

Suicide of Farmers in Maharashtra
Annexure
(Submitted to the Government of Maharashtra)

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Annexure 1

List of Participants in Inception and Interim Workshop

A1.1 Inception Workshop (11 January 2005)

Outside participants

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Mr. J Banthia, GOM

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Dr. SK Goel, Commissioner Agriculture, GOM

Ms. Vibha Iyer, Student of Media

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Dr. Bibhuti B. Mohanty, GIPE, Pune

Dr. RM Mohan Rao, Formerly with Andhra University, Vishakapatnam

Dr. D Narasimha Reddy, Formerly with University of Hyderabad

Mr. UC Sarangi, PS to Chief Minister, GOM

Dr. Sangeeta Shroff, GIPE, Pune

Mr. Krishna S. Vatsa, Secretary, R&R, GOM

IGIDR participants

Ms. Akanksha Agarwal

Mr. Chidambaram Iyer

Dr. Srijit Mishra

Mr. Rohit Mutatkar

Dr. Manoj Panda

Dr. R Radhakrishna, Director

Dr. Shovan Ray

Mr. Srinivas Sajja

Mr. TV Subramaniam, Registrar

Mr. Mallikarjun Tondare

A1.2 Interim Workshop (18 August 2005)

Outside participants

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Mr. Vivek Deshpande, Indian Express, Nagpur (background paper author)
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Dr. D. Narasimha Reddy, Hyderabad
Dr. S. L. Shetty, EPWRF, Mumbai
Dr. Sangeeta Shroff, GIPE, Pune (background paper author)
Mr. V. Sridhar, Frontline, Chennai
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Dr. Ashima Goyal
Mr. Rijo John
Ms. Mitali Kamkhalia
Mr. Sujeet Kumar
Dr. Srijit Mishra
Mr. Rohit Mutatkar
Dr. Manoj.Panda
Dr. Vijayalaxmi Pande
Ms. M. Pratima
Dr. R. Radhakrishna, Director
Dr. Shovan Ray
Mr. Srinivas Sajja
Mr. Gaurav Sharma
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Dr. R. S. Deshpande, ISEC, Bangalore
Dr. Vinayak Deshpande, Nagpur University
Mr. Vivek Deshpande, Indian Express, Nagpur
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Mr. Kasbekar, Mumbai
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Mr. Imran Ahmad
Ms. Shobhini Chhabra
Mr. Manish Dureja
Mr. Saroj Kumar
Mr. Sujeet Kumar
Mr. Raghav Mathur
Dr. Srijit Mishra
Dr. Dilip Nachane
Mr. Hippu S. K. Nathan

Dr. Manoj Panda

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Dr. M. H. Suryanarayana

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Annexure 2

Questionnaires Used During Field Survey

Study on 'Suicide of Farmers in Maharashtra' by IGIDR
Household Schedule (February 23, 2005)

Part A (To be asked to all households – Experiment and Control Group)

(First, experiment group household is to be surveyed. Information on income, sources of income, land size and livestock should be used to find a similar household as control group in the village.)

1. Identification					
District	Taluka	Village	Household No	Investigator Name	Date

Caste (SC=1, ST=2, OBC=3, VJNT=4, Others=5, Specify sub-caste for all)	Type of Household (Nucleus=1, Joint=2)	Number of Family Members		Number of Family Members, Children (≤14 years)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female

2. Basic Particulars of Household Member (Begin with the respondent)									
Sl No	Name	Relation-ship with head (Code-1)	Sex (Code-2)	Age (Years)	Marital Status (Code-3)	Educational Status (only for 6+ years) (Code-4)	Occupation		
							Major (Code-5)	Subsidiary-1 (Code-5)	Subsidiary-2 (Code-5)

Code 1: Self=1, Spouse=2, Child=3, Parent=4, Other=5.

Code 2: Male=1, Female=2.

Code 3: Never Married=1, Currently Married=2, Widow/Widower=3, Divorced/Separated=4.

Code 4: Illiterate=1, Literate but below primary=2, Primary=3, Secondary=4, Higher Secondary=5, Technical=6, Graduation & above=7, Non-formal=8, Other (specify)=9

Code 5: Cultivation=1, Allied Agricultural Activities=2, Agricultural Labour=3, Other Labour=4, Household Industry=5, Trade or Business=6, Service (Government)=7, Service (Private)=8, Others (Specify)=9

3. Assets (Farm Land)											
Sl No	Description	Possess (Yes=1, No=2)	If yes, Area (hectares)	Leased in (ha)	Leased out (ha)	Reasons for leasing out (Code-1)	Sold in last five years (ha)	Reasons for Sale (Code-2)	Value of sale (Rs)	Bought in last five years (ha)	Value of purchase (Rs)
	Irrigated										
	Unirrigated										
Code-1: Engaged in other activities=1, Longer distance from home=2, Physical disability=3, Other (specify)=4											
Code-2: Meeting Consumption expenses=1, Debt Repayment=2, Marriage=3, Health=4, Other (specify)=5											

4. Assets (Livestock)						
Sl No	Description	Do you possess now (Yes=1, No=2)	If yes, Number	Sold in last year (Yes=1, No=2)	Value of Sale (Rs)	Reason for Sale (Meeting Consumption Expenses=1, Debt=2, Marriage=3, Health=4, Other (specify)=5)
	Bullocks					
	Cow					
	Buffalo					
	Sheep/Goat					
	Poultry/Birds					
	Other (specify)					

5. Assets (Consumer Durables)					
Sl No	Description	Do you possess now (Yes=1, No=2)	Sl No	Description	Do you possess now (Yes=1, No=2)
1	Smokeless Chullah		7	Plough	
2	Gas		8	Bullock Cart	
3	Electric Fan		9	Two wheeler	
4	Radio		10	Tractor	
5	TV		11	Car	
6	Bicycle		12	Other (specify)	

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6. Housing Characteristics								
Ownership (Code-1)	Number of Rooms	Access to Electricity (Code-2)	Primary material of walls (Code-3)	Primary material of roof (Code-4)	Primary material of floor (Code-5)	Toilet Facility (Code-2)	Drainage/Sewage (Code-2)	Major Source of Drinking Water (Code-6)
Code-1: Owned=1, Rented=2, Other (specify)=3 Code-2: Yes=1, No=2 Code-3: Mud=1, Bricks=2, Cement/Stone=3, Wood=4, Other (specify)=5 Code-4: Leaves/bamboo=1, Mud=2, Concrete cement =3, Metal/asbestos=4, Tiles=5, Other (specify)=6 Code-5: Mud=1, Cement=2, Stone=3, Polished/Marble Tiles=4, Other (specify)=5 Code-6: Open well=1, Hand pump=2, Public Stand Post=3, Tank/pond=4, Stream/canal/river=5, Overhead tank=6, Other (specify)=7								

7. Net Income for the last one year (Rs.)*										
Cultivation	Allied Agricultural Activities	Agricultural Labour#	Other Labour#	Household Industry	Trade or Business	Service (Government)	Service (Private)	Remittances	Others (Specify)	Total
* Investigator: Get approximate total and the major sources as much as possible. Net income requires deducting expenses. For example in agriculture, payments to labour, and expenses on other inputs are to be deducted. # For labour activities total wage received is to be taken as net income										

8. Credit Particulars in Last Three Years										
Sl No	Purpose (Code-1)	Year	Amount Taken (Rs)	Source (Code-2)	Collateral (Code-3)	Interest rate per annum (%)	Repayments (Code-4)	Repaid till date (Rs)	Any amount outstanding (Code-5)	If yes, amount (Rs)
Code 1: Consumption=1, Education=2, Livestock=3, Nonfarm=4, House=5, Marriage=6, Health=7, Digging bore well=8, Other Agriculture=9, Repayment of old debt=10, Other (specify)=11 Code 2: Commercial Bank=1, Rural Bank=2, Cooperative Bank=3, SHG=4, Money lender=5, Trader=6, Landlord/employer=7, Relations/friends=8, Other (specify)=9 Code 3: None=1, Land=2, Livestock=3, Crop=4, House=5, Nonfarm assets=6, Durable goods=7, Labour=8, Other (specify)=9 Code 4: Regular=1, Irregular=2 Code 5: Yes=1, No=2										

9. Agricultural Practices (Input) of Three Major Crops										
Crop (Specify)	Description of Inputs	Variety/Type	Quality (Code-1)	Who Suggested (Code-2)	Source of Purchase (Code-3)	Place (Code-4)	Mode of Payment (Code-5)	If credit, interest rate if any (%)	Is it interlinked with output (Code-6)	How is it interlinked*
	Seed									
	Fertilizer									
	Pesticide									
	Organic Manure									
	Vermi compost									
	Agri Implemnts									
	Seed									
	Fertilizer									
	Pesticide									
	Organic Manure									
	Vermi compost									
	Agri Implemnts									
	Seed									
	Fertilizer									
	Pesticide									
	Organic Manure									
	Vermi compost									
	Agri Implemnts									
Code-1: Good=1, Poor/Spurious=2 Code-2: Extension Officer=1, Friends/relatives=2, Input dealer=3, Other (specify)=4 Code-3: Govt Stores=1, Private Local Stores=2, Other (specify)=3 Code-4: Village=1, Taluka=2, District=3 (If taluka is same as district put district) Code-5: Credit=1, Cash=2 Code-6: Yes=1, No=2 * Investigator may elaborate and note it separately where relevant										

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10. Cropping Pattern last year and changes in the last 5 years										
Sl No	Crop	Variety (Code-1)	Season (Code-2)	Type of Land (Code-3)	Source of Irrigation (Code-4)	Yield (Quintal)	Where do you sell (Code-5)	Problems (Code-6)	Was crop grown 5 year ago (Code-7)	If no, reasons*
Code-1: For cotton, BT=1, Other (specify)=2; for other crops HYV=3, other (specify)=4. Code-2: Kharif=1, Rabi=2 Code-3: Irrigated=1, Unirrigated=2 Code-4: Open well=1, Tube well=2, Canal=3, Other (specify)=4 Code-5: Govt Centres=1, Open Market (specify)=2, Other (specify)=3 Code-6: Drought=1, Flood=2, Pest attack=3, Other (specify)=4 Code-7: Yes=1, No=2 * Investigator may elaborate and note it separately where relevant										

11. Technology/Input Changes in Last 5 Years									
	Crop 1 ()			Crop 2 ()			Crop 3 ()		
	5 years ago	Now	If changed, reasons*	5 years ago	Now	If changed, reasons*	5 years ago	Now	If changed, reasons*
Seed									
Fertilizer									
Pesticide									
Organic Manure									
Irrigation									
Agri Implemnts									
Other (Specify)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigator may elaborate and note it separately where relevant Investigator should try to get information about whether there is any (i) increase in number of pesticide/insecticide spraying (ii) shift from normal seeds stored from previous harvest to modern variety that requires purchase of seeds, and (iii) interlinking of input purchase to sale of output with or without a predetermined price - does this also indicate a shift from formal sources of credit to informal sources of credit. 									

Part B (Only for experiment group households, **not to be asked in control group households)**

This is a sensitive part. The investigator should be careful and take the respondent into confidence before proceeding. The investigator can also talk with others in the village, which can also help in answering the questions below.

12. Information about deceased member (the farmer who committed suicide)	
Name:	
Date of Suicide	
Sex (Code-1)	
Age	
Educational status (Code-2)	
Marital status (Code-3)	
Years of experience in farming	
Method of suicide (Code-4)*	
Whether post-mortem was conducted (Code-5)	
Causes leading to suicide#	
<p>Code-1: Male=1, Female=2</p> <p>Code-2: Illiterate=1, Literate but below primary=2, Primary=3, Secondary=4, Higher Secondary=5, Technical=6, Graduation and above=7, Non-formal=8, Other (specify)=9</p> <p>Code-3: Never married=1, Married=2, Widow/widower=3, Divorced/separated=4</p> <p>Code-4: Pesticide consumption=1, Hanging=2, Drowning=3, Setting fire to oneself/burning=4, Other (specify)=5</p> <p>Code-5: Yes=1, No=2</p> <p>* Investigator may check death certificate or discuss with other villagers.</p> <p># Multiple causes are possible and investigator can refer to sections 13, 15 and 16 before filling this. The investigator to elaborate and note it separately if required.</p>	

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13. Reasons for Distress		
Sl No	Some Aspects on the Suicide Incident (binary Yes=1, No=2)	Yes=1, No=2, Not relevant=3
1.	Was there a change in his social position before the incident ?	
2.	Did his economic status deteriorate before the incident ?	
3.	Did the deceased have a daughter/sister of marriageable age ?	
4.	Was the deceased harassed for repayment of loan before the incident ?	
5.	If yes, did the lender or its agents insist on immediate repayment ?	
6.	If yes, did the lender or its agents use abusive language ?	
7.	Did the deceased discuss about general hardship/problems he was facing with spouse ?	
8.	Was the deceased having amicable relations with spouse ?	
9.	Did the deceased discuss about general hardship/problems he was facing with other family members ?	
10.	Was the deceased having amicable relations with other family members ?	
11.	Did the deceased have disputes with neighbours or others in the village ?	
12.	Did the deceased have a fight with someone before the incident ?	
13.	Was there any suicide occurrence in the same or nearby village in the recent past before the incident ?	
14.	Did any death occur in the family recently before the incident ?	
15.	If yes, did the deceased talk about it with somebody (close relatives/friends) ?	
16.	Has there been any suicide previously in the family ?	
17.	Did the deceased have any serious illness/chronic diseases ?	
18.	Did the deceased receive any major medical assistance before the incident ?	
19.	Was there a change in the deceased's behaviour before the incident ?	
20.	Did the deceased have any addictions ?	
21.	Was the deceased member of any social/political organisations ?	
22.	If yes, was the deceased office bearer of any organisation ?	

14. Help Received			
Sl No	Some Aspects on help received	Yes=1, No=2	If yes, give details*
1	Did the family receive any help from the community		
2	Has the family received any compensation from the government		
* Investigator may elaborate and note it separately where relevant			

15. Coping Strategies in the Household after the Suicide Incident				
. Sl No	Difficulties/recent shocks	Coping Mechanism, if any*	Was it encountered when deceased was alive? (Yes=1, No=2)	If yes, coping mechanism, if any, when deceased was alive*

* Investigator may elaborate and note it separately where relevant. Difficulties/shocks at the time of or after bereavement can be crop failure (bad monsoon, pest attack, etc), indebtedness, impact on education of children, difficulty/breakdown in marriage of daughter/sister, another death/suicide in the household, health problem among others.

16. Any other aspects that members of the deceased household want to talk about

Study on ‘Suicide of Farmers in Maharashtra’ by IGIDR

Schedule 2: VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

Investigator: This questionnaire should be carefully filled with the help of one or (preferably) several knowledgeable residents of the village such as the sarpanch, sacheev, teacher or gram sevak. If any information is missing or unreliable, please try to check from other sources. Whenever possible, please check the information from actual records (eg. voters list).

Please remember that this information pertains to the selected hamlet/village.

INTERVIEW DETAILS

Name of the Investigator(s):

Date of Interview: DAY: _____ MONTH: _____ YEAR: 2005

Investigator: Briefly describe the main respondents (eg. teacher, sarpanch, etc.)

LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE

District

Block/ Taluka/ Mandal

Panchayat

Village Name

Number of experiment households (suicide cases) interviewed

Number of control households interviewed

Section 1: VILLAGE DETAILS		
1	Population of the village (nos.)	
2	Number of Households (nos.)	
3	Number of Voters (if known)	
4	Distance from Block/Taluka Headquarters (km)	
5	Distance from District Headquarters (km)	
6	Distance from Nearest Market Yard (km)	
7	Distance from Nearest Monopoly Cotton Procurement Centre (km)	
8	Distance from Nearest Hospital	
9	Distance from Nearest Health Facility that can treat Emergencies like Poisoning/Burning/Accidents	
10	Approximately what proportion of the agricultural land in the village is irrigated? (%)	

Section 2: VILLAGE FACILITIES			
Does the village have the following facilities? (Yes=1, No=2)	(a)	Pacca Road	
	(b)	Bus connection	
	(c)	Electricity	
	(d)	Telephone facility	
	(e)	Post office	
	(f)	Internet	
	(g)	Savings bank	
	(h)	Police station	
	(i)	Fair price shop	
	(j)	Self-help groups (SHGs)	
	(k)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
	(l)	Youth clubs	
	(m)	<i>Bhajani</i> Mandal	
	(n)	PHC (Primary Health Centre)	
	(o)	Sub-centre	
	(p)	Private RMP (Registered Medical Practitioner)	
	(q)	Unregistered private doctor/healer	
(r)	Others (specify)		

Section 3: OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Study on 'Suicide of Farmers in Maharashtra' by IGIDR
Focus Group Discussion Schedule

1.Introduction				
District	Taluka	Village	Investigator Name	Date

2.Basic Particulars of Focus Group Discussion Participants								
Sr. No.	Name	Age (Years)	Sex Code-1	APL/ BPL	Caste Code-2	Educational -Status Code-3	Occupation Code-4	Land Holding, if-any (Hectares)

Code1: Male=1, Female=2.

Code2: SC=1, ST=2, OBC=3, VJNT=4, Others=5, (Specify sub-caste for all)

Code3: Illiterate=1, Literate but below primary=2, Primary=3, Secondary=4, Higher Secondary=5, Technical=6, Graduation & above=7, Non-formal=8, Other (specify)=9

Code4: Cultivation=1, Allied Agricultural Activities=2, Agricultural Labour=3, Other Labour=4, Household Industry=5, Trade or Business=6, Service (Government)=7, Service (Private)=8, Others (Specify)=9

Issues to be discussed-

1. Education, Health, Infrastructure – What type of schools are there in the village? Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/ Degree College. Govt. Schools/Colleges, Ashram Schools/ Residential Schools etc. What type of health facilities are available in the village? PHC/ Sub Centre/ Rural Hospital/ Private hospital etc. Are Doctors and medicines available on time? If a patient has to be moved to a far away place for treatment in emergency, are there ST Buses or private vehicles available on time?
2. Monsoon, Land, Irrigation, Changing Agrarian Practices- How satisfactory the monsoon has been in recent years? Does the village have alternative water sources? If yes, what are they? Is the land in the village fertile? What major crops can be taken? How has the cropping pattern changed in last five years, if it has changed? What are the reasons behind the change? What is the prevailing agricultural wage rate? Has it increased in last five years? If yes, by how much? What are the prevailing non-agricultural wages for the skilled labourers? Have they increase in last five years? If yes, by how much? What are the prevailing non-agricultural wages for the un-skilled labourers? Have they increase in last five years? If yes, by how much? For major crops, which seeds they are using? Has it changed in last five years? If yes, what are the reasons? Have the new type of seeds turned out to be better than the previous types? Has there been changes in the type of and frequency of use of the pesticides and fertilizers? If yes, what are the reasons?
3. Markets- Infrastructure, Prices, Distance, Middlemen- Where do the villagers sell there produce? How far is the market place? Is there timely infrastructure available in the village to transport the crop to the market? If not, do the farmers have to bear loss some times due to perished produce? Is the produce easily sold in the govt. Procurement centers and other markets? If not, what are the reasons? How long they have to wait for the sale and for payment? Is the payment made on time? Do the farmers get satisfactory prices for their produce? If not, what are reasons? Do the farmers have to pay money to the middlemen? If yes, how much?

4. Credit- Formal and Informal (Relations, Friends, Money lenders)- Is the credit easily available in the village? Whom do the farmers approach for credit? The institutional lenders like banks or the traditional money lenders? If traditional money lenders, why? How much interest rate do the money lenders charge? (Per annum) Is the credit from the money lenders interlinked with the output of crop? If yes, how is it interlinked? Are these money lenders local or outsiders? If outsiders, where are they from? Do they harass the villagers for the repayment? Do they use abusive language and force? Have the villagers ever complained to the authorities about these money lenders?
5. Employment on Govt. Programmes (EGS, SGRY, etc.)- Does the village Gram Panchayat undertake govt. employment generation programmes? Do the villagers get employment on these programmes? If not, what are the reasons? If yes, how much wage rate they get? How many days per year are the villagers employed on such programmes?
6. Socio-political environment of the village- How are the relations of the villagers with each other? Is there unity among the villagers? Is there untouchability in the village? Are the villagers superstitious? Does the dowry system still prevail in the village?
7. Are the villagers politically active? Do they contest in the elections? Do they vote regularly? Is the political leadership aware and active about the problems of farmers and villagers in general? Do the villagers attend the gram sabhas regularly? If yes, do they discuss about their problems in the gram sabha?
8. Views about the suicide incident- What do the villagers think might have led the victim to suicide? How were the victims relations with his spouse/ other family members? How were the victims relations with vilagers? Did any of the villagers had any talk with the victim prior to the incident? Had the victim discussed with any of them about his problems? Do they think this incident could have been prevented? In what sense? Have the villagers helped the suicide victim's family financially and morally? If yes, what have they done for the family ? What do they think can be done to prevent any such incidents from happening in the future?

Annexure 3

Case Studies

1) Date of Death (DOD), 26/1/2004

Our Survey: 55 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste is from Loni(ghatana) village in Yavatmal District and, who is a VJNT. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 6 acres of land. The deceased had an outstanding loan of around Rs. 27,000 from the society. He was also worried about his daughter's marriage. This family received a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh from the government.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.21 ha land in his name and an outstanding loan of Rs. 16106 from a bank. The case was considered for compensation.

2) DOD, 11/2/2004

Our Survey: 65 years, male, is from the Kunbi caste, a peasant community that comes under other backward caste (OBC), and a resident of Sahur village in Ashti taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by jumping into the well. The family has 2 acres of land that has been given on sharecropping, but earlier they were cultivating using hired labour. They have an outstanding loan of Rs.38000 of which Rs. 18000 is from a commercial bank and the rest from a private moneylender. His son is married, had separated and stays in Wardha.

Official Investigation: The deceased was mentally ill and committed suicide in a state of mental imbalance.

3) DOD, 18/2/2004

Our Survey: 55 years, male, is from Khaire Kunbi caste and was a resident of Chimanapur Village, Babhulgaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 2 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 12000 from relatives and friends and a landlord. The deceased was suffering from a prostrate disorder and was also addicted to alcohol. He was suffering from some chronic illness and was worried about the rising expenses to cure his ailment. He had also gone in for second sowing.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.8 ha land and no debts. This case was not considered for compensation.

4) DOD, 6/3/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from the Bhoi (fishermen) caste, who was considered as a notified tribe. He was a resident of Kanholi (Katri) in Hinganghat taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide in his land that comes in the adjacent revenue village. This family has 5 acres of land of which 4 are irrigated, but due to poor rain there were some delay in the initial rain there was some uncertainties in production. They have an outstanding loan of Rs.24000/- from private moneylender. As there are differences in the place of residence and place of demise there is some confusion as to which gram panchayat is to issue a death certificate.

Official Investigation: The official investigation reports that while coming back from field the individual fell down and started bleeding from mouth and nose due to sunstroke. The case has not been considered for compensation.

5) DOD, 11/3/2004

Our Survey: 65 years, male, is from the Gond caste, a scheduled tribe community, and resident of Renukapur village in Samudrapur taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. The family has 4 acres of land. The deceased had Rs.35000 outstanding loan from a commercial bank. He has returned some money and wanted to return some further amount but the bank people insisted that he return everything. Some of the loan amount was used for conducting the marriage of his 2 daughters. Now, one daughter who is bed ridden has come back. The son is contemplating selling of the land to repay the loan and become a landless labourer himself.

Official Investigation: The deceased had taken a loan from a bank, but there was no evidence of him being pressurised to repay it. The case was not considered for compensation.

6) DOD, 17/3/2004

Our Survey: 70 years, male from Mali caste. He was a resident of Solod village in Wardha Taluka of Wardha district and committed suicide by consuming pesticide. He had 13 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 69000 from commercial and other banks.

Official Investigation: The deceased is not found to have committed suicide due to indebtedness and crop failure. The case is not considered for compensation.

7) DOD, 7/4/2004

Our Survey: 21 years, male, is from Mahadevcoli caste and was a resident of Arli village in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District, and committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased had 5 acres of land and an outstanding debt of over Rs. 30,000 from a bank and moneylender. After the suicide, the family incurred an additional loan and went in for second sowing as the first crop had failed.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 2.03 ha land. The deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of indebtedness or crop failure. The case was not considered for compensation.

8) DOD, 15/4/2004

Our Survey: 62 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Khanapur village, Karanja Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging. The family has 6 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 28,000 from bank moneylenders. The deceased's sister was separated from her husband. This family received compensation from the government of Rs. 1,00,000.

Official Investigation: Reason for suicide stated as indebtedness. The deceased had outstanding loan of Rs. 39125 from a cooperative bank and Rs. 35000 from other sources. Family has been compensated.

9) DOD, 26/4/2004

Our Survey: 60 years, male, is from Banjara caste and was a resident of Dhotra Jahagir, Karanja Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased was suffering from a stomach ailment. The family has 7 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 47,000 from a bank and friends and relatives. The loan was spent on agriculture and meeting marriage expenses in the family.

Official Investigation: 62 years, the deceased committed suicide because he was addicted to alcohol. No indebtedness was reported and no compensation was given.

10) DOD, 29/4/2004

Our Survey: 28 years, male,

is from Mali caste and was a resident of Savargaon village in Kalamb Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land all of which have been leased out and has leased in additional 10 acres. The deceased had gone in for third sowing and had an outstanding debt of Rs. 1,00,000 from a bank, moneylender and friends and relatives. The deceased was worried about the mounting debts and his daughter's illness. He was also addicted although the addiction has not been specified.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 29/9/2004. The deceased is not found or have committed suicide due to indebtedness or crop failure.

11) DOD, 8/5/2004

Our Survey: 50 years, male, is a Kunbi and was a resident of Bham Raja village, Yavatmal Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 16000 from a bank. The family received Rs. 1,25,000 as compensation from the government.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.29 ha land and had produced 2 quintals of cotton in 2003-04. He had an outstanding loan of Rs. 14837 from Allahabad Bank, for which he received a notice after his death. He was worried about his daughter's marriage. This case was considered for compensation.

12) DOD, 9/5/2004

Our Survey: 50 years, male, is a Neo-Buddhist and was resident of Chanaki village in Hinganghat taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by hanging himself at home when no one was present. The family has 2 acres of land. The deceased had recently sold off another 2 acres to pay off some loan and also to conduct marriage of one of his daughters. The family has an outstanding loan of Rs.5000.

Official Investigation: 55 years, the deceased recently married off his daughter incurring huge expenses. He was worried about the meeting the expenses that would be required for agricultural purposes. This perhaps led him to commit suicide.

13) DOD, 31/5/04

Our Survey: 65 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste which is a VJNT. The deceased was from resident Ghatanji Taluka in Sayatkharda village of Yavatmal District and committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and an outstanding debt of over Rs. 5000 from a Regional Rural Bank. He had also incurred a loan for second sowing.

Official Investigation: The deceased received 1.62 ha land under Ceiling. He was indebted to the extent of Rs. 4980. This case was not considered for compensation.

14) DOD, 7/6/2004

Our Survey: 38 years, male, is from Kopwar caste and was a resident of Arli village in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District. The death was due to a heart attack. The deceased had

22 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 19500 from a co-operative bank. The thought of increasing indebtedness disturbed him mentally.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 6/6/2004. The deceased had 3.16 ha land in his name and 3.15 ha land in his wife's name. The deceased had an outstanding debt of Rs. 88000 from a bank. The autopsy report states that the deceased died because of a heart failure. The case has not been considered for compensation.

15) DOD, 10/6/2004

Our Survey: 55 years, female, belongs to Agrahari caste and was a resident of Bechkheda village, Yavatmal Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 28 acres of land and had an outstanding debt of Rs. 44600 from a bank. According to the villagers, the deceased did not have amicable relationship with her daughter-in-law. The family received a compensation of Rs. 1,00,000 from the government and Rs. 25000 from a political party.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.22 ha land in her name, 2.84 ha land in her elder son's name and 2.85 ha in her younger son's name. The deceased had a total outstanding debt of Rs. 96355 from banks. The deceased also received 5 notices from the banks. The case has been considered for compensation.

16) DOD, 16/6/2004

Our Survey: 52 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was resident of Salora village in Tivasa Taluka of Amravati district. He committed suicide by hanging. The family has outstanding loan from banks now would be about Rs.800000. In fact, when our team visited their house the family member had thought that bank officials have come in connection with recovery of loan. The individual had an outstanding loan of Rs.100000 from a private moneylender against which 10 acres of land was put as collateral. The private moneylender had come a couple of days before the incident and insisted on returning the money or transferring the land. The individual had invested money in educating his children. Two daughters are of marriageable age. They had 52 acres of land at one time, but now they have 36 acres only. The deceased had been talking some time ago with children about other suicide cases and given his opinion that that is no solution. The case was considered eligible by the government to receive compensation. We may mention that the proportion of noted suicides receiving compensation in Amravati district is relatively higher than the other districts.

Official Investigation not available

17) DOD, 25/6/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from Banjara community, which comes under VJNT. He was a resident of Pandhari village in Yavatmal taluka of Yavatmal District and committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased had 3 acres of land and had leased in additional 3 acres. Although debt details were unavailable, the deceased had an outstanding loan and was worried about his daughters' marriage and education. He did not discuss any of his problems with his family members. The family has received compensation from the government.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.29 ha land in his name and 1 ha in his wife's name. The total outstanding debt is Rs. 53458 from a bank and an organization. The deceased had also received several notices for repayment. The deceased was also worried about his

daughter's marriage. The reasons for suicide were indebtedness and crop failure. The case was considered for compensation.

18) DOD, 25/6/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from Boudh caste and was a resident of Bhambdevi village, Karanja Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging. The family has 4 acres of land and an outstanding debt of over Rs. 8000 from a bank. The deceased was in despair as he did not have enough money to invest in agriculture and was stressed due to high debts. The family received Rs. 1000 from the village.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 25/6/2004. 50 years, the deceased was addicted to alcohol and hence committed suicide. No indebtedness was reported and no compensation was given.

19) DOD, 25/6/2004

Our Survey: 52 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Chandai village, Mangrulpir Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging himself. The deceased was mentally unstable. The family has 11 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 50,000 from relatives and Rs. 50000 from a bank.

Official Investigation: 45 years, the deceased was mentally unstable and hence hanged himself. No indebtedness was reported. No compensation was given.

20) DOD, 27/6/2004

Our Survey: 49 years, male, belongs to Mali caste and was a resident of Padha village in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 5 acres of land and has leased in an additional 4 acres. They also have an outstanding debt of over Rs. 40,000 from friends and relatives. The deceased had gone in for third sowing and had also incurred debts for the same. He was worried about his daughter's marriage, children's education and mounting debts.

Official Investigation: The deceased was cultivating 4.86 ha land, which was in his father's name. He was also cultivating his brother's land as the latter was no longer alive. The deceased's wife borrowed a loan of Rs. 5000 from a SHG in 2001. The cause for suicide has been reported as farming related anxiety. This case was not considered for compensation.

21) DOD, 29/6/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, female, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Kinhi village, Yavatmal Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by immolating herself. The family has 5 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 25000 from moneylenders.

Official Investigation: Date of suicide was reported as 27/6/2004. The deceased's husband had 10 ha land. The deceased had a loan of Rs. 1500 from a SHG. The case was not considered for compensation.

22) DOD, 1/7/2004

Our Survey: 50 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Kupti village, Karanja Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by immolating himself. The family has 5 acres of land and over Rs. 12000 as outstanding debt from a bank. The deceased had incurred loans for his daughter's marriage and second sowing. He was also known to

have frequent altercations with his wife. The family was compensated with Rs. 1,00,000 by the government. They also received Rs. 20,000 from other sources.

Official Investigation: 49 years, the deceased committed suicide because of indebtedness and had an outstanding debt of Rs. 12621 from a co-operative society. The family was compensated.

23) DOD, 2/7/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, Kunbi caste is from Bham Raja village, Yavatmal Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased died of a heart attack after his first crop failed. The family has 3 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 5000 from a bank. The deceased also had a daughter of marriageable age. The family got Rs. 25000 from a local politician.

Official Investigation: the deceased had 1.3 ha land in his name. He had an outstanding loan of Rs. 9000 from informal sources, but there was no apparent pressure to repay. The deceased died of a heart attack. The case was not considered for compensation.

24) DOD, 2/7/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Amdari village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. The family has 2 acres of land and an outstanding amount of Rs. 11000 from a bank and Rs. 80,000 from a moneylender. The moneylender had threatened the deceased. The family received Rs. 10,000 from the Tehsil.

Official Investigation: The deceased committed suicide because of indebtedness. He had an outstanding loan of Rs. 20000 from a moneylender and was pressurized to repay the loan. No compensation was given.

25) DOD, 4/7/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, male, belongs to Pardhan caste and was a resident of Vadhona Bazar village, Ralegaon Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 8 acres of land and additional leased land of 4 acres. The family has an old outstanding debt of Rs 15000 from a moneylender. The deceased again borrowed Rs. 70,000 from a moneylender for marriage purposes. The deceased had also gone in for second sowing. The family received a compensation of Rs 1 lakh from the government.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.7 ha land each in his name and his wife's name. There was a total outstanding debt of Rs. 10000 from banks. The deceased had gone in for second sowing but the crop failed due to inadequate rain. The deceased also borrowed Rs. 50000 from informal sources for his daughter's marriage. This case was considered for compensation.

26) DOD, 4/7/2004

Our Survey: Age not known, male, belongs to Vani caste and was a resident of Risod village, Risod Taluka, Washim District. The deceased died of a heart attack after the second sowing. The family has 18 acres of land all of which had been leased out. There was an outstanding loan of Rs. 30000 from a bank. The family has 3 daughters of marriageable age.

Official Investigation: The deceased died of a heart attack. No indebtedness or crop failure was reported and no compensation was given.

27) DOD, 7/7/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, male, belongs to Gond caste and was a resident of Zatala village in Ghatanji Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by drowning. He had 12 acres of land and outstanding debts of about Rs. 25000 from a bank. The deceased had previously held the post of Sarpanch of his village for two and a half years. His dismissal from the post disturbed him greatly. His second and third sowing had failed and concern of his daughter's marriage also added to his mental trauma, which then led him to commit suicide. The family was given Rs. 4000 from the village as monetary aid.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 25 acres of land. He had an outstanding debt of Rs. 5735. This case was not considered for compensation.

28) DOD, 7/7/2004

Our Survey: 70 years, male, is from Baudh caste, and was resident of Januna(budruk) village in Mangrulpeer taluka, of Washim district. He committed suicide by immolation. The deceased had 5 acres of land and had an outstanding loan of Rs. 14000 from a moneylender of which, Rs. 5000 was outstanding. The deceased was also suffering from Asthma. This case has not been considered for compensation.

Official Investigation: 75 years, the deceased was suffering from Asthma and committed suicide by drowning. No indebtedness was reported and no compensation was given.

29) DOD, 8/7/2004

Our Survey: 34 years, male, is from Kolam caste, a Scheduled Tribe. He was a resident of Yelabara village from Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by immolating himself. He had 4 acres of land. He was also working as an annual farm labourer. He was said to be mentally unstable and had also visited Pandharpur. After the visit, his mental condition is said to have worsened.

Official Investigation: The deceased had no land and used to work as farm labour. He had no debts. This case is not being considered for compensation.

30) DOD, 8/7/2004

Our Survey: 46 years, male, belongs to Paradesh Kumbhar caste and was a resident of Manglupir Village, Manglupir Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by immolation. He used to work as farm labour and had no land. No information was received about indebtedness. The deceased had strained relations with his neighbours and other villagers and had fought with them in the past. The survey also reveals that there was a decline in the deceased's social standing before the suicide. This indicates that the deceased was showing signs of a need for psychosocial care.

Official Investigation: 42 years, the deceased committed suicide because of a domestic conflict. No compensation was given.

31) DOD, 9/7/2004

Our Survey: 60 years, male, caste was not known, a resident of Karanji village in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District. The deceased had 14 acres of land and an outstanding loan of over Rs. 8000 from a co-operative bank. His crops also failed.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.3 ha land in his name and 2.42 ha and 1.62 ha land in both his sons' names respectively. The deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of indebtedness or crop failure. The case was not considered for compensation.

32) DOD, 9/7/2004

Our Survey: 55 years, male, from Khair Kunbi caste and was a resident of Palasgaon village in Selu Taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 5 acres of land and the deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 85,000 borrowed from a bank and moneylender. The deceased had a handicapped daughter of marriageable age. He was also addicted to alcohol. This family has not received compensation.

Official Investigation: 50 years, the deceased consumed pesticide when he was drunk. This case was not considered for compensation.

33) DOD, 13/7/2004

Our Survey: 23 years, unmarried male, is from Kunbi caste and as in case no 5 was also resident of Bhishnur village, but being a border village this household is in Arvi taluka, Wardha District. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide in the field. Now the family has 9 acres of land. Recently they sold 1 acre for Rs.35000. The father is suffering from paralysis for the last 12 to 13 years and the elder brother is not physically sound to take to cultivation, and hence, the burden of looking into agricultural activities has been on the deceased individual for quite some time. Recently a daughter of the household was married off for which loan was taken from private moneylender. The family has Rs.52000 outstanding loan of which Rs.22000 is from a commercial bank and the rest from a private moneylender. The case was considered eligible by the government to receive compensation.

Official Investigation: The deceased used to till the land with his brother. He bought seeds and fertilisers on credit for second sowing. This case was considered eligible for compensation.

34) DOD, 16/7/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, belongs to Mali caste and is a resident of Sayatkharda village in Ghatanji Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased has an outstanding loan of Rs. 2800 from a moneylender. He was constantly worried about his rising debts, daughter's marriage and his wife's illness.

Official Investigation: The deceased had a total of 2.02 ha land but no debts. This case was not considered for compensation.

35) DOD, 16/7/2004

Our Survey: 24 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Donoda village, Kalamb Taluka, Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased had 4 acres of land and had leased in additional 5 acres. The family has an outstanding debt of over Rs. 40,000 from some organisation. The deceased did not have amicable relations with his neighbours and other villagers and had even fought with them previously.

Official Investigation: The deceased did not own any land. he had no debts. This case was not considered for compensation.

36) DOD, 18/7/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is a Deshmukh. His land was under Chichghat revenue village, but he was residing in Hinganghat the taluka headquarter and not in the village where the team first visited. The team subsequently visited his family at Hinganghat. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. He has 7 acres of land of which 2 acres are irrigated. He was working in some firm and had lost his job. He also used to consume alcohol. One of his sons lost one of his eyes recently. The family has a outstanding loan of Rs.30000 from a commercial bank.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is 17/7/2004. The deceased is reported to have committed suicide because of some personal reasons unrelated to indebtedness or crop failure.

37) DOD, 18/7/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, belongs to Maratha caste is a Deshmukh and was a resident of Gavha village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 4 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 53,000 from a bank and a moneylender. The deceased had also gone in for a third sowing. This family received Rs. 1,00,000 from the government as compensation and Rs. 10,000 from a local politician.

Official Investigation: The deceased was indebted to the tune of Rs. 1740 from a bank and Rs. 40000 from other sources. The family was compensated.

38) DOD, 19/7/2004

Our Survey: 52 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Loni(mahagaon) village, Arni Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by immolating himself. The family has 12 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 27000 from a bank and moneylender. The deceased received a bank notice a few days before he committed suicide and showed signs of irritation. The family received government compensation of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 2000 from other sources.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 5.27 ha land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 19647 from a bank. The deceased also received a notice from the bank for repayment. Crop failure distressed the deceased and led him to suicide. The case has been considered for compensation.

39) DOD, 20/7/2004

Our Survey: 50 years, female, belongs to Banjara caste. The deceased was a resident of Tivsala village in Ghatanji Taluka of Yavatmal District and committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 10 acres of land and an outstanding loan of about 25,000 from banks and moneylenders. The deceased is said to have buckled under the pressure of mounting debts for daughter's marriage and second sowing after failure of first crop.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 1.21 ha land in his name and 2.83 ha land in her husband's name. The total outstanding loan was Rs. 13600 from a bank. There were no notices for repayment. The case was not considered for compensation.

40) DOD, (23/7/2004

Our Survey: 44 years, male, belongs to Kunbi Patil caste and was a resident of Varoli village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 2 acres of land and had earlier sold of 3 acres to pay off debts. The deceased has an outstanding debt of Rs. 32000 from a bank and other sources. The family received a compensation of Rs. 1,00,000 from the government.

Official Investigation: 40 years, the deceased was indebted. He had an outstanding debt of Rs. 12000 from a bank. The date of suicide is reported as 24/7/2004. The family was compensated.

41) DOD, 25/7/2004

Our Survey: 25 years, male, is a Maratha and was a resident of Dapuri(khurd) village, Risod Taluka, Washim District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased sold off 2 acres to pay off debts and had an outstanding loan of Rs. 10000 from a moneylender. The deceased lost his mental stability and was worried about his sister's marriage. He also had frequent arguments with his wife and the latter had separated from him. He was addicted to alcohol.

Official Investigation: 22 years, the deceased's reason for suicide is not known. The family does not have any land and no indebtedness has been reported. The family has not been compensated.

42) DOD, 26/7/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Talegaon(talatoli) village in Wardha taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. He had 3 acres of land. There was some outstanding loan from a bank and also a moneylender. This family received compensation from the government and some additional amount from Meher Bank.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 27/7/2004. The deceased is reported to have committed suicide because of loans he incurred on farming and household repairs. This case has been considered for compensation.

43) DOD, 26/7/2004

Our Survey: 22 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Bhuli village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 6 acres of land. He was indebted at the time of committing suicide. The deceased was worried because of crop failure and second sowing. This case received a compensation of Rs. 1,00,000 from the government.

Official Investigation: 23 years, the deceased committed suicide because of indebtedness. The deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 45000 incurred earlier by his father. The deceased had to borrow again for second sowing. The family has been compensated.

44) DOD, 27/7/ 2004

Our Survey: 30 years, male, is from Gawli caste and was resident of Belara (Tanda) village in Arvi taluka of Wardha district. No member of the family was present and the deceased's wife had moved over to her natal family. From discussion with other relatives and residents in the village we note the following. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. He had taken some loan from a private moneylender and to repay it he had to sell 2.5 acres of land. It is

told that one form of loan in this village/region is called *dedhi* – take 100 rupees and repay 150 rupees. A prominent private moneylender in this region is a Sindhi operating from Arvi, the taluka headquarters.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide was 27/7/2004. 28 years, the deceased had no land to his name. There were no loans on his name. Therefore the suicide was not committed due to indebtedness. The case was not considered for compensation

45) DOD, 27/7/2004

Our Survey: 24 years, male, is from the Kunbi caste and a resident of Bharaswada village in Ashti taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. The deceased had completed his higher secondary education in commerce. He had earlier been to Amravati to take up some work/vocation, but returned back after two to three months. They have 2 acres of land of which 1 is irrigated. Last year was a bad year and they also had to go for a second sowing due to poor rain. They have Rs.19000 outstanding loan of which Rs. 5000 is from a commercial bank and the rest from a private moneylender. The Patwari did not take up this case for consideration of compensation.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 18/7/2004. The debt was too small to lead to suicide. The official investigation suspects other reasons to be responsible for the suicide.

46) DOD, 29/7/2004

Our Survey: 47 years, male, is from Banjara caste and was a resident of Savargaon village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 4 acres of land and has leased in 2 acres. They have an outstanding debt of Rs. 6000 from a bank. The deceased was worried about his daughter's marriage. He also had an addiction. This case was compensated by the government and was given Rs. 1,00,000.

Official Investigation: The deceased was indebted to the tune of Rs. 21700 from a bank and this affected his mental stability. The family has been compensated.

47) DOD, 31/7/2004

Our Survey: 33 years, male, is a Neo- Buddhist and was a resident of Rani Amravati village, Babhulgaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres and has leased out 1.5 acres. There is an outstanding debt of over Rs. 8000 from a bank and friends and relatives. There is an additional loan from a moneylender but the deceased's parents were not aware of it. As the wife of the deceased was not at home, when we visited, we could not get details of the debt. The deceased had an alcohol addiction.

Official Investigation: The report stated a total of 3.64 ha land in the name of 9 people. There were no debts. The case was not considered for compensation.

48) DOD, 1/8/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, the deceased belonged to Andh caste and was a resident of Arjuna village in Yavatmal Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming

pesticide. The family has 10 acres and the deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 4000 from friends and relatives. He also had an outstanding loan from a moneylender.

Official Investigation: 26 years, the deceased does not have any land to his name. There are 10 acres land in the name of the deceased's father and elder brother. The deceased used to till the land with his brother. He had an outstanding debt of Rs. 3500 from informal sources. The case was not considered for compensation.

49) DOD, 2/8/2004

Our Survey: 48 years, female, is from Teli caste and was a resident of Wadgaon(Vadaki) village in Ralegaon Taluka of Yavatmal District. She committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 19 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 32000 from a bank and relatives. Some of the relatives are said to have pressurized the deceased for repayment of loan.

Official Investigation: 55 years, the deceased had no land to her name. Her husband had 10.93 ha land on his name. There were no outstanding loans in the name of the deceased. The case was not considered for compensation.

50) DOD, 2/8/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from Maheshwari caste and was a resident of Savar Village, Babhulgaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 28 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 2.87 lakh from a bank. The deceased was worried about his daughter's marriage and the rising debts.

Official Investigation: 46 years, the deceased had 6.4 ha land in his name. He had an outstanding debt of Rs. 5.8 lakh. The case was not considered for compensation.

51) DOD, 4/8/2004

Our Survey: 58 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Jira village in Pandharkada Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 12 acres of land and had sold off 2 acres five years back. The deceased has an outstanding debt of over Rs. 50,000 from a moneylender. The deceased had also gone in for a third sowing and had just married of his daughter.

Official Investigation: 50 years, the deceased's family had 4.86 ha land. There are no loans. The case was not considered for compensation.

52) DOD, 5/8/2004

Our Survey: 51 years, female, is from Mali Caste and was resident of Vaygaon (Halad) in Samudrapur taluka of Wardha district. She committed suicide by consuming insecticide in the fields. The family cultivates in 3 acres of land, but legally it is still in the name of the deceased's brother-in-law. . The family has an outstanding loan of Rs.30000 from the local private moneylender. They also incurred an additional loan of Rs.7000 from friends and relatives to conduct the last rites of the deceased. The family sold cotton in the private market for Rs.1900 and not at the government centre where the price is Rs.2250 because there can be delay in receiving money from the latter and they have to pay for the expenses/loans made for inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. She had lost her husband 10 to 15 years ago. One of the deceased's sons got married a year ago and the newly wed were blessed with a son a couple of months before the unfortunate incident.

Official Investigation: The deceased committed suicide due to personal reasons. The case is not considered for compensation

53) DOD, 5/8/2004

Our Survey: 50 years, male, belongs to Teli Caste was resident of Sukali Ubar in Arvi taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. The family has outstanding loan of Rs.265000 of which Rs.250000 is from a commercial bank and the rest from self-help group. He has received notice on 21/5/2004. The case was considered eligible by the government to receive compensation.

Official Investigation: 52 years, the deceased took a loan of Rs. 2,07,360 in 23/12/1994 to buy a tractor. The outstanding amount is Rs. 3,20,390. The deceased also received a notice for the same. The case was considered eligible for compensation.

54) DOD, 6/8/2004

Our Survey: 36 years, male, is a Govari and was a resident of Akola Bazaar village, Yavatmal Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 7 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 75000 from a bank. The deceased was very worried after the second sowing and had lost his mental stability.

Official Investigation: The deceased was not reported to have committed suicide due to crop failure or indebtedness. The case was not considered for compensation.

55) DOD, 8/8/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, female, belongs to Wadar caste and was a resident of Shendurjani village in Arni Taluka of Yavatmal District. She committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family had 3 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 10000 from a moneylender. The deceased's husband had recently undergone an operation for Appendicitis and was unable to work on the field.

Official Investigation: The deceased's husband had 1.22 ha land on his name. The deceased's husband also had an outstanding amount of Rs. 9053 from a bank. The case was not considered for compensation.

56) DOD, 9/8/2004

Our Survey: 21 years, male, belongs to Baudh caste and was a resident of Kothari village, Manglupir Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging. The family has 2 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 10000 from a moneylender. The family has gone in for a second sowing. The deceased had a sister of marriageable age.

Official Investigation: The deceased was mentally deranged and hence committed suicide. No indebtedness has been reported. No compensation has been given.

57) DOD, 10/8/2004

Our Survey: 50 years, male, is from Banjara caste and was a resident of Sevanagar village, in Ghatanji Taluka of Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 4 acres of land and the deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 50,000 from a moneylender. The annual interest charged on this loan was 150 percent. The family received some monetary aid.

Official Investigation: 45 years, the deceased had 1.82 ha land. He had an outstanding loan of Rs. 7894 from a bank and had received a notice for the same. He had also purchased seeds and fertilisers worth Rs. 4000 on credit for second sowing. The case was considered for compensation.

58) DOD, 11/8/2004

Our Survey: 34 years, male, is from Teli caste and was a resident of Vaygaon(nipani) in Wardha Taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 2 acres of land. As his wife was absent when the investigator visited the house, complete information about his debt status and other details was unavailable. They have a handicapped son who has been unable to get admission in a special school. The deceased's father has another source of income and contributes to this family's income to help them.

Official Investigation: 35 years, the deceased had no loan on his name. The reasons of suicide do not seem related to indebtedness or crop failure. The case has not been considered eligible for compensation.

59) DOD, 13/8/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from Mali caste and was a resident of Kalamb village of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 6 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 21500 from a bank and friends and relatives. The deceased had gone in for second sowing and also had a daughter of marriageable age. The deceased is also said to have had an alcohol addiction.

Official Investigation: The deceased's family has 2.3 ha land. There were no loans taken. The case was not considered for compensation.

60) DOD, 13/8/2004

Our Survey: 65 years, male, is a Neo- Buddhist and was a resident of Galvha village, Babhulgaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by drowning. The family has 2 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 4000 from a moneylender. The deceased was addicted to alcohol and went missing three days before he was discovered dead. He had also not eaten since then.

Official Investigation: 45 years, the deceased had no loans from any bank. The case was not considered for compensation.

61) DOD, 14/8/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Parva Village, Manglupir Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased used to work as farm labour and had no land. He was addicted to alcohol. He was under great mental stress due to frequent domestic conflicts and grim financial state at home.

Official Investigation: No reason for suicide has been stated and no compensation has been given.

62) DOD, 16/8/2004

Our Survey: 22 years, male, belongs to Boudh and was a resident of Bhamdevi village, Karanja Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 8 acres of land and outstanding debt of Rs. 3800 from bank and moneylender. It seems that the deceased had be a love affair that did not find approval from his parents. The deceased had a sister of marriageable age. The family received Rs. 5000 from the village.

Official Investigation: 30 years, the deceased did not have any land in his name. His father had 1.11 ha land. The case was not considered for compensation.

63) DOD, 18/8/2004

Our Survey: 46 years, male, belongs to Andh caste and is from Borishingh village in Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and the deceased tried to get a loan for second sowing after his first crop failed. However, when he was unable to arrange for the loan from a bank or from relatives and friends, he lost hope and committed suicide.

Official Investigation: 35 years, the deceased did not have any loans in his name. The case was not considered for compensation.

64) DOD, 18/8/2004

Our Survey: 38 years, male, is from Banjara caste and was a resident of Baradtanda village, Yavatmal Taluka, in Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 5 acres of land and an outstanding loan amount of Rs. 45000 from a bank and friends and relatives. The deceased had not discussed his problems with his family members. Although not mentioned clearly, the deceased is also stated to be have been worried due to the pending marriage of a family member. The family received Rs. 1200 from a local politician.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide was reported as 19/8/2004. 41 years, the deceased was not found to have committed suicide due to indebtedness or crop failure. The case was not considered for compensation.

65) DOD, 18/8/2004

Our Survey: 75 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Khadki village, Ralegaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and an outstanding debt of over Rs. 25000. The deceased had taken some of the loan to meet medical expenses of his ailing wife. The family received government compensation of Rs. 1 lakh and an additional Rs. 7000 from the village community.

Official Investigation: 70 years, the deceased had received 1.24 ha land under Ceiling. He had an outstanding debt of Rs. 10329 from a co-operative bank and had bought fertilisers and seeds worth Rs. 30000 on credit. The case was considered for compensation.

66) DOD, 19/8/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Pahapal village in Pandharkadwa Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and had earlier sold off 2 acres. They have an outstanding debt of over Rs. 7000 from a co-operative bank.

Official Investigation: The deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of indebtedness. The case was not considered for compensation.

67) DOD, 21/8/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was resident of Vagheda (Umbarkar) village in Samudrapur taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. The family has 8 acres of land. There are no loans from commercial banks. There was delay in sowing and had to be done twice because of no rain. The seeds for sowing were obtained through loan from a trader.

Official Investigation: The official investigation says that the crop position seemed satisfactory and there was no second sowing. The suicide seems to have been committed due to personal reasons. The case has not been considered eligible for compensation.

68) DOD, 21/8/2004

Our Survey: 60 years, male, was a resident of Mahabala village, Wardha Taluka, Wardha District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 12 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 90000 taken from a bank and a moneylender. The deceased had undergone an operation and was ill. He had also recently married off his daughter.

Official Investigation: Although the reasons for suicide are not clear, indebtedness, crop failure and farming distress can be ruled out. The case has not been considered for compensation.

69) DOD, 23/8/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Karegaon(rampur) village in Pandharkadwa Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 5 acres of land. The deceased was handicapped and his brother did the farming. The deceased had an outstanding loan of over Rs. 14000 from a co-operative bank and a moneylender.

Official Investigation: The deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of indebtedness or crop failure. The case was not considered for compensation.

70) DOD, 24/8/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, female, was a Maratha and a resident of Gowardhan village, Risod Taluka, Washim District. She committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 7 acres of land. The deceased was worried about the debt the family had incurred on second sowing and wedding expenses.

Official Investigation: 50 years, the deceased had no debts and 144 ha land. No compensation was given.

71) DOD, 27/8/2004

Our Survey: 50 years, male, belongs to Baudh caste and was a resident of Amgavhan village, Manglupir Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 12 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 15000 from a moneylender. The family received Rs. 10,000 from the Tehsil.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide has been reported as 26/8/2004. The deceased was suffering from a stomach ailment for the last four to five years and hence committed suicide. No indebtedness has been reported and no compensation has been given.

72) DOD, 28/8/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, is from Mahar caste and was a resident of Takalgaon Village, Babhulgaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. While the family said that the deceased hanged himself, the post mortem report states poisoning as the cause of death. The family has 4 acres of land and over Rs. 40000 as outstanding debt from a moneylender.

Official Investigation: The deceased committed suicide because of some household matters. The case was not considered for compensation.

73) DOD, 28/8/2004

Our Survey: 33 years, male, is a Neo-Buddhist and a resident of Pimpalkhuta Village, Mangrulpir Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 7 acres of land. The deceased had borrowed Rs. 7000 from a moneylender against his land as collateral. Since the loan could not be repaid, the moneylender seized the land.

Official Investigation: The deceased was not indebted. No reason for suicide has been reported and no compensation has been given. The deceased's father has 2.72 ha of land.

74) DOD, 29/8/2004

Our Survey: The deceased belonged to Hatkar caste and was a resident of Sai kheda village in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District. The family has 10 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 20,000 from friends and relatives. The deceased's father was also ailing. The first sowing had failed and contemplating for a second sowing.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide has been reported as 29/9/2004. The deceased is not found to have committed suicide due to indebtedness or crop failure.

75) DOD, 29/8/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, female, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Navili village, Malegaon Taluka, Washim District. She committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land all of which has been leased out since two years. They have an outstanding debt of over Rs. 32000 from a bank, moneylender and friends and relatives. The deceased was mentally stressed due to rising debts and the mounting pressure to repay.

Official Investigation: The deceased has 1.21 ha land and no indebtedness has been reported. No compensation has been given.

76) DOD, 31/8/2004

Our Survey: 51 years, male, belongs to Dhangar caste which is a VJNT and was a resident of Mothegaon, Risod Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging himself. The family did not own any land and had an outstanding debt of Rs. 12500 from a moneylender and friends and relatives. The deceased was addicted to smoking and suffered from Tuberculosis. He also had frequent altercations with his wife and the financial state of affairs at home was grim.

Official Investigation: The deceased was addicted to alcohol and was suffering from TB and hence committed suicide. No indebtedness has been reported. No compensation has been given.

77) DOD, 1/9/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is a Maratha and was a resident of Kherda(budruk) village, Karanja Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging. The deceased was addicted to alcohol and sold off 14 acres of land to meet his alcohol expenses in 1999. He was also indebted due to his addiction. His daughter was married off in 2002. The deceased used to have frequent conflicts with his wife and spent all the household money on alcohol and gambling

Official Investigation: 49 years, the deceased does not own any land. No indebtedness has been cited. No compensation has been given.

78) DOD, 3/9/2004

Our Survey: 29 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and resident of Anandwadi in Ashti taluka of Wardha. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. The deceased had completed his higher secondary education in science. His brother is suffering from mental illness. The family has 14 acres of land and taken some loan from a commercial bank. They have also incurred some loan from private moneylender towards marriage of the deceased's sister. The case was considered eligible by the government to receive compensation. The money was given to his wife who has now gone back to her natal house and has also initiated proceeding against her in-laws to return the money given to her in dowry.

Official Investigation: The deceased committed suicide due to loans taken for farming and marriage expenses. The case was considered for compensation.

79) DOD, 3/9/2004

Our Survey: 49 years, female, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Daheli Tanda in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 and half acres of land and an outstanding loan of over Rs. 15000 from friends and relatives. The deceased was suffering from ill health.

Official Investigation: 45 years, the deceased was not found to have committed suicide due to indebtedness or crop failure. The case was not considered for compensation.

80) DOD, 7/9/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Amdhi village in Ghatanji Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 10 acres of land of which 5 acres have been leased out after the suicide. The deceased had outstanding debts of around Rs. 45,000 from a bank and a moneylender. Both the loans were taken for farming purposes. The family received Rs. 10,000 from the community.

Official Investigation: The deceased was mentally disturbed after he had gone in for second sowing and committed suicide. The case was not considered for compensation.

81) DOD, 11/9/2004

Our Survey: 24 years, male, was a Maratha and a resident of Yevata village, Risod Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging himself. He was suffering from AIDS. The deceased had an outstanding debt of Rs. 60000 from friends and relatives for medical expenses.

Official Investigation: 25 years, the deceased is not reported as having been indebted. No compensation has been given.

82) DOD, 13/9/2004

Our Survey: 50 years male, is from Vadar caste and was a resident of Shivani village in Ghatanji Taluka of Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 2 and half acres of land and has an additional leased land of 5 acres. The deceased had taken an outstanding loan of Rs. 1 lakh from a moneylender of which he was able to return only Rs. 25000. The family received Rs. 20,000 as monetary help from their community members.

Official Investigation: 60 years, the deceased did not have any debts. Inadequate rainfall, second sowing, expenses on farming and crop failure led the deceased to commit suicide. The case was not considered for compensation.

83) DOD, 15/9/2004

Our Survey: 60 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and resident of Bhishnur village in Ashti taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide at home. The family has 3 acres of land. The family has an outstanding loans of Rs.45000 of which Rs.5000 is from a commercial bank and the rest from a private moneylender. The latter was taken for the marriage of the deceased's daughter. Before the unfortunate event the moneylender had indicated that he wanted the money returned and the deceased felt humiliated about the manner in which it was done in public.

Official Investigation: The loan amount was too small to commit suicide. The case was not considered for compensation.

84) DOD, 15/9/2004

Our Survey: 48 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Navali village, Risod Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging when he was drunk. He was addicted to alcohol and had memory problem. The family did not own any land and had an outstanding loan of Rs. 15000 from the landlord, trader and friends and relatives. The deceased had a son of marriageable age.

Official Investigation: 49 years, the deceased was not indebted. No compensation has been given.

85) DOD, 18/9/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Janona village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 2 acres of land and has leased in 5 acres. They have an outstanding debt of Rs. 41000 from a commercial bank and a village level bank.

Official Investigation: The deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 4400, which is too small to commit suicide. No compensation has been given.

86) DOD, 20/9/2004

Our Survey: 39 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Raveri Village in Ralegaon Village of Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land, which have now been entirely leased out. The deceased had borrowed from his relatives to meet the medical expenses of his ailing father. Although the amount is not known, the debt had mentally affected the deceased.

Official Investigation: 35 years, the deceased did not commit suicide because of indebtedness. The case was not considered for compensation.

87) DOD, 22/9/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, male, is from the Bhoi caste and was resident of Khambit village in Ashti taluka of Wardha district. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. The deceased has three children – two sons and a daughter. The family has 1 acre of land. This family is one of the poorest households in the village. It has an outstanding loan of Rs.13000 of which Rs.8000 is from a commercial bank and the rest from a private moneylender.

Official Investigation: The loan amount is not reason enough for committing suicide. The reasons for suicide are not known. The case was not considered for compensation.

88) DOD, 22/9/2004

Our Survey: 31 years, male, is a Maratha and was a resident of Akola Bazaar, Yavatmal Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased had 11 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 14000 from a bank. He had gone in for second sowing. The family received government compensation of Rs. 1,00,000.

Official Investigation: 32 years, the deceased had an outstanding debt of Rs. 14000 from a bank and had gone in for second sowing. The case was considered for compensation.

89) DOD, 23/9/2004

Our Survey: 32 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Sathoda village, Risod Taluka, Wardha District. He committed suicide by hanging himself. The deceased had 13 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 30000 from a moneylender with gold as collateral. The deceased was addicted to alcohol.

Official Investigation: The deceased was not found to have committed suicide due to crop failure and indebtedness.

90) DOD, 24/9/2004

Our Survey: 25 years, male, is a Rajput and was a resident of Rani Dhanora Village in Arni Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased had 15 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 1,50,000 from a co-operative bank. The loan was taken for educational purposes.

Official Investigation: The deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of indebtedness or crop failure. The case was not considered for compensation.

91) DOD, 24/9/2004

Our Survey: 38 years, male, is from Tirali Kunbi caste and was a resident of Vadaki village in Ralegaon Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 12 acres of land which is on the deceased's father's name and has now been leased out. The deceased never told anyone about his debt problems. The family is unaware of the outstanding debt of Rs. 15000 from a bank. There is also a fresh loan, the details of which are unknown. The deceased also went in for second sowing. His daughter is of marriageable age.

Official Investigation: 40 years, the deceased was not found to have any loans from institutional sources. The case was not considered for compensation.

92) DOD, 24/9/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, is from Bhoi caste and was a resident of Kopamandvi village in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal district. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 12 acres of land of which 6 acres have been leased out. The deceased family has an outstanding loan of Rs. 12000 from a co-operative bank, of which the interest is yet to be paid. The deceased had also gone in for second sowing. The wife of the deceased now works as farm labour to support the family.

Official Investigation: The deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of crop failure or indebtedness. The case was not considered for compensation.

93) DOD, 25/9/2004

Our Survey: 25 years, male, belongs to Perki caste and was a resident of Kinhi Nandapur village, in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by hanging himself. The family has 9 acres of land and an outstanding debt of over Rs. 55,000 from a bank and moneylender. The deceased had regular arguments with his wife and the latter had left the house and gone back to her parents. This had a negative impact on the deceased's social standing and he committed suicide.

Official Investigation: 26 years, the deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of crop failure or indebtedness. The case was not considered for compensation.

94) DOD, 25/9/2004

Our Survey: 62 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Barbhari Tanda village in Arni Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased had 28 acres of land and no debts. He had some dispute with his relatives over farming and hence committed suicide.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide was reported as 29/9/2004. 70 years, the deceased had a fight with Shankar Chavhan. The latter threatened to kill the deceased. Hence the deceased committed suicide. The case was not considered for compensation.

95) DOD, 28/9/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, male, is from Banjara caste, and was a resident of Yavali village, Yavatmal Taluka, Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and the deceased had an outstanding loan of 60,000 from moneylenders at an annual interest rate of 50 percent.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 29/8/2004. 36 years, the deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of indebtedness or crop failure. The case was not considered for compensation.

96) DOD, 13/10/2004

Our Survey: 36 years, male, is from Gond caste and was a resident of Loni village in Yavatmal Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by hanging. The family has 8 acres of land. The deceased had lost his mental stability.

Official Investigation: 35 years, the deceased had lost his mental stability and hanged himself. The case was not considered for compensation.

97) DOD, 14/10/2004

Our Survey: 48 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Dhanora Village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 4 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 22,000 from a bank and moneylenders. The deceased had gone in for second sowing.

Official Investigation: Date of suicide reported as 15/10/2004. 55 years, the deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 14000 from a bank and 1.62 ha land. No compensation has been given.

98) DOD, 17/10/2004

Our Survey: 60 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Vitholi village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 2.5 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 28000 from a trader, friends and relatives and a bank. The deceased was also worried about his son's marriage expenses. He had also incurred expenses for medical treatment of his ailing wife.

Official Investigation: 65 years, the deceased has an outstanding debt of Rs. 8000 and 1.12 ha land. No compensation has been given.

99) DOD, 18/10/2004

Our Survey: 60 years, female, belongs to OBC and was a resident of Dabhadi village in Arni Taluka of Yavatmal District. The family has 4 acres of land and an outstanding debt of over Rs. 38000 from a co-operative bank and a moneylender. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased was also suffering from an eye disorder and was under stress due to indebtedness.

Official Investigation: The deceased committed suicide as she was stressed because of her illness. The case was not considered for compensation.

100) DOD, 20/10/2004

Our Survey: 27 years, male, is from Banjara caste. He was a resident of Kinhi village in Ghatanji Taluka of Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 4 acres of land and an additional 2 acres of land eased in. They had earlier sold off 2 acres of land. The deceased had an outstanding debt of Rs. 24000 from a co-operative bank.

Official Investigation: The deceased committed suicide due to crop failure, second and third sowing and indebtedness. The case was considered for compensation.

101) DOD, 26/10/2004

Our Survey: 32 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Potgavhan village, Kalamb Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 11 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 17000 from a bank. The deceased had altercations with his wife and was worried about crop failure.

Official Investigation: 30 years, the deceased did not have any land in his name. He used to till the land, which was in his parents' name. He did not have any debt in his name. The case was not considered for compensation.

102) DOD, 29/10/2004

Our Survey: 19 years, male, is from Scheduled Caste and was a resident of Dhotra Village in Kalamb Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The deceased was addicted to alcohol. The family has 2 and half acres of land and outstanding loan of Rs. 25000 from a moneylender.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 4/10/2004. The deceased was not found to have committed suicide because of indebtedness. The case was not considered for compensation.

103) DOD, 7/11/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, is from Phulmali caste and was a resident of Pahur Village, Babhulgaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and an outstanding loan of Rs. 60,000 from a moneylender. The loan was incurred to buy additional farmland. The deceased was also addicted.

Official Investigation: The date of suicide is reported as 7/12/2004. 40 years, the deceased is found to have committed suicide because of some household matters. The case was not considered for compensation.

104) DOD, 10/11/2004

Our Survey: 55 years, male, belongs to Gond caste and was a resident of Khairgaon village in Kelapur Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticides. The family has 8 acres of land with an outstanding debt of Rs. 9000 from a bank and Self Help Group. Indebtedness was cited as the reason for the suicide.

Official Investigation: 54 years, the deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 5000. The case was not considered for compensation.

105) DOD, 10/11/2004

Our Survey: 30 years, male, belongs to Gond caste and was a resident of Takali(zoti) village in Ralegaon Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 4 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 11,000 from a bank and a moneylender. The deceased had gone in for second sowing. The family received Rs. 1 lakh compensation from the government.

Official Investigation: The deceased had Rs. 1904 as outstanding loan from a co-operative bank. As the family is very poor, the report suggests monetary help on humanitarian grounds. The case is considered for compensation.

106) DOD, 16/11/2004

Our Survey: 70 years, male, is from Teli caste and was a resident of Mangi village, Ralegaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 15 acres of land in sum with 5 acres in the name of the deceased and 5 acres each in the name of his son and grandson. The deceased had an outstanding debt of Rs. 57,000 from a bank, moneylender and relatives and friends. The deceased had gone in for third sowing. For the past four to five years, the deceased was living alone and was managing the entire farming by himself. His wife had committed suicide 20 years ago and the reasons for the same are not known.

Official Investigation: 66 years, the deceased was not found to have committed suicide due to indebtedness or crop failure. No evidence of a bank loan was found. The case was not considered for compensation.

107) DOD, 21/11/2004

Our Survey: 35 years, male, belongs to Andh caste and was a resident of Karkheda village, Manora Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. For the last four years he was working as farm labour and had an outstanding loan of Rs. 2000 from a moneylender. The deceased was feeling increasingly pressurized by constant demands for repayment of his loan.

Official Investigation: The deceased had no land and no debts. He committed suicide due to personal reasons.

108) DOD, 25/11/04

Our Survey: 22 years, male, is from Pardhan caste and was a resident of Ekburji village, Ralegaon Taluka from Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 6 acres of land and additional leased land of 3 acres. The deceased's father had taken an outstanding loan from Allahabad Bank for setting up a grocery store, but the amount was used in household expenses instead. The outstanding debt amount is not known. The deceased was addicted to alcohol and the family received Rs. 5000 from a local politician.

Official Investigation: The deceased used to sharecrop 4 acres and 20 gunthas of land. The deceased's father passed away two years back. The deceased did not have any debt in his name. The case was not considered for compensation.

109) DOD, 27/11/2004

Our Survey: 45 years, male, belongs to Banjara caste and was a resident of Javala village, Arni Taluka, Yavatmal District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 4 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 45000 from friends and relatives. The deceased daughter was of marriageable age.

Official Investigation: 40 years, the deceased had borrowed Rs. 1000 from a bank in 1989 to buy goats. The deceased's daughter was of marriageable age and hence the deceased was under stress. The case was not considered for compensation.

110) DOD, 27/11/2004

Our Survey: 52 years, male, belongs to Kunbi caste and was a resident of Kothoda village in Pandharkadwa Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 15 acres of land and had leased in an additional 2 acres. The deceased has an outstanding loan of Rs. 70,000 from a co-operative bank and friends and relatives.

Official Investigation: The deceased's family had a total of 18 acres of land. The deceased had a history of repaying all his previous loans. Currently he had borrowed Rs. 25000 for a thresher and had returned Rs. 14000. The deceased also did not experience any crop failure. He had recently borrowed Rs. 40000. He had also bought 1.32 ha land for Rs. 1.75 lakh, of which he had paid Rs. 1.25 lakh by cash and had promised to pay the remaining Rs. 50000 by 28/2/2005. The deceased had a son of 25 years who was ill for the last 5-6 years.

111) DOD, 3/12/2004

Our Survey: 42 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Varud Village, Ralegaon Taluka, Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3.5 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 14905 from a bank. The deceased was worried because of rising debts and his daughter's marriage. The family received government compensation of Rs. 1 lakh.

Official Investigation: 46 years, the deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 14905. The case has been considered for compensation on humanitarian grounds as the family is very poor.

112) DOD, 6/12/2004

Our Survey: 44 years, male, is from Khairi Kunbi caste and was a resident of Borimahall village in Kalamb Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 2.5 acres of land, which has been leased out entirely. There are no debts. The deceased was addicted to alcohol and had regular arguments with his wife. He committed suicide at Savargaon where his in-laws live. His wife was not in the village for over two months prior to the suicide. The family received Rs. 2000 as monetary help from the village.

Official Investigation: 45 years, the deceased was addicted to alcohol. He did not have any debts. The case was not considered for compensation.

113) DOD, 29/12/2004

Our Survey: 40 years, male, is from Kunbi caste and was a resident of Neri village in Wardha Taluka of Wardha District. The family has 7 acres of land and the deceased had an outstanding loan of Rs. 15000 from a bank and Rs. 30000 from a moneylender. They had not received any compensation at the time of our survey.

Official Investigation: The deceased had 2.72 ha land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 15161 from State Bank of India. However, there was no evidence of any pressure on him to return the loan. The deceased's wife stated that her husband was constantly thinking of selling his land in order to pay off the debts. This case was put up by the district administration for consideration of compensation on grounds of the deceased's indebtedness.

114) DOD, 1/1/2005

Our Survey: 55 years, male, was a resident of Akhatwada village, Karanja Taluka, Washim District. The deceased committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 6 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 20000 from bank and friends and relatives.

Official Investigation: 50 years, the deceased committed suicide due to indebtedness. He had 1.47 ha land and was indebted to the tune of Rs. 24388 from a co-operative society. This family was compensated.

115) DOD, 15/1/2005

Our Survey: 60 years, male is from Pradhan caste, a scheduled tribe community and was resident of Umari village of Arvi taluka. He committed suicide by consuming insecticide. This is a case of January 2005. The family has 2.5 acres of land. The deceased had got clearance for a million-well under some government scheme. The bank official told them to go ahead and make their own arrangements and later come for loan. The individual had to take loans from a private moneylender and later the bank refused to sanction a loan. This case was under investigation by administration.

Official Investigation: The investigations for this case are still on and the report is yet to be submitted.

116) DOD, 18/1/2005

Our Survey: 56 years, male, was a Neo-Buddhist and a resident of Shivar village in Arni Taluka of Yavatmal District. He committed suicide by consuming pesticide. The family has 3 acres of land and an outstanding debt of Rs. 5000 from a bank. The loan was incurred for consumption purposes and to repay an earlier loan. The deceased was highly addicted to alcohol and is said to have consumed pesticide when he was drunk.

Official Investigation: 60 years, the deceased was not found to have any documents that bore evidence to a loan having been taken from any bank. The case was not considered for compensation.

Annexure 4

Abstract of the Background Papers

Five background papers were commissioned to individuals/institutes outsiders and one was taken up at IGIDR. The initial versions were also anonymously peer reviewed. Four background papers (Agrarian Scenario by Anjali P. Kulkarni and Vinayak S. Deshpande, Cotton Sector by Sangeeta Shroff, Media Perspective by Vivek Deshpande and Farmers' Suicides in Media by Srijit Mishra) were discussed during the interim workshop held on 18 August 2005. Subsequently, the latter three of these and the one on Rural Credit Delivery by Deepak Shah have been revised. Poisoning in Yavatmal by P Bhatkule could not be taken up for revision because the author was transferred after submitting the initial version. The abstracts of the six background papers are given below.

PR Bhatkule, Shri VNGMC, Yavatmal (now with Nagpur Medical College)

Poisoning Cases in Yavatmal Medical College, July 2004-June 05

Using a sample of case records of poisoning cases reported (435 of 938) in the Medical College at Yavatmal during July 2004-June 2005, one observes that 68 per cent were males and 54 per cent were in the age group of 26-35 years. Most of the cases were from rural areas (83 per cent) and almost 90 per cent were labourers. Time distribution of all the 938 cases indicates that the maximum cases were reported in the July-September quarter (29 per cent) and the minimum cases were reported in the April-June quarter (21 per cent). From the cases analysed, 45 per cent were diagnosed with organophosphorous poisoning and another 17 per cent with other pesticides. Almost all the cases were suicidal in nature (93 per cent). Analysis of the case record further indicate that 76 per cent were cured, 15 per cent of lives could not be saved despite medical interventions and the remaining 9 per cent were discharged as they wanted to leave against medical advice.

Vivek Deshpande, Indian Express, Nagpur

Farmers' Suicides: A Media Perspective

This paper identifies from a media perspective some of the main factors leading to the agrarian crisis. Poor productivity due to factors like lack of irrigation, depletion in soil fertility and vagaries of nature, lack of adequate market support, failure of supportive government schemes due to their inherent flaws and political ad-hocism, ineffective farm

credit and insurance schemes, lack of timely government succour, absence of a strong political lobby backing the farming community, a weak farmers' movement, lack of agro-processing units, absence of technological upgradation and lack of enterprise have been the reasons for this crisis.

Anjali P. Kulkarni and Vinayak S. Deshpande

Agrarian Scenario in Yavatmal, Washim and Wardha Districts

In the three study districts there seems to be a shift from Cereals and Cotton to Pulses and Soyabean. In general there is a significant backlog of irrigation in Vidarbha region. The existing irrigated areas are largely under Sugarcane. Cotton cultivation requires credit. Traditionally, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies provided this. In recent years, moneylenders are also a prominent source of credit. Besides, Cotton cultivation is increasingly becoming unremunerative – the increase in price is not commensurate with an increase in costs. Further, the farmer has to largely depend on unregulated traders for seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. To add to the price risk, 2004 also happened to be a rain-deficient year in the selected districts and thereby exposing the farmers to yield risk also.

Srijit Mishra, IGIDR, Mumbai

Farmers' Suicides in Maharashtra: Content Analysis of Media Reports

*This paper has three parts. The first, an analysis of 192 news reports in a Marathi daily, Deshonnati, cites 320 cases of farmers' suicides in Maharashtra reported during 2004. A study of circumstances reveals multiple risk factors – economic downfall, agrarian crisis, and social disgrace among others. Indebtedness, a manifestation of economic downfall, becomes acute with reliance on moneylenders. A comparison of news reports with government investigation indicates scope for subjective interpretation in the latter. The second part, on issues highlighted by the media in general, identifies several problems: adverse developments affecting the Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme (MCPS) since the mid-1990s, increasing price (and also yield) risk and reducing profitability in Cotton cultivation, withdrawal of the state from the rural agrarian scenario and the questions of market-driven Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) versus cost-saving organic cotton. The third part is on suicide reportage, suggesting that media follow the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines of DOs and DONTs.*

Deepak Shah, GIPE, Pune

Resurrection of Rural Credit Delivery System in Maharashtra

The major problems plaguing the rural credit delivery system of Maharashtra are the mounting overdue and the non-performing assets of rural financial institutions. In 1990s, compared to 1980s, the growth in institutional finance through credit cooperatives and membership of cooperative societies was slower whereas outstanding loans as a proportion of loan advances grew at a much faster pace. In the latter part of 1990s the loan advances for cotton crop per borrowing member seems to have declined. Across regions, Vidarbha showed the lowest amount of credit flow through the primary agricultural cooperative credit societies on per hectare of gross cropped area.

Sangeeta Shroff, GIPE, Pune

Cotton Sector in Maharashtra

Maharashtra accounts for more than one-third of the total area under cotton in India, thereby making it one of the principal cotton growing states in the country. About 24 lakh cultivators (that is, 20 per cent of the total cultivators in the state) and their families are involved in cotton production in the state. For most, cotton is the primary cash crop and therefore the principal source of income. Their major concern is unremunerative returns. This is mainly because of the following factors: yield uncertainty because of fluctuations in productions that is largely rain-dependent, yield being much lower than the national average, cost of cultivation being much higher than the price received, poor dissemination of scientific farm techniques (farmers do not use certified seeds, seed sowing per unit land is not adhered to, fertilizer usage is not as per recommended dose, insecticide usage is excessive causing damage to crop and ecology), and the increasing inability of the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation (MSCCGMF) in providing a cushion against price volatility.

Annexure 5

Details of Tables Referred to in the Report

A5.1 Tables referred to in chapter 1

Table 1.1a Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Districts Under Study				
Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Wardha	Washim	Yavatmal	Maha- rashtra
Area, ('000 sq.km.)	6.31	5.15	13.58	307.58
Population, 2001 ('000)	1236.74	1020.22	2458.27	96878.63
Density of Population, 2001 (per sq.km.)	196.03	197.98	180.99	314.97
Urban Population, 2001 (%)	26.28	17.49	18.60	42.43
Sex ratio, 2001 (females per '000 males)	935.45	939.23	942.25	922.17
Sex ratio, 0-6 years, 2001 (females per '000 males)	928.18	917.67	932.68	913.00
SC population, 2001 (%)	12.83	15.94	10.28	10.20
ST population, 2001 (%)	12.49	6.96	19.26	8.85
Literacy rate, 2001 (% 7+ population)	80.06	73.37	73.62	76.88
Gender literacy gap, 2001 (%age points)	17.35	31.14	26.50	22.87
Urban-Rural literacy gap, 2001 (%age points)	11.33	11.95	15.36	14.52
Per Capita Net Domestic Product, 2003-4 ('000 Rs)	24.17	19.37	19.01	29.20
Rural households below poverty line, 1997-98 (%)	44.42	48.35	43.62	34.55
Human Development Index, 2000 (Value)	0.49	0.34	0.21	0.58
Human Development Index, 2000 (Rank)	15.00	31.00	33.00	-
Source: Census of India 2001, Maharashtra Human Development Report 2000 and Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2004-5.				

A5.2 Tables referred to in chapter 2

Table 2.1a								
Crop wise Share of EGVA to Share of Area in TE 2002-3 and Incremental EGVA in TE 2002-3 over TE 1995-6								
	Area, TE 2002-3, lakh hectares (share, %)		EGVA, TE 2002-3, lakh rupees (share, %)		Ratio of share of EGVA to share of Area	Incremental EGVA, TE 2002-3 over TE 1995-6		
						Level, lakh rupees	Area Effect (%)	Othe r Effect (%)
Cereals	95.0	(46.8)	352533.4	(17.8)	0.38	-61868.9	-53.0	-47.0
Jowar	50.1	(24.7)	125688.8	(6.4)	0.26	-42262.9	-52.7	-47.3
Paddy	15.2	(7.5)	123483.6	(6.2)	0.84	-20411.8	-20.5	-79.5
Wheat	7.6	(3.8)	49146.1	(2.5)	0.66	-1924.3	-43.5	-56.5
Pulses	35.9	(17.6)	169689.1	(8.6)	0.49	5743.1	98.3	1.7
Tur	10.6	(5.2)	70590.2	(3.2)	0.62	11955.6	13.7	86.3
Fibres	30.2	(14.8)	179403.1	(9.1)	0.61	-8230.5	177.5	-277.5
Cotton	29.8	(14.7)	179168.6	(9.1)	0.62	-8262.7	181.0	-281.0
Oilseeds	24.9	(12.2)	205875.3	(10.4)	0.85	5374.6	-358.5	458.5
Soyabean	11.7	(5.7)	113881.5	(5.8)	1.00	64417.8	84.7	15.3
Sugarcane	5.8	(2.9)	343115.9	(17.4)	6.05	54313.9	130.5	-30.5
Fruits/Vegetables	9.9	(4.9)	704351.3	(35.6)	7.28	200564.0	205.2	-105.2
Oranges	1.5	(0.7)	78674.4	(4.0)	5.38	43479.1	146.8	-46.8
Onion	1.2	(0.6)	49854.7	(2.5)	4.45	9324.1	127.5	-27.5
Cashewnuts	0.7	(0.4)	12248.8	(0.6)	1.75	6224.1	183.6	-83.6
Banana	0.6	(0.3)	95487.3	(4.8)	16.05	37460.3	76.7	23.3
Grapes	0.3	(0.2)	114461.6	(5.8)	36.70	40100.0	37.2	62.8
Tomato	0.3	(0.2)	46425.6	(2.3)	13.68	26063.3	7.0	93.0
Condiments/Spices	1.4	(0.7)	19659.0	(1.0)	1.41	-402.9	-491.0	391.0
Drugs/Narcotics	0.1	(0.0)	2405.7	(0.1)	2.78	-359.7	-82.0	-18.0
Total	203.2	(100.0)	1977032.8	(100.0)	1.00	195133.6	-8.8	108.8
Note: TE denotes triennium ending for three year annual average, EGVA denotes estimated gross value added. Crop specific area was estimated from EGVA for crop and EGVA for crop per hectare. If E=EGVA, A=Area and O=Other then incremental EGVA comprises of area and other effect, $(E_t-E_{t-k})=((A_t-A_{t-k})O_{t-k})+((O_t-O_{t-k})A_t)$ where positive/negative sign for shares of area/others indicate the proportion contribution to increase/decrease in the level.								
Source: <i>State Income of Maharashtra</i> (Soft copy), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Mumbai, 2005.								

Table 2.2a
Production Growth Rate of Major Crop Groups in Selected Districts, 1990-1 to 2002-3
(Area and Yield Effects of Shift in Production)

Crops	Wardha			Akola+Washim			Yavatmal			Maharashtra		
	Prod- uction Growth Rate (%)	Shifts in Production		Prod- uction Growth Rate (%)	Shifts in Production		Prod- uction Growth Rate (%)	Shifts in Production		Prod- uction Growth Rate (%)	Shifts in Production	
		Area Effect (%)	Yield Effect (%)		Area Effect (%)	Yield Effect (%)		Area Effect (%)	Yield Effect (%)		Area Effect (%)	Yield Effect (%)
Cereals	-6.0	-109.0	9.0	-7.2	-91.2	-8.8	-6.3	-67.4	-32.6	-1.5	-81.0	-19.0
Jowar	-8.4	-98.9	-1.1	-8.2	-92.1	-7.9	-7.0	-67.8	-32.2	-3.5	-56.5	-43.5
Paddy	-24.4	-97.8	-2.2	-18.5	-98.7	-1.3	-3.3	-138.7	38.7	-0.4	-66.8	-33.2
Wheat	0.8	34.1	65.9	4.6	64.2	35.8	0.7	1117.8	-1017.8	3.0	14.9	85.1
Pulses	3.8	5.4	94.6	4.1	49.6	50.4	4.5	28.6	71.4	2.0	25.1	74.9
Tur/Arhar	5.8	5.5	94.5	6.6	18.4	81.6	7.3	26.5	73.5	4.9	7.7	92.3
Oilseeds	14.1	35.2	64.8	18.2	28.4	71.6	18.5	35.5	64.5	3.5	-6.8	106.8
Soyabean	17.6	59.9	40.1	40.3	72.8	27.2	32.5	68.7	31.3	17.2	67.9	32.1
Sugarcane	14.5	95.4	4.6	2.7	267.5	-167.5	1.9	261.9	-361.9	4.6	114.2	-14.2
Cotton	0.4	-47.5	147.5	0.6	-18.1	118.1	1.1	12.5	87.5	2.8	26.1	73.9

Note: Linear trend growth rate for production, b in $\ln(P_t) = a + bt + e_t$, where t is time, has been calculated using a three-year moving average series from triennium ending (TE) 1992-3 to TE 2002-3. The growth rates are significant at 95% confidence interval in all cases except for Cotton in the three selected districts and Maharashtra, Rice in Maharashtra and Wheat in Wardha and Yavatmal. Akola+Washim refers to undivided district of Akola because independent data for the recently created district of Washim are not available for the entire series. Shift in production consists of area and yield effects, $(P_t - P_{t-k}) = ((A_t - A_{t-k})Y_{t-k}) + ((Y_t - Y_{t-k})A_t)$, which has been calculated for TE 1992-3 and TE 2002-3.

Source: *Epitome of Agriculture, Year 1999, Part I*, Commissioner Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Pune, 2000; *Agricultural Statistical Information, Maharashtra State, Part II*, Commissioner Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Pune, 2002; and <http://agri.mah.nic.in> (accessed 4 October 2005).

Table 2.2b Crop-wise Share of Area/Production in Selected districts To Total Area/Production in Maharashtra, TE 1992-3 and TE 2002-3											
	A/P	Wardha		Akola+Washim		Washim		Yavatmal		Maharashtra	
		TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3
Cereals	A	1.01	0.63	2.95	1.94	NA	0.90	2.46	1.86	100.00	100.00
	P	1.02	0.70	4.64	2.93	NA	1.13	3.62	2.17	100.00	100.00
Jowar	A	1.43	0.78	4.75	3.02	NA	1.33	3.80	2.92	100.00	100.00
	P	1.52	0.95	8.26	5.64	NA	2.02	6.30	4.20	100.00	100.00
Paddy	A	0.23	0.04	0.41	0.10	NA	0.10	0.54	0.30	100.00	100.00
	P	0.10	0.01	0.19	0.04	NA	0.04	0.25	0.18	100.00	100.00
Wheat	A	2.49	2.54	2.47	3.24	NA	1.93	2.04	2.26	100.00	100.00
	P	2.58	2.37	2.70	3.31	NA	1.81	2.41	1.90	100.00	100.00
Pulses	A	2.32	2.23	8.17	9.69	NA	5.30	5.61	6.34	100.00	100.00
	P	3.33	4.31	9.40	11.19	NA	6.32	7.24	9.73	100.00	100.00
Tur/Arhar	A	5.10	5.11	7.54	8.28	NA	3.88	9.20	11.65	100.00	100.00
	P	7.81	9.18	8.89	10.03	NA	4.74	13.86	19.21	100.00	100.00
Oilseeds	A	2.65	5.92	2.49	5.59	NA	3.94	1.61	3.70	100.00	100.00
	P	2.47	7.57	1.91	6.97	NA	5.16	1.52	4.80	100.00	100.00
Soyabean	A	11.71	12.10	1.23	9.81	NA	7.32	1.70	6.46	100.00	100.00
	P	10.18	11.73	1.28	10.21	NA	7.78	1.72	6.87	100.00	100.00
Sugarcane	A	0.21	0.61	0.47	0.45	NA	0.36	1.61	1.23	100.00	100.00
	P	0.18	0.55	0.43	0.37	NA	0.28	1.44	1.10	100.00	100.00
Cotton	A	5.50	4.75	12.75	10.82	NA	3.23	15.42	14.34	100.00	100.00
	P	8.01	5.99	12.40	11.14	NA	3.03	13.46	12.10	100.00	100.00
Note: TE denotes triennium ending, A, P denote Area and Production respectively. NA denotes not applicable. Source: As in Table 2.2a.											

Table 2.3a Share of Area Across Crops in Selected districts, TE 1992-3 and TE 2002-3										
Crops	Wardha		Akola+Washim		Washim		Yavatmal		Maharashtra	
	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3	TE 1992-3	TE 2002-3
Cereals	26.84	13.85	31.66	18.63	NA	18.33	28.78	19.08	54.30	49.86
Jowar	21.22	9.16	28.48	15.34	NA	14.24	24.79	15.82	30.28	26.34
Rice	0.90	0.12	0.66	0.15	NA	0.31	0.94	0.49	8.12	7.97
Wheat	4.58	4.51	1.84	2.51	NA	3.16	1.65	1.86	3.76	4.01
Pulses	18.89	18.17	26.91	34.32	NA	39.69	20.12	23.94	16.65	18.38
Tur	12.95	12.60	7.74	8.87	NA	8.78	10.28	13.31	5.19	5.56
Oilseeds	16.92	34.03	6.44	13.96	NA	20.83	4.51	9.85	13.04	12.97
Soyabean	8.03	32.91	0.34	11.60	NA	18.30	0.51	8.14	1.40	6.13
Sugarcane	0.23	0.82	0.21	0.27	NA	0.45	0.77	0.77	2.23	3.06
Cotton	37.11	33.13	34.79	32.82	NA	20.70	45.81	46.36	13.79	15.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	NA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Area (lakh ha)	11.94	12.88	29.51	29.62	NA	14.01	27.12	27.78	584.20	570.90
Note: NA denotes not applicable. Source: As in Table 2.2.										

Table 2.5a								
Share of Cost of Production in Maharashtra, 2001-2								
Indicators	Jowar		Tur		Soyabean		Cotton	
	Value	% share	Value	% share	Value	% share	Value	% share
Operational Costs (Rs./Ha.)	10017.32	75.7	6448.95	57.2	10227.26	73.8	13238.22	76.8
Human Labour (Rs./Ha.)	3899.95	29.5	3115.13	27.7	2816.43	20.3	4527.38	26.3
Family (Rs./Ha.)	1849.66	14.0	1411.18	12.5	969.5	7.0	1680.11	9.7
Animal Labour (Rs./Ha.)	3378.36	25.5	2067.81	18.4	3056.48	22.0	3863.69	22.4
Owned (Rs./Ha.)	2613.44	19.8	1566.4	13.9	2495.96	18.0	3536.22	20.5
Machine Labour (Rs./Ha.)	618.07	4.7	170.56	1.5	1133.52	8.2	548.74	3.2
Hired (Rs./Ha.)	602.90	4.6	170.55	1.5	1133.12	8.2	527.87	3.1
Seeds (Rs./Ha.)	305.39	2.3	343.91	3.1	1378.21	9.9	920.76	5.3
Fertilizer (Rs./Ha.)	859.11	6.5	398.90	3.5	1280.71	9.2	1407.99	8.2
Manure (Rs./Ha.)	222.78	1.7	36.83	0.3	111.09	0.8	630.63	3.7
Insecticides (Rs./Ha.)	0.31	0.0	7.52	0.1	48.76	0.4	619.29	3.6
Irrigation (Rs./Ha.)	485.85	3.7	155.09	1.4	121.52	0.9	342.21	2.0
Others (Rs./Ha.)	247.50	1.9	153.20	1.4	280.54	2.0	377.53	2.2
Fixed Costs (Rs./Ha.)	3207.70	24.3	4816.02	42.8	3636.96	26.2	3995.88	23.2
Total Costs (Rs./Ha.)	13225.02	100.0	11264.97	100.0	13864.22	100.0	17234.10	100.0
Yield (Qtl./Ha.)	12.67		9.29		15.98		7.62	
Total Costs (Rs./Qtl.)	1043.81		1212.59		867.60		2261.69	
Total Costs (Rs./Qtl.)*	629.08		1100.05		832.19		2204.61	

Note: Ha.=Hectare, Rs.=Rupees, and Qtl.=Quintal. * Adjusted costs arrived at by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

Source: Report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 2005.

Table 2.6a								
Cost of Production and Minimum Support Prices, (Rs./Qtl.)*								
Indicators	Jowar		Tur		Soyabean		Cotton	
	2001-2	2004-5	2001-2	2004-5	2001-2	2004-5	2001-2	2004-5
Costs, A2+FL#	490.89	496.83	697.99	675.59	632.72	699.98	1755.36	1764.56
Costs, C2#	629.08	629.01	1100.05	1026.59	832.19	885.66	2204.61	2215.55
Variable Input Price Index\$	119.91	138.25	110.06	122.69	112.92	125.16	103.69	113.95
MSP (All India)@	485.00	515.00	1320.00	1390.00	885.00	1000.00	1875.00	1960.00
					795.00	900.00	1675.00	1760.00

Note: * Rs.=Rupees and Qtl.=Quintal. Costs data are for Maharashtra whereas MSP is for all India. # Costs data for 2001-2 are latest estimates whereas 2004-5 data are projections. A2+FL costs include all actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by owner, rent paid for leased in land and imputed value of family labour. C2 costs include A2+FL plus interest on value of owned capital assets (excluding land) and rental value of owned land (net of land revenue). \$ The base year of Variable Input Price Index=100 is 1998-9 for Jowar, Tur and Soyabean and 1999-2000 for Cotton. @ MSP denotes Minimum Support Prices declared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. For Soyabean and Cotton, MSPs are differentiated by varieties – in particular, Soyabean MSPs are for yellow and black varieties respectively whereas Cotton MSPs are for H-4 (long staple) and for F-414/H-777 (medium staple) varieties respectively. In Maharashtra, prices paid under Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme are in general Rs 500/- more than the MSP declared by the Government of India.

Source: As in Table 2.5a.

Table 2.8a Per Annum Per cent Change in Number and Area of Holdings, 1970-1 to 1995-6									
State	Size Class	Per Annum Per cent Change in Number of Holdings				Per Annum Per cent Change in Area of Holdings			
		1970-1 to 1980-1	1980-1 to 1985-6	1985-6 to 1990-1	1990-1 to 1995-6	1970-1 to 1980-1	1980-1 to 1985-6	1985-6 to 1990-1	1990-1 to 1995-6
Maha- rashtra	Marginal (< 1 Ha)	5.51	5.84	6.32	6.05	6.85	5.31	6.27	5.80
	Small (1-2 Ha)	7.54	7.30	5.93	3.28	8.17	6.86	5.42	3.13
	Semi-Medium (2-4 Ha)	5.51	3.22	1.73	0.25	5.39	2.92	1.30	-0.03
	Medium (4-10 Ha)	1.32	-1.08	-2.21	-3.89	0.95	-1.39	-2.56	-4.14
	Large (10 & above Ha)	-3.81	-5.17	-5.54	-6.39	-4.35	-4.95	-5.64	-5.48
	Total	3.86	3.61	3.38	2.50	0.09	-0.01	-0.40	-1.00
India	Marginal (< 1 Ha)	4.05	2.40	2.58	2.46	3.57	2.34	2.59	2.59
	Small (1-2 Ha)	1.97	2.30	2.42	1.54	2.02	2.19	2.43	1.31
	Semi-Medium (2-4 Ha)	1.66	1.28	1.01	0.49	1.55	1.17	0.93	0.30
	Medium (4-10 Ha)	0.17	-0.38	-0.85	-1.29	0.06	-0.58	-1.01	-1.50
	Large (10 & above Ha)	-2.17	-2.29	-2.75	-3.02	-2.47	-2.49	-2.63	-3.14
	Total	2.61	1.86	1.95	1.68	0.10	0.09	0.11	-0.26

Source: www.indiastat.com (accessed 12 September 2005)

Table 2.12a Issues Raised During Focus Group Discussions					
Issues	Wardha (N=13)	Washim (N=28)	Yava- tmal (N=56)	Total (N=98)	Per cent of Total
Informal Loans Available within the Village	9	21	38	69	70.4
Middlemen at Government Cotton Procurement Centre	5	21	35	62	63.3
Difficulty in Seeking Health Care	8	15	31	54	55.1
Water Scarcity	7	11	30	49	50.0
Dowry	4	17	25	46	46.9
Inappropriate Prices for Cotton	1	14	28	44	44.9
Delayed Payments at the Government Procurement Centre	3	13	26	43	43.9
Difficulty in Getting Loans from Formal Sources	8	9	10	28	28.6
Political Apathy/Division	8	12	5	25	25.5
Land Seized/Mortgaged	3	4	10	17	17.3
No Transport Facilities	3	3	11	17	17.3
Difficulty in Getting Employment/Low Wages	3	4	7	14	14.3
No School after Primary Level	1	2	10	13	13.3
Average number of Issues Discussed in FGDs	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.9	
Minimum number of Issues Discussed in an FGD	3	1	2	1	
Maximum number of Issues Discussed in an FGD	6	10	8	10	
Average number of Participants in FGDs	3.9	8.0	6.5	6.6	
Minimum number of Participants in an FGD	2	5	3	2	
Maximum number of Participants in an FGD	6	9	9	9	

Note: N indicates number of FGDs. FGD indicates focus group discussion. Field survey was conducted in 109 villages, but after cleaning FGD data from 98 villages have been analysed. An issue not being raised in an FGD does not mean that it is not relevant in that village.

Source: Field Survey.

Table 2.13a Share of Rural Poor/Population and Share of MEGS Expenditure Over Time and By Item in the Study Regions, 2000-1 to 2003-4						
	Wardha	Was- him	Yav- atmal	Amra- vati Div.	Inland Eastern Region*	Maha- rashtra (MEGS expdn, Rs Crore)#
Proportion of Poor, Rural, 1999-2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.7	23.7
Share of Poor, Rural, 1999-2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.2	100.0
Share of Population, Rural, 2001	1.6	1.5	3.6	13.1	17.3	100.0
Share of MEGS Expenditure, 2000-1	0.6	1.1	3.1	11.8	14.4	100.0 (540.8)
Share of MEGS Expenditure, 2001-2	0.2	0.8	3.3	10.9	12.6	100.0 (892.7)
Share of MEGS Expenditure, 2002-3	0.4	0.5	2.9	9.3	11.0	100.0 (865.1)
Share of MEGS Expenditure, 2003-4	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.6	6.0	100.0 (1039.4)
Roads, 2000-1 to 2003-4	0.0	0.9	4.1	11.1	13.0	100.0 (954.8)
Agriculture, 2000-1 to 2003-4	0.0	0.4	1.2	4.2	4.2	100.0 (929.9)
Irrigation, 2000-1 to 2003-4	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.4	6.5	100.0 (528.6)
Forestry, 2000-1 to 2003-4	0.0	0.2	4.6	17.5	17.9	100.0 (331.1)
Jawahar Wells, 2000-1 to 2003-4	2.5	1.9	3.3	15.0	21.6	100.0 (218.1)
Horticulture, 2000-1 to 2003-4	1.3	1.0	2.0	8.8	13.0	100.0 (211.9)
Establishment, 2000-1 to 2003-4	0.5	1.0	3.9	9.4	13.5	100.0 (86.7)
Miscellaneous, 2000-1 to 2003-4	0.3	0.6	0.7	5.2	5.9	100.0 (76.9)
Total, 2000-1 to 2003-4	0.3	0.6	2.6	9.0	10.4	100.0 (3338.0)
Note: * Inland Eastern Region, according to National Sample Survey, comprises of all the districts of Amravati division and the districts of Wardha and Nagpur of Nagpur division. # Figures in parentheses indicate total expenditure under MEGS and it excludes certain miscellaneous expenditure at the aggregate level for the state.						
Source: Calculation based on data obtained through communication from Mantralaya, Mumbai, facilitated by Secretary, Relief & Rehabilitation.						

A5.3 Tables referred to in chapter 3

Table 3.1a Number of Suicides and Suicide Mortality Rates in Maharashtra, 1996-2004										
Year	Number of Suicides			Suicide Mortality Rate			Age Adjusted (5+) Suicide Mortality Rate			(Male/female) SMR Ratio
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1995	6882	4984	11866	15.5	12.1	13.8	17.4	13.6	15.6	1.28
1996	6489	4727	11216	14.3	11.2	12.8	16.1	12.6	14.4	1.27
1997	7333	5303	12636	15.9	12.3	14.2	17.7	13.8	15.9	1.28
1998	8014	5644	13658	16.9	12.9	15.0	18.9	14.4	16.8	1.31
1999	8021	5573	13594	16.6	12.5	14.6	18.5	13.9	16.3	1.33
2000	8706	5299	14005	17.6	11.6	14.8	19.6	12.9	16.4	1.52
2001	9338	5280	14618	18.5	11.4	15.1	20.6	12.6	16.7	1.63
2002	9447	5082	14529	18.4	10.7	14.7	20.3	11.9	16.3	1.71
2003	9810	4950	14760	18.7	10.2	14.6	20.6	11.3	16.1	1.83
2004	9903	4826	14729	18.4	9.8	14.3	20.3	10.8	15.7	1.89
<p>Note: Suicide Mortality Rate indicated suicide deaths per 100000 population. Year wise population for each sub-group was interpolated/extrapolated and adjusted to give estimates that are sub group consistent. Age-adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate excludes age group of 0-4 years, as suicide is not defined for this population.</p> <p>Source: <i>Census of India, 1991 and 2001</i>; <i>Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999</i>, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Various Years; Communication from Additional Director General of Police, Crime Investigation Department, Maharashtra State, Pune, through their letter number CID/STATS/Suicides/4377/2005 dated 12 July 2005; and www.indiastat.com (accessed 5 October 2005).</p>										

Table 3.1b
Trends in Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate across Districts by Sex in Maharashtra, 1998-2004

Div	District	Male								Female							
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1998	1999
Amravati	Akola	35.6	24.7	16.2	29.8	30.1	46.8	41.3	30.4	23.0	14.3	24.3	17.9	27.7	16.7		
	Amravati	23.6	29.3	35.6	44.2	35.3	38.0	39.0	27.2	25.6	27.7	26.4	22.2	18.6	20.9		
	Buldana	37.9	38.3	36.8	40.7	42.0	43.1	41.6	22.3	26.8	22.9	20.2	22.8	18.7	19.1		
	Washim	29.4	27.5	22.7	30.8	37.6	34.2	30.5	21.6	22.1	16.9	23.6	13.4	23.4	18.7		
	Yavatmal	36.6	38.1	40.0	46.4	49.3	44.3	46.2	24.0	21.8	25.5	27.4	24.1	23.9	20.4		
	Total	32.5	32.5	32.5	40.2	39.6	41.8	40.9	25.3	24.2	22.8	24.6	21.2	21.9	19.5		
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	27.9	24.3	23.2	22.7	22.1	21.4	22.7	21.3	22.5	18.6	16.0	12.8	12.2	13.6		
	Beed	18.0	20.7	21.5	22.0	22.3	25.5	23.4	10.3	13.0	11.0	10.9	9.2	10.3	11.7		
	Hingoli	0.0	19.9	16.9	19.7	22.2	20.9	17.7	0.0	21.3	11.7	17.1	14.2	12.1	10.8		
	Jalna	8.7	11.9	9.3	3.7	2.3	2.4	6.3	19.3	15.6	13.0	9.0	13.1	12.2	8.6		
	Latur	14.7	16.1	15.1	14.3	17.2	17.6	17.9	7.9	14.4	9.8	9.5	12.1	6.3	6.1		
	Nanded	17.1	21.1	18.8	16.6	22.2	17.7	20.9	10.9	9.9	9.3	10.4	8.0	7.5	9.2		
	Osmanabad	20.8	22.3	21.2	25.9	27.0	28.6	26.4	17.1	13.5	17.4	15.4	17.4	20.8	14.1		
	Parbhani	22.6	15.5	17.4	16.2	17.6	20.0	16.4	23.0	9.1	13.4	11.7	13.4	13.9	12.3		
	Total	17.8	19.5	18.5	17.9	19.5	19.4	19.6	14.3	14.8	13.0	12.3	12.0	11.2	10.8		
Konkan	Mumbai	13.2	11.9	10.6	12.9	10.8	10.0	11.4	15.2	14.4	11.3	11.1	10.1	9.1	9.7		
	Raigarh	20.2	8.8	8.4	10.2	11.6	10.3	11.0	11.8	8.0	6.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.0		
	Ratnagiri	10.9	11.0	14.7	16.6	14.2	12.9	13.6	7.7	8.1	7.4	6.6	6.2	5.2	6.8		
	Sindhudurg	16.7	18.7	20.7	23.4	22.4	22.5	21.8	12.1	14.5	13.0	14.7	14.6	12.2	7.9		
	Thane	16.1	17.4	18.4	19.9	9.9	14.7	11.5	10.3	12.4	12.3	14.8	10.7	9.6	8.4		
	Total	14.7	13.6	13.5	15.5	11.1	12.2	11.8	12.6	12.7	10.9	11.6	9.9	8.9	8.6		
Nagpur	Bhandara	34.7	15.6	20.1	17.2	19.4	21.8	20.3	21.4	7.2	8.9	7.3	5.6	12.1	10.0		
	Chandrapur	18.5	20.2	22.7	24.8	25.9	21.1	25.7	12.9	10.8	12.4	12.6	13.3	11.6	10.8		
	Gadchiroli	15.9	17.7	45.6	17.4	21.0	18.1	18.8	16.0	15.0	24.2	16.4	10.1	12.3	8.5		
	Gondiya	0.0	14.4	17.1	14.7	22.1	18.2	14.4	0.0	8.7	10.1	8.5	8.7	7.9	7.3		
	Nagpur	26.9	26.3	28.8	32.0	29.2	30.1	27.9	19.9	16.9	15.6	14.8	15.1	13.4	14.4		
	Wardha	34.7	35.9	43.6	43.6	51.5	45.0	50.0	32.8	30.3	30.0	33.0	30.9	26.8	24.5		
Nashik	Total	23.1	23.1	28.7	27.2	28.7	26.9	27.0	17.5	15.1	16.1	15.1	14.4	13.7	13.0		
	Ahmadnagar	9.7	6.5	7.2	7.9	10.7	11.4	9.0	6.8	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.2	6.5		
	Dhule	16.1	13.7	11.3	19.0	21.7	19.6	23.9	11.5	7.2	10.5	9.1	11.0	12.1	14.0		
	Jalgaon	34.0	29.6	30.0	28.0	28.3	28.9	28.4	23.0	17.2	17.2	15.3	15.1	12.5	9.8		
	Nandurbar	13.2	10.6	19.0	15.1	14.8	16.5	12.6	7.7	7.2	9.9	11.2	6.9	6.9	7.1		
	Nashik	12.7	11.2	12.2	8.8	14.8	14.4	13.3	9.2	11.1	8.6	5.7	7.8	6.9	7.7		
Pune	Total	17.4	14.6	15.6	14.7	17.7	17.8	16.8	12.0	10.0	9.9	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.5		
	Kolhapur	13.2	11.5	12.5	14.8	14.9	17.6	16.5	5.7	4.8	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.3		
	Pune	14.1	13.9	20.8	20.4	22.4	19.6	20.6	11.5	11.0	12.4	11.0	12.8	10.3	9.7		
	Sangli	25.3	30.8	27.7	26.5	24.2	26.5	28.0	15.3	16.2	14.7	12.1	11.7	14.0	11.3		
	Satara	21.8	20.4	22.4	22.6	26.1	25.1	25.6	14.3	18.1	12.5	10.1	9.8	12.3	11.4		
	Solapur	18.9	20.1	21.0	20.4	18.9	21.5	19.8	11.6	12.9	10.4	10.2	9.4	7.8	9.8		
Maharashtra	Total	17.4	17.8	20.5	20.5	21.2	21.2	21.3	11.4	12.0	11.1	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.6		
	Maharashtra	18.9	18.5	19.6	20.6	20.3	20.6	20.3	14.4	13.9	12.9	12.6	11.9	11.3	10.8		

Note and Source: As in Table 3.1a

Table 3.1c Age-specific Suicide Mortality Rate across Districts for Males in Maharashtra, 1998-2000 and 2001-4													
Div	District	1998-2000						2001-04					
		Chil- dren 5-14	You- th 15-29	Early Mid 30-44	Late Mid 45-59	Old 60+	Age Adj 5+	Chil- dren 5-14	You- th 15-29	Early Mid 30-44	Late Mid 45-59	Old 60+	Age Adj 5+
Amravati	Akola	4.6	17.0	48.7	55.4	18.8	25.4	2.0	31.0	67.2	70.7	39.2	37.1
	Amravati	1.5	40.0	45.0	39.3	25.3	29.6	0.8	37.8	60.6	75.8	43.4	39.1
	Buldana	0.0	38.6	74.8	80.5	10.6	37.7	1.7	41.0	81.3	71.4	37.4	41.9
	Washim	3.4	34.0	50.1	36.6	7.7	26.5	0.6	34.5	55.3	67.0	37.5	33.2
	Yavatmal	1.4	40.9	62.8	67.1	43.3	38.3	1.2	51.2	76.6	80.1	46.0	46.6
	Total	1.8	35.5	57.0	57.6	23.4	32.5	1.3	40.4	69.6	74.2	41.4	40.6
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1.4	37.4	46.1	30.1	4.4	25.1	1.2	27.0	42.6	37.4	8.8	22.2
	Beed	1.3	24.3	37.8	32.3	15.1	20.1	1.8	26.8	43.0	38.6	22.4	23.4
	Hingoli	0.3	18.9	23.4	17.8	2.4	12.4	1.4	26.3	35.4	34.4	14.6	20.1
	Jalna	0.6	12.6	13.9	21.8	11.1	10.0	0.0	0.8	6.9	16.7	3.0	3.7
	Latur	4.8	19.4	27.5	25.2	0.0	15.3	2.8	13.6	25.6	49.6	16.3	16.8
	Nanded	1.1	18.5	36.7	43.1	14.8	19.0	1.0	23.6	34.5	35.9	16.1	19.4
	Osmanabad	2.0	22.7	42.4	30.3	20.4	21.4	2.3	31.7	45.0	45.1	26.6	27.0
	Parbhani	0.3	27.8	33.6	30.2	4.1	18.5	0.8	23.3	31.8	34.8	7.5	17.6
	Total	1.6	23.8	34.4	30.5	9.6	18.6	1.4	22.0	34.1	37.1	14.9	19.1
Konkan	Mumbai	1.7	11.5	17.2	17.0	13.6	11.9	1.0	10.2	17.0	16.7	13.8	11.3
	Raigarh	1.8	10.8	20.8	21.8	12.7	12.4	0.5	7.2	14.1	26.0	21.7	10.8
	Ratnagiri	0.7	8.2	24.5	24.9	11.7	12.2	0.1	14.2	25.6	22.5	15.6	14.3
	Sindhudurg	1.6	23.3	37.8	19.6	6.3	18.7	0.3	20.2	44.2	41.6	5.5	22.5
	Thane	3.9	13.8	28.4	24.2	29.1	17.4	1.2	11.6	20.4	25.9	22.0	13.9
	Konkan Div	2.4	12.3	22.1	20.1	16.6	13.9	0.9	10.8	19.1	21.5	16.4	12.6
	Total												
Nagpur	Bhandara	3.6	23.6	36.5	34.7	25.7	23.4	0.6	20.6	29.8	26.3	30.0	19.7
	Chandrapur	2.9	22.5	28.4	35.3	20.2	20.5	1.4	24.3	35.7	44.7	26.8	24.4
	Gadchiroli	8.5	25.2	40.8	41.4	32.6	26.6	0.2	21.6	27.8	32.3	27.4	18.8
	Gondiya	0.5	14.5	17.4	13.2	3.9	10.6	0.0	12.2	25.5	39.0	28.3	17.3
	Nagpur	2.4	28.5	46.1	37.9	24.6	27.4	0.9	29.6	50.3	40.6	33.3	29.8
	Wardha	5.0	29.9	65.0	78.5	27.2	38.1	2.1	55.3	76.1	69.6	30.2	47.6
	Total	3.3	25.2	40.2	39.2	22.7	25.0	0.9	28.2	43.7	42.3	30.3	27.5
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	0.6	10.7	13.1	10.8	2.7	7.8	0.2	10.3	20.6	15.0	3.7	9.8
	Dhule	0.9	16.6	23.0	21.0	11.5	13.7	0.0	17.9	41.3	46.3	14.3	21.1
	Jalgaon	2.6	11.2	50.7	104.2	42.3	31.2	1.3	28.4	53.9	46.6	21.6	28.4
	Nandurbar	0.0	9.6	23.6	27.7	44.7	14.3	0.1	13.3	28.5	27.9	20.4	14.7
	Nashik	0.3	13.7	24.5	14.8	7.1	12.0	0.4	15.7	23.1	18.5	5.8	12.9
	Total	1.0	12.4	27.6	36.9	17.9	15.9	0.5	17.4	32.0	28.0	11.0	16.8
Pune	Kolhapur	0.5	16.2	18.7	17.3	7.5	12.4	0.3	14.4	25.9	28.9	16.0	16.0
	Pune	1.2	17.5	26.2	24.7	13.6	16.3	0.3	18.0	36.5	36.0	18.9	20.8
	Sangli	2.4	32.1	49.3	39.0	18.6	28.0	1.8	25.7	44.6	41.5	26.8	26.3
	Satara	2.8	26.0	39.0	23.3	17.6	21.5	0.7	24.4	48.5	35.3	20.6	24.9
	Solapur	0.8	20.2	36.7	31.6	21.8	20.0	0.4	19.0	35.4	36.4	23.0	20.2
	Total	1.4	20.7	31.3	26.3	15.6	18.6	0.6	19.3	36.9	35.4	20.7	21.1
Maharashtra		1.8	19.4	32.0	31.3	16.7	19.0	0.9	19.9	34.4	35.0	20.5	20.4
Note: Suicide Mortality Rate indicates suicide deaths per 100000 population per annum. For population interpolation/extrapolation see note in Table 3.1a.													
Source: As in Table 3.1a.													

Table 3.1d Age-specific Suicide Mortality Rate across Districts for Females in Maharashtra, 1998-2000 and 2001-4													
Div	District	1998-2000						2001-04					
		Chil- dren 5-14	You- th 15-29	Early Mid 30-44	Late Mid 45-59	Old 60+	Age Adj 5+	Chil- dren 5-14	You- th 15-29	Early Mid 30-44	Late Mid 45-59	Old 60+	Age Adj 5+
Amravati	Akola	4.3	21.3	40.0	38.3	17.0	22.4	0.7	28.0	32.5	38.6	13.5	21.6
	Amravati	5.7	45.4	37.9	17.6	12.3	26.8	0.7	36.3	28.7	22.9	16.5	22.0
	Buldana	0.0	50.1	32.3	22.1	4.3	24.0	1.8	40.7	23.2	19.4	8.9	20.2
	Washim	2.9	33.8	34.9	18.5	2.7	20.2	1.4	38.1	27.1	15.3	9.8	19.8
	Yavatmal	2.1	44.6	29.7	18.3	15.1	23.8	2.9	44.3	29.8	20.9	10.7	23.9
	Total	3.0	41.1	34.7	22.3	10.8	24.1	1.6	38.0	28.3	23.4	12.2	21.8
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1.5	48.5	25.4	7.4	1.6	20.8	1.8	28.9	16.3	10.0	2.9	13.6
	Beed	1.9	22.8	16.0	9.4	5.0	11.5	1.8	21.5	13.8	10.5	4.6	10.6
	Hingoli	0.0	22.5	16.4	13.3	2.0	11.1	0.8	35.1	14.6	8.2	1.6	13.5
	Jalna	0.3	34.4	24.6	12.4	1.6	15.9	0.0	29.3	10.0	10.6	0.0	10.7
	Latur	6.4	20.3	13.4	4.9	0.0	10.7	2.1	11.9	16.8	9.3	1.7	8.4
	Nanded	1.6	11.7	19.0	19.4	4.1	10.0	1.3	18.1	11.6	6.8	3.1	8.8
	Osmanabad	1.0	37.2	19.3	7.2	7.3	16.0	0.9	40.2	21.0	9.8	5.5	16.9
	Parbhani	0.0	36.6	19.7	11.7	0.4	15.1	0.8	31.3	16.2	6.8	3.8	12.8
	Total	1.8	29.2	19.6	10.8	2.8	14.0	1.3	25.3	14.8	9.0	3.0	11.5
Konkan	Mumbai	2.8	20.4	16.4	12.4	8.2	13.6	1.3	16.4	11.4	7.7	6.4	10.0
	Raigarh	1.5	11.2	11.9	8.5	10.5	8.6	0.6	6.9	7.9	10.7	8.6	6.3
	Ratnagiri	0.8	14.6	9.3	5.2	5.0	7.7	0.1	9.6	7.6	7.7	4.6	6.2
	Sindhudurg	0.4	26.2	18.4	9.7	2.1	13.2	0.9	15.7	21.1	18.0	3.0	12.3
	Thane	2.3	15.3	14.6	15.2	12.3	11.7	0.9	15.0	15.2	10.7	8.6	10.8
	Konkan Div	2.3	17.7	15.0	12.0	8.5	12.0	1.0	14.6	12.5	9.4	6.7	9.7
Nagpur	Bhandara	7.1	16.3	15.2	13.1	7.1	12.5	0.9	15.9	10.7	6.2	5.2	8.8
	Chandrapur	2.3	15.6	17.7	16.3	8.1	12.0	1.3	17.9	16.0	12.6	10.1	12.1
	Gadchiroli	5.2	26.1	27.3	15.3	15.6	18.5	1.3	21.7	15.2	6.9	8.3	11.8
	Gondiya	1.0	12.0	8.8	3.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	10.6	9.7	14.4	7.6	8.1
	Nagpur	2.4	28.0	22.0	14.1	13.1	17.5	1.2	24.2	18.4	9.5	10.0	14.4
	Wardha	14.0	39.9	44.9	31.4	16.2	31.0	1.8	38.6	52.0	28.9	10.8	28.7
	Total	4.3	23.8	21.9	15.2	10.6	16.2	1.1	22.1	19.6	12.2	9.2	14.0
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	0.4	6.0	10.1	8.1	1.6	5.2	0.8	9.0	8.4	4.3	0.4	5.2
	Dhule	0.2	17.3	12.7	11.1	6.3	9.7	0.1	18.5	18.2	16.8	3.3	11.6
	Jalgaon	1.8	11.1	41.1	43.8	11.3	19.1	0.5	20.6	19.2	18.6	5.7	13.2
	Nandurbar	0.0	7.6	14.1	12.0	18.4	8.3	0.0	9.9	9.8	16.7	12.6	8.0
	Nashik	0.5	22.0	10.8	3.3	1.6	9.6	0.6	15.2	7.5	4.1	1.6	7.0
	Total	0.7	13.7	18.3	15.7	5.9	10.6	0.5	14.8	11.8	9.9	3.3	8.6
Pune	Kolhapur	1.7	8.5	6.8	4.7	1.0	5.2	0.0	11.8	8.3	5.7	2.9	6.5
	Pune	1.6	20.0	15.2	9.1	3.8	11.7	1.1	17.8	13.9	10.9	4.8	10.9
	Sangli	2.3	28.0	19.4	12.1	7.5	15.4	1.5	21.6	17.0	9.9	5.3	12.3
	Satara	3.2	26.3	19.9	11.6	6.4	15.0	0.9	23.9	11.7	5.3	5.4	10.9
	Solapur	0.6	22.5	15.2	10.2	4.7	11.6	0.7	19.7	10.7	6.4	4.2	9.3
	Total	1.7	20.3	14.8	9.3	4.5	11.5	0.8	18.4	12.4	8.1	4.5	10.0
Maharashtra		2.1	22.4	18.9	13.2	6.6	13.7	1.0	20.2	15.1	10.8	5.8	11.6
Note: Suicide Mortality Rate indicates suicide deaths per 100000 population per annum. For population interpolation/extrapolation see note in Table A5.1.													
Source: As in Table 3.1a.													

Table 3.1e Education wise Suicide Mortality Rate across Districts by Sex in Maharashtra, 2001-4													
Div	District	Male						Female					
		No Educ-ation	Pri-mary	Mid-dle	Matri-culate/Sec-on-dary	HSC+	Total Age Adj (5+)	No Educ-ation	Pri-mary	Mid-dle	Matri-culate/Sec-on-dary	HSC+	Total Age Adj (5+)
Amravati	Akola	16.0	48.2	60.5	76.2	20.0	37.1	8.4	27.0	41.2	64.7	16.6	21.6
	Amravati	13.4	37.7	65.6	95.6	36.7	39.1	9.0	26.1	46.8	47.2	24.2	22.0
	Buldana	9.3	42.5	69.4	134.7	29.8	41.9	4.7	21.9	63.6	123.1	25.1	20.2
	Washim	14.5	39.2	86.8	58.7	18.5	33.2	9.7	30.9	66.5	44.8	16.0	19.8
	Yavatmal	27.4	72.8	84.1	75.4	12.5	46.6	11.6	42.0	61.1	58.0	11.9	23.9
	Total	16.7	49.1	71.8	93.0	25.2	40.6	8.6	29.3	53.5	65.6	19.6	21.8
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	6.1	32.6	55.3	44.5	8.9	22.2	4.1	23.3	52.9	38.0	8.9	13.6
	Beed	11.6	27.4	49.1	54.1	14.0	23.4	5.5	16.8	35.4	31.4	9.4	10.6
	Hingoli	5.9	32.0	59.2	32.5	18.6	20.1	3.7	25.4	92.5	64.1	19.2	13.5
	Jalna	1.3	5.8	11.4	4.8	3.1	3.7	7.9	14.8	35.4	19.4	13.4	10.7
	Latur	10.8	21.0	41.9	8.6	16.9	16.8	4.0	14.0	32.5	13.2	0.6	8.4
	Nanded	5.9	41.0	60.9	22.5	9.8	19.4	2.4	32.4	25.2	10.9	5.3	8.8
	Osmanabad	4.4	22.2	49.9	54.0	65.7	27.0	2.2	16.4	49.6	74.5	107.6	16.9
	Parbhani	9.9	39.0	38.5	9.9	2.1	17.6	9.7	26.2	27.8	7.5	2.3	12.8
	Total	7.1	28.5	47.1	31.2	16.0	19.1	4.8	21.5	40.7	29.9	15.5	11.5
Konkan	Mumbai	4.8	11.8	22.7	16.7	6.0	11.3	4.0	11.0	27.5	17.2	5.0	10.0
	Raigarh	0.8	8.0	37.0	14.9	11.3	10.8	0.4	3.2	42.5	8.4	6.7	6.3
	Ratnagiri	5.5	21.2	26.5	19.9	11.6	14.3	3.0	10.1	17.1	10.0	1.5	6.2
	Sindhudurg	0.0	22.8	70.8	34.9	3.1	22.5	0.2	20.6	45.7	24.8	2.0	12.3
	Thane	7.5	24.4	26.9	13.0	7.3	13.9	4.6	18.7	28.7	12.3	7.4	10.8
	Total	5.2	16.5	27.2	16.0	6.8	12.6	3.5	12.9	29.4	15.0	5.7	9.7
Nagpur	Bhandara	6.5	37.6	45.6	22.2	4.7	19.7	3.1	14.4	22.3	18.3	2.4	8.8
	Chandrapur	7.5	33.3	55.4	48.3	14.2	24.4	4.4	20.9	36.0	17.9	8.8	12.1
	Gadchiroli	7.5	24.4	41.7	50.5	25.1	18.8	5.4	23.1	27.4	46.7	20.0	11.8
	Gondiya	3.5	44.9	34.9	14.6	5.0	17.3	2.6	26.6	12.4	7.3	5.8	8.1
	Nagpur	10.3	38.7	46.7	58.4	22.5	29.8	4.8	20.0	26.2	35.8	9.5	14.4
	Wardha	7.0	77.9	116.1	86.3	22.2	47.6	5.2	56.9	67.4	54.9	24.3	28.7
	Total	7.8	41.6	54.4	51.3	18.2	27.5	4.4	25.1	30.8	31.5	10.7	14.0
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	10.4	7.2	16.7	2.8	0.5	9.8	4.1	3.5	11.7	2.7	0.8	5.2
	Dhule	22.3	33.8	36.8	8.1	2.4	21.1	12.0	17.0	12.0	3.8	1.1	11.6
	Jalgaon	7.5	51.3	63.1	46.2	8.3	28.4	8.3	24.2	23.9	17.3	5.9	13.2
	Nandurbar	11.4	15.8	33.1	25.1	11.1	14.7	5.3	8.4	28.0	24.6	12.3	8.0
	Nashik	6.7	17.1	26.5	17.4	9.6	12.9	2.8	9.7	19.8	15.0	9.7	7.0
	Total	10.0	24.6	34.3	19.9	6.2	16.8	5.6	12.2	18.3	11.8	6.0	8.6
Pune	Kolhapur	3.2	36.9	38.7	15.3	3.2	16.0	1.7	12.2	19.6	11.5	2.4	6.5
	Pune	8.9	34.8	46.9	23.3	7.9	20.8	4.2	19.6	31.2	15.3	3.9	10.9
	Sangli	10.7	34.7	38.6	51.8	16.2	26.3	4.1	15.6	24.2	38.0	15.0	12.3
	Satara	9.4	24.9	57.3	35.7	19.1	24.9	4.0	7.6	39.6	23.7	16.3	10.9
	Solapur	4.4	30.0	48.1	44.1	7.1	20.2	1.4	21.6	32.5	24.8	5.6	9.3
	Total	7.2	32.7	46.3	30.3	9.3	21.1	3.1	16.2	29.7	20.0	6.3	10.0
Maharashtra		8.4	28.9	42.7	31.5	11.1	20.4	4.7	17.6	31.9	23.7	8.2	11.6
Note: Suicide Mortality Rate indicates suicide deaths per 100000 population per annum. For population interpolation/extrapolation see note in Table A5.1. HSC+ indicates Higher Secondary Certificate or higher education. Source: As in Table 3.1a.													

Table 3.1f											
Marital Status wise Suicide Mortality Rate across Districts by Sex in Maharashtra, 2001-4											
Div	District	Male					Female				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Total Age Adj (5+)	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Total Age Adj (5+)
Amravati	Akola	14.5	59.0	71.3	149.3	37.1	10.7	28.9	16.7	97.4	21.6
	Amravati	24.0	52.7	73.0	145.3	39.1	16.7	26.6	15.0	49.8	22.0
	Buldana	15.4	67.3	64.7	74.3	41.9	9.9	29.2	9.2	15.3	20.2
	Washim	11.8	53.6	70.5	110.3	33.2	12.6	26.4	8.8	29.3	19.8
	Yavatmal	18.9	74.5	58.4	52.8	46.6	17.6	30.3	14.3	15.9	23.9
	Total	18.0	62.5	67.2	104.5	40.6	14.0	28.5	13.1	39.6	21.8
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	6.8	38.0	19.6	22.0	22.2	5.7	20.6	5.0	5.2	13.6
	Beed	9.5	37.2	16.0	29.3	23.4	5.8	14.8	4.4	3.0	10.6
	Hingoli	8.1	32.3	0.0	0.0	20.1	5.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	13.5
	Jalna	0.7	6.5	7.2	0.0	3.7	2.6	17.3	5.5	0.0	10.7
	Latur	4.4	28.5	35.4	73.1	16.8	5.5	10.5	9.0	0.0	8.4
	Nanded	13.4	25.1	33.8	33.1	19.4	7.6	9.3	9.8	25.6	8.8
	Osmanabad	6.9	45.1	61.2	109.0	27.0	7.5	22.9	13.2	71.8	16.9
	Parbhani	3.3	31.7	26.2	18.8	17.6	3.0	21.1	6.0	11.8	12.8
	Total	7.2	30.8	26.7	36.2	19.1	5.6	16.4	6.9	13.6	11.5
Konkan	Mumbai	6.4	14.8	27.3	148.2	11.3	6.5	12.7	6.0	53.0	10.0
	Raigarh	1.1	19.3	10.3	199.5	10.8	0.9	10.7	1.0	43.9	6.3
	Ratnagiri	7.2	20.0	19.6	245.5	14.3	3.8	8.0	5.2	16.2	6.2
	Sindhudurg	8.1	37.4	0.0	0.0	22.5	6.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	12.3
	Thane	5.5	19.7	40.0	395.7	13.9	5.8	13.3	10.5	137.5	10.8
	Total	5.8	17.8	26.9	225.8	12.6	5.6	12.7	6.3	74.1	9.7
Nagpur	Bhandara	9.0	29.8	26.0	105.1	19.7	6.3	10.7	9.1	0.0	8.8
	Chandrapur	13.5	35.2	22.5	0.0	24.4	8.8	14.5	12.2	0.0	12.1
	Gadchiroli	8.4	24.6	104.4	128.5	18.8	6.1	16.0	11.3	18.9	11.8
	Gondiya	3.5	30.5	13.8	15.8	17.3	3.1	12.2	4.3	27.0	8.1
	Nagpur	16.6	41.4	58.9	263.1	29.8	9.6	18.9	8.9	22.7	14.4
	Wardha	25.5	68.5	17.0	365.9	47.6	18.3	34.6	23.0	161.1	28.7
	Total	14.2	39.5	42.3	170.3	27.5	9.0	18.0	10.8	33.1	14.0
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	1.2	17.0	0.0	199.3	9.8	1.8	6.9	0.0	59.2	5.2
	Dhule	15.7	23.6	50.3	447.9	21.1	7.1	14.9	5.8	54.9	11.6
	Jalgaon	7.5	48.5	18.2	134.5	28.4	7.5	18.3	5.6	6.8	13.2
	Nandurbar	2.6	26.7	9.5	29.7	14.7	2.2	13.1	3.9	0.0	8.0
	Nashik	6.8	19.0	2.4	37.0	12.9	4.9	9.4	0.6	11.9	7.0
	Total	6.2	26.5	11.8	136.3	16.8	4.7	11.7	2.6	28.6	8.6
Pune	Kolhapur	5.5	25.3	8.8	0.0	16.0	3.5	9.1	1.9	3.8	6.5
	Pune	9.2	29.4	64.5	145.7	20.8	6.3	14.2	7.3	21.5	10.9
	Sangli	10.1	36.3	136.5	290.0	26.3	8.0	14.6	12.0	19.6	12.3
	Satara	9.6	38.7	11.5	55.1	24.9	5.7	15.1	4.8	4.2	10.9
	Solapur	5.4	31.6	103.4	31.8	20.2	4.7	12.9	5.8	2.7	9.3
	Total	8.0	31.2	63.8	102.6	21.1	5.6	13.2	6.3	11.9	10.0
Maharashtra		8.7	30.6	38.7	135.9	20.4	6.8	15.4	7.0	30.3	11.6
Note: Suicide Mortality Rate indicates suicide deaths per 100000 population per annum. For population interpolation/extrapolation see note in Table A5.1.											
Source: As in Table 3.1a.											

Table 3.1g
Distribution of Causes of Committing Suicide across Districts by Sex in Maharashtra, 2001-4

Div	District	Male								Female							
		Fam- ily Prob- lems	Ins- an- ity	Other illness	Eco- nomic	Love Aff- airs	Fem- ale Victi- miza- tion	Oth- ers	Total Age Adj (5+)	Fam- ily Prob- lems	Ins- an- ity	Other illness	Eco- nomic	Love Aff- airs	Fem- ale Victi- miza- tion	Oth- ers	Total Age Adj (5+)
Amravati	Akola	49.9	5.3	27.0	6.9	1.5	1.1	8.4	100.0	51.0	3.9	30.2	3.3	3.0	4.7	3.8	100.0
	Amravati	25.0	6.3	30.6	10.7	2.5	1.6	23.2	100.0	39.7	6.8	26.0	2.7	4.1	10.8	10.0	100.0
	Buldana	55.0	7.5	22.3	9.5	0.6	1.9	3.3	100.0	41.7	10.6	19.5	3.8	1.2	21.1	2.0	100.0
	Washim	41.3	7.5	23.4	8.8	0.6	0.8	13.9	100.0	37.4	3.6	20.4	3.1	0.8	31.6	3.1	100.0
	Yavatmal	16.4	9.1	35.5	13.5	0.9	1.3	23.3	100.0	28.4	9.1	37.6	2.9	2.2	9.4	10.4	100.0
	Total	34.5	7.3	28.9	10.5	1.3	1.5	15.7	100.0	38.7	7.5	27.9	3.1	2.5	13.5	6.8	100.0
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	51.4	3.7	9.7	5.2	0.2	1.1	28.7	100.0	56.6	2.5	7.5	2.1	0.7	15.8	14.7	100.0
	Beed	33.8	9.3	16.4	4.9	0.7	0.7	34.2	100.0	54.4	9.6	15.7	0.7	0.0	3.7	15.9	100.0
	Hingoli	45.4	9.5	17.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	24.6	100.0	60.5	8.0	15.1	0.0	0.8	5.9	9.7	100.0
	Jalna	48.6	17.1	27.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.5	5.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
	Latur	54.6	0.0	25.4	3.6	1.5	0.4	14.4	100.0	60.5	0.0	16.2	0.3	2.2	5.1	15.6	100.0
	Nanded	30.7	15.4	31.1	7.7	0.2	1.1	13.8	100.0	34.2	17.1	32.9	1.6	0.7	4.2	9.3	100.0
	Osmanabad	26.1	13.2	19.1	5.9	0.8	4.6	30.3	100.0	35.7	6.0	15.6	0.9	0.9	34.8	6.0	100.0
	Parbhani	34.0	18.4	21.0	11.6	0.0	1.2	13.8	100.0	58.8	13.1	15.9	2.3	0.3	7.7	2.0	100.0
	Total	39.5	9.6	19.8	5.9	0.5	1.4	23.2	100.0	54.0	7.5	15.5	1.2	0.7	11.4	9.8	100.0
Konkan	Mumbai	20.8	6.8	21.4	16.0	1.5	1.4	32.8	100.0	30.5	8.8	18.7	3.0	1.7	10.5	26.7	100.0
	Raigarh	28.0	11.9	12.5	7.2	0.7	11.0	43.2	100.0	35.0	9.1	12.2	2.0	2.4	13.8	25.6	100.0
	Ratnagiri	32.0	12.3	23.9	14.9	2.9	1.0	13.0	100.0	44.4	22.0	14.1	6.8	3.4	6.3	2.9	100.0
	Sindhudurg	7.8	33.4	28.5	13.8	3.7	0.3	12.4	100.0	26.2	37.9	18.9	1.9	6.3	1.9	6.8	100.0
	Thane	30.3	5.1	23.5	13.7	1.6	1.4	24.4	100.0	32.8	5.4	19.6	4.1	4.0	13.8	20.3	100.0
	Total	24.8	8.3	22.1	14.4	1.7	2.0	28.1	100.0	32.1	9.6	18.4	3.5	2.9	11.3	22.2	100.0
Nagpur	Bhandara	21.2	13.2	19.2	4.1	3.6	5.0	23.6	100.0	22.0	13.2	22.5	0.5	5.5	28.0	3.8	100.0
	Chandrapur	64.2	7.7	18.4	3.4	1.1	0.5	4.6	100.0	63.1	7.7	17.2	0.0	2.2	4.6	5.1	100.0
	Gadchiroli	36.1	11.7	19.6	12.3	4.4	1.2	14.7	100.0	51.0	11.5	12.5	2.4	8.7	8.2	5.8	100.0
	Gondiya	21.4	9.5	29.8	2.9	2.4	0.0	34.0	100.0	28.5	16.2	22.9	0.6	5.6	0.0	26.3	100.0
	Nagpur	28.9	9.8	22.6	12.5	1.7	1.3	23.2	100.0	42.3	9.9	18.2	1.8	4.0	11.1	12.7	100.0
	Wardha	17.0	5.8	44.7	9.6	2.2	1.3	19.4	100.0	30.4	5.6	42.1	1.7	2.8	5.8	11.7	100.0
	Total	31.9	9.0	26.4	9.1	2.1	1.3	19.5	100.0	41.4	9.3	23.8	1.4	4.0	8.9	11.0	100.0
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	15.3	3.9	40.4	10.5	0.7	1.9	27.3	100.0	18.4	5.9	30.7	2.1	0.8	9.1	33.1	100.0
	Dhule	23.6	7.2	17.6	39.4	0.1	0.9	11.2	100.0	27.7	6.2	14.4	20.9	0.3	27.1	3.4	100.0
	Jalgaon	43.6	6.2	18.0	12.2	0.8	1.7	17.5	100.0	55.6	4.7	13.4	2.0	2.0	19.3	3.1	100.0
	Nandurbar	14.7	25.1	22.0	21.8	2.5	5.1	8.8	100.0	10.1	30.3	20.2	13.3	5.9	12.2	8.0	100.0
	Nashik	34.3	6.4	15.0	13.2	1.7	3.1	27.5	100.0	29.8	3.8	13.2	1.9	2.2	32.6	16.4	100.0
	Total	32.4	7.4	20.8	16.5	1.0	2.2	20.0	100.0	35.4	6.9	16.7	5.6	1.9	21.8	11.7	100.0
Pune	Kolhapur	23.7	10.5	25.9	3.0	0.6	1.0	35.3	100.0	42.5	16.4	23.0	0.5	2.1	5.2	10.2	100.0
	Pune	31.3	5.7	25.2	15.8	1.6	1.5	18.9	100.0	52.8	5.0	16.0	4.0	2.4	9.4	10.3	100.0
	Sangli	20.8	2.2	23.3	9.4	1.0	5.5	35.2	100.0	39.8	1.2	23.5	3.3	1.5	16.3	14.4	100.0
	Satara	18.8	9.6	18.5	14.6	0.6	3.7	34.2	100.0	47.4	15.6	17.2	2.1	0.9	8.8	8.1	100.0
	Solapur	26.6	12.9	17.4	12.8	0.3	1.8	28.3	100.0	49.0	14.5	16.1	1.4	0.8	7.5	10.8	100.0
	Total	25.8	7.7	22.5	12.3	1.0	2.5	27.8	100.0	48.0	9.0	18.2	2.7	1.7	9.6	10.7	100.0
Maharashtra		11.4	31.1	8.2	23.7	1.8	1.3	22.5	100.0	2.9	41.4	8.4	20.3	12.4	2.3	12.4	100.0

Note: Other Illness includes Cancer, Paralysis, AIDS/STD and other prolonged illness. Economic reasons include Bankruptcy, Unemployment, Poverty and Property dispute. Female victimized are those where incidence is higher among females and they include Dowry dispute, Suspected illicit relationship, Not having children, Cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, Physical abuse (rape, incest, etc.), Illegitimate pregnancy and Divorce. Other causes include Failure in examination, Drug abuse/addiction, Fall in social reputation, Death of dear person, Professional/career problems and Ideological causes/hero worshipping, Other causes and Causes not known.

Source: As in Table 3.1a.

Table 3.1h
Distribution of Methods of Committing Suicide across Districts by Sex in Maharashtra,
2001-4

Div	District	Male							Female						
		By Cons_uming Insec_ticides	By Cons-uming Other Poison	By Hang-ing	By Drow-ning	By Fire/-Self Immo-lation	Others	Total	By Cons_uming Insec_ticides	By Cons-uming Other Poison	By Hang-ing	By Drow-ning	By Fire/-Self Immo-lation	Others	Total
Amravati	Akola	46.2	0.3	27.6	7.5	8.2	10.2	100.0	38.7	0.3	14.1	8.8	32.9	5.2	100.0
	Amravati	50.1	6.6	23.2	9.9	6.6	3.6	100.0	40.1	7.1	12.7	11.4	28.0	0.7	100.0
	Buldana	58.5	3.5	9.6	13.6	10.1	4.7	100.0	54.5	2.7	5.8	18.0	17.9	1.0	100.0
	Washim	59.1	0.0	20.5	12.2	4.5	3.8	100.0	51.4	0.0	5.0	24.9	18.7	0.0	100.0
	Yavatmal	76.0	0.1	15.2	5.0	3.3	0.4	100.0	68.0	0.2	7.1	11.0	13.4	0.2	100.0
	Total	59.5	2.6	18.2	9.2	6.6	3.9	100.0	51.5	2.6	9.3	13.5	21.9	1.3	100.0
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	62.1	5.0	17.6	4.8	7.4	3.1	100.0	59.1	2.1	8.1	8.3	21.6	0.7	100.0
	Beed	59.9	0.0	33.0	2.1	3.9	1.3	100.0	67.6	0.0	14.0	6.6	11.0	0.7	100.0
	Hingoli	58.4	17.8	19.5	1.9	1.6	0.8	100.0	53.4	12.2	6.7	18.5	8.8	0.4	100.0
	Jalna	0.0	38.7	25.2	18.0	10.8	7.2	100.0	0.0	43.9	3.5	23.2	29.0	0.3	100.0
	Latur	29.6	10.3	47.0	2.5	9.1	1.3	100.0	26.8	13.7	23.9	15.3	19.1	1.3	100.0
	Nanded	35.5	34.3	19.9	5.0	2.5	2.8	100.0	36.7	34.9	12.4	8.9	5.8	1.3	100.0
	Osmanabad	18.0	5.8	69.7	1.3	4.6	0.7	100.0	16.7	10.5	27.5	15.6	29.2	0.4	100.0
	Parbhani	52.8	4.4	32.8	4.4	3.0	2.6	100.0	48.3	4.8	11.6	17.9	16.5	0.9	100.0
	Total	44.7	11.8	32.7	3.7	5.0	2.1	100.0	40.7	13.8	13.5	13.1	18.1	0.8	100.0
Konkan	Mumbai	7.9	7.3	50.0	3.1	16.5	15.2	100.0	7.3	8.4	36.1	1.7	41.0	5.4	100.0
	Raigarh	27.3	4.7	26.6	17.0	1.1	23.3	100.0	28.3	6.3	20.9	21.7	5.9	16.9	100.0
	Ratnagiri	5.8	11.1	42.9	15.7	14.7	9.9	100.0	4.4	9.8	15.1	22.4	42.9	5.4	100.0
	Sindhudurg	19.3	17.0	36.0	18.7	6.3	2.6	100.0	10.2	18.0	11.7	34.0	24.3	1.9	100.0
	Thane	15.7	3.8	31.6	14.3	7.4	27.1	100.0	21.1	4.5	22.2	12.0	26.2	14.0	100.0
	Total	12.6	6.6	40.4	9.9	11.4	19.1	100.0	13.6	7.4	27.9	9.3	32.8	9.1	100.0
Nagpur	Bhandara	28.4	3.4	29.3	29.1	4.1	5.8	100.0	14.8	4.9	11.5	45.1	21.4	2.2	100.0
	Chandrapur	32.1	3.6	26.1	28.2	6.4	3.5	100.0	24.9	1.5	11.7	31.8	27.4	2.6	100.0
	Gadchiroli	11.1	19.6	46.9	20.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	11.1	14.9	22.6	28.8	20.2	1.4	100.0
	Gondiya	24.8	5.8	29.3	30.9	4.0	5.3	100.0	23.5	7.8	10.1	45.8	9.5	2.8	100.0
	Nagpur	31.1	6.9	21.9	21.0	6.8	12.2	100.0	23.5	5.0	16.4	18.9	32.7	3.4	100.0
	Wardha	38.4	22.3	15.2	16.2	4.1	3.8	100.0	29.8	22.7	6.1	13.1	28.0	0.3	100.0
	Total	30.9	9.9	23.9	22.5	5.5	7.3	100.0	23.7	9.5	12.9	24.0	27.5	2.3	100.0
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	8.5	31.6	40.1	8.1	3.2	8.4	100.0	15.2	25.1	19.2	25.1	14.1	1.3	100.0
	Dhule	48.2	0.3	24.5	8.1	9.0	9.9	100.0	44.6	0.0	9.0	10.5	35.6	0.3	100.0
	Jalgaon	53.1	4.4	14.6	17.5	4.8	4.7	100.0	49.4	4.7	9.0	11.9	23.1	1.2	100.0
	Nandurbar	35.0	0.0	53.1	4.5	2.5	4.8	100.0	33.0	0.0	37.8	9.6	18.6	1.1	100.0
	Nashik	39.9	1.5	43.4	3.6	7.4	4.0	100.0	33.8	2.2	23.4	15.4	23.6	1.9	100.0
	Total	41.3	6.9	29.6	10.5	5.6	5.8	100.0	38.0	6.2	16.6	14.5	23.3	1.2	100.0
Pune	Kolhapur	11.6	6.8	41.2	5.5	3.9	31.1	100.0	13.8	7.6	29.2	28.0	14.3	7.1	100.0
	Pune	14.2	11.8	48.2	8.3	10.5	7.0	100.0	10.5	13.2	23.3	19.5	30.6	3.0	100.0
	Sangli	27.3	6.9	38.9	7.2	6.9	12.8	100.0	22.0	6.0	25.0	19.6	24.9	2.6	100.0
	Satara	12.6	31.8	44.5	3.8	4.8	2.5	100.0	8.2	23.7	14.9	25.1	25.8	2.3	100.0
	Solapur	31.2	2.2	46.2	4.1	13.5	2.8	100.0	22.6	2.7	25.9	13.4	34.2	1.2	100.0
	Total	18.8	11.8	44.8	6.2	8.7	9.7	100.0	14.5	11.2	23.4	20.3	27.7	3.0	100.0
Maharashtra		34.4	8.2	32.0	10.0	7.3	8.1	100.0	29.7	8.3	17.8	15.3	25.6	3.3	100.0

Source: As in Table 3.1a.

Table 3.1i
Distribution of Occupation of Suicide Victims across Districts by Sex in Maharashtra,
2001-4

Div	District	Male								Female							
		Self Emp Agr	Self Emp Oth	Service	Un- emp	Student	House Wife	Others	Total	Self Emp Agr	Self Emp Oth	Service	Un- emp	Student	House Wife	Others	Total
Amravati	Akola	23.3	2.8	4.6	3.9	3.2	0.0	62.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.1	67.8	0.0	100.0
	Amravati	44.9	3.6	9.7	6.9	6.1	0.0	28.8	100.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	10.5	69.2	0.0	100.0
	Buldana	86.6	0.5	3.2	4.6	4.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.3	66.3	0.0	100.0
	Washim	8.3	0.9	10.8	4.7	2.8	0.0	72.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.9	82.1	0.0	100.0
	Yavatmal	33.8	6.6	5.2	7.9	4.3	0.0	42.2	100.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	9.7	65.1	0.0	100.0
	Total	45.0	3.4	6.2	6.0	4.4	0.0	34.9	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	8.2	68.4	0.0	100.0
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	58.7	4.5	13.1	3.1	5.7	0.0	14.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	6.5	78.4	0.0	100.0
	Beed	66.3	5.4	3.3	6.6	5.9	0.0	12.4	100.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.5	10.8	63.7	0.0	100.0
	Hingoli	62.7	4.3	9.7	10.5	8.9	0.0	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.7	89.9	0.0	100.0
	Jalna	48.6	12.6	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.9	20.3	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	100.0
	Latur	27.8	15.4	33.5	6.3	8.2	0.0	8.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	4.8	9.2	61.8	0.0	100.0
	Nanded	48.7	7.7	6.2	5.5	6.2	0.0	25.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	7.8	78.2	0.0	100.0
	Osmanabad	31.8	19.9	24.5	6.2	6.6	0.0	11.0	100.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	1.6	8.3	83.0	0.0	100.0
	Parbhani	75.0	4.0	9.0	3.4	3.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	79.5	0.0	100.0
	Total	52.4	8.7	14.0	5.4	6.2	0.0	13.3	100.0	0.0	0.4	4.0	1.4	6.8	70.3	0.0	100.0
Konkan	Mumbai	0.3	6.7	38.2	26.0	6.3	0.0	22.5	100.0	0.0	0.6	7.7	5.5	10.2	72.6	0.0	100.0
	Raigarh	19.7	16.3	48.3	3.1	1.8	0.0	10.7	100.0	0.0	0.8	9.4	0.4	2.4	71.7	0.0	100.0
	Ratnagiri	48.2	3.4	10.4	14.9	3.6	0.0	19.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.4	4.4	55.6	0.0	100.0
	Sindhudurg	0.0	8.4	29.4	36.0	1.2	0.0	25.1	100.0	0.0	5.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	85.0	0.0	100.0
	Thane	13.1	14.5	31.9	14.7	3.9	0.0	21.9	100.0	0.0	6.9	10.4	4.0	7.3	51.6	0.0	100.0
	Total	9.4	10.1	34.3	20.1	4.7	0.0	21.4	100.0	0.0	3.1	8.2	4.4	8.0	64.6	0.0	100.0
Nagpur	Bhandara	19.0	35.1	9.1	12.7	5.0	0.0	19.0	100.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.1	8.8	68.7	0.0	100.0
	Chandrapur	52.5	7.8	9.6	9.7	7.3	0.0	13.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.3	8.4	72.4	0.0	100.0
	Gadchiroli	34.9	2.9	4.4	3.8	7.0	0.0	46.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	12.0	61.5	0.0	100.0
	Gondiya	24.3	26.4	1.3	1.8	3.2	0.0	43.0	100.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	7.3	67.0	0.0	100.0
	Nagpur	20.3	10.0	26.6	10.9	7.3	0.0	24.8	100.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.5	13.3	69.7	0.0	100.0
	Wardha	25.4	20.0	9.0	3.2	6.4	0.0	36.0	100.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.4	8.4	72.9	0.0	100.0
	Total	28.0	14.2	15.7	8.2	6.7	0.0	27.2	100.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.2	10.5	70.0	0.0	100.0
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	60.4	6.3	0.8	1.6	2.5	0.0	28.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	25.6	0.0	100.0
	Dhule	36.9	0.9	28.2	24.5	1.2	0.0	8.4	100.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	4.0	2.0	76.8	0.0	100.0
	Jalgaon	41.4	2.2	9.9	4.8	2.4	0.0	39.5	100.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	2.1	43.8	0.0	100.0
	Nandurbar	14.7	5.9	38.1	18.4	12.7	0.0	10.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	86.2	0.0	100.0
	Nashik	42.6	5.2	12.5	8.0	6.1	0.0	25.6	100.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	1.4	9.1	83.9	0.0	100.0
	Total	42.0	3.6	13.6	8.7	3.9	0.0	28.1	100.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.0	4.0	59.6	0.0	100.0
Pune	Kolhapur	5.9	4.9	12.9	2.4	5.3	0.0	68.6	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	7.4	89.1	0.0	100.0
	Pune	23.3	13.1	29.1	14.4	4.0	0.0	16.2	100.0	0.0	1.5	3.8	1.2	6.9	70.4	0.0	100.0
	Sangli	37.9	16.4	17.8	13.1	6.3	0.0	8.4	100.0	0.0	1.2	8.2	3.4	9.1	64.5	0.0	100.0
	Satara	54.5	5.5	7.8	1.6	5.3	0.0	25.3	100.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	11.4	82.1	0.0	100.0
	Solapur	41.8	5.1	15.7	8.3	3.4	0.0	25.7	100.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.5	7.2	85.3	0.0	100.0
	Total	31.7	9.8	19.3	9.4	4.6	0.0	25.1	100.0	0.0	1.0	3.7	1.1	8.1	76.1	0.0	100.0
Maharashtra		34.5	8.2	17.2	9.7	5.0	0.0	25.4	100.0	0.0	1.1	3.6	1.7	7.7	68.5	0.0	100.0

Source: As in Table 3.1a.

Table 3.3a
Suicide Mortality Rate for Farmers across Districts for Males in
Maharashtra, 2001-2004

Div	District	Suicide Mortality Rate for Farmers					Ratio of SMR for Farmers to SMR for Age Adjusted (5+) Population				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2001-4	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001-4
Amravati	Akola	25.1	25.6	117.9	125.0	74.4	0.8	0.9	2.5	3.0	2.0
	Amravati	116.1	85.9	136.2	213.4	138.7	2.6	2.4	3.6	5.5	3.5
	Buldana	197.3	185.6	182.0	171.9	184.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4
	Washim	18.2	20.1	2.2	18.2	14.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4
	Yavatmal	86.7	87.5	76.5	112.1	90.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.0
	Total	107.9	98.8	114.4	140.3	115.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.8
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	57.0	75.9	76.0	73.5	70.8	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2
	Beed	49.3	64.3	68.4	64.3	61.7	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
	Hingoli	42.2	65.5	57.4	33.1	49.5	2.1	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.5
	Jalna	6.6	1.6	3.7	16.6	7.2	1.8	0.7	1.6	2.6	2.0
	Latur	24.1	18.7	28.6	26.4	24.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Nanded	21.0	61.4	40.8	86.7	53.0	1.3	2.8	2.3	4.2	2.7
	Osmanabad	30.4	43.8	40.0	32.2	36.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
	Parbhani	58.6	75.4	80.3	52.5	66.7	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.2	3.8
	Total	36.2	51.6	50.0	52.2	47.6	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Konkan	Mumbai	137.6	134.7	33.0	0.0	75.0	10.7	12.4	3.3	0.0	6.7
	Raigarh	28.1	0.0	19.4	18.9	16.6	2.8	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
	Ratnagiri	25.8	34.7	26.3	36.1	30.7	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.1
	Sindhudurg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Thane	42.9	17.3	39.5	44.7	36.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	3.9	2.6
	Total	28.6	16.1	25.5	29.9	25.1	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.0
Nagpur	Bhandara	15.6	16.6	29.1	38.7	25.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.3
	Chandrapur	78.5	85.2	83.7	92.0	84.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.5
	Gadchiroli	13.4	18.5	32.3	25.7	22.6	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.2
	Gondiya	3.9	24.1	35.2	24.5	22.0	0.3	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.3
	Nagpur	103.3	79.5	73.7	72.7	82.0	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8
	Wardha	8.6	98.3	76.9	116.6	75.7	0.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6
	Total	43.8	56.6	57.9	63.1	55.5	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	29.5	21.7	26.8	20.4	24.6	3.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
	Dhule	34.7	45.3	48.2	55.3	46.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.2
	Jalgaon	49.6	98.9	92.7	99.3	85.4	1.8	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.0
	Nandurbar	13.2	0.0	3.7	21.8	9.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.7
	Nashik	16.9	32.4	31.7	30.8	28.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
	Total	27.8	38.4	39.3	40.3	36.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2
Pune	Kolhapur	17.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Pune	37.7	42.2	33.1	44.2	39.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9
	Sangli	48.4	25.6	38.6	35.0	36.8	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4
	Satara	63.3	47.7	45.7	50.9	51.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
	Solapur	49.3	44.7	41.7	34.7	42.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.1
	Total	42.5	32.3	31.5	33.0	34.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Maharashtra		44.1	46.2	48.5	53.3	48.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4

Note: For population interpolation/extrapolation see note in Table A5.1. SMR for farmers is calculated by making use of 'cultivators' population from 2001 census. It is assumed that cultivators as a proportion of age adjusted population is the same for all the years as it is in 2001 census.

Source: As in Table 3.1a.

Table 3.3b Suicide Mortality Rate for Farmers across Districts for Females in Maharashtra, 2001-2004											
Div	District	Suicide Mortality Rate for Farmers					Ratio of SMR for Farmers to SMR for Age Adjusted (5+) Population				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2001-4	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001-4
Amravati	Akola	31.4	39.1	90.3	37.5	49.8	1.3	2.2	3.3	2.2	2.3
	Amravati	50.7	46.2	7.0	3.4	26.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	0.2	1.2
	Buldana	69.8	21.9	15.8	31.7	34.5	3.4	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7
	Washim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yavatmal	22.3	14.0	12.9	5.1	13.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6
	Total	41.5	21.6	18.1	16.8	24.3	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	18.4	5.0	5.8	1.9	7.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6
	Beed	0.5	24.3	4.5	2.6	7.9	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
	Hingoli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Jalna	35.3	44.0	33.2	28.4	35.1	3.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.3
	Latur	5.1	8.3	0.0	3.2	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5
	Nanded	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Osmanabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2
	Parbhani	12.9	15.5	20.9	9.3	14.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1
	Total	9.4	13.3	7.9	6.6	9.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Konkan	Mumbai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Raigarh	2.3	0.0	5.8	7.1	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.6
	Ratnagiri	6.2	11.8	1.6	0.4	5.0	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.8
	Sindhudurg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Thane	20.0	7.5	21.6	20.2	17.4	1.4	0.7	2.2	2.4	1.6
	Total	8.4	6.5	8.2	7.8	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Nagpur	Bhandara	1.7	0.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Chandrapur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gadchiroli	5.4	4.2	1.0	2.0	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Gondiya	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
	Nagpur	22.6	24.4	17.0	19.9	20.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
	Wardha	2.2	57.9	38.0	29.1	31.9	0.1	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.1
	Total	6.2	11.7	8.1	7.9	8.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	17.5	12.2	20.6	5.5	13.9	4.1	2.7	3.9	0.8	2.7
	Dhule	22.3	4.1	8.1	26.4	15.3	2.4	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.3
	Jalgaon	48.1	59.2	52.1	10.1	42.1	3.1	3.9	4.2	1.0	3.2
	Nandurbar	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Nashik	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	15.1	13.0	15.0	5.2	12.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.4
Pune	Kolhapur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pune	19.2	14.0	4.3	10.8	11.9	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.1
	Sangli	1.3	3.3	3.2	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Satara	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Solapur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	5.2	4.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Maharashtra		11.5	10.3	8.5	6.4	9.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
Note: For population interpolation/extrapolation see note in Table A5.1. SMR for farmers is calculated by making use of 'cultivators' population from 2001 census. It is assumed that cultivators as a proportion of age adjusted population is the same for all the years as it is in 2001 census.											
Source: As in Table 3.1a.											

Table 3.3c Age-wise Distribution of Suicide Victims Self-employed in Agriculture across Districts by Sex in Maharashtra, 2001-4													
Div	District	Male						Female					
		Chil- dren 5-14	Youth 15-29	Early Mid 30-44	Late Mid 45-59	Old 60+	Age Adj 5+	Chil- dren 5-14	Youth 15-29	Early Mid 30-44	Late Mid 45-59	Old 60+	Age Adj 5+
Amravati	Akola	0.0	20.7	38.1	27.8	13.3	100.0	0.0	36.1	33.3	26.4	4.2	100.0
	Amaravati	0.0	23.2	40.3	25.2	11.3	100.0	0.0	25.0	30.0	33.3	11.7	100.0
	Buldhana	0.3	25.6	43.3	21.4	9.4	100.0	1.9	58.8	29.6	6.9	2.8	100.0
	Washim	0.0	18.9	30.2	39.6	11.3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yavatmal	0.0	27.9	37.6	22.8	11.7	100.0	3.2	33.9	41.9	9.7	11.3	100.0
	Total	0.1	25.0	40.7	23.4	10.7	100.0	1.5	46.1	32.2	14.6	5.6	100.0
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	0.0	36.7	41.0	17.2	5.1	100.0	0.0	56.5	25.8	11.3	6.5	100.0
	Beed	0.6	24.5	39.9	21.1	13.8	100.0	0.0	54.3	27.1	12.9	5.7	100.0
	Hingoli	0.0	20.3	44.8	23.3	11.6	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jalna	0.0	3.7	24.1	53.7	18.5	100.0	0.0	71.6	14.7	13.7	0.0	100.0
	Latur	0.0	30.6	30.1	19.9	19.4	100.0	0.0	40.0	45.0	0.0	15.0	100.0
	Nanded	0.0	31.9	38.3	20.8	8.9	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Osmanabad	0.0	31.3	30.0	20.2	18.5	100.0	0.0	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Parbhani	1.6	33.1	37.6	22.1	5.6	100.0	1.6	60.7	29.5	4.9	3.3	100.0
n k	Total	0.3	30.1	38.3	20.8	10.4	100.0	0.2	63.6	22.2	10.9	3.1	100.0
	Mumbai	0.0	33.3	22.2	44.4	0.0	100.0						
	Raigad	0.0	17.0	33.0	33.0	17.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	19.0	23.8	23.8	100.0
	Ratnagiri	0.0	17.0	41.5	25.5	16.0	100.0	0.0	40.8	28.6	14.3	16.3	100.0
	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thane	0.0	20.1	38.2	28.5	13.3	100.0	0.0	43.7	31.7	18.3	6.3	100.0
	Total	0.0	18.8	38.3	28.4	14.5	100.0	0.0	42.0	29.7	17.9	10.4	100.0
Nagpur	Bhandara	0.0	21.5	35.4	24.1	19.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Chandrapur	0.0	24.3	34.3	26.2	15.2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gadchiroli	0.0	23.5	36.1	26.9	13.4	100.0	0.0	50	41.7	8.3	0.0	100.0
	Gondia	0.0	27.2	22.8	29.3	20.7	100.0	0.0	22.2	55.6	11.1	11.1	100.0
	Nagpur	0.0	29.2	44.2	19.2	7.5	100.0	0.0	37.0	35.6	20.5	6.8	100.0
	Wardha	0.0	25.6	40.1	20.1	14.2	100.0	0.0	15.0	38.3	8.3	38.3	100.0
	Total	0.0	26.0	37.9	23.1	13.0	100.0	0.0	28.5	38.0	14.6	19.0	100.0
Nashik	Ahmednagar	0.4	36.2	42.8	16.8	3.8	100.0	5.1	40.7	37.5	14.8	1.9	100.0
	Dhule	0.0	17.2	38.4	36.4	8.0	100.0	0.0	15.6	44.4	28.9	11.1	100.0
	Jalgaon	0.7	31.4	42.5	16.8	8.6	100.0	0.0	49.6	25.8	16.4	8.2	100.0
	Nandurbar	0.0	15.4	40.4	30.8	13.5	100.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	28.6	14.3	100.0
	Nasik	0.2	31.8	42.6	20.6	4.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	0.4	30.4	42.1	20.4	6.6	100.0	2.1	42.4	32.6	16.9	6.0	100.0
Pune	Kolhapur	0.0	12.5	57.8	25.0	4.7	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pune	0.3	17.3	46.0	26.6	9.9	100.0	1.1	43.3	34.8	17.6	3.2	100.0
	Sangli	0.0	25.4	34.8	26.0	13.7	100.0	0.0	47.6	33.3	14.3	4.8	100.0
	Satara	0.0	23.8	40.7	23.1	12.5	100.0	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Solapur	0.0	19.9	37.9	29.1	13.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.1	21.1	40.7	26.1	12.0	100.0	0.9	43.3	35.8	16.7	3.3	100.0
Maharashtra		0.2	26.1	40.0	23.1	10.7	100.0	1.0	46.7	30.7	15.0	6.5	100.0
Source: As in Table 3.1a.													

A5.4 Tables referred to in chapter 4

Table 4.1a Basic Particulars of Deceased Persons									
		Wardha		Washim		Yavatmal		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender	Male	20	95.2	27	93.1	53	88.3	101	91.0
	Female	1	4.8	2	6.9	7	11.7	10	9.0
Age	<20	-		-		1	1.7	1	0.9
	21-30	3	14.3	5	17.2	8	13.3	16	14.4
	31-40	5	23.8	7	24.1	18	30.0	30	27.0
	41-50	5	23.8	10	34.5	17	28.3	32	28.8
	51-60	5	23.8	5	17.2	10	16.7	21	18.9
	60+	3	14.3	2	6.9	5	8.3	10	9.0
	Not available	-		-		1	1.7	1	0.9
Marital Status	Never Married	2	9.5	7	24.1	7	11.7	16	14.4
	Currently Married	17	81.0	22	75.9	49	81.7	89	80.2
	Widow(er)	1	4.8	-		3	5.0	4	3.6
	Not available	1	4.8	-		1	1.7	2	1.8
Edu- cational Status	Illiterate	2	9.5	5	17.2	16	26.7	23	20.7
	Lit(bel.Pri.)	2	9.5	4	13.8	9	15.0	15	13.5
	Primary	5	23.8	10	34.5	14	23.3	29	26.1
	Matriculate	8	38.1	7	24.1	10	16.7	25	22.5
	HSC	3	14.3	2	6.9	10	16.7	15	13.5
	Technical	-		1	3.4	1	1.7	2	1.8
	Grad.(and Above)	1	4.8	-		-		2	1.8
Exper- ience in Farming	0-5	2	9.5	7	24.1	18	30.0	27	24.3
	6-10	3	14.3	4	13.8	12	20.0	20	18.0
	11-20	-		9	31.0	12	20.0	21	18.9
	21-40	8	38.1	5	17.2	15	25.0	29	26.1
	41-60	5	23.8	-		1	1.7	6	5.4
	60+	1	4.8	-		-		1	0.9
	Not available	1	4.8	4	13.8	2	3.3	7	6.3
Total		21	100.0	29	100.0	60	100.0	111	100.0
Note: N indicates number of households, HSC=Higher Secondary Certificate, Grad+ indicates Graduate and above.									
Source: All the tables in this chapter are based on information obtained from field survey unless otherwise mentioned.									

Table 4.2a
Caste of Deceased Farmer

Caste	Wardha		Washim		Yavatmal		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Baudh (SC)	1	4.8	6	20.7	3	5.0	10	9.0
Others (SC)	2	9.5	-		3	5.0	5	4.5
Gond (ST)	1	4.8	-		4	6.7	5	4.5
Others (ST)	1	4.8	1	3.4	7	11.7	9	8.1
Kunbi (OBC)	11	52.4	9	31.0	13	21.7	34	30.6
Mali (OBC)	2	9.5	-		4	6.7	6	5.4
Others (OBC)	2	9.5	-		7	11.7	9	8.1
Banjara (VJNT)	-		5	17.2	13	21.7	18	16.2
Others (VJNT)	-		2	6.9	3	5.0	5	4.5
Others	-		5	17.2	2	3.3	7	6.3
Not Available	1	4.8	1	3.4	1	1.7	3	2.7
Total	21	100.0	29	100.0	60	100.0	111	100.0

Note: N indicates number of households. SC=Scheduled Caste, ST=Scheduled Tribe, OBC=Other Backward Castes, and VJNT=Vmyukta Jati and Nomadic Tribes Other SCs include two Bhoyi from Wardha, and one Bhoyi, one Mahar and one without caste specified. Others STs include one Pradhan in Wardha, one Andh in Washim and one Agrahari, two Andh, one Govari, one Kolam and two Pradhan in Yavatmal. Other OBCs include two Teli in Wardha and one Mahadev Koli, one Maheshwari, one Perki, one Phulmari, two Teli and one without caste specified in Yavatmal. Other VJNTs include one Dhargar and one Pardeshi in Washim and one Hatkar and two Vadar in Yavatmal. Other Castes include five Marath in Washim and one Maratha and one Rajput in Yavatmal.

Table 4.3a
Size-class of Land Owned in Suicide Case Households

Size-class of Land	Wardha (N=21)		Washim (N=29)		Yavatmal (N=60)		Total (N=111)	
	%	Avg Land	%	Avg Land	%	Avg Land	%	Avg Land
Marginal	23.8	1.9	17.2	2.1	10.0	2.3	14.4	2.1
Small	33.3	4.1	27.6	4.3	46.7	3.8	38.7	3.9
Semi-medium	23.8	7.4	24.1	6.7	18.3	7.8	20.7	7.4
Medium	19.0	13.0	6.9	12.5	18.3	13.2	15.3	13.1
Large	0.0	-	0.0	-	5.0	28.0	3.6	30.0
Not available	0.0	-	24.1	-	1.7	-	7.2	-
Total	100.0	6.1	100.0	5.3	100.0	7.4	100.0	6.9
Gini	0.341		0.274		0.380		0.380	

Note: N indicates number of households. Land size-category is as follows: 0-2.5 acres-Marginal, 2.5-5 acres-Small, 5-10 acres-Semi-medium, 10-20 acres-Medium, and 20+ acres-Large.

Table 4.4a
Incidence of Suicide Across Caste and Size-class of Land

		Compare across caste for given size-class of land				Compare across size-class of land for given caste			
		Mar-ginal	Small	Other Size-Class	All Size-Class	Mar-ginal	Small	Other Size-Class	All Size-Class
Wardha	SC	2.69	1.05	0.00	1.14	3.47	0.84	0.00	1.00
	ST	1.89	1.77	0.00	1.24	2.24	1.30	0.00	1.00
	Other Castes	0.54	0.91	1.08	0.90	0.88	0.93	1.09	1.00
	All Castes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.46	0.91	0.91	1.00
Washim/	SC	1.10	1.60	2.21	1.63	0.67	0.97	1.38	1.00
Akola	ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other Castes	1.02	0.94	0.78	0.89	1.13	1.04	0.90	1.00
	All Castes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.02	1.00
Yavatmal	SC	2.77	1.01	0.52	1.12	4.86	1.06	0.36	1.00
	ST	0.00	0.49	2.33	1.22	0.00	0.47	1.50	1.00
	Other Castes	0.87	1.10	0.76	0.92	1.85	1.39	0.64	1.00
	All Castes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.96	1.17	0.78	1.00
Total	SC	1.88	1.05	0.74	1.15	1.70	1.01	0.59	1.00
	ST	1.03	0.76	2.03	1.36	0.79	0.62	1.37	1.00
	Other Castes	0.81	1.02	0.83	0.90	0.93	1.23	0.84	1.00
	All Castes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.09	0.91	1.00

Note: Incidences are ratios calculated using our sample of suicide case households with population proportion of Agricultural Census 1995-6. The zeros in the above cells indicate that there were no entries from the suicide case households surveyed. Total includes one case from Amravati district in the Other Size-class in Other Caste. SC and ST indicate Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe respectively. The differences in the ratio of proportions are not statistically significant at 95 per cent confidence interval, $e^{\pm 1.96((1/a)+(1/b))}$ where a and b indicate the absolute number of sample and population respectively.

Table 4.5a
Method of Committing Suicide

Method	Wardha		Washim		Yavatmal		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Insecticide Consumption	18	85.7	18	62.1	52	86.7	88	79.3
Hanging	2	9.5	8	27.6	3	5.0	14	12.6
Immolation	-		2	6.9	3	5.0	5	4.5
Drowning	1	4.8	1	3.4	2	3.3	4	3.6
Total	21	100.0	29	100.0	60	100.0	111	100.0

Note: N=number of cases. Total includes one case of hanging in Amravati.

Table 4.6a Distance from Some Facilities in Kilometres												
Distance From	Wardha (N=20)			Washim (N=28)			Yavatmal (N=57)			Total (N=106)		
	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max
Block/Taluka	16	2	35	13	0	35	18	1	45	16	0	45
Market Yard	4	0	15	13	1	35	14	1	48	12	0	48
MCPC	10	2	25	11	1	27	11	0	35	11	0	35
Hospital	5	0	22	9	2	20	11	0	65	10	0	65
Poison Treatment	9	0	22	23	2	100	23	1	80	20	0	100
Note: N indicates the number of villages for which we have information. MCPC denotes monopoly cotton procurement centre.												

Table 4.7a Risk Factors Identified with Deceased Individual					
Risk factors	War- dha N=21	Was- him N=29	Yav- atmal N=60	Total N=111	Total %
Was the deceased indebted?	18	23	54	96	86.5
Did his economic status deteriorate before the incident?	15	24	42	82	73.9
Did the deceased not share problems with other family members?	12	16	32	61	55.0
Was there a crop failure?	8	9	28	45	40.5
Was there a change in his social position before the incident?	6	8	25	40	36.0
Did the deceased have a daughter/sister of marriageable age?	10	9	18	38	34.2
Was there any suicide occurrence in the nearby villages recently?	3	11	22	36	32.4
Did the deceased have any addictions?	2	9	20	31	27.9
Was there a change in the deceased's behaviour before the incident?	1	10	18	29	26.1
Did the deceased have disputes with neighbours or others?	3	9	14	26	23.4
Did the deceased have some health problem?	6	9	8	23	20.7
Did any death occur in the family recently before the incident?	1	3	7	11	9.9
Has there been any suicide previously in the family?	1	2	4	7	6.3
Are some other family members chronically ill/handicapped?	1	1	2	4	3.6
Average number of Stressors	4.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	
Minimum number of Stressors	2	2	2	2	
Maximum number of Stressors	7	9	9	9	
Note: The total includes one case from Amravati. N indicates number of households. The risk factors are not mutually exclusive, and hence, will not add up to 100 per cent.					

Table 4.11a Average Outstanding Indebtedness Across Various Sub-groups							
Indicators		Formal Sources		Informal Sources		All Sources	
		Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Gender	Male	37252	50	29136	61	39564	92
	Female	18980	5	21143	7	26989	9
Age	<20	-	-	25000	1	25000	1
	21-30	36375	8	40073	11	48787	15
	31-40	17218	11	26722	18	27933	24
	41-50	46888	16	26188	16	40137	29
	51-60	39527	15	27433	15	47829	21
	60+	26800	5	21333	6	26200	10
	Not available	-	-	20000	1	20000	1
Marital Status	Never Married	30000	6	19150	12	27320	15
	Currently Married	37989	45	30764	53	41235	81
	Widow(er)	20333	3	29000	2	29750	4
	Not available	7000	1	7000	1	14000	1
Edu- cational Status	Illiterate	17988	8	27053	19	31329	21
	Lit(bel.Pri.)	29686	7	18429	7	25908	13
	Primary	26856	18	27282	17	33829	28
	Matriculate	20291	10	29567	15	30781	21
	HSC	63450	10	41714	7	66179	14
	Technical/Grad+	145000	2	27667	3	92000	4
Exper- ience in Farming	0-5	33738	8	20544	18	26654	24
	6-10	17073	11	41333	9	31100	18
	11-20	41273	11	32462	13	48667	18
	21-40	46939	18	28053	19	49211	28
	41-60	24980	5	36600	5	51317	6
	60+	69000	1	-	-	69000	1
	Not available	7000	1	11375	4	8750	6
Caste	SC	6067	6	13164	11	13938	13
	ST	24571	7	13400	5	21727	11
	OBC	49693	29	35033	30	54176	46
	VJNT	10875	8	29917	18	27196	23
	Others	81500	2	21333	3	45400	5
	Not Available	19333	3	60000	1	39333	3
Total		35591	55	28313	68	38444	101
Note: N=number of households, HSC=Higher Secondary Certificate, Grad+=Graduate and above, SC=Scheduled Caste, ST=Scheduled Tribe, OBC=Other Backward Caste, VJNT=Vmyukta Jati and Nomadic Tribes. Formal sources of indebtedness are Cooperative Societies, Rural Banks and Scheduled Commercial Banks whereas informal sources of indebtedness are Landlord/Employer, Moneylenders, Relatives/Friends, Self Help Groups and Traders among others. Total includes eight cases where outstanding debt is zero. If N for a sub-group is lower than that in Tables 4.1a/4.2a it indicates that information on outstanding debt is not available for some households.							

Table 4.12a Comparing Case-Control Household by Average Outstanding Debt by Source													
District/Size-class of Land/Owns Bulls-ocks/ No of Loans		Suicide Case						Non-suicide Control					
		Formal	N	Infor-mal	N	Total	N	Formal	N	Infor-mal	N	Total	N
Dis- trict	Wardha	48415	13	40643	14	63074	19	36860	5	26750	4	17135	17
	Washim	14357	14	15488	17	17196	27	15857	7	9929	7	8205	22
	Yavatmal*	31374	27	28972	36	35002	54	13170	18	16380	20	10267	55
Size-class of Land	Marginal	9033	6	22000	10	19586	14	12150	4	6000	7	5663	16
	Small*	23916	26	30667	30	37605	41	10042	12	17740	15	9913	39
	Semi-Medium	19850	10	18920	15	22967	21	24470	8	18750	4	12893	21
	Medium	48100	10	56857	7	62786	14	32625	4	25333	3	20650	10
	Large	200667	3	50000	1	163000	4	30000	1	-	-	7500	4
	Not Available	-	-	10700	5	7643	7	7000	1	22500	2	10400	5
Own Bull- ocks	Yes*	47956	27	21338	26	46642	43	20794	23	75779	19	12755	61
	No*	25212	25	29068	37	32804	52	7729	7	16755	11	7224	33
	Not Available	10800	3	27800	5	28567	6	-	-	20000	1	20000	1
Number of Loans	Once*	24487	22	27150	20	25755	42	15631	24	10850	18	13582	42
	Twice	41492	24	27877	30	55518	33	8833	3	21130	10	23780	10
	Thrice	17875	8	29176	17	37588	17	43567	3	32500	3	76067	3
	Four Times	280000	1	50000	1	330000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
All *#		35591	55	28313	68	38444	101	17745	30	16261	31	10910	95
Per Person*#		6266	55	5662	68	7224	101	3872	30	3624	31	2405	95
Per Acre*#\$		4499	55	6634	63	7079	94	3640	29	3698	29	2365	90
Note: N indicates number of households. Formal sources of indebtedness are Cooperative Societies, Rural Banks and Scheduled Commercial Banks whereas informal sources of indebtedness are Landlord/Employer, Moneylenders, Relatives/Friends, Self Help Groups and Traders among others. * denotes that for total outstanding loan the difference between suicide cases and non-suicide control households is statistically significant at 95% CI. # Total includes eight instances in suicide case and 40 instances in non-suicide control households where outstanding debt amount is zero, but excludes those households whose outstanding loan status/amount was not available. \$ Excludes households whose land ownership status was not available.													

Table 4.14a													
Average Outstanding Loan per Transaction by Source across Purpose/Year of Loan													
Purpose/Year		Suicide Case						Non-suicide Control					
		Formal	N	Infor- mal	N	Total	N	Formal	N	Infor- mal	N	Total	N
Purpose	Agr	28861	49	20660	53	24600	102	18475	26	11353	30	14660	56
	Marriage	250000	1	27324	17	39694	18	-	-	25000	4	25000	4
	Consumption	-	-	7850	8	7850	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	House	-	-	8333	3	8333	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Education	-	-	40000	2	40000	2	5000	1	-	-	5000	1
	Health	150000	1	-	-	150000	1	-	-	5000	1	5000	1
	Nonfarm	-	-	15000	1	15000	1	7000	1	-	-	7000	1
	Livestock	1400	1	-	-	1400	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Agr+Cons	-	-	5000	1	5000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Agr+Health	-	-	20000	1	20000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Agr+Marriage	14905	1	-	-	14905	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Agr+Other	-	-	10000	1	10000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	15000	1	14000	8	14111	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not available	17833	6	5125	8	10571	14	13333	3	11700	5	12313	8
Year	2005	-	-	7760	5	7760	5	-	-	50000	1	50000	1
	2004	18427	15	16273	44	16821	59	17562	13	9629	14	13448	27
	2003	29333	18	15722	27	21167	45	10080	7	14955	11	13059	18
	2002	18810	11	22588	17	21104	28	17083	6	9614	7	13062	13
	2001	38560	5	21000	4	30756	9	22500	2	15000	5	17143	7
	2000 & earlier	64050	8	200000	1	79156	9	28667	3	-	-	28667	3
	Not Available	78667	3	16600	5	39875	8	-	-	6250	2	6250	2
		32542	60	18741	103	23821	163	17173	31	12603	40	14598	71
Note: N indicates the number of transactions with outstanding debt. Agr and Cons indicate Agriculture and Consumption respectively. The outstanding debt for loans incurred in 2005 is before the onset of the agricultural season as the survey was conducted in late March/early April of 2005. The transactions are from 93 suicide case and 55 non-suicide control households. In suicide case households, under agriculture there are two instances where loans were specifically for digging borewell – in one case outstanding amount is Rs.11000/- from a formal source (cooperative bank) and in another case the outstanding amount is Rs.25000/- from an informal source (friend/relative).													

Annexure 6

Documentation of Farmers' Suicides List

To help us identify households with farmers' suicides we collected lists giving names, address and date of death from Mantralaya, Mumbai, and also from the relevant district administration. We collated information from both the sources for the three study districts of Wardha, Washim and Yavatmal to arrive at a list of 390 farmers' suicides during 2001 to 2004. We understand that the GOM list is being constantly updated. Nevertheless, we feel that there is scope to improve the documentation of such a list. We elaborate on some of the reasons

- Some of the names mentioned in an earlier list obtained from Mantralaya were not there in the more recent list that we obtained from the District Administration.
- In few cases, the dates of suicide between the two lists were different.
- In some other cases the addresses were wrong – after reaching the village we did not find any person with that name – in one case this happened to be the case even after getting the list from the taluka office the previous evening.
- There were three cases of 2004 where as per government's own investigation, death was due to some other reason, not suicide; yet, these names continue to be in the list of suicides.
- Reporting style between districts also differed in information provided and also in reporting period – some followed the calendar year whereas others followed the financial year.
- Further, note that there is a mismatch between different sources of information. A petition filed by Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra (GOM) on 10th March 2005 in the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, as part of Public Interest Litigation No. 164 of 2004, indicates that there were 899 farmers' suicides from 2001 to 2004 in Maharashtra. This is much lower than the police records, which indicates that during the same period 15214 suicide deaths (13280 males and 1934 females) were by those self-employed in agriculture. This is so because the GOM list indicates those who were investigated for consideration of compensation. Thus, at the aggregate level the farmers' suicides investigated for consideration of compensation is lower than the total farmers' suicides (self-employed in agriculture) as per police records.

- In Washim, the cases investigated for consideration of compensation were more than those indicated in the police records in 2003 and 2004. An explanation for this is that legal hassles and shame associated with suicide could lead to its underreporting in police records.

Thus, there is scope to streamline collection and maintenance of data. There should be a common format that is electronically provided. The entry in this format should be done at the source (preferably Talukas and if not possible then Districts). From Talukas it should be sent to the concerned District headquarter, Divisional headquarter and Mantralaya electronically at the same time. This electronically entered data should be made available in the Internet that will help research and public discourse. This also requires co-ordination between police and administration at all levels. Nevertheless, we use the collated list of 390 farmers who committed suicide from 2001 to 2004 to discuss distribution across talukas and seasonality in Annexure 7.

Annexure 7

Taluka wise Distribution and Seasonality of Farmers Suicides in the Study Districts**A7.1 Taluka wise Distribution in the Study Districts, 2001-4**

Table A7.1 Taluka wise Distribution of Suicide Deaths in The Study Districts, 2001 to 2004						
District	Taluka	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Wardha	Arvi		4	8	5	17
	Ashti			1	8	9
	Devali		5	1	2	8
	Hinganghat		5	3	2	10
	Karanja	1	2	1	1	5
	Samudrapur	1	2	1	3	7
	Selu		4	1	2	7
	Wardha		2	1	8	11
	Dist Total	2	24	17	31	74
Washim	Karanja	2	1	2	7	12
	Malegaon				4	4
	Mangrul pir	2	2	2	8	14
	Manora	3	1		11	15
	Risod	2		1	6	9
	Washim				4	4
	Missing				3	3
	Dist Total	9	4	5	43	61
Yavatmal	Arni			1	13	14
	Babulgaon		1	1	8	10
	Darwha	1	4	2	7	14
	Digras			3	7	10
	Ghatanji	6	5	10	14	35
	Jharijamani	1	2	2	6	11
	Kalamb	1	3	2	9	15
	Kelapur		4	4	19	27
	Mahagaon	1	1	2	5	9
	Maregaon		2	1	3	6
	Ner			1	3	4
	Pusad		1		4	5
	Ralegaon		5	5	14	24
	Umerkhed			1	5	6
	Wani				2	2
	Yavatmal	7	13	16	23	59
	Missing			2	2	4
	Dist Total	17	41	53	144	255
Total		28	69	75	218	390

The taluka wise distribution data show that in Wardha district the cases increased from just two in 2001 to 24 in 2002 and then fell in 2003 and again increased in 2004 (Table A7.1).

Further, in 2002, the incidences of death were spread across a number of talukas, but in 2003 the incidences were more in Arvi whereas in 2004 the incidences were relatively higher in Ashti and Wardha talukas. In Washim the number of cases seem to have jumped in 2004, but the incidences seem to be more in the Karanja sub-division comprising Karanja, Mangrul pir and Manora talukas.

For Yavatmal district the suicide cases show an increasing trend. The cases have been largely concentrated in Yavatmal and Ghatanji talukas from the beginning, but in 2004 the number of cases in Arni and Kelapur are also quite substantial. Overall, one can state that the incidences of suicide death among farmers have been increasing. A few talukas can be identified as high intensity, but this also seems to be spreading to more and more talukas.

A7.2 Seasonality in Farmers' Suicides, 2001-4

It has been observed that organophosphorous poisoning among males is relatively higher during July-September (Batra, 2003; Bhatkule et al, 2003, Chavan et al, 1999; the background paper by Bhatkule, 2005). Our data on list of suicides for the three districts suggests that this seasonal pattern is perhaps true for 2001 and 2004 (Table A7.2). In 2002 there was a sudden rise of cases in December that continued till early 2003 and this was largely the scenario in Wardha. For Yavatmal, there seemed to have been a peak in October in 2003. In all the three districts, one observes a spurt of incidences in the latter part of 2004 and this also explains the overall high incidences during July-October 2004. The higher incidence during July-October 2004 is also evident in the background paper on content analysis of media reports by Mishra (2005). If one excludes 2004, then the government list of farmers' suicides in the three districts does not seem to follow a pattern suggesting seasonality. However, one has to be cautious in interpreting the data given our earlier observation on the need to improve documentation (Annexure 6).

Table A7.2 Seasonality of Suicide Deaths in The Study Districts, 2001 to 2004					
Months	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
January	2	1	10	2	15
February	1	8	5	6	20
March	2	6	8	9	25
April	2	4	11	3	20
May	1	2	5	4	12
June	0	5	6	11	22
July	5	5	2	54	66
August	2	1	8	50	61
September	6	8	3	33	50
October	1	8	11	23	43
November	3	6	0	11	20
December	3	15	6	12	36
Total	28	69	75	218	390

The details of the references are given in the report.