

NEW AGRICULTURAL ACT ITS PROS AND CONS TO INDIAN FARMERS: IS IT A GAIN OR A BAIN

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Abstract - These three new laws oblige farmers to establish Agri private markets to provide access, flexibility, autonomy and the fortuity of higher price recognition. Since India is a developing country its effect of privatization is gradual and partial. Privatization of agricultural extension will face some challenges to deliver service smoothly as a great share of the farming community is poor and marginal.

Keywords: New agricultural Act, Indian farmers, Gain or Bain

1. INTRODUCTION

When we state about the agricultural economic sluggishness in India and also the widespread poverty among farmers, most of the experts will make justifications that it is often due to low production, quality of product and lack of land. So as solve these problems the govt of India has introduced three Acts. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill seeks to completely open up the sale of produce outside the Agricultural Produce Market Committees, or Mandis, The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill creates a framework for agreement farming. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill takes away cereals, pulses, oilseeds, suitable for eating oils, onion and potatoes from the listing of essential commodities. Therefore, those commodities are actually freed from the Essential Commodities Act regulations and stand deregulated These three new laws oblige farmers to establish Agri private markets to provide access, flexibility, freedom of choice and the opportunity for higher price recognition. With a construction area of 496 sq. Km, there are 6,630 APMCs (mandis) in India regulated by the appropriate national governments under the APMC Act. This caused a stir among the farmers. The basic argument for the reforms is that the APMC is calling for Mandis cases to reduce the price of farmers. The commission charged by mediators is exemplary. The law seeks to remove the middle ground of the agricultural business and make prices more realistic for farmers, by allowing unrestricted trading areas across the APMC premises. In provinces such as Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, APMCs played a key role in improving agricultural infrastructure. There was an increase of 4.73 per cent, 48.27 per cent, 29.48 per cent and 19.48 per cent respectively in the number of shopping centres.

2. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Why did the farmers oppose the new Law? How does it affect farmers? Does the new Act lead to the imposition of mandis? Do these payments lower the price of agricultural produce? Does it exclude those in the agricultural industry? Does it lead trading areas across the APMC building? Does it increase the use of farms by increasing the size of farms? These are some of the problems that have plagued farmers illegally.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✚ To find out the effect of new law on farmers socio economic condition.
- ✚ To analyze the resolving of the problem unemployment among educated unemployed youth thorough privatization of agriculture
- ✚ To analyze the change in price of the agricultural product.
- ✚ Impact on the environment and lack of substantiality through privatization of agriculture.

4. METHODOLOGY

The data was mostly from the experiences of privatization which has been attained from the secondary sources like periodicals, books, reports and online repositories and from Facts, arguments and experiences from Thailand which has already implemented privatization of agriculture through contract farming which is also a developing country.

5. ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the effect of new law on farmer's socio-economic condition.

According to Indian Agriculture and Allied Industries Industry Report, 2021) Agriculture is a source of income for about 58% of India's population. So, the primary concern of government was to improve the agriculture sector by introducing three Act, but when the government introduced three Act the farmers especially in Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh who are mostly involved in the protest against new act since most of them are small and marginal types. Their bad socio-monetary reputation may now not adopt privatization of agricultural extension carrier in a sustainable way. Lack of monetary capital would possibly lead them

to unwilling to undertake private extension support. Moreover, private corporation goals mainly medium and huge farmers who domesticate coins plants in a commercial foundation. Small and subsistence type farming isn't always suitable for the non-public zone extension issuer.

2. To analyse the resolving of the problem unemployment among educated unemployed youth thorough privatization of agriculture.

Unemployment among graduates is 16.3 percent, the maximum unemployment rate in 2019. By doing things for the unemployed the government will be able to solve the problem by providing adequate working out followed by virtuous loans to set up an Agro savings business. So that in partnership with the business they also help solve the problem of farmers.

3. To analyse the change in price of the agricultural product.

The agricultural sector provides the fibres and raw material components to the manufacturing sector, and provides livelihood to most of human life. India's agricultural sector is not facing the problem of poor farming practices, but has a poor marketing system, due to poor supply and unresolved supply chains. (Venkat Subramanian). Although the poor agricultural system has been improved by the green revolution but the problem still exists due to the marketing crisis. Which can be solved by private practice. India is a country where the majority of farmers are small and marginal. They can become more active, interacting with market forces including prices, but are also more exposed to market shocks. From the experience of Thailand which has already implemented corporate farming, the price of agricultural products is lower than the market price due to the implementation of corporate farming. Therefore, price volatility has become a problem in shaping farm decisions in terms of what it will produce, how to produce and how much it will cost. There will be production risk due to bad climatic circumstances, especially rainfall and fluctuations, presents another challenge. The strong stock market movement has given smallholder farmers opportunities and challenges. High production risk due to unfavourable weather conditions, especially rainfall and fluctuations, presents another challenge. The utmost problem with price differences for Indian agricultural products is due to the lack of stowage space and waiting for prices to rise. And another problem is that farmers have to repay the financial debt immediately after harvest. Together with that the whole problem can be solved. Farmers will not be obliged to pay commissions to commission agents in mandis to sell their crops. Farmers will now move to a more flexible system through privatization. By using private agriculture privately, it avoids partners who provide better understanding to farmers and attracts investment and improves technology in the sector. The e-NAM trading method will work for mandis. Trade in

electronic platforms will increase which will increase transparency and save time.

4. Impact on the environment and lack of substantiality through privatization of agriculture.

Most of the corporates are mostly profit motivated the corporates with agrochemical dealers uses hazardous chemicals which will destroy the soil, degradation of the environment, and the community's natural assets and the life of the agriculturist itself in the vicinity thus it results it outcomes in loss of environmental sustainability, because of the over use of chemicals and fertilizers not only soil get deteriorated aside from the soil, but the villages in which farmers live contaminated by the chemicals that were washed into the streams by the rain.

6. Conclusion of the study

Since India is a developing country the impact of privatization is gradual and partial privatization of agricultural extension will face some challenges to deliver service smoothly as a great share of the farming community is poor and marginal.

7. References

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