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AGRARIAN DISTRESS AND FARMERS SUICIDS IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Andhra Pradesh agriculture is caught into the problems of stagnating or declining crop yields, deceleration in the growth of output, increase in the cost of production, poor quality of irrigation, uses of unsuitable seeds and spurious pesticides and credit-output tie up and declining product prices which distress to many farmers. The farmers who are not able to cope with the distress are talking the ultimate step of committing suicide. The yields of important crops like rice, groundnut, cotton and sugar cane are lower in the state compared to other states. The occurrence frequent droughts are compounding the problem. The factories like lower yields, rising cost of alleviation, declining prices of several crops, widening disparities between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, conspicuous expenditure on ceremonies, a mounting debt burden and dipping incomes of the cultivators are responsible for plunging the small and marginal farmer into crises which have no other alternative expect driven them to take the extreme steps of suicides. . Hence, in this background the present paper has been made to examine the market imperfections and farmer's distress in Andhra Pradesh. The cost of cultivation is also found to be high particularly the farmers are spending huge amounts of pesticides in the case of cotton crop. Crop less, debt burden and failure of crop wells were reported as the major reasons for suicide by the victim's relatives. There is a need to regulate the unscrupulous activities of the private traders in the seed market. It may be difficult but not impossible to ensure reasonable prices for output because the local markets are linked to the global markets. The practice of input- credit tie-up should be discouraged. Promote watershed development through public investments for creating new structure through people's participation. Hence this points towards the promotion of public policy support for providing irrigation infrastructure, ensuring credit flows from formal institutions and provision and regulation of input markets and for undertaking non-farm activities so as to minimize the risk in income flows. The absence of such policies will continue to contribute to suicides in the agriculture sector.

Key words: Agriculture, Debt burden, Private traders, Infrastructure, Former suicides

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Introduction

Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an Agricultural economy as agriculture is the main source of livelihood for nearly 70 percent of the population. Therefore agriculture is the most vital and sensitive sector of the state. The changes that are accruing in this sector since the eighties are often causing great distress to the farmers. The state agricultural sector performed well in the eighties by recording a growth rate of 2.67 percent annum, but in the nineties the growth rate decelerated to 1.16 percent per annum. The decline is caused mainly by the slow growth of crop yields. The yields of important crops like rice, groundnut, cotton and sugar cane are lower in the state compared to other states. The growth rate of the value of agriculture output per hectare also showed a decline in the 90s from 3.52 of eighties to 2.67 percent per annum. The contribution of agriculture to NSOP in the state has declined from about 40 percent in the early eighties to 31 percent in 1999-2000. This downturn in the performance of agriculture in the state may be due to the decline in public investments in irrigation, rural infrastructure and agricultural research. Investment in public irrigation sources such as canals declined in the nineties. As such, the increases in the irrigated area in the nineties, at the rate of five percent per annum, is due to well irrigation, which has become highly erratic in most areas on account of steep fall in the water table. The occurrence of frequent droughts is compounding the problem. The decline in the public investment has an impact on the private investment in agriculture which also recorded a steep decline in this decade.

The factors like lower yields, rising cost of cultivation, declining prices of several crops, widening disparities between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, conspicuous expenditure on ceremonies, a mounting debt burden and dipping incomes of the cultivators are responsible for plunging the small and marginal farmer into crises which have no other alternative expect driven them to take the extreme steps of suicides.

The government of India identified 31 districts in the four states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra where the incidence of farmer's suicides had been very high. Among the identified suicide states, Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) ranks first with 51.61% of the districts followed by Karnataka (6 Districts) Maharashtra (6 Districts) and Kerala (3 Districts). It shows the gravity of the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh when compared to other parts of the country. Maximum number of suicides was reported from

Ananthapur district followed by Guntur district there were also young farmers around 25 years of age. The main reasons as reported in the newspapers were crop loss and debt burden. But to make a comprehensive analysis of this serious problem and suggest policy measures a study of the agrarian conditions in the affected areas and the household land information is also necessary. Hence, in this background the present paper has been made to examine the market imperfections and farmer's distress in Andhra Pradesh was taken up to following specific objectives.

I. Objectives

1. To make an in-depth study of the stress leading to the extreme stage in anguish and locate socio-economic components responsible for this. and
2. To seek suggestions for remedial measures from the farming community and match these with the present institutional arrangements to alleviate distress.

II. Methodology

The study is based on the both primary and secondary data. Secondary data collected from the statistical abstracts of Andhra Pradesh and season and crop reports. The identification of the volume of the farmers suicide problem in the state is also based on the secondary data, which is compiled from newspapers and the information gathered by the A.P. Rythu Sangam. The analysis of the agro-economic and social causes leading to farmer's distress based on the household level data. To identify the specific factors that lead the farmers to commit suicide, a comparison made between victims (farmers who committed suicide) and non-victims (control basis). For collecting the primary data Ananthapur district was purposely selected for the study. The selection of the district is based on the highest number of reported suicide cases. The reference period for collecting the information is the agricultural year 2014-15.

III. Earlier Studies on Farmer Suicides

A number of studies were conducted to examine the factors leading to farmer's distress by individual scholars, academicians, fact finding committees and other voluntary agencies. Following is the review of some of these studies.

Parthasarathy and Shameem (1998) studied the suicides of cotton farmers of Warangal District that occurred towards the end of 1997. They examined the variables like rainfall, irrigation, production, yields, prices and credit facilities. They observed that though there were problems due to adverse rainfall leading to low yields, adverse price, rising cost of cultivation, bad position of co-operative credit agencies, the major problem leading to distress and subsequent suicide in many cases was the growing indebtedness and the growing power of moneylender, trader, and land lord committee.

Muzzaffer assadi(1998) while analyzing the farmers was a new phenomenon in Karnataka, as mostly the Karnataka farmers highlighted their problems through agitations. He finds that money who committed suicide grew commercial crops, especially tur dal, chillies, etc. most of them were tenant farmers who borrowed from local money lenders. Failure of crops for consecutive years and at the sometime, pressure from the landlords and money lenders led the farmers to commit suicide. While discussing parthasarathy and shameems analysis of the causes of suicides, revathi(1998) feels that there are some missing issues. Firstly, she points out that irrigation is an implicit cause for the soaring of the farmers.

Ashishbose(2000)in his analysis of suicides by Punjab farmers in the cotton belt finds that 85 percent of the farmers are in debt and the causes for indebtedness are 1)Failure of the cotton crops,2) high cost of pesticides,over use of pesticides and use of fake pesticides supplied by dealers and 3) owner mechanization of agriculture i.e. the needless purchase of factors as a result of demonstration effect.

Mohanty(2001) made a relationship between economic and social aspects of the farmers and explained that with wake of lower and medium caste farmers who are aspiring for better socio-economic life from the gains of agriculture, when they failed to realize it owing to crop losses: they end their lives in sheer distress.

Despande (2002) in his survey on Farmers suicides in Karnataka,observed that inter looking of inputs and credit market imperfections are the factors that are responsible for farmer's distress and causes of suicides.

AnnieNirmala.K(2003) studied the suicides of farmers in Andhra Pradesh and analyzed the factor that continuous crop failures or low yields due to poor quality of irrigation,use of unsuitable seed,spurious inputs extravagant consumption and disintegration of social institutions at the village level are the socio-cultural factors responsible for farmers suicides

A.Vaidyanadhan(2006), observed that the incidence of farmers suicides were concentrated mostly in the higher level of total debt,consumption,social ceremony expenses, illness and low rainfall and low irrigation.

E. Revathi(2009) made a comprehensive analysis of the suicides of farmers in Andhra Pradesh. The finding of the study indicate that the suicides of the farmers were result of complex process of interaction of historical as well as contemporary forces. The author points out that most suicide households are nuclear families, a new generation of farmers, mostly belonging to the backward castes and also falling into the small-marginal classes growing nonfood crops with ground water sources of irrigation. The author further points out that large investments on groundwater sources of irrigation,

increased dependence on market for inputs, high expenditure on social events, increased the committing suicides.

V. Changes in the agrarian economy of Andhra Pradesh

The state of Andhra Pradesh is spread over an area of 1, 60, 20,400 sq km and it accounts for 4.87 percent the total area of the country. It is classified into two district regions viz., costal Andhra and Rayalaseema. Costal Andhra region is endowed with fertile alluvial soils formed by deltas under the three rivers-Godavari, Krishna and penna. It is served by the southwest and northwest monsoons and enjoys highest rainfall in the state normally it receives about 1000 mm of rain. The soils in Rayalaseema are rocky and this region suffers from uncertain and scanty rainfall. Normally it is less than 700 mm but it has rich mineral source and a potential for forest wealth. During the last five years period the net sown area in the state increased only marginally i.e. from 38.23 percent to 40.34 percent in 2009-10 to 2014-15. The forest area remained more or less the same at 22 percent, well short of the recommended 33 percent for maintaining ecological balance. There was a marginal decline in the barren and uncultivable land, cultivable wastes permanent pastures and other was an increase in the land put to non-agricultural uses and other fallow lands including cultivable wastes. Permanent pastures and land under miscellaneous trees and groves are used for non-agricultural purposes rather than bringing the land under plough.

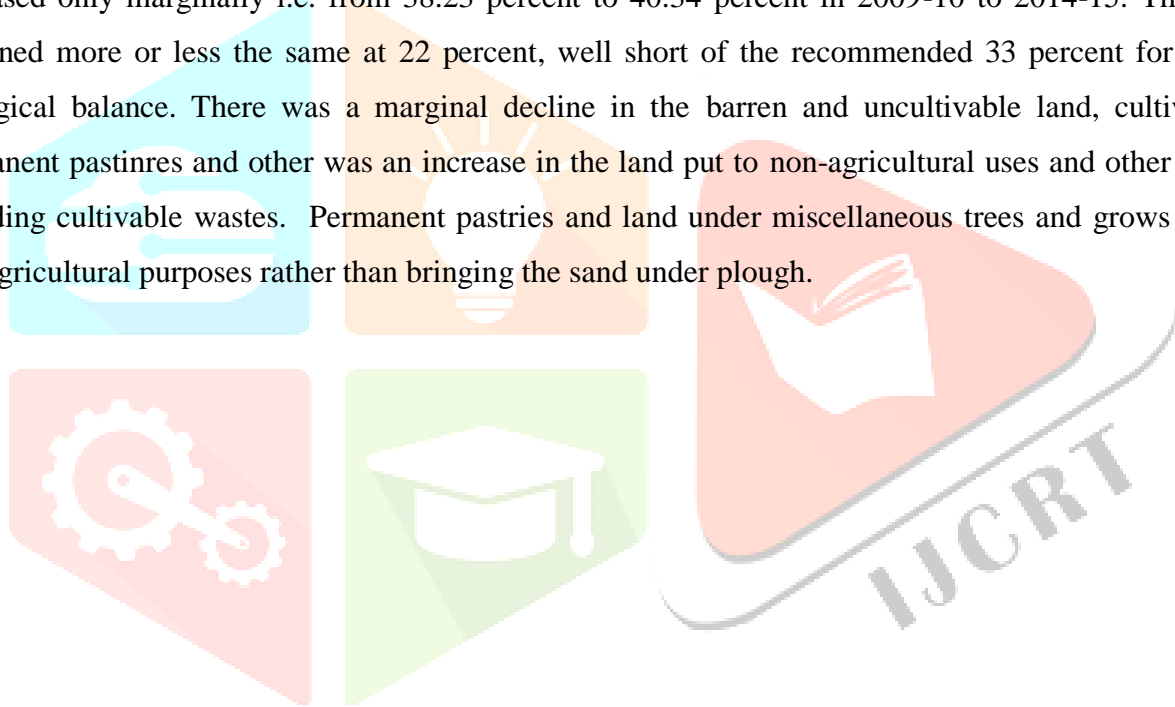


Table-1
LANDUTILISATIONINANDHRAPRADESH (Area in Hectares)

| SL. No | Category | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|--------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Forests | 3466893 | 3487043 | 3487043 | 3484363 | 3493475 |
| | | (21.64) | (21.77) | (21.77) | (21.75) | (21.64) |
| 2 | Barren and Un-culturable Land Land put to Non-agricultural Uses | 1425020 | 1409403 | 1407310 | 1342707 | 1340559 |
| | | (8.90) | (8.80) | (8.78) | (8.38) | (8.90) |
| 3 | Uses | 1847391 | 1899666 | 1921496 | 1987441 | 1982435 |
| | | (11.53) | (11.86) | (11.99) | (12.41) | (11.53) |
| 4 | Culturable Waste Permanent Pastures and other | 476349 | 459321 | 448703 | 413505 | 391500 |
| | | (2.97) | (2.87) | (2.80) | (2.58) | (2.97) |
| 5 | Grazing Lands Land under Miscellaneous | 257768 | 251796 | 250458 | 212157 | 212129 |
| | | (1.61) | (1.57) | (1.56) | (1.32) | (1.61) |
| 6 | Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown | 179545 | 176275 | 174705 | 164534 | 160057 |
| | | (1.12) | (1.10) | (1.09) | (1.03) | (1.12) |
| 7 | Current Fallows | 1422957 | 831608 | 1036986 | 1133765 | 1087497 |
| | | (8.88) | (5.19) | (6.47) | (7.08) | (8.88) |
| 8 | Other Fallow Lands | 819091 | 709590 | 732497 | 819106 | 791619 |
| | | (5.11) | (4.43) | (4.57) | (5.11) | (5.11) |
| 9 | Net Area Sown (including fish ponds) | 6125386 | 6795698 | 6561202 | 6462822 | 6561129 |
| | | (38.23) | (42.42) | (40.96) | (40.34) | (38.23) |
| 10 | Area sown more than once | 1629597 | 1950441 | 1604589 | 1606244 | 1679662 |
| | | (10.17) | (12.17) | (10.02) | (10.03) | (10.17) |
| 11 | Total Cropped Area | 7661566 | 8644431 | 8057509 | 7959907 | 8127748 |
| | | (47.82) | (53.96) | (50.30) | (49.69) | (47.82) |
| 12 | Total Geographical Area | 16020400 | 16020400 | 16020400 | 16020400 | 16020400 |
| | | (100) | (100) | (100) | (100) | (100) |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics Government of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.

VI. Economic and social reasons for farmer's suicides.

The study of the socio-economic characteristics as caste, literacy, type of family, size of family and structure, ownership of land and other assets etc, provide insights into the living conditions of the farmers and help in further analysis of the determinants of distress of the farmer's. A farm household's economy is generally more dependent on the crop economy. Factors like cropping pattern—whether subsistence or market oriented, input use, production, yields, marketing infrastructure, price etc, have substantial influence on the income of the household.

Table: 3 -Socio-Economic profile of Sample Farmers in the Selected District

| S.no | Sample details and characteristics | Victims households | Control households |
|------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Number of house holds | 50 | 52 |
| 2 | Forward castes (%) | 30.0 | 34.62 |
| 3 | backward castes(%) | 48.0 | 44.62 |
| 4 | Sc&ST's (%) | 20.00 | 21.15 |
| 5 | Illiterates | 26.00 | 25.00 |
| 6 | Land details of sample house holds | | |
| a | Own land (in acres) | 162.010 | 241.15 |
| b | Leased-inland (in acres) | 52.50 | 106.55 |
| c | Leased – out (in acres) | - | 3.00 |
| d | Operated land avg.size | 219.60 | 328.40 |
| 7 | Age group 30-60 | 69.23 | 48.08 |
| 8 | Family type | | |
| a | Nuclear family (percent) | 74.00 | 59.62 |
| b | Joint families (per cent) | 26.00 | 40.38 |
| c | Average family size (No of persons) | 4.92 | 5.73 |

Source: Primary data

From the Table-3, the socio-economic variables, viz, land, caste, age and literacy of the farmer and household measures, type of family and age structure are examined in order to draw a socio-economic profile of the sample households. The sample households are distributed by forward castes (FCs), Backward Castes (BCs) and Scheduled Castes and Tribes (SC, ST's). The cast distribution of the households indicates that 30 percent of the Victim's households belong to FCs, 48.00 percent to BCs and SC&ST's from 22.00 percent (Table-3). The control households also exhibit more or less similar distribution with 34.62 percent of FC's, 44.23 and 21.15 percent of BC's and SC, ST's respectively. We find that the suicides of farmers are not isolated to any particular caste groups but they are found in all the caste groups. Classification by size of Land holdings, however, indicates that the suicides farmers are mostly marginal, small and semi medium farmers. From the analysis of the type of family we may say that emotional and practical support from within the family may be lower for the victims as most of them are living in nucleated families, while joint family system is more prevalent in the control households. Some of the victims are very young with below 25 years of age. All the control farmers are above 25 years of age. For a person struggling with family responsibilities at young age the unfavorable cropping conditions might have caused deep distress with lack of experience and maturity they fed helpless. The levels of literacy of the farmers and their family members are very low which act as an implement in following modern methods of farming.

VII. Crop economy: cropping pattern-production & yields

A farm household's economy is generally more dependent on the crop economy. The cropping pattern and other agricultural characteristics of the sample farmers are presented in Table 4.

Table: 4 –Agricultural Characteristics of the Sample Farmers in the Study Area

| Descriptions of characteristics of the sample farmers in the study area | Victims households | Control households |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cropping pattern | | |
| (%) area under non paddy crop to gross cropped area | 15.46 | 18.37 |
| (%) area under / groundnut to area under non-food crops | 28.9 | 32.42 |
| (%) area under / cotton to area under non-food crops | 7.06 | 5.44 |
| Total crop area (%) | 219.60 | 316.30 |
| (%) net sown area | 191.75 | 314.30 |
| Irrigated area (%) | 41.96 | 50.52 |
| I. Yields of major crops | | |
| (i) Rice (kgs/ha) | 2439 | 2464 |
| (ii) Ground nut (kgs/ha) | 3174 | 435 |
| (iii) Cotton | 435 | 700 |
| II. Cost of cultivation (Rs per hectare) | 14936 | 15825 |
| i. Ground nut (Rs) | 9089 | 8633 |
| ii. Cotton (Rs) | 24747 | 23944 |

Source: Primary data

Groundnut is recorded as the major crop occupying 28.9 percent of area of the victims and 32.42 percent of area of the control households. Groundnut is followed somewhat closely by paddy (15.46) for the victims for the control farmers (18.37) stands in a distant second place. Other commercial crops include Cotton, chilies, sunflower which is cultivated by both the groups.

The production and yield levels of the sample farmers indicate the poor state of agriculture as the yields are considerably lower than the district and the state average yields. Between the suicide and control farmers, there is not much difference in the yields (groundnut (kgs/ha) victim group 317 kgs/ha for control households is 435 kg/ha).

The cost of cultivation details of the major crops cultivated by the sample farmers is also give the same table. The large farmers of the victims group reported to have spent Rs.9, 089 per/ha on groundnut. Despite spending such huge amounts of pesticides, the farmers are not always successful in saving their crops as the farmers are often deceived by the private sector pesticide dealers. On the whole the cost of cultivation reported by the sample farmers is high and within the sample farmers the victim's households are slightly compared to control households for ground nut, cotton, but for paddy it is higher for the control farmers.

VIII. Economic Reasons for Farmer's Suicides:

Now it is interest to examine the household economy factors like household income, expenditure, assets and outstanding loans. The table 5 reveals that per household annual income from all sources is Rs.9922 for the victims and Rs.16928 for the control households. With an average family size of about five for the victims and about six for the control, the income seems very meager. The consumption expenditure for the victims is over and above the income for the victims. For the control farmer's consumption expenditure is within the limits of income. With such meager income the farmers are forced to borrow money for various household needs and for investing in agriculture. The assets possessed by the sample household in the form of houses, cattle, farm implements and others that include vehicles, are presented in value terms in above table. The total value of assets owned by the victim's amount the Rs. 64,814 per household as against Rs. 1, 06,976 of the control households. Most of the farmers, particularly the victims are living in thatched houses with mud walls. Some farmers own milch cattle and some have draught animals. The households owned basically necessary, mostly traditional, farm implements. The average value per household is Rs. 8,578 for the victim's and Rs. 10,957 for the control farmers. Most of the households own bicycles and motorbikes are owned by some of the middle and large farmers only.

Table: 5 – Income & Expenditure

| Item | Victims | Control group |
|--|---------|---------------|
| I. Income from agriculture | | |
| (A) total value of output (Rs) | 20408 | 21463 |
| (B) total costs (Rs) | 16381 | 16058 |
| (C) Net income (Rs) | 4027 | 5405 |
| II. Annual income various sources | | |
| (A) Agricultures (Rs) | 6177 | 13150 |
| (B) Dairy (Rs) | 943 | 307 |
| (C) Other sources (Rs) | 2802 | 3471 |
| Total income (Rs) | 9922 | 16928 |
| III. Annual consumption expenditure | | |
| (A) Food (Rs) | 8657 | 10171 |
| (B) No food (Rs) | 5294 | 6184 |
| (C) Total (Rs) | 13951 | 16355 |
| IV Assets of the sample households | | |
| (A) House (Rs) | 40565 | 69987 |
| (B) Cattle (Rs) | 10768 | 11840 |
| (C) Farm implements (Rs) | 8578 | 10957 |
| (D) Other (Rs) | 4903 | 14192 |

| V. Out Standing Loans | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| (A) Institutional (Rs) | 15410 | 22765 |
| (B) Non-Institutional (Rs) | 85793 | 61931 |
| (C) Total (Rs) | 101203 | 84696 |

Source: Primary data

The farmers are investing heavily in digging wells for irrigation. With frequent crop failures farmers face problems in meeting even consumption expenditure. Non-farm income generating activities being poor, almost all the farm households reported borrowing money for various purposes like investing in crops, digging wells, household consumption, health expenditure, and children's marriage expenses especially dowries for daughters. The socio-cultural reasons as reported by the family members indicate that many victims had problems in the family. Addiction to alcohol is common feature for most of the victims. Marriage of daughters also is found to be an important aspect causing distress to the individuals. Crop loss, debt burden and failure of crop wells were reported as the major reasons for suicide by the victims relatives.

IX. Findings of the Study

The following are the major findings of the study

- Majority of the farmers committing suicides are small and marginal farmers.
- Most of the victims have neglected families while the control households have more joint families, which indicate that the emotional and practical support from within the family may be lower for the victims.
- The irrigations facilities are mostly wells, which are probate sources, and the farmers are investing heavily to dig and deepen the wells. Many times the efforts of the farmers fail leaving the farmers with the loan but not water.
- Except price, the yields of ground nut, cotton and other crops are very low compared to the average yields.
- The marketing facilities as reported by the sample farmers are poor and they are subjected to exploitation in the market.
- The cost of cultivation is also found to be high particularly the farmers are spending huge amounts of pesticides in the case of cotton crop.
- Crop loss, debt burden and failure of crop wells were reported as the major reasons for suicide by the victims' relatives.

X. Policy Suggestions

- The cropping pattern should be regulated basing on the resource availability of the region, especially the irrigation.
- There is a need to regulate the unscrupulous activities of the private traders in the seed market.
- It may be difficult but not impossible to ensure reasonable prices for output because the local markets are linked to the global markets. But the state can provide and regulate quality inputs at reasonable prices.
- The state should ensure provision of cheaper credit through institutional sources and regulate the activities of private moneylenders. The practice of input- credit tie-up should be discouraged.
- Promote watershed development through public investments for creating new structure through people's participation.

XI. Conclusion

Andhra Pradesh agriculture is caught into the problems of stagnating or declining crop yields, deceleration in the growth of output, increase in the cost of production, poor quality of irrigation, uses of unsuitable seeds and spurious pesticides and credit-output tie up and declining product prices which distress to many farmers. The farmers who are not able to cope with the distress are talking the ultimate step of committing suicide. Major conclusion is that farmer's suicides are caused by a number of mutually interacting factors representing Socio-Economic, Cultural and Psychological characteristics of the farmers. It is not appropriate to look at only the economic factors as the cause for committing suicide, but the socio-cultural factors include dowry system, extravagant consumption and disintegration of social institutions at the village level is also responsible. However unedifying economic factors precipitate the psycho social factors. Hence this points towards the promotion of public policy support for providing irrigation infrastructure, ensuring credit flows from formal institutions and provision and regulation of input markets and for undertaking non-farm activities so as to minimize the risk in income flows. The absence of such policies will continue to contribute to suicides in the agriculture sector.

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APPENDIX

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FARMERS SUCIDES-1997-2015

| S. No | District | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Grand Total |
|-------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| 1 | Srikakulam | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | NA | NA | 3 | - | 13 |
| 2 | Vizayanagara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | NA | 3 | - | 6 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | NA | NA | - | 3 | 32 |
| 4 | East Godavari | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | NA | NA | 36 | 2 | 66 |
| 5 | West Godavari | - | 3 | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | - | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | 8 | 44 | 34 |
| 6 | Krishna | - | 8 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | NA | NA | 34 | 7 | 123 |
| 7 | Guntur | - | 43 | 4 | - | 8 | 3 | 4 | 69 | 24 | 31 | 22 | 36 | 3 | 20 | 19 | NA | NA | 80 | 70 | 438 |
| 8 | Prakasam | - | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 44 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 6 | NA | NA | 46 | 9 | 165 |
| 9 | SPS Nellore | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | 5 | 17 | 52 |
| 10 | YSR kadapa | - | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 1 | NA | NA | 16 | - | 133 |
| 11 | Kurnool | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 77 | 64 | 72 | 68 | 66 | 59 | 22 | 9 | NA | NA | 59 | 43 | 571 |
| 12 | Ananthapur | - | - | - | 14 | 19 | 33 | 13 | 59 | 70 | 65 | 90 | 25 | 40 | 41 | 19 | NA | NA | 79 | 166 | 803 |
| 13 | Chittor | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 33 | 21 | 26 | 24 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | 20 | 40 | 203 |
| | AP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Daily News Papers, Sakshi, Enadu, Prajasakthi, Andhra Jyothi.

Grand Total=2639