

What are Farm Bills: Favors Farmer or Against?

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SUMMARY

India being an agrarian country agriculture remains backbone of the economy. Despite of covid-19 pandemic, only agriculture sector showed the improvement where the rest of the sector failed. These three farm laws would not only strengthen the India's GDP in future time but also the farmer's distress. The shortcomings that are prevailing in the agricultural sector would get addressed if the proper implementation of these laws being made.

INTRODUCTION

The farmers are worried about getting the Minimum Support Price for their produce. What are farmers need and are asking for is legally guaranteed remunerative prices, that the government should commit within the same legislation to the maximum gaining of various commodities tied with local food schemes, market intervention from the state, Agri-credit reforms to benefit small and marginal holders, and particular neglected regions, as well as reforms in crop insurance and disaster compensation. It is also important to empower FPOs as boost ups entities from the market and keep them out of the view of overzealous regulation. The regulations are implemented by the Government of India and Advisory members. The problems are persisting and the biggest conflicts on farmer's produce and marginal costs. Dissolving the monopoly of APMC's may leading to the jobless to mandis. The lacuna will be conflicted for the farmers to date.



Three Bills on agricultural reforms were announced in the Parliament to swap the ordinances issued during the pandemic situation in India.

- The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020.
- The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020.
- The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020

1. Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020

Alternatively called as the APMC Circumvent Act, in this case through Clause 14, has an intervening power over the unpredictable requirements of the State APMC Acts. No. 3 & 4 Clauses gives farmer the freedom

to absorb in intra-state or inter-state trades of their produce like agricultural produce from bases that are not controlled to the physical markets shaped under various state Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee laws and another parameter is Clause no. 6 represents, it forbids the assembly of any bazaar fee comes under the State APMC Acts on the trade of farmers' produce outside the APMC mandis. The Act permits the Central Government to border rules and regulations under the law as same.

2. Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance, Farm Services Bill, 2020

The bill represents to fashion a lawful agenda for contract farming in India in which farmers can participate into a straight contract with a buyer to retail the produce at prearranged prices. 'Patrons' broadly known as Sponsors which is, units that may join in an agreement with farmers to buy their agricultural produce may embrace individuals, firms, multinationals, and civilizations. Farming treaties must involve jointly accepting terms between farmers and patrons counting the source of various goods for farming, new method farming to extend the produce.

3. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020

The bill pursues to limit the powers of the government for the production, source, and dispersal of confident key supplies by sorting and removing confident products such as onions, potatoes, cereals, and pulses from the list of essential commodities with limited resources.

CONCLUSION

The 1st bill claims that, Antagonism claims that the aforesaid 'profits' under the bill would lead to the comprises of agriculture. Meanwhile the bill does not indicate a fixed MSP, local farmers might not discover passable demand for their final produce. In 2nd bill most farmers in India are marginal farmers and due to lack of transportation facilities they unable to reach large distances. Eventually, the marginal farmers will sell their produce in the local market at a price lower than the MSP. In the second bill, the main objective is that, contract farming is concerning the negotiating option of the parties involved. Corporates or rich sponsors may not necessarily pay a fair price to the farmers for their produce due to the lack of the farmers' skill to honestly negotiate or afford any sort of long-standing lawful arranged. In 3rd bill, changes in the guideline of standard limits are introduced to connect private sector investment in the agricultural trade.

ABBREVIATIONS

- FPO- Farmer Producer Organization
- APMC- Agricultural Produce Market Committee
- MSP- Minimum Support Price

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