

## A STUDY ON IMPACT OF NEW FARM BILL, 2020 IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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**Abstract:** Agricultural is an important sector of Indian economy as it contributes about nearly 17% to the total GDP and provides employment to over 60% of population. In rural India most of the peoples (nearly 70%) are depending on agriculture sector. The government of India introduced new farm bill 2020 was the parliament of India in September 2020. Now in Delhi, the Punjab and Haryana state farmers protesting nearly 30 days, they are continuing against the Farm bill, 2020. In these protesting nearly 50 farmer's unions have been participating. The farmer's key demands are the withdrawal of the three-farm bill which deregulates the sale of their crops. The farmer unions want to settle for legal assurance that the minimum supporting price (MSP) system will continue, preferably through an amendment to the laws and now adding up one more bill that is withdrawal of the proposed electricity (Amendment) Bill 2020. The aim of this paper is to find out the impact of New Farm Bill, 2020 on the farmer's point of view.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Farmer, Farm Bill, Minimum Support Pricing (MSP), Protest

### Introduction

The NDA government had released model farming acts in 2017. In 2019 the Standing Committee on Agriculture noted that add up to reforms suggested in the model acts had not been implement by the states. In meticulous, the Committee originate that the laws that regulated Indian agricultural markets were no being implemented honestly and fairly or serving their purpose. Centralization was thought to be reducing competition and participation, with market fees, excessive commissions, and monopoly of associations harmful the agricultural sector. The centre promulgated three ordinances in the June 2020. Then Central government passed by voice-vote in both the Lok Sabha (17<sup>th</sup> September 2020) and the Rajya Sabha (20<sup>th</sup> September 2020) during the delayed monsoon session, despite loudly and vehemently Opposition protest. The President of India gave his consent for the three bills on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2020.

Main thing society needs to know the farmers are backbones of our Indian economy. And in this pandemic period of 9 months where everyone is struggling with their own trouble, the farmers where the one who kept on producing, cultivating essential crops for running the economy and effectively transporting them to mandis.

In the three-farm bill, The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill 2020, allows farmers to sell their harvest outside the

notified Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis without paying any State taxes or fees. The Farmers Agreement on Price Assurance (Empowerment and Protection) and Farm Services Bill 2020, facilitates direct marketing and contract farming. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 2020, deregulates the production, storage, supply and sale of some major foodstuffs, including cereals, edible oils, pulses and onion, except in the case of astonishing situation. The NDA government hopes the new laws will provide farmers with more alternatives, with competition leading to better prices, as well as ushering in a rush of private investment in processing, infrastructure, and agricultural marketing.

The farmers are not trust the passing the bills without debate in parliament. Implementing the laws in these circumstances will be challenge. In this bill no restriction on storing some products, imports of those products may increase. So, farmers protesting the imports of some products. The government argues contract farming by corporate implies that the corporate will provide technology to the farmers to improve their yield. This benefits both, the farmer through increased yield and the corporate, which can get higher production from suppliers.

### **The farmers and the opposition political parties are protesting against for bill mainly**

In the bill enacted at the centre will dismantle the minimum support price system. In future, over time big corporate people will dictate conditions and

farmers will end up attainment less for their crops. Farmers fear that with the near termination of the mandi system, they will not get a secure price for their crops and the commission agents or middlemen who also pitch in with loans for them will be out of trade. Under contract farming in future farmers will be dictated by corporate and the farmer will not be able to fix prices according to their free will. Small land holding farmers are not being able to do contract farming, business and corporate will not finance them. In our country mostly wealthy peoples can manage all system, in case of dispute to farmers between corporate or agents, like some problem from the farmer side, agents or business peoples financially and morally strong compare to farmers, based on which way farmers get the justice.

Based on the above the panic the farmers key demands are the withdrawal of the three laws which deregulate the sale of their crops. The farmer unions also demand settle for a legal assurance that the minimum supporting price system will continue, ideally through an amendment to the laws and now adding one more bill that is withdrawal of the proposed electricity (Amendment) Bill 2020.

**Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the current status of the farmer’s protest and farm bill 2020.
2. To know the farmer’s opinion on the farm bill 2020.

**Methodology**

The data is collected from the farmers as well as secondary data from Newspapers, Reports, Journal, and the internet. It is a descriptive study. The sample population consist mainly of the farmers of Chittoor district. Even though a simple random sampling method is used while selecting from the farmer, the sample obtained will be a convenience sample. The sample size of the study is 180 respondents who represent different categories of farmers like large, medium and small-scale land holders. The data collected from survey method from more than 180 respondents through a structured close ended questionnaire, personal interview with the farmers. In this paper Graphical presentation of pie charts, and percentage method used.

**Limitation of the study:** The sample size is limited, data collected from the three mandals (Putter, Srikalahasti, and Nagalapuram) in Chittoor district

and only percentage method used. Some of the farmers are not fully aware of the new farm bill, 2020 and mostly they expect government should withdraw the bill immediately.

**Analysis and Interpretations:** The data collected from the farmers is limited information of farmer protest based and minimum supporting pricing. In this description only use percentage method and use pie chart only.

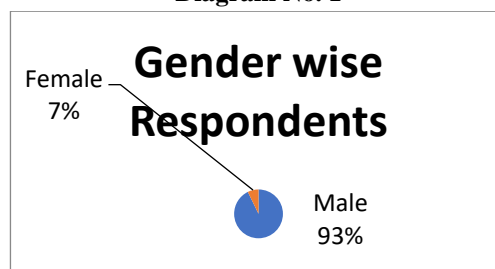
**Demographic Presentation:** The data collected from the farmers of Chittoor district (Puttur Mandal, Srikalahasti, and Nagalapuram) in Andhra Pradesh.

**Gender:** The gender information was discussed below.

**Table No.1**

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	167	93%
Female	13	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Diagram No. 1**



**Interpretation:**

Table No.1 represents 93 % of males and 7 % of female responds the survey.

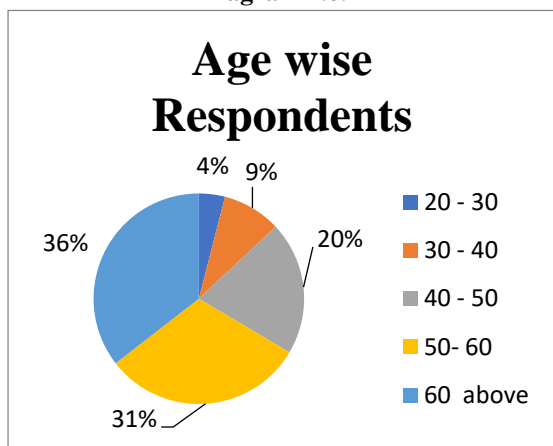
**Table No. 2: Age wise respondents of the farmers**

**Age:** The data was discussion by age wise

Age	No. of Respondents	%ge to Total
20 - 30	8	4%
30 - 40	18	9%
40 - 50	41	20%
50- 60	62	31%
60 above	71	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

respondents.

Diagram No. 2



**Interpretation:**

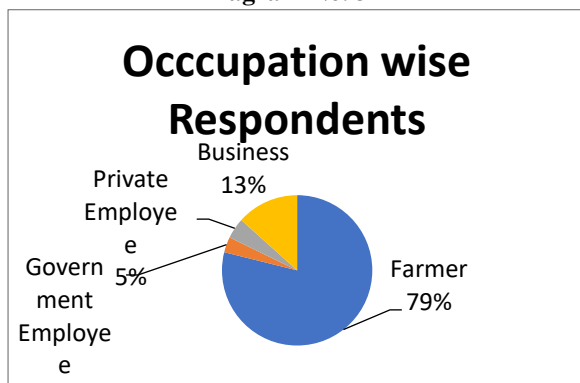
Out of the total 180 respondents of the sample, 4% of respondents participated in the age group 20 - 30 years, 9% of respondents participated in the age group 30 – 40 years, 20% of respondents participated in the age group 40 – 50 years, 31 % of respondents participated in the age category of 50 to 60 years, 36 % of respondents participated in the age group of 60 years above. Observation of the table nearly 86 % of the farmer’s age above the 40 years.

**Occupation:** Occupation wise discussed in what follows.

**Table No.3: Occupation wise respondents of the farmers**

Occupation	No. of Respondents	% ge to Total
Farmer	142	79%
Government Employee	6	3%
Private Employee	8	5%
Business	24	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

Diagram No. 3



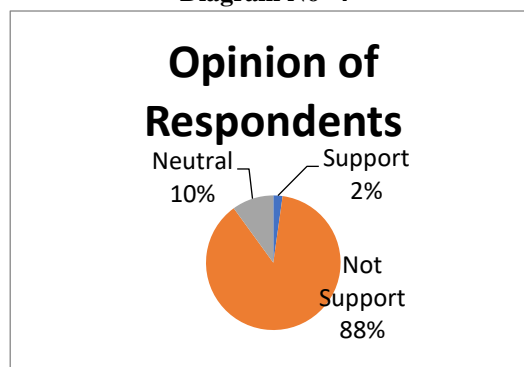
**Interpretation:** Out of the total respondents of 180, 79% (142) respondents have their occupation as Farmers, 24% respondents have their occupation as Business, 8% of the respondents are employed by the Private sector, 6% of the respondents are working in the Government sector.

**Do you support the New Farm Bill 2020 drive by the government?**

Table No.4

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Support	4	2%
Not Support	158	88%
Neutral	18	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

Diagram No -4



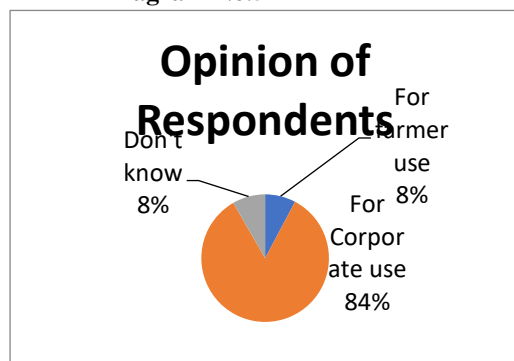
**Interpretation:** From the information gathered with regards to this question, the majority 88% of farmers are not support the farm bill, very few 10% respondents neutral and only 2% of the farmers are support to the government. So, we conclude from here is that farmers are not accepting the farm bill.

**What do you think of the Government introducing of New Farm Bill, 2020?**

Table No.5

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
For farmer use	14	8%
For Corporate use	151	84%
Don't know	15	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

Diagram No.5



**Interpretation:** From the above table, most (84%) of the respondents are considering the New Farm Bill move as a benefitting for corporate, remaining 8% of farmers said useful, 8% share of the farmers said they don't know about the bill. Therefore, overall, it can be said from this information farmers consider this move by the government corporate peoples.

**Do you think farm bills 2020 can increase the income of farmers?** Table No.6

Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	8	5%
No	161	89%
Don't Know	11	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

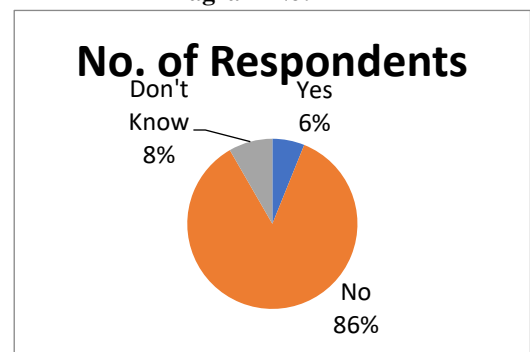
**Interpretation:** From the above table, most of the farmers view the New Farm Bill move is not give good income for the farmers, 5% of farmers said increased their income, and 6% share of the farmers said they don't know about increase of the income. Therefore, overall, it can be said farmer's income is not increasing in this bill.

**In this bill farmers sell to their harvesting crop anywhere to India; it is useful to farmers to get good price in market?**

Table:7

Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	11	6%
No	154	86%
Don't Know	15	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

Diagram No:7



**Interpretation:** It has been found out from the study that 86% (154) respondents felt that the impact of the farm bill not use for the farmers it is only use for the business and corporate people, and 6% (11) of the farmers felt that the positive way, and 8% of the respondents felt they don't know about the issue. Thus, it can be concluded that a majority of the farmers they can't sell their harvesting crop sell anywhere in India, we sell local only because of farmers are small land holders.

#### Findings:

1. Most of the farmer's age is more than 40 years. All age group farmers felt that the intention of the Bill is not moderate for farmers.
2. In the survey 79% of farmers, 13% of business people, 5% of Private employees and 3% of government employees are farming the own. All most all occupation groups are not accepting the farm bill.
3. Most of the farmers (88%) are not support the farm bill.
4. The government introducing the farm bill for the favour of corporate people.
5. Farm bill is not providing increase income for the farmers.
6. One India one market is not practical for the small and medium farmers.
7. Most of the farmers want to minimum supporting price, build more storage points, and the find what is the best practices for the farmers.
8. Nearly 90% of the farmers want to withdraw the farm bill and they heart fully support the protesting farmers those participating in Delhi.
9. Farmers feels Punjab and Haryana farmers are the representation of all farmers of India.

**Conclusion:**

The way the bills are passed created mistrust in farmers on government sidelining and some positive sides of the bills such as the opportunity to reduce the payment period within three days and modernise the Indian agricultural sector. Moreover, the main thing to do to ensure the betterment of farmers is reinforcement the government market like mandis, APMCs and to eradicate the loopholes in the system. The simple solution adjacent to the protest of the farmers with respect to the farm bills can be including statutory backing to the minimum selling prices and procurement in the new bill to eliminate the fear of the farmers. To provide to the farmers to sell without the help of middlemen will be immense use only if there are roads that link villages to markets, weather-controlled storage facilities, the electricity supply is made consistent and available to power those facilities, and food processing business units who compete to buy their produce. Finally, government should respect the protesting farmers, be received the any good suggestions for the bill from the farmers, state's opinion, opposition parties, experts, and the policymaker's opinion before passing the bills. And government create the positive mindset of the farmers and that will be a boon for the Indian economy.

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