1</sup>. Maharashtra state government is highest rate in percentage 5.5 time suicide. The Indian cotton farmer production is lower than increasing of farmer suicide. In India year of 1995 to 2013 total 60,750 farmer suicide. The number of farmer suicide

increasing in Maharashtra 1,083 in 1995 and 4,147 in 2004. The rehabilitation of distress farmers and their family member central as well as state government has announced the special package in the state of Maharashtra (Sonawane 2016). The lack of water but the lack of proper water management that cause water shortage in division of Maharashtra improves and uses the modern technology method of rain water harvesting is increasing thinning of water the low of suicide rate of Maharashtra.

Maharashtra state population is second rank and first is Utter Pradesh in India. Maharashtra farmer depend on a agriculture and has four division from the crop specialization.

S. N.	Division	Crop	Table- 1.5
1	Western Maharashtra	Sugarcane, Wheat, Onion, and irrigated crop. etc	
2	Konkan	Paddy and fruit cultivation.	
3	Marathwada	Grows cotton, Pulses oil seeds.	
4	Vidarbha	Cotton, Arhar, ( pigeon peas, soybean)	

The Department of Agriculture and cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture is implementing National e – Governances programme (NeGP) in the Agriculture sector as a Mission mode project (A- MMP), covering sector and Fisheries Sector

The Western Maharashtra is highly growth and development, because is uses most are irrigation infrastructure, cooperative farming, and availability of alternative livelihoods such as animal husbandry that after time increasing income, high consumption large of stander of living.

In the Maharashtra sample suicide cases 91 percentage male:- The 80 percentage married with someone and suicide because indebtedness, Economics decline, crop failure. The 55 percentage in the group age 30-55 year, 26 percentage completed primary education, 21 percentage low illiterate, 14 percentage below the primly education and low literate.

### ***PROFIT/SURPLUS INCOME PER HECTARE IN MAHARASHTRA.***

#### **Projections of profit/surplus income per hectare Maharashtra.**

Table-1.6

Profit/surplus income element	2000-2001	2005-2006
Cost of cultivation per hectare	9,244	5,580
Total revenue	12,548	6,418
Profit/surplus income	3,305	838

The reduce cost of cultivation per hectare as 60.36 % and reduce the total revenue as 51.14 % and decreasing profit/surplus income for 75.65%. but increasing farmer suicide in Maharashtra. In Marathwada at drought whole area, he do not have capital do not any skill than crop of income reduce.

#### ***Number of farmer suicide and Farmer Suicide rate in Maharashtra (Suicide per 1, 00,000)***

YEARS	Number of suicide	Suicide rate in percent	Table – 1.7
2010	3141	3.14	
2011	3337	3.33	
2012	3786	3.78	
2013	3146	3.14	
2014	2568	2.56	
2015	3263	3.26	
<b>2016</b>	<b>3052</b>	<b>3.05</b>	
<b>2017</b>	<b>2919</b>	<b>2.91</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2761</b>	<b>2.75</b>	



Sources-ncrb.nic.in various report of accident and suicide death in India, National crime Records Beauru New Delhi, News of NDTV and industannews.com

The total number of suicide in nine year is 27972, the highest suicide year is 2012 year and lower of number of farmer suicide in 2018 year this year is lower percentage as compare to other years (Table-1.7). the lowest percentage of 2.56 % at 2014 year, than high percentage of 3.78% in 2012 year (Table-1.7).

*The number of suicide in Maharashtra (by gender)*

YEARS	ALL MAHARASHTRA		
	Male farmer suicide	Female Farmer suicide	Total farmer suicide
2010	2947	194	3141
2011	3093	244	3337
2012	3483	303	3786
2013	3020	126	3146
2014	2290	278	2568

Table-1.8

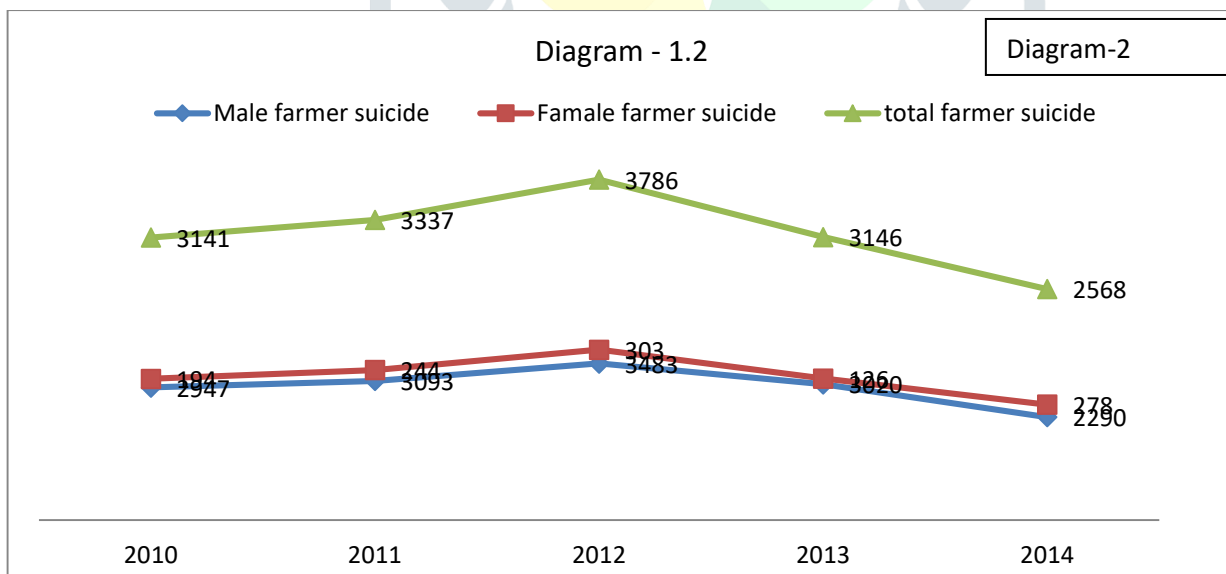


Diagram-2

The number of male farmer suicide has been much higher than the female farmer suicide in Maharashtra, the higher total number of farmer suicide is 3786 in a 2012 year and lower total farmer suicide is 2568 in 2014 year. the highest number female farmer suicide is 303 in 2012 year as much more than other year, the lowest female farmer suicide is 126 in 2013 year. The highest male number of farmer suicide is 3483 in 2012 year and lowest is 2290 in 2014 year (Table – 1.8).

### III

#### FARMER SUICIDES IN VIDARBHA

In the six districts of vidarbha, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Washim and Wardha 1057 farmer committed suicide in 11 month 15 days. In these six district from 2001 to , 15 December 2019, is 16918 of farmer suicide. Out of these, 7667 this were eligible for government subsidies, while 8950 cases were not have government subsidies than the families of suicidal farmer were denied help. Most suicides occurred during this Monsoon. In July is 105, in August is 114 and in September is 106. This year there will be no income from farming, many of farmer have adapted for suicide. The highest number of suicide were report in Yevatmal district in the current, with Buldhana is a 258, Amaravati is a 257, Akola is a 115, Washim is a 91 and Wardh is a 75

In cases of suicidal indebtedness, repayment of debt and repayment of seven- holder (7/12) farmer, a deposit of Rs 30000 cash and Rs 70000 is fix deposit as per government norm are also given in the name of joint inheritances of Tahsildar. It has not changed in the last 15 years. Debt burden remains on the seven-holder (7/12) of the suicide farmer, it is a tragedy that the rate of interest of the farmer is increasing, so that the heir of the farmer does not get the loan due to the banks outstanding debt and he is deprived of other benefits.

On June 2017, the then Fadnavis government announced a loan waiver to strengthen the debt-burden farmer. Today two years later, farmer is deprived of the scheme of 5 lakh 68 thousand farmer in six suicide district.

According to the previous government, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetakari Sanman Yojana, Loans up to Rs 1.5 Lakh were forgiven with immediate effect, than repayment of debt than state government is Incentive subsidy of up to Rs 25 thousand. Farmer applied online to avail loan waiver. After that the green list started coming from the government.

The two division of Vidarbha one is Nagpur division and second is Amravati division, It is 31.6% of total area and holds 21.3% of total population of Maharashtra. Nagpur is the high growth and development city in Vidarbha as well as in central point in India. In a Vidarbha of Maharashtra the highest farmer suicide because cotton production low and massive debt. The total population of Vidarbha is 230032179 according the 2011 Indian censuses. So number of suicide should be around 116 per year. The village in Vidarbha is most low quality like all the weather road, drinking water, regular electricity, primary health care and basic education. The Indian government in Indian cotton farmer is high price in input like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, electricity, water and labour where as price of cotton has low along with decreasing productivity.

The crop of the region are Cotton, Oranges and Soybeans, Nagpur is the specialization of Orange growing district. Traditional crop is Sorghum (Jowar), Pearl millet (Bajra) and Rice. Yavatmal is specialization of Cotton growing this district, Gondiya is the largest Rice growing district, Gondiya is known as rice city in Vidarbha. Vidharbha has recently become infamous for a largest number of farmer suicides in Maharashtra. The lack of knowledge related to agriculture than crop of production decreasing and increasing indebtedness, the people 95% struggling with debt, that after increasing number of suicide in a Vidharbha.

**CAUSES OF FARMER SUICIDE IN VIDARBHA**

The Maharashtra government has already declared a drought like situation in 180 tehsils out the 353 in the state. In Vidarbha about 70 % of tehsils have been identified as drought affected. People only cultivate cotton and soybean as the used to get better money in the past years. But acre cotton field, which produces about five quintals of cotton is 32500 rupees, but the current market rate is of 5000 rupees to 5500 rupees per quintal of cotton. In effect, the farmer makes about 25.000 per acre and suffers a loss of about 7000 rupees per acres that is region and increasing of number of suicide in Vidrabha.

The many causes of farmer suicide indebtedness, Economics decline, problem kept to self, crop failure, social disrepute marriage in daughter, suicides nearby, Drug and alcohol, Health of problem, illness in family, this is problem of farmer that after time largest suicide.

**Distribution Risk Factor identified with suicide Household in water Vidarbha: 2004**

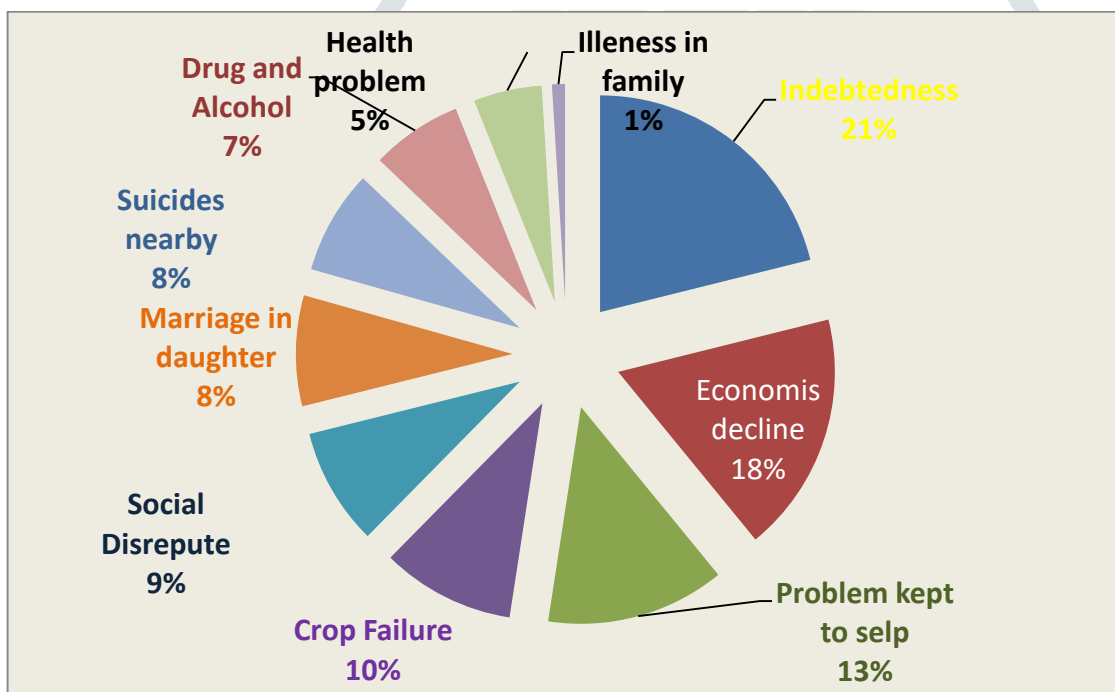


Diagram- 3

source – Mishra 2006 :for a shorter version of this study see mishra(2006)



**NUMBER OF SUICIDE IN VIDRABHA****Number of suicide in Vidrabha during 2001-2011**

Table-1.9							
	Division	Districts	Population			Farmer suicide	Percentage (%)
			Male	Female	Total		
Vidarbha	Amravati	Akola	936226	882391	1818617	1079	8.6
		Amravati	1482845	1404981	2887826	1798	14.3
		Buldhana	1342152	1245887	2588039	1212	9.6
		Washim	621228	575861	1196714	896	7.1
		Yavatmal	1425593	1349864	2775457	2289	18.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5808044</b>	<b>5458984</b>	<b>11267028</b>	<b>7274</b>	<b>57.8</b>
	Nagpur	Bhandara	604371	594439	1198810	280	2.2
		Chandrapur	1120316	1073946	2194262	323	2.6
		Godchiroli	542813	528982	1071795	59	0.5
		Gondiya	662524	659807	1322331	113	0.9
		Nagpur	2388558	2264613	4653171	403	3.2
		Wardha	665925	630232	1296157	789	6.3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5984507</b>	<b>5752019</b>	<b>11736526</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>15.7</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>11792551</b>	<b>11211003</b>	<b>23003554</b>	<b>9241</b>	<b>73.5</b>
	<b>Maharashtra</b>		<b>58243056</b>	<b>54131277</b>	<b>11237433</b>	<b>12591</b>	<b>100</b>

Source – Sector officer, Department of Disaster Management (farmer suicide), New Administrative Building, Government of Maharashtra , Mumbai

In the largest number of farmer who commit suicide are from the district of Vidarbha, which contribution is 73% of total farmer suicide of overall Maharashtra. The Nanded, Osmanabad, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Akola, Amravati, Nandurbar, Washim and Yavatmal are consider in list of 100 less agriculture development and distressed districts of India.

Amravati, Yavatmal, Buldhana, Akola, Washim and Wardha of Vidarbha region the central government according to rehabilitation package announced for 31 most distressed districts all over India. This six district for almost 64% of total farmer suicide committed during 2001-2011 in Maharashtra.

The Vidarbha is two divisions one is the Amravati division, included to five district Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Washim, Yavatmal, Yavatmal in and talukas is 56 headquarter Amravati, the total population of Amravati division of the highest population is 2775457, the divided two part one is male is 1425593 and female is 1349864, the number of farmer suicide is 2289 in Yavatmal district. Is the high percentage is 18.2 in Yavatmal district. The Amravati division of lowest population and lowest number of farmer suicide is 896, rate of farmer suicide is 7.1 of The Washim (Table – 1.9) and second is Nagpur division included six district is Bhandara, Chandrapur, Godchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Wardha. The total population of Nagpur division is 11736526 than divided to male is 5984507 and female is 5752019 and number of farmer suicide in Nagpur division is 1967 and percentage of total suicide of farmer is 15.3 that is Nagpur division as well as good to farmer suicides. The total population is 23003554 in Vidarbha and number of suicide 9241 and total percentage 15.73( Table-1.9)

## IV

### Conclusion

World health organization report is farmer suicide does not correct specific age group, but it is more among the age group of 15-29 in the entire world. The India is population increasing than natural and manmade calamities forces farmers to commit suicide. The lack of proper water management than making high thinning of water in land. India farmer use the agriculture of tradition method to do farmer scientific innovation and chemical agriculture of modernization effect on production of income increasing stander of living. The farmer use the sustainable agriculture effect on environment and health hazard and reduce expenditure than highly production of crop. Farmer have to low saving and investment do not have no one capital, low of income than farmer borrowing someone at high rate of interest creating indebtedness on farmer, after time increasing number of suicide in India.

### Notes:

- 1) Shravan Bal Rajya Seva Nivruti Vetan Yonaja
- 2) Vidarbha intensive irrigation Development programmer (VIIDP)
- 3) Information provided by Vidarbha Jan Andolan Samiti for 2009-2014
- 4) Antyodaya Anna Yojana provided subsidized foodgrains for BPL familes
- 5) The Mukhyamantri saur krishi pump yojana
- 6) National sample survey (NSS) round is given below

68 <sup>th</sup> round (July, 2011 – June 2012)
69 <sup>th</sup> round (July 2012 – December 2012)
70 <sup>th</sup> round ( January 2013- December 2013)
71 <sup>th</sup> round ( January 2014 – June 2014)
72 <sup>th</sup> round (July 2014 – June 2015)

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