



## “STUDY THE UTILIZATION & NEEDS OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES BY FARMER’S SUICIDE FAMILIES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, MARATHWADA REGION”

**Dayanand R. Waghmare**

**PhD Scholar , Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Contemporary Studies, University of Mumbai.**

### ABSTRACT :

India is a welfare state & its responsibility of the government to take care of the protection and promotion of economic and social well-being of its citizens. As per article 41 (DPSP) governments running different program me and schemes for wellbeing to the needy people. Government doing necessary things for farmers but the chain of farmer’s suicide is increasing day after day. Farmers are food guardian of the community but they are killing themselves easily. So our prime responsibility is to prevent the farmer’s suicide issue and support farmer’s suicide families. The role of social security schemes plays an important role to support the socio-economic backward families. It becomes more important and necessary when the head of the family lost his/her life and families stand on insecure financial path.



Objective “to study the utilization & needs of government Schemes by farmer’s suicide families and understand the causes of farmer’s suicide & finally suggest the policy measures. This study is limited for washi, Osmanabad district. It was an explanatory research. With support of Survey Method and used purposive sampling under Non Probability type. Primary and secondary data has been used for this study.

Result of this study was near about 68% farmers suicide families got different kind support from government and 54% families got ex-gratia cash benefits. Indebtedness 76% & drought natural calamities 80% responsible for farmer’s suicides out 80% farmers committed suicides from “Maratha” Caste , more than 60% farmers families needed social security schemes and 64% families demanded for skill training and financial support as researcher suggested some policy measures which will be very important useful for decrease the distress level in the field.

**KEYWORDS :** Utilization, need, Causes, farmer suicide.

### INTRODUCTION:

India is a welfare state & its responsibility of the government to take care of the protection and promotion of economic and social well-being of its citizens. But when we can talk about farmer’s development & wellbeing question comes in mind why farmer’s suicides have not stopped? After so long this chain of farmer’s suicide is going on every day. Farmers are food guardian of the community but they are killing themselves easily and nobody is sensitive about this issue, Media also not giving sufficient coverage to them for this critical condition we as society and government is responsible for that and we have to solve this issue with urgent basis. Situation of farmer’s families is very painful & unbearable, Due to drought natural calamity, too much debt, lack of irrigation, scarcity of capital, shortage of good seeds and fertilizers, not fair prices to agri product, lack of awareness among the farmers, exploitation by APMC, etc

these are the basic problems of farmers. As the researcher studied "to study the utilization of government Schemes by farmer's suicide families and present needs of the farmer's suicide families in Osmanabad District, & finally understand the causes of farmer's suicide; suggest the policy measures. The rational of the study is so far not any such specific study was conducted in particular title and region. As a welfare state government responding through many ways but exact status of utilization of Government schemes & needs of the farmer suicide families not on record so from this study researcher got to know the exact needs of farmers families, what is the utilization status of Government schemes among farmers suicide family. Also we had clear picture about the causes of farmer's suicide in the district.

Osmanabad district lies in the southern part of state. Most of the district area is rocky while the remaining part is plain. Known as drought prone district with unpredictable rainfall has made agriculture in high risk. Average rain fall of the district is 833mm% and only 18% (1&2) land is irrigated. "The economy of the district is mainly depend on Agriculture, 77.1 % are engaged in primary Sector. The Osmanabad district with 17.0 percent urban population is one of the less urbanized district compared to state average of 45.2 percent urban population. Sex ratio of the district is 924, which is lowest than the state average (929). The literacy rate of Osmanabad district is 78.4 percent; males and female literacy rates are 85.8 percent and 70.5 percent respectively" (3)

**Table no.1 Number of Farmers Suicide Cases in Osmanabad District.**

Sr.no	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1	25	22	28	71	164	161	126	140	737

Source: Office of the District Collector, Osmanabad.

Following are some of the major field observations

1. Lack of water resources in Marathwada and moody climatic conditions, Natural calamity ,drought are the main cause of distress
2. Farmers Personal growth thinking level and confidence and his/her supporting system are affecting to farmers stress which is leading suicide. Sometime value system also plays important role
3. For farmers suicide there is no particular one reasons but multiple reasons are involved
4. Lack of direct Market availability & accessibility to farmers because of which farmers not getting fair prices:
5. Increasing input cost and decreasing Income are the main cause for farmers suicides

**METHODOLOGY:**

This research study has been conducted in Osmanabad District Marathwada Region of Maharashtra the objective of study was "to study the utilization of Government Schemes by farmer's suicide families and present needs of the farmers suicide families in Osmanabad District, Marathwada region& finally suggest the policy measures. It was an explanatory research. With support of Survey Method and used purposive sampling under Non Probability type. Primary and secondary data has been used for this study.

**Brief about the Schemes of Maharashtra Government (Review of literature)**

**1. National Food Security Act.**

National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) came into force from 1st February, 2014 in the State. As per the Act, beneficiaries are grouped into two groups. i.e. 1) Antyodaya 2) Priority House Hold. Antyodaya group beneficiaries are entitled to get 35 KG. Of food grains per card per month and PHH beneficiaries are entitled to get 5 Kg. of food grains per person per month.(4)

## 2. Prosperous Maharashtra public welfare scheme under (MGNREGS)

As Maharashtra is a progressive state it is the first state in the India to start Employment Guarantee Scheme in the state. In the year 1972 there was massive drought condition in Maharashtra. To cope up with this natural calamity Maharashtra Government undertook the program Employment Guarantee Program so that employment generation as well as source of livelihood can be created. This scheme became an act in the 1977. The huge success of this scheme in Maharashtra noticed by the Central Government and passed an Act MGNREGA in the year of 2005 with the aim of 100 days guaranteed employment of adult under this act **Samrudhh Maharashtra Jankalyan Yojana**: started in 2016 ,To create resources, to make proper utilization of government fund by Maharashtra government This schemes consist 11 points program me which mentioned as follows:

1. **Ahilyadevi Irrigation wells**: to improve irrigation facility in low rainfall area and to make availability of water for the agricultural purpose.
2. **Amrutkunnd Farm Pond**: To make available water in the case of scarcity. it is also one of the strategy of soil as well as water conservation
3. **Bhu-Sanjivani Vermi composting** : agricultural waste product is processed with help of Vermilion and organic manure is produced which is rich in various bacteria, enzymes, vitamins and other helpful chemicals which is essential for crop growth
4. **Bhu-Sanjivani NADEP Composting**: to improve the soil health, humus of the soil by which agricultural yield and be increased?
5. **Kalpvrksh horticultural Tree Plantation**: aim is to created sustainable source of income from the rain-fed agricultural land. And to change cropping pattern of small and marginal farmers.
6. **Nirmal Toilets**: To achieve the goal of Swacch Bharat started as a part of Swachch Bharat Abhiyan of the Central Government.
7. **Nirmal Shoshkhadda**: this is the one of the ways to treat waste water Household waste water is recycled and used for the recharge of water sources.
8. **Samrudhha GaavTalav** and other samrudhha water conservation work: to manage the natural resources and renovate traditional water storing lakes, dams and ponds. It is one of the ways to conserve rainfall water through various majors.
9. **Ankur nursery**: aim is to combat with the global warming and to maintain environmental balance, to make rural area green, to make availability of cattle feed, fuel in village and creating employment among the villagers.
10. **Nandanavan Tree Plantation nurturing and Safety**: its aim is to fight global warming, drought, flood, forest department took the initiative of 2 crore tree plantation.
11. **Rural empowerment through Samruddh Gram Yojana**: under this scheme playing grounds anganwadi work is taken also graveyard construction, Grampachayt office, gharkul, internal roads, resting places for cattle, poultry farmshade, animal husbandary shade , fishery work this type of unskilled construction work in done. (5)

## 3. Baliraja Chetana Abhiyan –

The Baliraja Chetana Abhiyan (BCA) was introduced in 2015 to tackle increasing farmer suicides in Osmanabad. The implementation of the programme started in 2016. The objective was to prevent the farmer suicides and increasing motivation and boosting the morale of distressed farmers.

- ❖ To uplift the motivation and morale of distressed farmers in villages to enable them to lead a responsible, purposeful and meaningful life;
- ❖ To make aware the journalists and columnists about the situation of farmers and to motivate them to publish news articles, stories, cases of success to bring awareness, mobilize the local farmers and other key stakeholders to improve the farmers' situation;

- ❖ To organize awareness programmes for farming communities in the villages through public lectures, kirtan mandals, street plays, campaigns, dramas, prabodhan etc., and through that to boost the morale of farmers and their family members;
- ❖ To mobilise and organize farmers to take control of their decisions through appropriate positive feelings, and to change their attitudes to fight against distress conditions. (6)

#### Silent Features of BCA:

1. Awards in different purpose
2. Community (Mass) marriages.
3. Positive thoughts program.
4. Networking with reputed likeminded organization such as (TISS).
5. Formation of different committees & groups.
6. Awareness programs me.
7. Financial support to the farmers & organization, resource person.
8. Aid and appliance
9. Other required Support

4. **Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana** (MJPJAY) started from April 2017 .the objective of this schemes To improve access of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families (excluding White Card Holders as defined by Civil Supplies Department) to quality medical care for identified speciality services requiring hospitalization for surgeries and therapies or consultations through an identified Network of health care providers. This scheme provides free quality critical care for low income families for all Maharashtra and Farmers from Osmanabad and other 13 agriculturally distressed districts of Maharashtra. (7)

5. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension** Scheme started in 1995; widow in age group of 40 to 65 years whose family falls under Below Poverty Line is eligible under this Scheme. She is initialled to receive Rs 200/- per month under this scheme. She also receives Rs 400/- per month under state sponsored Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana.(8)

6. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme** started in 2007 Old aged person of 65 years & above belonging to BPL Family are eligible under this Scheme. Beneficiaries under this scheme receive Rs.200/- from Govt. of India & Rs.400/- from Govt. of Maharashtra under Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivrutti vetan Yojana. In all the beneficiary receives Rs. 600/- per month (9)

7. **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme** started in 2009 A Disable person in the age group of 18 to 65 years and having 80 percent disability is eligible under this Scheme. He / She is entitled to receive Rs. 200/- per month under this Scheme. He / She also receive Rs 400/- per month under State sponsored Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana.(10)

8. **National Family Benefit Scheme** Under this Scheme in case of death of a primary bread winner in the BPL Family in the age group of 18 to 59 years, the affected family is provided with one time Lump sum Financial assistance of Rs. 20000/- from the central government

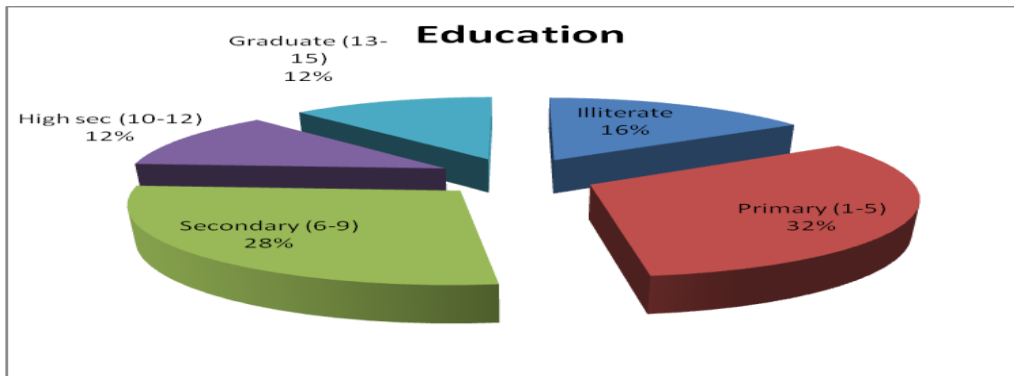
9. **Shiv Sena Pramukh Balasaheb Thakare Niradhar Swavalambn Yojana:** The scheme will help the farmer suicide victim's family get a new permanent means of living through auto rickshaw.This self-reliance scheme is important for providing regular income for the widow of a suicidal farmer and started in 2016.

The **National Social Assistance Programme** (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August, 1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 of the Constitution. (nsap.nic.in) the programme introduced a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance and started many social security & economic development schemes for poor and needy. After that all social security schemes started in high mode.

In the study of TISS (2018) on Baliraja Chetna Abhiyan : regarding revolving fund Out of 1043 distressed beneficiaries surveyed by TISS, about 10 percent (101 families) received support of revolving fund, which is interest free loan. Out of this about 57 percent received between Rs. 3001 to Rs. 5000. About 16 percent received between Rs. 1501 to Rs.2000. The utilization of revolving fund by the distressed families was in the following manner: 36% families utilized for seeds and fertilizer, 35% families utilized for purchase of basic essentials for household and the rest used on various consumption purposes.

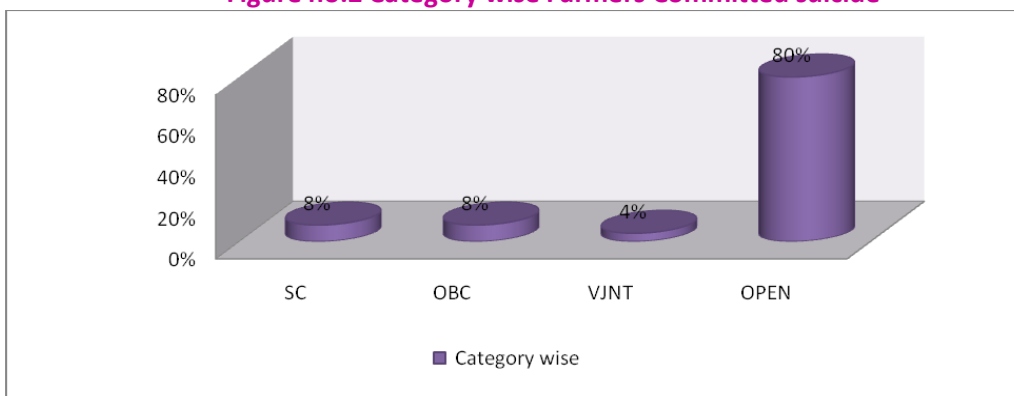
**RESULT & INTERPRETATION**

**Figure No.1 Education of the farmers**



Education is very important in every body’s life its change the way of thinking and its gives opportunities in every sector. As per the data of education among the farmers community in osmnaabad its seems that the low level of education affecting the agrrain diststress in the district The data shows more than 48% of farmers community are illiterate or only primary level educated. Though the secondary educated farmers percentage are 28 % and Only 12% of higher educated population indicates that there is lack of Higher education in farmers community.and it may be affecting the farmers life cycle. Over all literacy rate of Osmanabad district is 78.4% but when we can see the farmers education its seems very low and its affect the agrarian sector.

**Figure no.2 Category wise Farmers Committed suicide**



As per the sample selection researcher has been selected 50% sample size farmers committed suicide from one particular block. As the data shows that More than 80% of the farmers committed Suicide from Maratha community. This is very shocking because this caste was very dominant in every sector, close to 8% represent SC category, followed by OBC who forms around 8% and VJNT only 4% committed suicide.

**Figure No.3 (Annual Income of the family)**

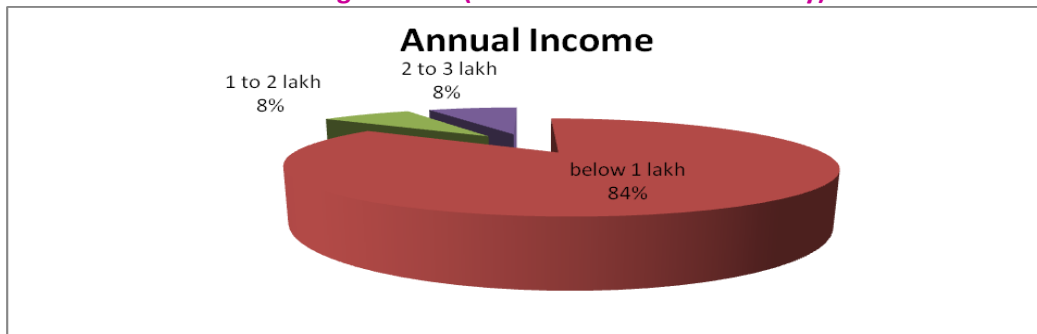
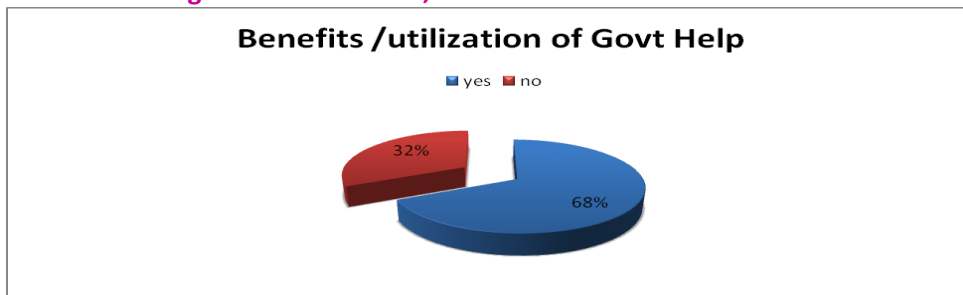


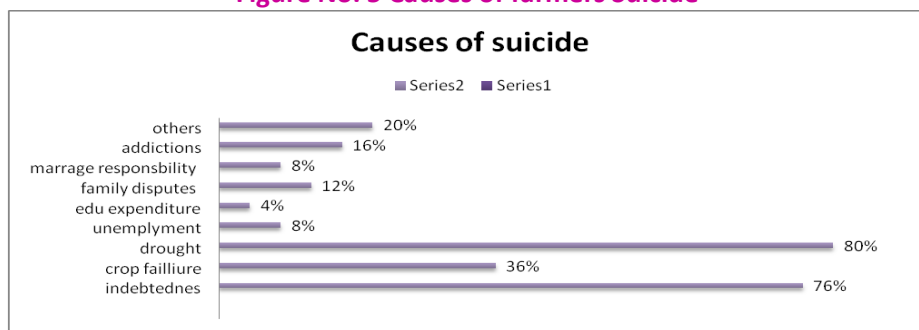
Figure No. 2 indicates that the annual income of farmers family on an average 84 % farmers having below one lakh rs annual income. And respectively 8% farmers family having annual income between 1 lakh to 2 lakh and between 2 lakh to 3 lakh 8% farmers. more than 80 % farmers suicide family have very less income and So this figure indicating us farmers financail status is not suuitable in present scenreio so farmers need to start some other allied activity related to agriculture. Then only they can earn more cause avarage farmers family member size between 4 to 8 mebmers per family so they cant survive in very less income cause they have manage very thing.

**Figure no. 4 Benefits , Utilization from Govt Schemes**



As the data figure shows more than 68% family members of the victim has been utilized any kind of support help from Government which is seen satisfactory in the figure. only 32% farmers are excluded from any kind of support from Government. More than 54 % farmer suicide families got 1 lakh rs Cash ex-gratia help from Social Security schemes by Government which was very instant support solved small problems. Such kind of help solve instant need But we have to think sustainable solution cause farmers provide us food and they are the real guardian of the society.

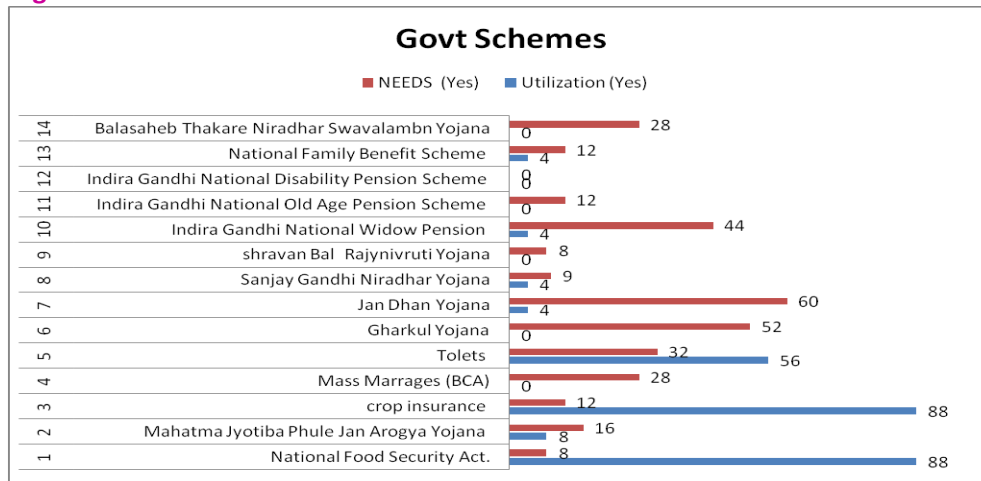
**Figure No. 5 Causes of farmers Suicide**



As per the empirical data from field More than 76 % farmers suffering from indebtednes which is leading distress in the victim’s family expressed that indebt is the main reason for suicide. Government has waive some kind of debt with many conditions but private debt can’t be waive by Govt. Increasing debt may be cycle cause if crop loss, natural calamities happen farmers cant repay the loan so this circle of interest

increase month by month. Another top reason for suicide expressed by farmers is drought 80% farmers families listed this reason because Osmanabad dist is one of the drought prone area and suffered from last few years’ average rainfall of the district is 733mm which is unpredictable. Second top cause for farmer suicide expressed by family is crop failure (36%) due to this farmer can’t afford input cost double in year and finally its lead for distress situation. 16% Victims family expressed some kind of addictions, family disputes 12%, marriage responsibility 8%, unemployment 8% responsible causes for farmers suicide. 20% other causes such as health issue, mental issue, moral issue etc. As per the data it is very correct and main reasons expressed by farmer’s family but also researcher observed these causes’ reasons are all interconnected & bunch of reasons lead the farmers suicide.

**Figure no.6 Government Schemes Utilization & needs of Farmer Suicide Families**



Farmer suicide is the social phenomenon which has economic, environmental, socio- cultural and political dimensions. The famer suicide happen mainly because of insecure household economy occurs due to non-favorable environmental conditions, socio-cultural practices which influence the household economy unconstructively and lack of political willingness. The role of social security schemes plays an important role to support the socio-economic backward families. It becomes more important and necessary when the head of the family lost his/her life and families stand on insecure financial path.

The concern diagram reveals the status of needs and utilization of social security schemes implemented by the government for farmer suicide families. It clearly shows that, a victim of farmer suicide families expects that the family should get support from the government schemes which will help the family to overcome from the financial crises. responses of farmer suicide families clearly shows that, they need short time and long time financial support of government schemes like widow pension (44%) Jan dhan yojana( 60%) Niradhar Swavlamban Yojana (28%) Gharkul Yojana also very much beneficial 52% farmer’s suicide families expressed demanded as need. Toilets (56%), Crop insurance (88%) and National food security schemes (88%) are more utilized by farmer’s suicide families

The data also reveals that the government ensuring the utilization of the schemes as per their own agenda instead of considering the need and requirements of victim families of farmer suicide. As Toilet construction sachems will not contribute directly in reducing the farmer suicide cases but utilization of this scheme is higher than other social assistant schemes which are capable to contribute meaningfully in reducing the phenomena of farmer suicide.

while concluding situation of need vs unitization of government schemes for victim families of farmer suicides, it need to mention that the government should develop the short term supportive schemes and long term empowerment oriented schemes with 100% of utilization so that, the victim families will get both opportunities of overcoming from trauma of lost of family member through short terms supportive

schemes and ensuring sustainable livelihoods opportunities for enhancing the socio-economic situations and living with dignity through empowerment oriented schemes.

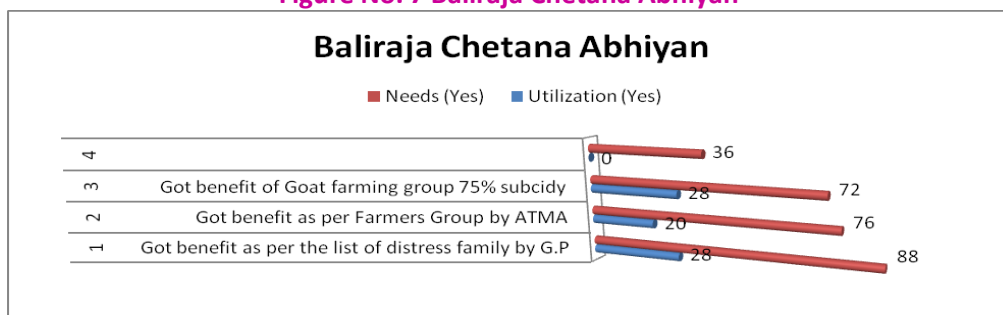
**Table no. 2 Government Schemes utilization & needs of farmers (MGNREGA)**

Government Schemes utilization & needs of farmers ( MGNREGA)			
sr.no	Name of Schemes	Utilization( Yes)	Needs (Yes)
1	Ahilyadevi Irrigation wells:	8%	76%
2	Amrutkunnd Farm Pond:	0%	28%
3	Bhu-Sanjivani Vermi Composting :	0%	60%
4	Bhu-Sanjivani NADEP Composting:	0%	24%
5	Kalpvrksh horticultural Tree Plantation:	0%	4%
6	Nirmal Toilets:	64%	16%
7	Nirmal Shoshkhadda:	68	44%
8	Samrudhha GaavTalav	0%	0%
9	Ankur nursery:	0%	0%
10	Nandanavan Tree Plantation nurturing and Safety:	0%	0%
11	Rural empowerment through Samruddh Gram Yojana:	0%	0%

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under this MGNREG Act Maharashtra Government started “**Samrudhh Maharashtra Jankalyan Yojana**” 11 Point programme in 2016. As the researcher studied this Scheme. It is great success for rural community but while you go on personal level it has been observed that not utilized fully because this 11 point program me specially made for Rural Development. Only Nirmal toilets & Nirmal Shoshkhadda has been utilized 64% - 68% by farmers suicide families. Ahilyadevi Irrigation wells 8% victim’s family utilized and 76% farmers family demanded this as need so we can think how much this schemes important for farmers. Amrutkunnd Farm Pond 28%, Bhu-Sanjivani Vermi Composting 60%, Bhu-Sanjivani NADEP Composting 24% and Kalpvrksh horticultural Tree Plantation 4% Farmers family needed this schemes as they had demanded for that. Nirmal Toilets and Nirmal Shoshkhadda these schemes are more utilized and most needed schemes which was observed in the study.

Samrudhha GaavTalav,Ankur nursery, Nandanavan Tree Plantation nurturing and Safety And Rural empowerment through Samruddh Gram Yojana nether utilized by farmers family even not demanded by victims Farmer family Cause of these schemes are for community use not for individual.

**Figure No. 7 Baliraja Chetana Abhiyan**





With the prime objective of the program to tackle increasing farmer suicides in Osmanabad. And prevent the farmer suicides and increasing motivation and boosting the morale of distressed farmers in the villages. This programme was based on three component such as preventive, Curative and rehabilitative. And it's for all it means farmers suicide families along with distressed family who has been identified by Gram Panchyat. This programme implemented by collector office along with line department. Identification of distressed families done by Gram Panchyat for providing benefit and among the selection 28% families has utilized some kind of help individually & 88% families need support from BCA. Community (Mass) marriages for distress families' this service run by district women and child department 36% farmers' suicide families raised demand for this and so far no one utilized this service. Utilization of 75% subsidy for group goat farming has been utilized by 28% farmer's suicide families and 72% families needed this scheme as they demanded. Only 20% families had been utilized farmers group by ATMA project, and 76% farmer's families raised demand for this

### FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- ✚ The data shows more than 48% of farmer's communities are illiterate or only primary level educated. Though the secondary educated farmers percentage are 28 % and Only 12% of higher educated population indicates that there is lack of Higher education in farmers
- ✚ It is very shocking to indicate more than 80% Maratha Caste farmers committed suicides.
- ✚ In this study 96% victims are male farmers committed suicide from 88% from Hindu religion.
- ✚ 68% family members of the victim has been utilized any kind of support help from Government which is very satisfactory & only 32% farmers are excluded from any kind of support from Government, 54% farmer suicide families got 1 lakh rs Cash ex-gratia help from Social Security schemes by Government
- ✚ More than 76 % farmers suffering from indebtedness which is leading distress in the victim's family expressed that indebt is the main reason for suicide. Another top reason for suicide expressed by farmers is drought 80% farmers' families listed this reason because Osmanabad district is one of the drought prone area.
- ✚ Only Nirmal toilets (64%) & Nirmal Shoshkhada (68%) has been been utilized by farmers suicide families. Ahilyadevi Irrigation wells 8% victims family utilized and 76% farmers family demanded this as need, Amrutkunnd Farm Pond 28%, Bhu-Sanjivani Vermi Composting 60%, Bhu-Sanjivani NADEP Composting 24% and Kalpvruksh horticultural Tree Plantation 4% Farmers family needed this schemes as they needed.
- ✚ Identification of distressed families done by Gram Panchyat for providing benefit and among the selection 28% families has utilized some kind of help individually & 88% families need support from BCA. Utilization of 75% subsidy for group goat farming has been utilized by 28% farmer's suicide families and 72% families needed this scheme as they demanded. Only 20% families had been utilized farmers group by ATMA project, and 76% farmer's families' demanded for this scheme.
- ✚ Responses regarding Social Security schemes from farmer suicide families clearly shows that, they need short time and long time financial support of government schemes like widow pension (44%) Jan dhan yojana ( 60%) Niradhar Swavlamban Yojana (28%) Gharkul Yojana also very much beneficial 52% farmer's suicide families expressed demanded as need. Toilets (56%), Crop insurance (88%) and National food security schemes (88%) are more utilized by farmer's suicide families.
- ✚ 67 % families requested for financial support for starting some kind of entrepreneurship and land development.
- ✚ 56 % families requested for job for the youth in the family and 44% families requested for education support for the children such as scholarship, hostel etc.
- ✚ More than 50% families demanded different kind of government schemes for Development. Such as health purpose, Agricultural Development
- ✚ 64% farmer suicide families needed skill development training for sustainable livelihood.

- ✚ Baliraja Chetna Abhiyan bring many changes in farmers family more than 80% farmer family happy with the BCA support provided by Government but now days work has been stopped cause it was a pilot project.
- ✚ It has been coming in observation that there are many households those have taken benefits of one or more schemes but some are remained aloof from single scheme to be get benefitted.
- ✚ Community attraction towards ex-gratia assistance as a short term benefit and less priority to the long term and sustainable benefits.
- ✚ For fulfilling eligibility criteria government should provide some exemption to farmer's suicide families then they can able to get more utilization of government schemes.

### SUGGESTION FOR POLICY MEASURES:

1. Farmer's suicide families raised different need about Government schemes they should be provided suitable schemes as soon as possible.
2. Government should start single window for all schemes only farmers get easy access to the schemes
3. It has been observed that farmers most attraction towards short term ex-gratia assistance under the package that can be diverted towards long term sustainable activities through proper utilization of extension services such as ATMA as an effective tool.
4. Ex-gratia financial support should be increased by double
5. Lack of awareness about government scheme that issues have been observed so government should run different awareness Campaign and strict monitoring on Government schemes and programmes.
6. Training and workshop should be conducted in the community.
7. Income sources of farmer's families should be increased by starting many developmental projects in the region.
8. Agricultural input cost should be decreased and income should be double for this necessary action should be taken by Government.
9. 100% loan wave should be provided to the victims' families.
10. Government should organize "farmers Convention" melawa at taluka level and that convention
11. **Agriculture resource Centre:** Agriculture resource centre need to start in Rural Area of Osmanabad Dist in each block because farmers need different support and guidance in daily activities and this kind of resource centre will work as multiple support Centre also support to come out from misconceptions of farmers also provide knowledge skills about new tools techniques etc. and provide counseling, information to the farmers.
12. All social security schemes are very much beneficial to the farmers government should insure 100% utilization of schemes to the farmers suicide families no one should left behind the utilization and they should get as per the need and priority.
13. Baliraja Chetna Aabhiyan is very successful project its change many families life but it's should be continue for more years

### CONCLUSION:

Government intervention in the farmer's suicide issue has been found satisfactory & fair implementation of Social Security schemes and programme by Government. Around 68% victims's family got any kind of compensation from the government. From the different schemes farmers' suicide families got benefitted but it's like Pain killer for some time. So government should also think on Sustainable ways to decrease distress level of farmers. 54% farmer's suicide families got one lakh rupees cash benefit as ex-gratia under social security schemes

Baliraja Chetana Abhiyan has been one of the flexible pilot projects by the Government, which provides enormous flexibility and liberty to district officials and Panchayat members to identify distressed families and provide help in cash or kind. Under Baliraja Chetana Abhiyan many other welcome initiatives like group marriage, health check-up camps, and loan for

health purpose, etc have been taken up. The revolving fund schemes has also been started under which loan is provided to the distressed families free of interest rate. The farmers groups and producer companies are also helped financially through this scheme.

Result of the study was near about 68% farmers suicide families got different kind support from government, Indebtedness 76% & drought natural calamities 80% responsible for farmer's suicides out 80% farmers committed suicides from "Maratha" Caste , more than 60% farmers families needed social security schemes and 64% families demanded for skill training and financial support as researcher suggested some policy measures which will be very important and useful for decrease the distress level among the farmers families.

#### REFERENCES:

1. <https://en.climate-data.org>
2. Report on farmers distress & impacts of BCA, Feb 2018 page no.07 (TISS)
3. District census handbook, Osmanabad, Series 28 (Part XII-B) Page no.11, Census of India 2011
4. [mahafood.gov.in](http://mahafood.gov.in)
5. GR dated on 1st oct 2016 by Planing Department (Rojgar Hami Yojana) Govt of maharashtra.
6. GR dated on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2015 by revenue & forest department.
7. [www.jeevandayee.gov.in](http://www.jeevandayee.gov.in)
8. 9, 10 <https://sjsa.maharashtra.gov.in/en/scheme-category/special-assist>
11. Report on farmers distress and impact of baliraja Chetna Abhiyan (feb 2018) TISS.