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Who is the Culprit for Suicidal of Farmers

* Aman Raj and Haobijam James Watt

School of Agriculture, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

* Corresponding Author's email: amanrajh20@gmail.com

Farmers' suicides have become one of the most distressing issues in many agrarian nations, particularly India. Behind every such tragedy lies a story of financial hardship, crop failure, and helplessness. The main causes include debt, unpredictable weather, low crop prices, and ineffective government support. The article argues that the real culprit is not an individual but a broken system that continues to neglect those who feed the nation. To prevent further loss of lives, society must work collectively to create fair policies, ensure financial security, and restore dignity to the farming profession.

Introduction

Agriculture has been regarded as the foundation of the economy for a very long time; however, the people who are responsible for maintaining this foundation, the farmers, frequently live in hopelessness. It is clear that the agricultural industry is facing a severe crisis as a result of the alarming rise in the number of farmer suicides that has occurred over the past few decades. Thousands of people have been overwhelmed with hopelessness as a result of heavy debts, unpredictable weather patterns, and inadequate support systems. Each and every suicide is not only a personal loss, but also a national tragedy that calls for introspection and change. There is a pressing question that arises as a result of this: nature, the government, or society itself are the ones who are truly responsible for these suicides.

Main Body

Agricultural debt is the primary factor that leads to the deaths of farmers by suicide. The majority of farmers rely on loans to finance the acquisition of facilities for irrigation, fertilisers, and seeds. When crops fail as a result of natural disasters such as droughts, floods, or attacks by pests, they lose their income but continue to be burdened with debt. Private moneylenders take advantage of their desperation by charging them exorbitant interest rates, and when they are unable to repay the loan, they experience both emotional and financial crisis.

Changes in climate have made the problem significantly worse. Unpredictable monsoons, heatwaves, and rains that are not typical for the season all destroy crops and undermine the confidence of farmers. As a result of inadequate crop insurance coverage and inadequate irrigation, even a single bad season has the potential to ruin an entire family.

The implementation of government policies frequently fails, despite the fact that they are well-intentioned. In order to guarantee a profit, the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) are set too low, and delays caused by bureaucratic procedures prevent timely relief. The provision of loan waivers offers a momentary sense of comfort; however, they do not address structural issues such as high input costs and unstable market conditions.

The crisis deepens even further as a result of the market system. The farmers are exploited by middlemen and traders, who pay them low prices for their produce while selling it at high prices in urban markets. In the absence of adequate storage and transportation facilities, farmers are compelled to sell their produce as quickly as possible, even if it results in a loss.

Furthermore, social pressure and issues related to mental health are among the significant contributors. Many farmers are embarrassed by their financial obligations and failures, and the lack of psychological support in rural areas makes it more difficult for them to deal with these feelings.

The mental health of those affected by the agrarian crisis continues to be ignored, which has the effect of turning financial hardship into emotional despair. Because of this, the true perpetrator is not a single entity but rather a failure of the system as a whole, which is the result of economic exploitation, policy neglect, and social indifference all working together. If the nation's food producers continue to pass away in silence, the progress that the nation has made will be meaningless.

Conclusion

Suicides committed by farmers are a reflection of society's inability to protect its most important community, and they are a mirror. One cannot place the blame solely on the farmer, the government, or nature; rather, the fault lies within a system that has, for a very long time, ignored the challenges that are associated with living in rural areas. It is imperative that immediate action be taken in order to put an end to this cycle of hopelessness. These steps include ensuring that prices are fair, providing affordable credit, promoting climate-silent farming, and providing support for mental health. It is only when the farmer is able to live with dignity and safety that true development will be successfully accomplished. It is not an act of charity to save farmers; rather, it is the responsibility of the nation. When farmers are successful, the nation as a whole is successful.

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