

Vol 1 Issue 5 Feb 2012

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Sanjeev Kumar Mishra

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinte Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan
		More.....

Research Papers



FARMERS SUICIDES: A STUDY IN RURAL AREAS OF BIDAR DISTRICT KARNATAKA

Pradeep B. Kadun¹ and Dr. Ramesh B.²

¹Research Scholars, Dept of Social Work. Kuvempu University, Shimoga.

²Associate professor Dept. of social work Tumkur University.

Abstract

We live on this earth as guest of the green plants which converts sunlight in to food, of the farm. Women and men who toil in sun and rain to cultivate them. It is therefore sad and shameful that the very farmers making life possible for other are forced to take their own lives. The current number of farmer's suicide in Karnataka is a matter of concern because farmers are the food producers of the country. This opens our eyes to the agrarian crisis that haunts India today (anonymous 2006)

Key words: Farmers Suicides, green plants, farmers making life.

INTRODUCTION:

The suicides cannot be considered as an isolation cases of farmers death, but it is a matter of deep concern India is growing as one of the super power country in the world today where as its farmers are committing suicides. Millions of livelihoods have been damaged and destroyed since from last 15 years as a result of crisis. The trend of suicide appears new, but India has witnessed drought and famine and deaths due to starvation many times and still going on.

Suicide is said to be having biological, psychological and sociological influences an individual who commit's suicide is a response of a physical illness, or significant mental problems though they may be hidden.

FARMERS SUICIDES IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka has no history of farmer's suicide even during the situation of acute agrarian crisis. Even the unorganized farmers would resort

to other tactics such as throwing the agricultural commodities on the roads, burning their crops, etc. Andhra became the harbinger for such a trend in Karnataka. However, suicide was an attempt to retain the identity as distinct social category within the larger economy. This is the reason why suicide in Karnataka was first reported in the northern part of Karnataka or close to the border areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The beginning of the suicides can be traced back to the year 1998, when two farmers in Bidar District, who were involved in cultivating Tur Dal, a market oriented agricultural crop committed suicide. In the initial two years, farmer suicides were largely concentrated in the drought-prone district in north Karnataka, or confined to economically backward, drought prone regions such as Gulbarga and Bidar. However after 2000, the phenomenon shifted to relatively advanced agricultural regions, particularly Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Davanagere, Koppal and Chickmangalur, Kodagu and it also covered groundwater region, Belgaum assured rain fall region Haveri, sugar cane and Cauvery irrigation

belt Mandya however, in the coastal belt the number of suicides reported was less.

areas that has not been adequately addressed by the state government

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Karnataka is one of the progressive states in India with a vast geographical area and large population. Karnataka was formed in 1956 when the new state was formed inherited large areas which were under developed. The areas such as Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur were totally backward were. The first case of farmers suicide in Karnataka is been traced in 1998 at Bidar dist who was a Tur dal cultivator and a market oriented cultivator in the beginning the case were mostly from boarder areas of Karnataka situated near to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra which were the hub of farmers suicides. Bidar district has the highest rate of farmers suicides in Karnataka.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Many institutions and agencies in Karnataka state have also conducted studies on the issue and made recommendations', implementations of commissions recommendations by the state government has been slow in this context veeresh committee/commissions even though feasible are yet to be implemented by the concerned departments and the The inability to repay the past debts and therefore to access fresh loans has been widely accepted as the most significant proximate cause of the farmers suicides that were so widespread in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and are apparently continuing in areas as far apart as wayanad in Kerala, vidarbha in Maharashtra and some areas of Punjab and rajasthan. The fore going facts shows that suicides were not just individual action alone but driven by certain socio- economic pressure either sudden or accumulated. The causes for suicide are multifactorial, interlinked and progressive. It is also clear that suicides cannot be just attributed to mental depression, as depression does not descend from the sky various socio-economic factors together contribute for mental depression. It is a paradox that Karnataka, one of the prosperous state of the country, has a record of large number of farmers suicides in late 1997 the tragedies of suicides by farmers in Karnataka state have caught the attention of state government, state legislature and press. Over the years the incidence of farmer's suicide in the state has shown an alarming increase, it is now widely acknowledged in the state that there is a deepening and complex economic and social crisis in rural

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Menon Paravathi (2001)

Stated that indebtedness is the major causes for the farmer's suicide in Karnataka. While they may be many other factors leading for the cause, the indebtedness of the farmers was mainly from non-institutional credit and this is due to because of improper institutional credit system.

Nagesh(2005)

stated that as 61.6 percent of farmer's households were indebted compared to a national average of 48.6percent. The study found that banks were a major source of loans 50percent, followed by moneylenders 20percent, co-operatives 16.9percent, and relatives and friends 6.8percent and traders, government agencies 1.9percent and further revealed that 34percent of indebted farmers borrowed from moneylenders, 31percent took loans from banks and 23percent from co-operatives, 71percent farmers unaware about minimum support prices schemes and 57percent farmers had no knowledge about the crop insurance schemes.

Piyush Keshri et al(IIT Kanpur)

The Indian peasantry are the largest surviving body of small farmer in the world and facing an epidemic of suicide and the major causes for suicides are indebtedness, economic downfall, conflicts in family, crop failure, dent in social status, daughters'/ sister marriage, addiction, health problems, and most of the suicides were because of combination of more than one factors. The collapse of green revolution is also can be said to be a cause; suicides are more alarming in those areas where green revolution was pushed with force. We borrowed a technology that did not fit in to our socio-economic milieu.

Tata Institute Of Social Science (TISS)

Repeated crop failures, inability to meet the rising cost of cultivation and indebtedness seems to create a situation that forces farmers to commit suicide. It was noticed that the increase in the pest attack since 1995 onwards and increased Use of fertilizers to enhance productivity of land, further lack of awareness' given by the government machinery on how to deal with pests and declining productivity of land. The minimum support price has not been available to all farmers.

Ajay Dandekar (prof. TISS)

Finds that the farmers suicide points to a greater crisis in the agrarian system coupled with declining share of agriculture in GDP. Further pointed out that change in global context that has affected the economy and the society. A comprehensive change of agrarian policies oriented towards making agriculture remunerative by upholding the interest of small and marginal peasants, alone can be a long-term answer for the larger issues of agrarian crisis.

THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

Suicide are an act of individuals but in a social context, as pointed out by Durkheim(2002, first published in French in 1897) suicide could be because of social isolation / individualism (egoistic) or excess of social integration (altruistic), breakdown of social regulations (anomic) or excess of social regulations (fatalistic) an individual could face a situation where he is confronted with a combination of the above possibilities, for instance changes in policies regime would have an adverse impact on income leading to an economic crisis (anomic) inability to get daughter married in such situation can also be identified with the strict social norms on age and expenditure related with marriage (altruistic and fatalistic) and such difficulties' can lead an individual to withdraw himself from social activities (egoistic)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To find out the Socio-economic condition of the demised farmer.
- 2) To Find out the reasons for suicide by farmer
- 3) To find out the impact of farmers death on his family.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

In the present study exploratory research design has been adopted. the current study is based on primary data collection and it is directly collected from the demised farmers family members and Simple random sampling is used for the study and the data has been collected by preparing interview schedules to collect data direct from the demised farmers family member and a list of suicide farmers was taken from Department of Agriculture to visit the demised farmers houses in Bidar District. And the analysis is been done by using SPSS package.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY.**Table-1****Method of suicide**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Consuming of pesticide	12	40.0	40.0	40.0
Hanging	14	46.7	46.7	86.7
Burning himself	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

In the above shown table majority of farmers have used the method of hanging themselves for suicide having 46.7%, and with 40% of farmers used the method of consuming pesticides for suicide and 13.3% of farmers used the method of burning themselves.

Table-02**Land Description**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Irrigated	9	30.0	30.0	30.0
Unirrigated	13	43.3	43.3	73.3
Irrigated and Unirrigated	8	26.7	26.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The table above shows that 43.3% majority of suicide farmers land description were unirrigated and 30% of suicide farmers land description were irrigated and 26.7% of suicide farmers land description were both irrigated and unirrigated.

Table-03**Net income of last one year cultivation**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000Rs	5	16.7	16.7	16.7
15000Rs	8	26.7	26.7	43.3
Above 20000Rs	17	56.7	56.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

In the above table shown about 56.7% of demised farmer had net income of above 20,000Rs on last year cultivation and 26.7% of demised farmers had 15,000Rs as net income of last year cultivation, and 16.7% of demised farmers had Rs 10,000 as net income of last year cultivation.

Table-04**Net income of last one year Allied Agricultural activities**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
lose	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
10000Rs	1	3.3	3.3	10.0
None	27	90.0	90.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

In the above shown table 90.0% of demised farmers had no income of last year Allied

Agricultural activities, and 6.7% of demised farmers had lose in the last year allied agricultural activities and 3.3% of demised farmers had 10,000Rs as net income of last years Allied Agricultural activities.

Table-05

Purpose of Credit/Loan

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Marriage	4	13.3	13.3	13.3
Digging Bore well	2	6.7	6.7	20.0
Agriculture	24	80.0	80.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

In the above table shown about 80% of demised farmers had taken loan/credit for Agriculture and 13.3% of demised farmers had taken loan/ credit for Marriage purpose and about 6.7% of demised farmer had taken loan/ credit for Digging Bore well.

Table-06

Amount Taken

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 40,000Rs	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Below 50,000Rs	2	6.7	6.7	10.0
Above 1,00000Rs	27	90.0	90.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that about 90% of demised farmers have taken Rs.above 1, Loan/credit and 6.7% of demised farmers had taken Rs 50,000 below and 3.3% of demised farmers had taken Rs 40,000 below as credit/loan.

Table-07

Interest

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No interest	4	13.3	13.3	13.3
5to10%	26	86.7	86.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

In above table about 86.7% of the demised farmers had taken loans on 5to10% interest and 13.3% of the demised farmers had loans on no interest.

Table-08

Amount Outstanding

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 30,000Rs	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Below 50,000Rs	8	26.7	26.7	30.0
Below 1,00000Rs	13	43.3	43.3	73.3
Above 1,00000Rs	8	26.7	26.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

In the above shown table 43.3% of the demised farmers had an outstanding amount of below 1, 00000Rs and about 26.7% of the demised farmers had an outstanding amount of

Below 50,000and above 1,00000Rs each and 3.35% of the demised farmers had outstanding amount of Rs 30,000.

Table-09

Is the family worried about repaying the credit amount, After the death of the farmer

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
yes	28	93.3	93.3	93.3
No	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that 93.3% of the demised farmer's family is worried about repaying of the credited amount and about 6.7% of the demised farmers' families are not worried of repaying the credited amount.

Table-10

Has the family continued the agricultural activities, After the death of the farmer

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	14	46.7	46.7	46.7
No	16	53.3	53.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that 53.3% of the demised farmer's family has discontinued the agricultural activities after the death of the farmer and about 46.7% of the demised farmer's family continued the agricultural activities after the death of the farmer.

Table-11

If No what are the reasons

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lack of Human Resource	4	13.3	13.3	13.3
Lack of financial support	14	46.7	46.7	60.0
Lack of Knowledge about Agriculture	12	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

In the above table shown about 46.7% of the demised farmers family have stopped agriculture due to lack of financial support and about 40.0% of the demised farmers family have stopped agriculture due lack of knowledge about agriculture and about 13.3% of the demised farmers family have stopped agriculture due to lack of human resources.

Table-12

Who goes for job in the family, After the death of the farmer				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Children	16	53.3	53.3	53.3
Relatives	14	46.7	46.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that about 53.3 % of the demised farmers children go for job after the death of farmer and 46.7% of the demised farmers relatives go for job after the death of the farmer.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The table-1 shows majority of farmers have used the method of hanging themselves for suicide having 46.7%.

The table-02, shows that 43.3% majority of suicide farmers land description were unirrigated. The table-03 shows about 56.7% of demised farmer had net income of above 20,000Rs on last year cultivation.

The table-04 shows that 90.0% majority of demised farmers had no income of last year Allied Agricultural activities.

In the above table-05 shown about 80% of demised farmers had taken loan/credit for Agriculture and 13.3% of demised farmers had taken loan/ credit for Marriage purpose and about 6.7% of demised farmer had taken loan/ credit for Digging Bore well.

The table-06, shows that about 90% majorities of demised farmers have taken Rs.above 1, 00000 lakh Loan/credit.

The table-07, shows that 86.7% majority of the demised farmers had taken loans on 5to10% interest.

The table-08, shows that 43.3% majority of the demised farmers had an outstanding amount of below 1, 00000Rs.

The table-09, shows that 93.3% majority of the demised farmers family are worried about repaying of the credited amount.

The table-10, shows that 53.3% majority of the demised farmer's family has discontinued the agricultural activities after the death of the farmer.

The table-11, shows about 46.7% majority of the demised farmers family have stopped agriculture due to lack of financial support.

The table-12 shows that about 53.3 % majorities of the demised farmer's children go for job after the death of farmer.

SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION.

The study considers the suicides to be symptomatic of larger and more pervasive crises in the region. The crises are ecological, economic, and social; each inter-linked with the other, and combining to produce distress in the region. And it is in the context of these crises that the pervasive distress in the region and the suicides by agriculturists must be understood. Agriculture in Bidar had its own specific form. Drawing on the specificities of the local ecology, agriculture was mostly dry cultivation or rain-dependent cultivation the cultivation of tur or toghri [red gram] as a commercial crop became the primary agricultural agenda in the region. A significant proportion of land once under multi-crop and dry cultivation. The single largest category of land-holdings was of that between 5-10 hectares and the average size of land holding was 6.2 the average size of holding is only 2.8 hectares [16] and a majority of cultivators are those who own less than two hectares. Insecurity of land lease, increasing production costs, inadequate returns from production, and problems in accessing and receiving credit are some of the problems that most small and marginal cultivators and holders face. Most small and marginal cultivators, especially sharecroppers, are considered to be credit unworthy and are bypassed by institutional credit agencies. The general lack of credit made available to rural and agricultural credit institutions. There is a credit crunch in the agricultural credit institutions which typically meet 67 percent of short-term loans and 37 percent of long-term loans in rural areas. This combines with the fact that there are sharp fluctuations in agricultural production and loan recovery rates are poor. The recent spate of suicides are only symptomatic, has resulted from a combination of crises; ecological, economic and social. Agricultural policies that overlook the ecological specificity of the region and the retention of inequitable social structures form the bedrock in producing such distress. The subordination of cultivators to market and capital forces without any safety net to support them in times of crop-loss accounts for the devastation of rural communities. Just as the suicides are symptoms of the pervasive distress in the region, the loss of staple food grains in the region must also be considered to be a serious issue.

REFERENCE.

- Assadi, Muzaffar, 1996, Karnataka New Agricultural Policy: Making way for Corporate Landlords, Economic and Political Weekly, December.
- Assadi, Muzaffar, 1997, Politics of Peasant Movement in Karnataka, New Delhi.
- Assadi, Muzaffar, 1998, Farmers suicide – Signs of Distress in Rural Economy, Economic and Political Weekly.
- Deshpande, R.S. 2000: Suicide by Farmers in Karnataka: Agrarian Distress and Possible alleviatory steps, Economic and Political Weekly.
- GOK, 2003, Farmers Suicides in Karnataka – A scientific Study . Bangalore, Government of Karnataka.
- Shiva, Vandana and Kunwar, Jalees, 2006, Farmers suicides in india, New Delhi, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology.
- Vasavi, A.R. 1999, Agrarian Distress in Bidar Bangalore, National Institute of Advanced Studies.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-
413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435

E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com