

scheme creates employment opportunities by promoting various types of agricultural marketing infrastructure including storage.

All these schemes have the potential of creating employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled rural population in the agricultural sector.

Suicide by farmers

†646. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the suicides committed during the past five years by the farmers who could not repay their loans;
- (b) the major reasons for the same;
- (c) the details of the facilities provided by Government, State-wise and year-wise to compensate the families; and
- (d) the schemes proposed by Government for the betterment of the such indebted farmers in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA):
(a) and (b) The data on farmers' suicide owing to non-payment of their loans is not specifically available. However, as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs Report entitled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the total number of suicides under the profession 'Self employment - Farming/ Agriculture' and for the year 2014, under two sub-categories, namely, 'Self-employed Persons' farmers and agricultural labourers due to various causes is given in the Statement (*See* below).

According to NCRB Report of 2014, the major causes of suicides by farmers are as under:

- (i) Bankruptcy or indebtedness
- (ii) Farming related issues e.g. Failure of crops, Distress due to natural calamities, inability to sell produce.
- (iii) Poverty
- (iv) Family problems

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(v) Illness

(vi) Other causes

Further, NCRB reports that the total number of farmers' suicides for the year 2014, those on account of bankruptcy or indebtedness are 1163.

(c) Agriculture is a State subject under the Constitution and therefore, State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers including payment of compensation to the bereaved families of farmers affected by suicides.

(d) The Government believes that farmers' welfare will improve if there is increase in net income from the farms. With this end in view, the approach is to reduce cost of cultivation, enable higher yield per unit and realize remunerative prices. Some of the important new initiatives in this context are:

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the exact nutrient level available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and save money. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and cut on cost. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated.
- (iii) Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promoting organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is another innovative scheme to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) The Government is also implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes - National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET); National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP); Unified National Agriculture Markets; and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

- (vi) The Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/ UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

Statement*Number of suicides under Subhead Self Employed (Farming/ Agriculture)*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
						Farmers	Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2525	2206	2572	2014	160	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	13	11	37	0	3
3.	Assam	369	312	344	305	21	38
4.	Bihar	95	83	68	127	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1126	0	4	0	443	312
6.	Goa	15	1	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	523	578	564	582	45	555
8.	Haryana	297	384	276	374	14	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61	46	29	33	32	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	14	10	18	12	25
11.	Jharkhand	173	94	119	142	0	4
12.	Karnataka	2585	2100	1875	1403	321	447
13.	Kerala	895	830	1081	972	107	700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1237	1326	1172	1090	826	372
15.	Maharashtra	3141	3337	3786	3146	2568	1436

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	4	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	16	22	10	5	0	2
18.	Mizoram	5	14	10	6	0	5
19.	Nagaland	0	2	9	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	162	144	146	150	5	97
21.	Punjab	80	98	75	83	24	40
22.	Rajasthan	390	268	270	292	0	373
23.	Sikkim	19	12	19	35	35	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	541	623	499	105	68	827
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	898	449
26.	Tripura	58	20	18	56	0	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	548	645	745	750	63	129
28.	Uttarakhand	39	25	14	15	0	0
29.	West Bengal	993	807	NR	0	0	230
	TOTAL (STATES)	15933	14004	13727	11744	5642	6694
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	0	5	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	13	6	15	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	NCT Delhi	9	10	21	8	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	16
	TOTAL (UT)	31	23	27	28	8	16
	GRAND TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	15964	14027	13754	11772	5650	6710
							12360

Source : Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.