

FARMER SUCIEDE PROBLEME IN YEOTMAL DISTRICT- MAHARASHTRA

* Dr. Vandana Deshmukh, * Chetan Raut, * Parag Patil

This agriculture is the main source of economy of Indian farmers from the ancient period. In India nearly 70% population on agricultural activities, which occupies around 43% of our national income. Income from the Agriculture production is the main source of economy of the farmers and the production cost is based upon the expenses of seed, labour, fertilizer, pesticides, rent of the equipment and other activities. Labour charges for farming are expensive for the farmers.

OBJECTIVE-The main objective of the present investigation is to evaluate the various reasons of a agrarian distress of the farmers, who had committed suicides and to examine the various reasons of indebtedness of farmer and increasing production cost of farming as well as to integrate the rising agricultural labour cost in the study area.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY-The study is purely empirical and is based on the thorough field investigation. The relevant information and data have been collected from the primary and secondary sources. For the purpose of our study, we have selected 16 Tehsils of Yeotmal District. The primary data collection for the purpose of this study in the form of questionnaire survey in selected areas. The secondary data came from an extensive review of official documents. Various statistical and cartographic technique have been used for processing, mapping, analysis and interpretation of data.

Yeotmal Dist. – Location Map



STUDY REGION-Region of Vidarbha lies in the state of Maharashtra, which covers an area of 97,409 sq.km. Vidarbha is divided in two administrative

*.*** Dept of Geography, Shivaji College, Amravati (Maharashtra)

divisions – Amravati and Nagpur which all together contains 11 districts. Yeotmal district is the part of Amravati division of Vidarbha Region. The study area is located between $19^{\circ} 26'$ to $20^{\circ} 42'$ North longitude and $77^{\circ} 18'$ to $79^{\circ} 48'$ East latitude. The altitude of the area varies from about 250 m to 450 m, above mean sea level. The region is physically divided into western Yeotmal plateau, where the average height is 300 to 400 meters. Basalt rocks is found in the Western side of the Yeotmal district, while Dolomite rocks is found in Southern area mainly Ghatganji, Pandharkawada and Wani Tehsils of the district. These are rock of lime stone and sandstone on the banks of Painganga river. In Wani area, we find red Coloured, low fertile soil. Relagaon, Pandharkawada, Ghatganji, Pusad, these Tehsils are known for sand stone, while area of Kalamb, Bhabhulgaon, Darwha, Digras, Umerkhed are known as fertile land. Forest cover's an area of 767 sq. kms. which is 27.5% of the total area, 74% Reserved forest, 5% protected forest and 21% non-classified forest. 'May' is the hottest month of the year in the district of Yeotmal, when the temperature rises around $45^{\circ}C$, on the otherhand the lowest temperature is recorded in month of December.

AGRARIAN DISTRESS-In view of the adverse effect of the malpractices, observed in the marketing of agricultures produce, the royal commission in agriculture (1927) recommended to the government the need for regulating the marketing of agricultural produce. Through the Agricultural revolution initiated by the government of Maharashtra, was expected to spell prosperity for the farmers. It also created condition, that are likely to push the farmers to distress. The new methods of farming have made the traditional skills and knowledge almost useless, ignorance of these methods leads to the loss of crop. The government supported services are expected to educate the farmers on appropriate farm practices, but these services have failed in educating the farmers are largely dependent on the local dealers and private agencies, who often prescribe inputs in

their own interest. The extensive cultivation of the cash crop is also responsible for agrarian Distress, keeping in mind the greater yield of the major crop like Cotton and Jawar the farmers adopted these seeds extensively in the hope of getting higher income. The large scale adoption of H.Y.V. seeds push farmers to invest more in agriculture in terms of fertilizer and pesticides, without this the harvesting was difficult. The small farmers skills their product in village market. The farmers were divided into three categories on the basis of landholding size viz.small farmers (up to 2 hectors), medium farmers (2.01 to 4 hectors) and large farmers (4.01 to 10 hectors). The farmers of all size classes in both the groups were able to recover their cost of cultivation. They reputed relatively less than the usual profit owing to crop loss caused by bad weather. Before to see the agro development pattern of west Vidarbha, it is necessary to study the elements in the agricultural development. It means these are four main indicators, they are as follows :- land utility, crop,productivity, used of machineries and cumulative factor. To evaluate the pattern of development in agriculture factor. To evaluate the pattern of development in agriculture we use composite index by Scientist Siddiki (1987).

TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Particular (Non-Irrigated)

Sr.No.	Expenditure	Rs.
1	Labour	4835
2	Bullock Cart	1600
3	Machinery	500
4	Seeds	1880
5	Clinical Fertilizer	1500
6	Composed	900
7	Tax	40
8	Interest on Expenditure	1300
9	Mislineres	500
	Total	14,555

Rent of land	=	3,000
Remuneration Panily Members:-	=	5,000
Expense for soild	=	200
Total		10,000

The relation between the area of field and the farmers suicide shown that 88% suicide belongs in the group of 'non-irrigated area', 12% suicide belongs to 'mix group'. On the basis of land holding 46% suicides belongs in the area of 1 to 2 hectors non-irrigated land, 31% suicide belongs in the group of '2.01 to 4 hectors land' while 4% suicide belongs in

group of '4.01 to 10 hector land'. Obviously, non-available of irrigation facility is the main reason behind the farmers suicides in the study area. Nearly 61% farmers are belongs to non-irrigated land. The study on the cast-basis shows that 61% farmers area O.B.C 23% are V.J.N.T and 8% of S.T. and 4% belongs to S.C. But the study on the besis of education and members of family 8% farmers are educated at 'primary level', 38% farmers educated till 'secondary school level'. According to study of suicide cases they had taken loans from many money lenders who lend money by co-operative bank which is aggregated Rs.19,000/- . This loan by money lenders is also one of the important reason behind farmers suicide. In these cases 12% farmers had 1 hector land who were suppressed by the loan of Rs.20,000/- while 61% farmers who had 1 to 2 hector land were suppressed by the loan of Rs.19,000/-. In the table we have the data about X1=Percentage of Net sown area to total area, X2=Percentage of area sown more than once to Net sown area (NSA), X3=Crop Yield Index, X4=Crop Produce per head of Agri workers in 100 kg.X5=per capita (general population) food grains production in 100 kg, X6= Fertilizers consumption per hector of NSA in kg.X7=Percentage of HYV cotton area of total cotton area, X8=percentage of gross aggregated area to cross-cropped area, X9=Percentage of rural literates. (See Table-2) S.D. is the standard variable

Agro development patten (pro.Siddiki)

Tehsil	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	INDIC ATES
YAWATMAL	89.84	11.29	82.61	1.85	0.62	93.10	1.83	23.15	56.18	69.54
BABULGAON	90.21	10.84	67.80	3.17	1.80	116.24	4.10	17.67	60.13	71.24
KALAMB	91.65	9.10	81.22	3.38	1.81	109.87	4.02	19.65	56.35	71.11
RALEGAON	94.14	6.21	76.67	2.71	1.86	113.19	0.88	18.65	57.44	71.11
MAREGAON	97.58	2.47	69.98	1.02	1.21	95.74	1.11	10.87	62.02	69.79
WANI	87.12	14.77	82.46	3.61	1.15	98.74	1.11	10.87	62.02	69.79
PANDHARKAWADA	97.31	2.75	86.69	5.07	1.05	123.59	1.04	24.00	47.12	73.75
GHAJANJI	95.71	4.47	91.70	2.07	1.10	91.48	0.80	26.86	49.18	71.85
UMARKHED	81.46	22.74	112.11	2.36	1.29	76.56	3.04	10.51	50.61	69.38
MAHAGAON	91.97	8.72	82.86	2.40	1.92	105.75	2.15	10.51	48.88	69.38
PUSAD	93.92	6.47	92.38	1.79	1.30	136.43	0.42	12.47	47.13	74.06
DGRAS	96.22	3.92	44.46	12.96	1.17	112.45	1.13	14.59	52.13	65.22
DARVHA	92.40	8.22	93.01	4.50	1.58	146.48	3.21	12.67	55.87	76.14
NER	87.11	14.79	90.38	2.92	1.95	103.28	1.43	26.64	65.64	72.56

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n^2}}$$

deviation of each variable. We calculate standard division by above formula and compound index (C.I.) is computed by using the following formula by Scientist Siddiki (1987)

$$C.I. = \frac{x_1 \frac{x_1}{sd_1} + x_2 \frac{x_2}{sd_2} + x_3 \frac{x_3}{sd_3} + \dots + x_n \frac{x_n}{sd_n}}{\frac{x_1}{sd_1} + \frac{x_2}{sd_2} + \frac{x_3}{sd_3} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{sd_n}}$$

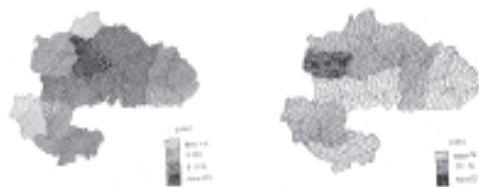
C.I. is the composite Index.
 X1,X2,X3 ————— Xn are the variable
 X is the means of each variable.

AREA OF HIGH AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:-The agricultural development is calculated by land utility, crop productivity, use of machine and cumulative factors. Through these four indicators find out the agricultural development pattern. In the map, it show areas of high agricultural development. With the help of composite index which is about 75%. It shown the level of particular development and also it mention the name and number of Tehsils in Yeotmal District.

AREA OF MEDIUM AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:-In the map of 'level of agricultural development', it mentions Medium Level or area. The composite index is 70 to 75. It shows using of pesticides per hector is 30 to 70 k.g. Water scarcity, the percentage of grass sown area, these are the reasons behind medium agricultural development e.g.Babhulgaon, Kalamb,Pasad, Ghatanji, Ner, Ralegaon.

AREA OF LOW AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:-The map indicates area of the lowest agricultural development in Yeotmal district in which Magegaon. Wani , Umarched, Digras, Kelapur, these Tehsils area mentioned. The double crop productivity is very low. Also food crop production per person, and crop production index are very very low. In short, in Yeotmal District, there are nearly 7 to 8 Tehsils are covers by low agricultural development. The reasons behind this situation are the highest ratio of illiteracy, the less area of double crop production, the use of mechanism is very low.

Farmer Suicide : Yeotmal Districe Agro Development Pattern of Yeotmal



Farmers Suicides in Yeotmal District (2001 to July 2007)

Sr.No.	Tehsils	Percentage (%)	No.of farmers suicide
1	Ghatanji	8.5	75
2	Kalamb	9.15	90
3	Yewatmal	16.03	156
4	Mahagaon	4.32	42
5	Darvha	6.47	63
6	Zarijamni	3.91	38
7	Maregaon	7.0	30
8	Kelapur	10.07	98
9	Ralegaon	8.02	78
10	Ner	5.45	54
11	Pusad	2.36	23
12	Babulgaon	3.80	37
13	Arvi	5.65	55
14	Digras	9.72	46
15	Umarched	5.03	49
16	Wani	4.32	42
TOTAL			973
Year	Eligible	Ineligible	Total
2001	7	10	17
2002	23	15	38
2003	30	22	52
2004	82	60	142
2005	97	70	167
2006	144	216	360
2007	35	1621	197
TOTAL 418	555		973

CONCLUSION:-The micro level analysis indicates that through the loss of agricultural income due to adverse weather condition, high cost of cultivations, rising wages of agricultural market imperfection, unwanted social expenditure and psychotically illness be care of superstition in Hindu culture her shushed format of rural area agrarian distress. It makes the reason behind their suicides. It not a individual but a social problems bear of the artificial criteria by our government, nearly above 50% suicides cases become illegible. In textual deistical, the radial of agricultural development is very loss. The district has 16 tassels in which 7 to 8 tarsier shrew low imides of agricultural production. In this zone the percentage of suicide cases are more day to day percentage of agricultural labor becomes decreasing.

References

- 1) Dhiraj S. Kadam, Farmer Suicide in Yeotmal M. Phil. Project in Economics, Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University, Amravati.
- 2) Farmers Suicides in Maharashtra B.B. Mohonta, Sangeeta Shroff, Economic and Political weekly December 25,2004.
- 3) Dr.Mrunilini Fadnvis, Dr.Prachi Deshpande, Archana Kalambe, Pallavi Kale, Sanjay Khodkar, Research Project Report, Identifying Reasons for framers suicides for farmers suicides in Nagpur district in Nagpur District.2006.
- 4) Parag Patil, Channing the occupational structure of Agriculture labour in Yeotmal Dist.2006.
- 5) Commission office, Amravati
- 6) Vasantrao Naik Sheti Swavtamban Mission, Maharashtra Amravati.