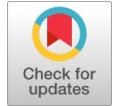


Agriculture Distress and Farmers' Suicide in Kerala in the Globalization Era



Sherin P S, Haseena V.A

Abstract: Liberalization, privatization, and globalization are to blame for Kerala's rural poverty and farmer suicides. Ineffective state and federal government policies, a lack of coordinated public investment, ongoing flooding, trade manipulation, false seeds and pesticides, a fluctuating price for agricultural products, growing cultivation expenses, an increase in droughts, as well as a loss of biodiversity are all factors that negatively affect agriculture. Though it receives criticism, the opposition to the current administration is strong in states with high rates of farmer suicide. A.R. Vasavi's *Triple Crisis of Agriculture (1999)*, the widespread use of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides, as well as the inadvertent escalation of farmer debt, are the five primary debates that need to be addressed in order to investigate farmer suicides. As of now, a significant amount of government funding—1,69,6718 crores in 2017–18 and 97,3729 crores in the 12th five-year plan—was allocated to the agriculture sector. However, the state of farming and agrarian hardship has not much improved. However, the rate of agriculturalists' concern dramatically increased. The price of the cash crop products grown in Kerala—pepper, coffee, and rubber—is significantly impacted by free trade agreements with ASEAN. Farmer's suicide has a significant relationship with these factors as well as extreme climate change along with, the heavy burden of debt, marginalization of land, etc.

Keywords: Farmer Suicide, Agriculture Distress, Globalization, Kerala. ASEAN, Plantation crops.

I. INTRODUCTION

For the past few years, farmer suicide has been a hot topic in policy analysis, academic writing, and general conversation. It seems a critique of the failure of the state policy toward the welfare of agriculture and farmers altogether (Vaditya, 2017, [1]). In light of unsuccessful policy measures, the alternative government to the incumbent government is criticized in the discussion surrounding the farmer's suicide. The ruling governments shift this criticism to the federal government. This series of criticisms is present throughout the election campaign. Farmers received support from the government in the form of subsidies, short-term bank loans, and crop insurance benefits. Even after many state governments in India forgave farmer bank loans, farmers continued to kill themselves.

Such temporary government actions were insufficient to stop farmer suicides and the agricultural catastrophe (Reddy and Sundaram, 2019, [2][32][33][34]). However, it is solid in states with a high rate of farmer suicide, including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Kerala. Every five years, there is still discussion about the long-term solution to this calamity, particularly in areas or constituencies that are agriculturally prevalent such as Mysore areas in Karnataka, Vidarbha regions in Maharashtra, Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh, and Wayanad and Idduki in Kerala.

In order to examine farmer suicides, there are primarily five key debates (Assadi, 2010, [3] AT Varghese, 2020, [4]). The discussion began with A.R. Vasavi's (1999 [5]), Triple Crisis of Agriculture: A Whirlpool of Economic, Social, and Ecological Agriculturists Surrounding Agriculture. The widespread use of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides that eroded soil fertility and increased agricultural susceptibility to pests and diseases caused the ecological disaster. Heavy indebtedness leads to the economic crisis, the second pillar of the triple crisis. According to NSSO Survey (GOI 2019 [6]), about 50.2 Percentage of agricultural households in indebted, with an average of 74,121 rupees. In Karnataka and Maharashtra, hybrid seeds, including B.T. cotton, are widely used in agriculture. According to research on farmer suicides and Bt cotton, there has been a rise in farmer suicides in India. Any "resurgence" in farmer suicides is not supported by the statistics currently available (Gruère, G., & Sengupta, D. 2011 [7]). In India, Bt cotton technology has traditionally been successful. However, a big part of its failure was the context or setting in which B.T. cotton was grown (Gruère, G. P., Mehta-Bhatt, P., & Sengupta, D. 2008 [8]), B.T. cotton may have unintentionally raised farmer debt in particular areas and years, which in turn boosted farmer suicide rates. In the Social paradigm, she uses anthropological tools to understand the issues. The second one blamed the unfavorable and harmful growth of the agrarian sector, which was primarily a problem for Vandana Shiva (2004 [9]). According to this debate, the root cause of the crisis is the outcome of liberalization, privatization, and globalization. Farm suicides started to become more common in India around 1997. Farmers who committed suicide did so due to a sharp rise in debt. Debt is an indicator of a struggling, losing economy. The growing production costs and the declining pricing of agricultural commodities are the two reasons that have turned the once-positive economics of agriculture into a negative economy for peasants. Both of these elements have their roots in corporate globalization and trade liberalization policies (V Shiva 2004[9]).

Manuscript received on 17 August 2023 | Revised Manuscript received on 22 September 2023 | Manuscript Accepted on 15 November 2023 | Manuscript published on 30 November 2023.

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This view is also supported by Viditya (2017 [1]). In the 1990s, growth in agriculture was slowed, and several major states were below the national averages. This was the result of growth-oriented economic reform. Farmers' financial demands have increased due to the commercialization of the agrarian economy, a move to commercial crops, and a rejection of collaboration in agricultural operations. (Suri & Rao, 2006 [10], Viditya, 2017[1]).

The third discussion pinpoints the cause as the adoption of the McKinsey or World Bank development models, which created room for industry-driven agriculture and ultimately led to the development of the agribusiness sector, including information technology. This destroyed the livelihoods of millions and contributed to environmental problems (T Chakraborty, 2019 [11], AT Varghese, 2020[4]).

The fourth discussion centers on the causes of the debt: improper state and federal government policies and a lack of coordinated public investment. Government investment in agriculture has drastically decreased due to the transition from corporate to competitive federalism and the WTO regimes (Viditya, 2017[1]). Structural adjustment policies decreased public-sector agriculture investment in the 1990s (Dandekar A. et al., 2005[12]). Although private investment in agriculture is increasing simultaneously, it cannot compensate for the decline in public sector investment (Mishra, S. 2008 [13]). Other non-agricultural and service-oriented sectors have had strategic growth shifts away from agriculture (Viditya, 2017[1]). The fifth debate is explained by several factors, including persistent flooding, trade manipulation, the distribution of fake seeds and pesticides, the highly variable price of agricultural outputs, rising cultivation costs, and an increase in droughts (Assadi, 2010[3], AT Varghese, 2020[4]), as well as loss of expectation (Shah, 2012 [14]).

This article explores the significant reasons for agricultural distress in the nation, especially in Kerala, in the globalization era by taking reviews and discussions.

II. FARMER'S SUICIDE SCENARIO IN INDIA

Today, farmer suicides are so peculiar to India that this developing economic force, a superpower in agriculture, may likely acquire the moniker "The land of farmer suicides." It would be terrible to assume that this primarily agricultural economy is also one that has largely disregarded the farming sector and its participants (Bodh, 2019 [15]). Bodh argues that once others learn that our reputation may take a further hit despite having a sizable agricultural industry, our politicians, bureaucrats, and the general public have been sleeping through an agricultural and developmental plummet for about 60 years. This drag could not have lasted any longer. Except for the first two decades, when infrastructure development gave adequate importance to agriculture, Indian planning, and politics have grown to ignore agriculture's crucial role in the nation's growth. A sign of this is the rise in farmer suicides. According to the Accidental Death and Suicides in India (ADSI) report from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), more than 3,85,000 farmers and agricultural workers committed suicide in India between 1995 and 2020 in an average suicide rate of more than 15000 per year.

The combined revenue and capital expenditures of both central and states were 48,041 Crore in 1990-91, which increased to 1,69,6718 crores in 2017-18 (Table 1), an increase of more than about 35 per cent growth to the agriculture and allied sectors in the head of the crop husbandry, soil & water conservation, Animal husbandry, dairy development, food storage & warehousing (excl. food & fertilizer. subsidy), rural development, fertilizer subsidy, Power, irrigation & flood control Major & medium irrigation Minor irrigation Power projects. Over the years, these massive national resources have been allocated to the sector, but agrarian distress is still highly prevalent in the economy.

Table-1: Combined Budget Transactions of Center and States

	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (R.E.)	2017-18 (B.E.)
A. Agriculture & allied services	11714	30821	127092	144644	150912	173679	181340	219269	266662	402093	469614
a) Crop husbandry	1716	5043	20923	28666	29176	35971	35196	50239	45159	78586	118630
b) Soil & water conservation	428	1237	2401	3060	3104	3405	3379	4071	4676	7021	8310
c) Animal husbandry	747	2084	5512	6501	7748	8892	9727	10459	11126	13926	15781
d) Dairy development	616	1299	1330	1357	1709	2314	2826	2512	3011	3308	3711
e) Food storage & warehousing(excl. food & fert. subsidy)	178	489	1148	1181	1476	1574	4163	4318	10766	13423	16474
f) Rural development	5147	14729	74158	83599	85015	91193	97765	111408	136267	219322	235573
g) Others	2882	5941	21621	20280	22685	30330	28283	36262	55658	66507	71135



Total	23428	61643	254185	289288	301825	347358	362679	438538	533325	804186	939228
B. Fertiliser subsidy	4400	13811	61264	62301	70792	65613	70933	71076	76538	74100	74232
C. Power, irrigation & flood control	10107	33799	101719	105488	129665	149378	156841	191220	266676	314655	341629
a) Major & medium irrigation	3278	12071	34606	34670	36328	38514	38281	40398	69890	84035	108100
b) Minor irrigation	1482	2889	10094	12126	13045	12773	12428	12911	19374	24045	25874
c) Power projects	4071	16938	50183	51618	69363	87763	96981	123767	167210	184573	180929
d) Others	1275	1901	6836	7073	10928	10328	9151	14144	10203	22002	26726
Total	20213	67598	203438	210975	259329	298756	313682	382440	533353	629310	683258
Total A+B+C	48041	143052	518887	562564	631946	711727	747294	892054	1143216	1507596	1696718

RE: Revised Estimate B.E.: Budget Estimate Source: Indian Finance Statistics (2017-18)

According to information from the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation, and Farmer's Welfare regarding five-year plans, the agriculture sector received a total of Rs. 101,172.4 crores during the 12th five-year plan (2012–13 to 2016–17), of which Rs. 97,3729 crore—or 96.20 percent—was spent. The considerable amount earmarked for agricultural development demonstrates how many resources are being used for development with no benefit to the welfare and prosperity of farmers. The lesson learned here is that despite the tremendous mobilization of resources for development, the enigma of suicide remained with the resource-poor farmers and occasionally surfaced in the face of defeatism caused by our low-synergy commerce, industry, government, and politics (Bodh, 2019[15]).

III. LOW AGRICULTURAL WAGE GROWTH

In their thought-provoking book "Uncertain Glory," Jean Dreze and Amarita Sen [16] documented how the real agricultural growth rate fell from alarmingly high levels of 5.1 and 2.7 percent between the 1980s and 1993-94 to only 0.1 percent between 2005-2006 and 2010-11. The authors consulted Usami's follow-up wage rates in India series for pre-2000 numbers for this analysis. Agriculture has experienced the slowest structural change in employment, and its income share has decreased more quickly than overall employment (S Kumar et al., 2020 [17]). The fact that the agriculture workers were experiencing systemic insensitivity

and political apathy concerning their wages that would allow them to prosper shows that nothing in the agricultural production and productivity programs went beyond showcasing minimum wage declarations when the nation was returning to its historically high growth rates.

IV. SMALL AND MARGINAL LAND HOLDINGS

The sizes of farm holdings among farmers who died by suicide revealed that, except for Madhya Pradesh and Haryana, where the percentage of medium and large holding farmers dying by suicide in total is considerable (53% and 87%), small and marginal farmers in major states were the most brutal hit. The states where farmers have a preponderance of small or marginal holdings are a significant characteristic relevant to the size of landholdings and the prevalence of farmer suicide (Bodh, 2019). The highest rates of suicide among small and marginal farmers are found in Telangana (90%) and Chhattisgarh (48.3%). Madhya Pradesh has a high suicide rate (47%), whereas West Bengal has a rate of 96.7% for small and marginal farmers. This indicates that the issue of farmer suicides affects small and marginal farmers, and it also proves that farm economics has failed to support the most horizontal segments of those who work in agriculture. States with far lower percentages of small and marginal farmers, such as Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, yet have high rates of suicide in this population (Manjunatha, & Ramappa, 2017[18]).

Table-2: small and Marginal Farmers from Total Farmers' Suicide

sl no	states in the decreasing order of small and marginal farm share	Small and marginal farmers' %share of total households	Share (%) of small and medium farmers in the total incidence of farmers' suicide	Share of (%) of large and medium farmers in the total incidence of farmers' suicide
1	Telangana	90	96	4
2	West Bengal	86.3	96.7	3.3
3	UP	85.7	96.7	3.3
4	MP	82	47	53
5	Maharashtra	82	76	24
6	Kerala	77	80.3	19.7
7	Tamil Nadu	48	76	24
8	AP	47.6	76.7	23.3
9	Chhattisgarh	38.3	90	10
10	Gujarat	23	54	46
11	Punjab	20.3	60	40
12	Haryana	1.5	14.3	85.7

Source: Farmer Suicides: An all India Study., 2017 ISEC Bangalore, cited by P.C Bodh 2019.

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The government's drastic policy shift also makes the root of the distress to farmers. The sudden decision to cease the high-valued currency, "The Demonetization," was announced at a crucial time of agricultural operation. The kharif harvest is about to reach, and the Rabi sowing is just begun. More than 50 percent of the Indian population is still employed in agriculture. Most of the agricultural transactions are carried out in terms of cash. The effect of demonetization affected the agriculture sector drastically (C S C Sekhar 2017[19]). The FRBM Act 2003 limited the fiscal deficit of state governments to 3.5% of GSDP. It caused the states have focused only on the high-growth-driven sectors like service and infrastructure. It caused neglect of the historically focused agriculture to non-agriculture sectors (Vaditya, 2017[1]). All these factors severely affect the result of farmers suicide.

V. KERALA SCENARIO

Kerala is acclaimed as a model compared to the Western development world in its social and demographic development. The neo-classical development theory has propagated the idea that achieving social development necessitates economic growth, but Kerala has disproved this idea with its novel approach to achieving social development without economic growth. The "Kerala Model of Development Experiences" is the title of this new development strategy. Without much harm to ecological balance, these accomplishments create a unique model that can handle the generally accepted idea of sustainable development (Parayil, 2000 [20], AT Varghese, 2020[4]). Kerala has experienced growth difficulties due to the dangers and unforeseen circumstances brought on by climatic instability, fluctuating commodity prices, and restrictions on product marketing. Agriculture's contribution to the gross state value added (GSVA) fell from 12.37 percent in 2013–14 to 9.44 percent in 2020–21 (GOK, 2021 [21]). Kerala's agricultural sector is distinctive in several respects. Some of its unique characteristics include highly fragmented and small-sized holdings, except for the plantation sector, homestead farming with a mix of high-yielding commercial crops, incredibly capital-intensive perennial tree crops, a larger area under commercial crops, the export orientation of crops like spices, cashew, Rubber, coffee, tea, etc., credit and hired labor-intensive cultivation and higher farmer debt (Jeromy, 2007 [22]).

Regarding farmers' suicides, Kerala is no exception to other southern states. From 1995 to 2020 total of 24,186 cultivators and agricultural laborers committed suicide in the State, with an average of 967 suicide per year (ADSI, Various years). Following trade liberalization, there were more imports than exports of agricultural products from the State, which decreased local prices and increased volatility. The high cost of cultivation, poor output, and other issues the State's agricultural industry was already experiencing made things worse (Jeromi 2005[23]).

In the State's Wayanad and Idukki districts, farmer suicide is particularly prevalent. Wayanad has been plagued by a severe agrarian crisis since 2000. Idukki's situation is similar to Wayanad but slightly better. Geographical identity—both places are highland areas—is what unites

them. These are the two state districts that still exhibit characteristics of pure agriculture. The main crops grown are plantation-based, such as paper, coffee, cardamom, and tea.

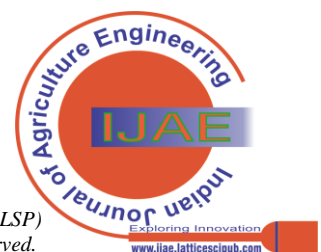
Early migrants from central Kerala who farmed lemongrass and tapioca in Wayanad made a surplus and eventually switched to growing other cash crops like coffee and Pepper in the 1970s. By the decade's close, many households had created many gardens, mainly Pepper. Early in the 1980s, high pepper prices and good returns on cultivation drew many farmers into pepper farming (K.N Nair et al., 2007[24]). The excellent soil and the favorable weather conditions increased the yield of peppers. Then, Farmers diversified to coffee with Pepper. The return from coffee rose in the early 1990s. Those with more assets have better access to credit institutions, increasing extravagant consumption in the farming community (K.N Nair et al., 2007[24]).

Since the 1990s, a gradual decline in rainfall and widespread use of pesticides and fertilizers reduced the soil quality and large-scale conversion of the paddy field to high-valued cash crops. The sudden shift of food crops to cash crops with the increasing cost of cultivation further increased (Kumar and Sharma, 2006[25]) the credit approaches to the institutional and non-institutional sources of debt with the expectation of high returns.

The region witnessed a sudden crash in prices for almost all cash crops. Coffee and Pepper were the worst affected—the sudden changes in globalization policies in the 1990s highly affected price fluctuation (K.N Nair et al., 2007[24]). Idukki district also faces similar conditions, with the same cultivation method and circumstances (Nair & Ramakumar, 2007[26]).

VI. GLOBALIZATION AND KERALA'S AGRARIAN ECONOMY

Unlike other states, Kerala saw a negative impact from trade liberalization because more than 80% of the agricultural commodities/products produced in the State are reliant on domestic and international market conditions (Jeromy, 2007[22]). Some crops, including Pepper, cardamom, and cashews, have a high export intensity of production. Due to a protected internal market and export potential, Kerala's economy was relatively closed until the middle of the 1990s, making the cultivation of commercial crops like coconut, Rubber, tea, coffee, and spices extremely viable even without any progress productivity and value addition. The movement of these commodities' domestic prices appears to be more closely associated with the movement of global prices during the post-WTO period. The unit prices of these commodities have demonstrated a robust downward trend with a high degree of volatility, as revealed in the study (Subramanian, 2007[27]), increasing risk, shock, and susceptibility for the growers. However, commercial crop producers have been impacted by increasing imports and fierce competition for exports on global markets since quantitative restrictions (Q.R.s) on imports were removed, and tariff levels were lowered (Jeromy, 2007[22]).



After 20 years of new liberalization policies, India signed the free trade agreement with ASEAN nations, which have almost the same agro-climatic conditions as the State. The Indo-ASEAN trade agreement covers 3666 commodities, from electronics to agricultural products. Commodities have been divided into five categories for tariff reduction: normal, sensitive, very sensitive, special, and excluded products. Four hundred eighty-nine commodities were excluded, including 302 agricultural products, 27 fish products, 81 textile products, 50 automobile products, 17 chemical industry products, and 12 others. Even though the FTA's predetermined lifespan expired in December 2019, individual ASEAN nations have different FTA durations (Mohanakumar S, 2012[28]). Three important plantation crops are grown in Kerala, including Pepper, coffee, and natural Rubber (N.R.), have been classified into various

product categories. While coffee and Pepper have been classified as Special Products, the N.R. is included within the Excluded Products group, indicating that there would be no tariff reduction for the commodity (Mohanakumar S, 2012[28]).

As less expensive rubber goods arrived in the nation from countries like Indonesia and Malaysia, the price of Rubber in the State decreased. Before ASEAN, the price of local Rubber increased to about 208.5 before dropping to 113 in 2015–16, a 50% decrease. Domestic Rubber's yearly average price (RSS 4 Grade) increased slightly from the prior year's 141.85 per/kg to 171.01 per/kg in 2021–22. The farmers, however, found themselves in trouble as both the cost of cultivation and the pay from hiring workers rose at the same time.

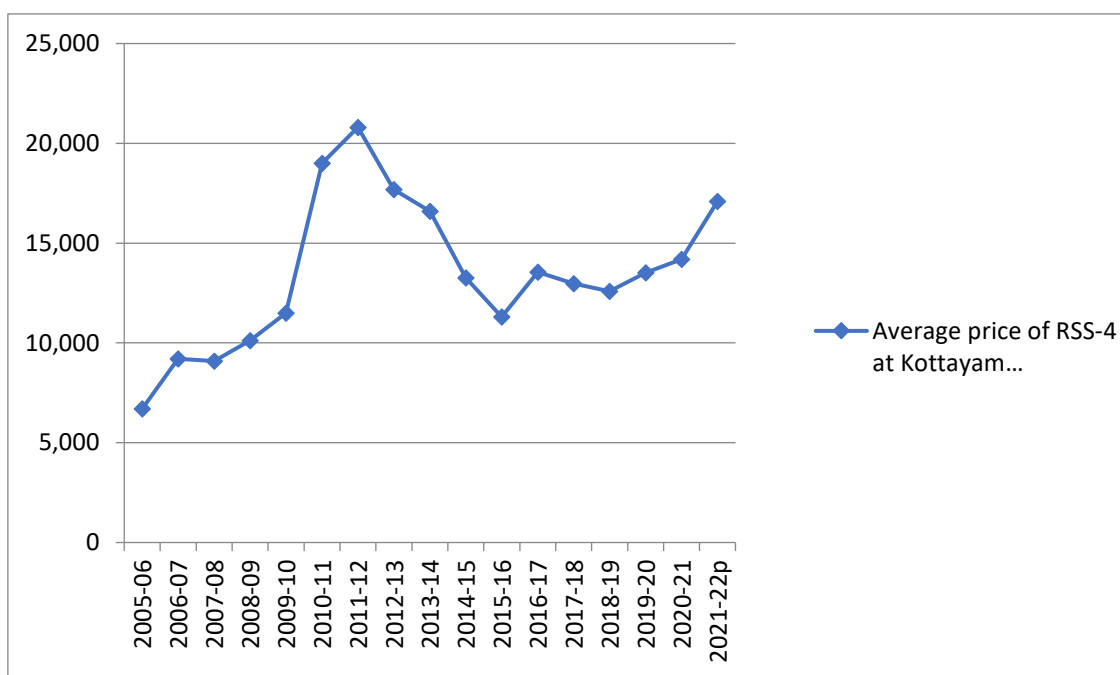


Figure 1: The average price of RSS-4 rubber at Kottayam (Rs/100kg)

Source: Rubber Board 2020-21

The political debate over rubber prices continues to dominate Kerala's economy. The late K M Mani, finance minister for the United Democratic Front in Kerala, included a 300 crore package as compensation for rubber farmers, guaranteeing them at least 150 rupees per kilogram. The budgetary allotment for rubber subsidies in Kerala's 2022–2023 state budget, proposed by LDF (Left Democratic Front) finance minister K. N. Balagopal, has been increased to Rs. 600 crores. The farmers will not likely gain much from this. However, The farmers demanded at least Rs 10 in the rubber stabilization price from the existing Rs 170/kg level. The federal government, led by the NDA (National Democratic Alliance), employs the same tactic to keep rubber prices stable to win the support of farmers with a Christian majority in the general election of 2024.

The most crucial hit of this policy is Pepper. Black Pepper is a perennial climbing vine native to the Malabar region on the western coast of South India. Its scientific name is Piper Nigrum L. It is among the oldest and most popular spices, making up over 35% of global spice commerce. Pepper has been cultivated in South East Asia over the past

2000 years after over 3000 years of cultivation in India. The three basic types of Pepper are black, white, and green. Pepper, mainly black and white Pepper, is heavily traded internationally. While white Pepper is grown in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brazil, black Pepper, which makes up about 90% of the world's pepper trade, is mainly grown in India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, and Vietnam (Chopra & Bessler, 2005[29]). By the late 1990s, the area under pepper production had significantly decreased due to the unpredictable price, plant disease, and drop in yield. The gross cropped area per in the total cropped area of Wayanad was 17.42 in 2005-06, reduced to 11.33 in 2013-14 (Mohanakumar S, 2018[30]).

However, there have been complaints of inferior quality pepper arriving from other producing nations due to the liberalization of imports.



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The interests of the State's pepper producers have been harmed by the growth in pepper imports from 4028 MT in 2000-01 to 15750 MT in 2006-07 (Gok, 2008). Following the agreements with ASEAN and Sri Lanka, the import of low-quality Pepper surged, and the price of the spice fluctuated based on market conditions. Since 2016, the domestic price of Pepper has been dropping, according to the United Planters Association of South India (UPASI). In 2020, the prices dropped from 697.69 to 336.47 per kilogram. However, pepper costs have grown to 419.44 per kg as of 2021 (GoK, 2022)—the farmers are in a dilemma with the increasing cost of production and declining return from Pepper.

Coffee is another major plantation sector in the State, especially in the hilly districts of Wayanad and Idukki, with both large and marginal holdings. The area is 85,880 hector in 2020-21 (GoK, 2021). Until 1992, the Coffee Board completely controlled the marketing of coffee, with growers selling the Board their entire crop. However, the Board did not distribute any of the profits from selling coffee on the domestic and foreign markets to the growers. Farmers demanded the removal of the pooling system because they were receiving pitiful payments from the Board. The government freed small-scale growers with fewer than 10 hectares of land from the requirement of pooling in the 1995–1996 Coffee Policy. The Indian government completely abolished the coffee pooling system, allowing coffee farmers to sell their goods domestically and internationally freely. As a result, coffee became more expensive during the following few years. The cost of coffee beans increased to Rs. 130 per kilo by the 1997–1998 era. Coffee prices began to plummet in the following years after private cartels established their stranglehold over the market. The price per kilogram for coffee cherries and beans fell to Rs. 12 and Rs. 23, respectively, in 2002–2003. As a result, private cartels began to dominate the coffee trade (George & Krishnaprasad, 2006[31]). The union government's decision to remove the previous quantitative restrictions on the import of agricultural products in April 2000 directly impacted the price collapse as well. From that point on, cash crop prices remained deplorably low, making it challenging for peasants to recoup even their cultivation-related production costs from the proceeds from the sale of agricultural products. The coffee growers in the Wayanad district have lost over Rs. 224 crores year since 2001 alone, using 1999 market prices as a baseline (George & Krishnaprasad, 2006[31]).

Following the Asian economic crisis and the drop in global commodity prices, coffee farmers looked towards another commercial crop, particularly vanilla, in the second half of the 1990s. Early in the new millennium, the price of vanilla likewise dropped precipitously after momentarily rising, leaving growers with significant losses (Mohanakumar S, 2018[30]). Most significantly, the price of vanilla fell from 4300 INR/Kg in 2003 to 25 INR/Kg in 2006 (Münster 2012). Despite significant borrowing from formal and informal sources, these farmers are compelled to develop the products and dedicate all investments since they anticipate earning a modest revenue during the subsequent growing season. If this expectation is lost, suicide may result. Despite the recent flooding in 2018 and 2019, a high rate of landslides, unfavorable weather, and wild animal assaults

also produced distress in the farming community and impacted farmer suicide in the State.

VII. CONCLUSION

This article articulates the farming community's agricultural distress, especially in Kerala. Farmers will be impacted by free trade agreements with other nations that have mostly agricultural climates and dominance in terms of significant price fluctuation and rising production costs. Rural employment remained crucial for the local population's food security and well-being even as federal and State spending on agriculture decreased and the industry was essentially ignored. However, the agricultural industry's growth has significantly slowed in recent years, partly because globalization has negatively damaged this sector and marginalized local agrarian issues. A developing nation like India should integrate with the global market to reap the development initiatives. It is also responsible for safeguarding the interests of the most vulnerable group within that group—the farmers. The increasing number of farmer suicide is clear evidence of farming in a dip of whether to survive. The increasing debt and marginalization of agricultural land, decreasing wage rate in agriculture, natural and climatic issues, and wild animals attack also be severe reasons for the distress.

DECLARATION STATEMENT

Funding	No, I did not receive.
Conflicts of Interest	No conflicts of interest to the best of our knowledge.
Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate	No, the article does not require ethical approval and consent to participate with evidence.
Availability of Data and Material	Not relevant.
Authors Contributions	All authors have equal participation in this article.

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