



Analyzing The Burden of Indebtedness on Farmer Suicides

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Abstract

Individuals residing in rural regions of India primarily derive their income from the agricultural sector. The effect on their life is significant. Census data from 2022 shows that 70% of India's farmers fall into the "small and marginal" category. Small and marginal farmers are given loans by banks and private moneylenders. The main objective of the inquiry is to identify the factors that cause these kinds of disasters to happen. The National Crime Record Bureau's secondary data is utilized in this descriptive analysis. A large number of farmer suicides are associated with widespread agricultural suffering in the nation, according to the results. An estimated 135,748 farmers in India committed suicide between 2010 and 2022. In 2022, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Madhya Pradesh had a significant number of farmer suicides due to debt or bankruptcy. Fasal Pradhan Bima Yojana, the largest government contribution to crop insurance, is a recent policy tool aimed at reducing farmer suicides in India. Farmers' suicide crisis cannot be handled by relief packages. Shifting policy focus from 'corporates first' to 'farmers first' can significantly reduce farmer suicides in India. Farm revival should be a priority for public policy through livelihood-enhancing and sustainable agriculture.

