



FARMER'S SUICIDE CONSEQUENCES AND AWARENESS

Dr. C. N. Pagare

Head, Dept. of Sociology, Z.B.Patil College, Dhule, India.

In Maharashtra the suicide of farmers is burning issue due to political propoganda. Though it is a social problem. Each political party is using the capital of farmer's suicide but nobody is thinking with sociological point of view. If politician may use sociological approach they can understand the consequences and awareness. Every year the number of suicidal cases is increasing rapidly. This is a community problem and researcher wants to focus myth and reality of the farmer's suicide. Today, this is critical problem due to following factors.

A] Type of farming-

Farming type is responsible, irrigated and non-irrigated farming playing an important role which is depend upon the irrigation facility, mansoon, type of crops, method of cultivation and soil quality.

B] Marketing-

Farmers are very upset due to agent policies about crops and season. Onion sugarcane, banana's production and prices rate is ambiguous due to the agents in market.

C] Climate-

Followed climate quality the hazards to the group's vegetables and cotton which necessary to the farmer.

D] Government Policies-

Our government policies are always faulty. The prices of sugarcane, cotton, creating the trouble to the sugar factories and marketing federation.

E] Mental setup of factories-

Farmers are always under stress due to stressful events like loan burden, celebration, unnecessary expenditure on social events, education of children, Dowry, Prices of fertilizers and other habits like alcoholism and addiction etc.

F] Attitudes –

Farmers should change their attitude, they are always depends on others, Government should know the dependency of the farmer which makes them handicapped.

Consequences-

1. Social consequence is creating social consciousness for health problem. The social problem like conflicts, criticism is very severe to the farmers. The farmer is become isolated due to high interest loan and control of money lender. Vividh Karyakari sahakari societies and correspondence.
2. Moral consequence is diversity the moral values and interest of the farmers. Farmers are restless due to lack of morality in marketing, fertilizers and social services.
3. Religious Consequences like celebration, festival are influenced by Donor or Powerful person. Religious events creating superstition among the farmer.
4. Economic consequence is very dependent.
5. The prices are not suitable according the crops and their investments. Marriages, birthday, celebration, education are responsible for economic competencies.
6. Political consequences are very harmful to the peoples. Party conflict is creating various disputes in the villages at Panchayat election.
7. Occupational stress – is responsible due to eliminating changes, marketing instability and pseudo policies of government.

The awareness is only obstacle to the suicide of farmers.

1. Increasing Literacy Rate.
2. Changing the social areas.
3. Adjustment with new technology and changes.



4. Developing self-employment.
5. Developing Secondary income sources like poultry, goat farming, milking.
6. Keep away from Drugs and alcohol.
7. Need of work culture.
8. Built positive relation at village level.
9. Moderating the expectation.
10. Priority according to the importance of need.
11. Releasing stress.
12. Developing metaphysical environment.
13. Controlling the social evils.
14. Accepting new market values for globalization and technology.
15. Responsible sharing.
16. Building self-confidence.
17. Control unnecessary traditional expenditure.
18. Be positive
19. Develop the Tolerance and self-esteem.

With reference to above consequences and awareness, he himself is from agricultural family and students of sociology observed various consequences and awareness.

The observations are based on the farmers from North Maharashtra region, Dhule, Nandurbar and Jalgaon Districts where the farming type is irrigated and non-irrigated. Both types of farmers are facing the problem but suicide level is not end observe only. Political interests, financial hopefulness, addition of farmers are the main factors of the problem. Though planning, counseling and reinforcing can reshuffled among the farmers towards optimistic future with self-confidence, tolerance and innovativeness in agricultural sector.

References

1. Borse A.S. (1991) Status of irrigated farmers of Maharashtra GPA Verawal
2. Borse A. and Patel M.(1994) – Achievement Motivation level of farmers according to farming type.- CPA Kanpur.
3. Jariwala I.C.Borse A.S.(1998) – Personality of Cash Crop Farmers.ISSC Thanjavour T.N.
4. Kadam Z.S.(2006)-Stress among farmers.J.N.V.Jodhpur Ankur Publication.
5. Rasal P.V.(2005)- Crop pattern and farmers of Nasik District.N.H.H.C. Niphad.
6. Jadhav K.N.(2007)-Life Events and farmers IAAP Jamia Milla New Delhi.
7. Sinha D.(1972)- Farmers of U.P.Friends publication New Delhi.