

# **Understanding the root cause and mitigating factors of vidharbha farmer suicides : A comprehensive Analysis**

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## **introduction :**

one of the most developed States in India is maharastra but still facing theproblems of farmer suicide therefore the researcher want to know the problem regardingfarmer in Maharashtra. The study is conducted on the basis of secondary data as well asdiscussion method with the selective cases in Maharashtra. The study is focusing on thereasons and the problems of farmers in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra is suffering from thefarmer suicide problems from the last decade of the years hence it important to know theproblems and causes behind the problems to overcomes. The research paper is going to findthe situations and problems of farmers and the causes behind the suicides in Maharashtra.

## **Design and Methodology:**

in this research paper researcher study about farmer suicides inMaharashtra and its impact as well as causes behind the suicide. The researcher also focusedon the variation of farmer suicide in various districts of Maharashtra. The research is basedon secondary as well as primary data collected from the yavatmal district .The researchmethodology is used to find the basic problems of Farmers in Maharashtra as well asvariations in incidents of farmer suicides. Secondary data taken from the Data bank of RBI aswell as premade literature.

## **Objectives :**

- 1.To know the causes of the farmer suicides in Maharashtra
- 2.To study the problem of farmer suicides in Maharashtra
- 3.To suggest the remedies on the Farmer Suicides

## **Literature Review :**

Jonathan Kennedy and Lawrence King (2014) focused on the political economic of farmersuicides in India it find that liberalization affected on farmer productivity and the socialstatus.Srijit Mishra (2008 ) resulted that the low returns and declining profitability is responsiblefor the farmer suicides in India and it also recommended that Risk management in agriculture should address yield, price, credit, income or weather related uncertainties among others.Khan, M.T,Joshi, P.K, Khurana, R., Kishore, A. 2018 studied about the watershedtreatment and concluded that the watershed reduced the yield loss due to drought by morethan 30 percent it is a good remedy for improvement to the farmer economical situations.Kumar Daksh , Varsha Kumari , Anjani Kumari 2018 made research on the drought riskassessment and state that Standardized Precipitation Index is powerful tool to control thedrought . Dr. Murugan and Dr. Sivagnanam jothi( 2018) make focus on the farmer suicidesin India it state that the social psychological traditional and other factor influences to thefarmer suicides in India.

## **Research Methodology :**

The following research methodology is use for the present study

**1.Research Design :** The discussion is made with farmers to knowthe reasons and the impact of the famer suicides in Maharashtra

## 2.Data Collections:

A. Primary Data: The researchers conducted discussion and interviews were conducted with the villagers and farmers in Yavatmal district .

B. Secondary Data: secondary data is collected from various Annual Report, books and other official documents were collected from the website of RBI and Other sources of secondary data were internet, journals, and books.

causes :

### 1.Rise in input costs –

there has been an overall increase in agricultural input costs.

Cost of seeds and chemicals like fertilisers and pesticides.

Cost of agricultural equipment – agricultural equipment like tractors, pumps, etc. add to the surging cost of inputs.

Labour costs – hiring animals and labourers are also getting increasingly expensive, adding to the burden. Schemes like MGNREGA and the increase in the minimum basic income has been counter-productive for agriculture.

2.Money Lenders still playing a major role in the agriculture sector where the interest paid to them will be more than profit that one can earn from cultivated crops.

3.The crop price is inversely proportional to productivity. If the productivity is more than the price will be less and vice versa. Good rainfall, good productivity and good prices never ever come together. So the income of the farmers will be either marginal or no profit or loss. Only the large farmers can get used of machines and get good productivity with less production cost.

4.The main reason for farmers' suicides is not to repay their debt due from the banks as well as from private loan providers.

5. The 60% of the Farming of Maharashtra is Totally depends on Nature therefore any change in climates and less or over rainfall damages to farm income the consequence is that farmer couldn't pay the debts in time and gets frustrated.

6. The Farmers in Yavatmal are aware about new changes but some farmers are not interested to take the chance. They still believe in the traditional Farming.

remedies for farmer suicides:

1. Reducing the reliance on agriculture on nature. Using effective water management techniques. The government should focus on preventing crop failure.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Provision of relief should enable farmers' families to sustain a livelihood rather than just a relief.

8. Some other government schemes for farmers are as follows :

A. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): It aims at promoting Sustainable Agriculture through climate change adaptation measures, enhancing agriculture productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, soil health management, and synergizing resource conservation. Under this scheme 8 schemes were launched related to soil, seed, forest, organic farming, rainfalls, and fertilizer quality control etc

B. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana (PMKSY): This scheme launched in 2015 with motto 'har khet ko pani'. This scheme is for water network, irrigation supply chains.

C. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) : The scheme provides e-marketing platforms for all farmers. This scheme is IT developed scheme for better pricing ,transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards ‘One Nation One Market’.

D. MGNREGA: This scheme is related to the rural employment and guarantee about employments. The motive of the scheme is to make empowered to the rural and poor peoples

E. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Yojana and Livestock insurance scheme: This scheme also launched to crops and animal husbandry and agro production insurance protections.

F. Magel Tyala Shettale Farm Pond Subsidy Scheme: The aim of the scheme is to provide water resources to the each and every farmer to empower the farmer. The farmer gets Rs.50000 from direct to the account.

#### Conclusion :

To overcome a helpful remedy for farmer’s suicide, institutional support is required. The government must provide favorable conditions for small and marginal farmers to get timely and adequate support through lending to farmers, with a focus on helping these farmers acquire modern equipment for increased agricultural productivity. To provide all qualified farmers with Kisan credit cards, giving them access to short-, medium-, and long-term loans from all institutions. crop rotation and diversification in agricultural productivity in the new environment. adoption of updated technology inputs, as well as the subsidized provision of infrastructure inputs like power, the availability of inputs like seeds, fertilizer, and tractors, and the provision of credit through all nationalized banks. The Indian government must take action to stop this problem. Because every time a farmer commits suicide, the nation takes a step backwards, the government must offer farmers adequate institutional financial support. Government should provide a good crop insurance program in times of crop failure, and genuine relief to the affected farmers. Since they are the ones who provide us with food, we must rescue our farmers from their plight.

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