

PROBLEM FACED BY THE FARMERS IN TODAY TRENDS

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ABSTRACT

Farmers do primary and important duty for the society by partaking in agriculture. They are inexhaustibly tilling the world, planting the seed, watering the land and yielding crops. Production of cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetable area unit necessary to feed people of billion and nation and guaranteeing food security. It's necessity of the government to produce necessary support with legislation of law, enactment of the same crop insurance and provision of grant for agricultural inputs. There have to be advancement in irrigation facility, application of biotechnology, credit facility, reform and hardiness of market. . However freshly passed bill in parliament unfold tension among farmers concerning future uncertainties. Worry and ambiguity lingered with relation to corporate support and assurance. Loss of land and sustenance to corporate additionally gripped the minds. There is a large-scale fear of the demolition of APMC mandis. In addition, the state governments will no longer be able to collect the market fee and levy cess thus this will incur loss of revenue to state governments. Farmers protesting against Farms Act 2020 and are demanding that the government should repeal all three acts.

KEYWORDS

Farm bills, Corporate, Challenges, Farmers, Protest, Legislation

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a backbone to our nation. Farmer's plays a major role for us to survive .A farmer also called agriculturist is a person engaged in agriculture raising living organisms for food or raw materials. The term is suitable for the person who will do the cultivation to increase the products like field crops, orchards, vineyards, poultry, or other livestock. Farmers have great importance in our society. They only provide us food to eat. Each person need food to survive in this world, because they are the one who is going to take our society to the next upcoming level. There are different types of farmers. Moreover, they all have equal significance. Farmers cultivate different kind of crops like wheat, millets, paddy, etc... . Most of the people in India intake wheat and rice. Therefore, the cultivation of wheat and rice is more. In South, side paddy is cultivated more and in north side wheat are cultivated. They give primary importance to these crops only. Second, are the ones who cultivate fruits? Crops. These fruits grow according to the season. Farmers cultivate the crops depends upon the soil fertility, temperature, water growth. Until they put their full effort in cultivation, also they cannot able to get even the minimum amount of profit. In addition to that, the farmers are contributing almost 17% for the Indian economy. That is the maximum of all. Still, a farmer cannot able lead their life peacefully. They cannot able satisfy their basic needs Many farmers lost their life because of their poverty. Now a day's climatic changes are increased its creates a major problem for farmer's, at the time of cultivation the crops are dried because of waters Scarcity. During the harvesting period the crops are destroyed because of rain, .Farmers faced many problems in their day-to-day life. They cannot able to pay their child school fees, loan. At some point they get vague finally they committed suicide. Today the farmers are protesting for their rights against the three agricultural laws, now this protest has become a historical monument for our future generations.

2. GOVERNMENT SCHEMES, WHICH ARE BENEFITED TO FARMERS

Cereals, pulses, and oilseeds are among the many food crops grown in India.

The Central Government prioritises diversified agriculture, and farmers are receiving technical and financial assistance to encourage diversification, especially in the areas of horticulture, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants, apiculture(beekeeping), and sericulture.

The government is constantly working to improve the agribusiness market, strong focus on infrastructure and food processing. In addition to efficient water usage by agronomic activities such as "per drop more grain" and "Her Khet Ko Pani," the following issues should be taken into account.

1. Excessive rainwater runoff should be monitored and conserved for use in critical irrigation needs.

The amount of money set aside for the building of suitable buildings needs to be multiplied.

Subsidies for agriculture are an important part of Indian farmers' lives.

Every year, the Indian government spends a large sum of money on various agricultural subsidies in order to promote the sector's development.

In India, there are 169.700 million hectares of arable and permanent cropland.

The scientists used only secondary data in the study.

This paper primarily focuses on an analysis of agricultural subsidies in India, using arrangements for agricultural funds in five-year plans and the annual budget.

The authors also look at the different types of agriculture subsidies and the parameters used to distribute them in India. The percentage of investment in agriculture has increased in recent years, although the percentage of agricultural subsidies has decreased.

3. SOME PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY FARMERS

The fundamental challenge of Indian agriculture is the huge population pressure on a limited area of cultivation. Due to monsoon and weather-related uncertainties, as well as a slower growth rate than industry and services, agriculture's share of total GDP has fallen to less than 15% in recent years. The rising frequency of farmer unrest in states such as Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, and others has revealed a deep restlessness in Indian agriculture. The planet produces 4600 calories per person per day, enough to feed twice as many people as there are now. Despite this, nearly a billion people out of a total population of 7 billion go hungry, due to Access and Equity problem. Further, Industrial agriculture uses 10 kilocalorie to produce 1 kilocalorie of food, due to Energy problem. Industrial and Conventional food systems including traditional systems are a major contributor to climate change, due to Climate change problem. Soil Degradation, Water shortages and Biodiversity losses and Underlie food security, due to Natural resource problem. Great corporate work with greedy government to introduce genetically modified crops that put lot of unwanted financial loans on farmers. In addition, we have Market issues where there is a huge difference in Retail price and Farm gate price and the same should be plugged through appropriate market intervention. The unavailability of good quality of seeds is also minor problem.

4. LOAN ISSUES FACED BY FARMERS

The problems of agricultural finance and the manifold and complex administration of farm finance bristles with the problem both at the organizational and functional levels the manufacture of obtained credit from institutional agency for various purposes is however some of them were confronted with certain problems in this process the study as shown in the various problems in obtaining the institutional credits.

Inadequate agricultural credits the source of institutional finance are inaccurate to meet the requirement for agricultural credits. Regional inequalities in the distribution of institutional credit. High rate of interest charged by the bank sector marginal and small farmers do not become beneficiary small and marginal farmers receive only a very small portion of the institutional credit problem of overdue and default rate rural banking is suffering from the problem of flowers amount of overdue and default rate recovery of agricultural loan has become a serious problem in functioning our rural banking.

Indian agriculture is being plagued by several problems. Expenses the expenses in opening the document essential for opening the loan was ranked second the benefit started the how to improve the expanse roped in the same document for each residential security was ranked third it is inform the production is correlated security each and every time was problem in obtain the credit the expansive producer in the opponent institutional credit transfer forth the benefit and started that the procedure for open the credit cost more expensive

As the beneficiaries faced by the problem in open the institutional credit they also had a problem in replacement also the express written years of problems in the replacement of the loan amount they are borrowed from the various institutions.

5. FARMERS PROTEST IN SHORT

Today all over India farmers from various place are doing the protest against the three farm bills passed in the parliament by LOK SABHA and RAJYA SABHA.

THE THREE FARM BILLS ARE:

FARMERS PRODUCE TRADE AND COMMERCE (PROMOTION AND FACILITATION ACT):

Expands the sale of the products of the farmers to different areas and any place of production, collection and aggregation. Prohibits state governments from levying any market fee, cess or levy on farmers, traders and electronic trading platform for a trade of farmers produce conducted in an 'outside trade area'.

FARMERS (EMPOWERMENT AND PROTECTION) AGREEMENT ON PRICE

ASSURANCE AND FARM SERVICES ACT :

Creates a framework for contract farming through an agreement between a farmer and buyer before the production or rearing of any farm products.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT:

Allows the government to control such food products in unusual circumstances such as war or famine. Any stock cap imposed on agriculture products must be focused on price increases. Requires that imposition of any stock limit on agricultural products be based on price rise.

The farmers want the Union Government to either withdraw the three legislation or guarantee them with the minimum support price (MSP) for their crops. Otherwise the three laws which deregulate the sale of their crops. Their main fear is that the recent farming laws will minimize the government role in agriculture and open more space for private investors and also the removal of state protection that they already consider insufficient would leave them at the mercy of greedy corporations.

6. KINDS OF PROTEST

The farmers started their protest on August 9 and till now it is an ongoing process. It is not their first opposition before DELHI protest they underwent many kinds of opposition like

- GHERAO
- DHARNA
- RAASTA ROKO
- DEMONSTRATION
- SUICIDE

7. PROBLEMS WHICH ARE OVERCOME BY THE FARMERS.

For many years, the problem of bad loans (BL) in India has been festering like a sore.

It is now recognized by the government, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and public policy influencers as a critical problem that requires immediate attention.

This, in my opinion, is the single most important economic problem that policymakers must address today.

This has been stifling private investment for many years and is likely to stifle future demand and job creation in the economy.

This topic has cast a pall over the numerous positive steps taken by the current and previous governments to stimulate corporate demand.

Aside from the obvious economic effect, there are also social & political aspects to consider. Let's take a look at a structure for solving the BL puzzle.

To solve the BL problem in a systematic manner, the structure should include three steps.

1. Determine the factors that contributed to the BL problem.

There are structural and specific explanations for banking loans being nonperforming assets (NPAs), and each would necessitate a different approach to solving the problem.

Only the structural causes are addressed in this article.

2. For systemic reasons, policymakers must devise appropriate solutions with the sole goal of providing the greatest possible long-term benefit to the broader economy.

Each approach will come with its own set of costs and benefits for different stakeholders.

As a result, there should be a clear understanding of what is required of the solution ahead of time.

8. CONCLUSION

“AGRICULTURE IS THE BACKBONE OF OUR NATION”

From all the ages in our history agriculture plays a vital role. Without agriculture people can't survive in this world, because food plays an important basis in the life of all living organisms. In the ancient time we used many things and also some life routine activities but now these life routine activities had been changed into modernized technology, but agriculture remains the same as it is. The per capita

income of our country based on agriculture only. It is the value of agriculture. The government must support the farmers with various upcoming laws, but those laws must be useful for the farmers. It should not make them to protest against the laws for every reason. The growth of agriculture is in the hands of every government. The government had made the life of farmers in a miserable way.

“AGRICULTURE IS THE ONLY THING WHICH MAKES THE PEOPLE TO LIVE WITHOUT SCARCITY” So it is our duty to fight for agriculture which is used to be the betterment of our Nation.

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