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# Review Of Research



## SUICIEDS IN MAHARASHTRA



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### ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (W.H.O.) estimates that each year, approximately one million people die from suicide. Nearly 30 per cent of all suicides worldwide occur in India and China. India has the suicide capital of the world. Maximum number of suicides occurs in Bengal, Tmilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The region in Maharashtra with the highest level of farmer's suicide in Vidarbha and Marathwada. Maharashtra State faced two droughts, with poor monsoon in 2014 and 2015. In these years the total suicides were 3328, among these cases 1841 were eligible.

**KEYWORDS:** Suicide, compensation, death, farmer, debt.

### INTRODUCTION:

Suicide is the act of intentionally causing one's own death. Suicide is offend carried out as a result of despair, the cause of which is frequently attributed to a mental disorder such as depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia,



border line personality disorder, alcoholism or drug abuse, as well as stress factors such as financial difficulties, treble with interpersonal relationship and bullying.

Rates of completed or committed suicides are higher in men than women, with males three to four times more likely to kill themselves than females. The World Health Organization (W.H. O.) estimates, that each year, approximately one million people die from suicide. Suicide represents a global death rate of 16 people per 1, 00,000 or one death y suicide every 40 seconds. Nearly 30 per cent of all suicide worldwide occurs in India and China.

## SUICIDES IN MAHARASHTRA

India has become the suicide capital of the world. Maximum number of suicides is in Westbengal, Tamilnadu, Andhra pradesh and Maharashtra. 200000 farmers have ended their lives since 1971 to 2011

### OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

There are four major objectives shown below

1. To assess the changes in rate of suicide
2. To identify the factors, which are responsible to farmer's suicides?
3. To high light the farmers` issues.
4. To measure division wise variation in suicide.

### SUICIDES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

In India, Maharashtra is number one state, where maximum suicide took place. The regions with the highest level of farmer's suicides in Vidharbha and Marathwada in Maharashtra. The following table No.1. shown number of suicides in the Maharashtra State.

**Table.1. Suicides in Maharashtra in 2001 to 2015.**

Year	Farmer suicides	Eligible for compensation	% of eligible for compensation
2001	62	32	51.61
2002	122	79	64.75
2003	180	106	58.89
2004	640	347	58.44
2005	609	367	60.26
2006	2376	1037	43.64
2007	2076	841	40.51
2008	1966	759	38.60
2009	1605	592	36.88
2010	1741	622	35.73
2011	1518	634	41.96
2012	1473	732	49.69
2013	1296	665	51.31
2014	1981	1207	60.53
2015	3228	1841	57.03
Total 15 years	20873	9504	49.99

Source: Times of India, Mumbai, 20—02—2016.

## SUICIEDS IN MAHARASHTRA

In 2001 to 2015, during these 15 year farmers committed 20873 suicides, among these deaths 9504 menace only 50 per cent death or suicides were eligible for government compensation. Since 2001 to 2013, within the thirteen years 2006 and 2007 in two years total 4452 suicides committed among these 1878 were eligible for compensation. Highest number of farmer suicides in 2014 and 2015 respectively 1207 and 1841.

The Government of Maharashtra has always claimed that all of suicides are not linked to agrarian distress. Only those cases in which the deceased farmers owned land and had evidence of indebted are considered genuine and eligible for state compensation. Since 2001 to 2015, genuine or eligible suicides were only 50%.

## SUICIEDS IN VIDARBHA AND MARATHWADA

Maharashtra state has five regions or divisions such as Konkan, Nasik, Pune, Mrathwada and Vidarbha. Economic, social and psychological conditions are not same in all division. Due to these differences suicide rates are not the same in Maharashtra. Table No.2 shown region wise suicides in Maharashtra.

**Table No. 2: Region wise suicides in Maharashtra in year 2015.**

Region	Total suicides	% of total suicide	Eligible for compensation	% of eligible for Compensation
Konkan	02	00.06	02	00.11
Nasik	459	14.22	187	10.16
Pune	96	02.97	16	00.87
Marathwada	1130	35.00	711	38.62
Vidarbha	1541	47.74	925	50.24
Total	3228	100	1841	100

Source. : Times of India, Mumbai, P.6. 20—02—2016.

The highest number of farmer (3228) suicides in the Maharashtra reported in 2015. Vidarbha is number one region for suicide and Marathwada recorded as a number second. Vidarbha division consist seven districts. Name of these districts and number of families below the poverty line given in bracket such as, Bhandara (49.20), Chandrapur (47.66), Gdchiroli (48.69), Gondia (57.29 ), Nagpur (37.03 ), Wardha (41.00 ) and Amrawati (49.57 ).

Marathwade is second number division after Vidarbha, 1130 farmers committed suicides recorded in 2015. 711(38.62%) suicides were eligible for compensation. Marathwada division consist eight districts .Name ob district and their families, below the poverty line shown in the bracket as, Aurangabad (35.46),Jalna (38 05), Beed (26.84), Parbhani(33.26), Nanded (33.66), Hingoli (38.43), Latur (29.81) and Usmanabad (32.82).

## SUICIDES IN MAHARASHTRA

Konkan region committed only 2 suicides in 2015. Government has given 100 % compensation to them. In Konkan region peoples are psychologically stronger than any other regions. In pune division 96 (0.87%) farmers committed suicides in the same year. In pune division ,belo the poverty line families in Kolhapur were 17.47%, and Sangli it was 16.59%.

## SUICIDES IN MARATHWADA REGION

Marathwada division has eight districts. Marathwada region`s suicides and families below the poverty line given in the following Table No.3

**Table No.3 : Suicides in Marathwada in2015**

District	Total suicides	% of total suicide	Families below the poverty line
Beed	299	26.96	26.84
Nanded	187	16.86	33.66
Usmanabad	162	14.61	32.82
Aurangabad	138	12.44	35.46
Latur	104	09.38	29.81
Parbhani	100	09.02	33.26
Jajna	081	07.30	38.05
Hingoli	037	03.32	38.43
Total	1109	100	33.54

Source : The Sakal,pune-28-02-2016.

According to above informetions, we cannot conclude that the relation between poverty Bough region farmer produce jawar, Bajra, and Cotton, after green revolution farmers has accepted H.Y.V. products ,which are more costly than traditional crops. Indigenous cotton was rain fed. But Bt. Cotton need irrigation .Both region faced two droughts, with poor monsoon in 2o14 and 2015. Now a day farmers are using 13 times more pesticides. Farmers are using more pesticides and modern fertilizers, so fertility of land came down and dramatic fall prices of crops. Research Foundation for Science , Technology and Ecology (R.F.S.T.E.) shown that due to falling prices, farmers are losing \$ 26 billion annually. As debt increase, farmers become poorer, farmers are compelled to sale a kidney or even commit a suicide.

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## SUICIEDS IN MAHARASHTRA

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