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# "One Nation One Market"- Nation v/s Farmer

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**Introduction:-**

In the time of crisis the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of India is falling day by day due to the lockdown of three months. On May 12, 2020 Prime minister of India calls for "Atamnirbhar Bharat" and announces 20 lakh Crore of package as a opportunity farmers to enhance their income. On June 3, 2020 the Indian union Cabinet announce the approval of three new policies in agriculture sector for the betterment of exisisting agriculture marketing system. It is for holding up the farming systems. On June 5, 2020 Indian Ministry Of Law and Justice announce the three ordinances that will release the presently marketing restrictions free trading hurdles and gave power to farmers for directly engaging with the buyers just before the harvesting. Those three ordinances are:-

1. **The farmer produce trade and commerce (promotional facilitation) ordinance 2020**

In this farmer have liberty to sale his produce wherever they want. It can be inter state or Intra state. There will be no Involvement of state government in it. There will be no involvement of APMC (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee). in this farmer can compare prices from digital sources.

2. **The farmer (Empowerment and protection) Agreement on price assurance and farm services ordinance 2020.**

In this government of India giving freedom to farmer to directly sale their produce to the wholesaler, traders, processors and agitator in a single area. Also GOI (Government of India ) promoting the contract farming among farmers. They are inviting the US based companies to invest in India. By adopting these techniques the agitation losses can be minimized which occur due to unsuitability of market.

3. **The essential commodities ( Amendment ) ordinance, 2020**

According to this ordinance the food items like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, onions , potatoes will be removed from the list of essentials, which will help the private investors in the farming business operations. This ordinance specifies that these commodities can be regulated to the stock limit under situations like war, famine and price fluctuations. The processors and exporters will free from stock limits.

**Pros and Cons of these Ordinances**

The farmer has freedom to sale his commodities whoever they want .They can compare prices and sell their produce where price is high. They have digital platforms i.e E- marketing on his hands where he can compare the prices of his produce. There will be no involvement of APMC's. the traders and farmers can be in touch directly. Farmer will know buyers who is buying their produce. Any person who is having PAN (Permanent Account Number) and Aadhar card can buy the produce .by contract farming the farmers can sell their produce before harvesting. The contract will be made for three year, in which 2/3 will be paid before harvesting and rest amount will be paid in the three days after sale of the produce. The price will be dependent on the quality of the produce. The traders/ farmers or buyers can store their produce and can sell freely when they want or when demand is high. Farmers can adopt new technologies and techniques for farming.

If we see all three ordinances together, then only large farmers, traders or business men can have fully benefits of all these opportunities. A small farmer who have less than 2 hectare land grown with a variety which is having less price in local market or more in the far places. If he try to sell at far places the have to bare extra charges of labour, transportation which will enhance the benefit cost ration of the farmer.

In the contract farming the certain parameters are written in the contract but if the farmers unable to me the parameters written in the contract. In these situation the contractor will not pay the enough amount to the farmer one they need, also they will buy the produce on less value. The other main con of these ordinances is that the private business men will buy the produce at low prices and sell it on high prices, when the demand is more.

According to the rule of economics the price decreases with the decrease in demand and increase with the increase in demand. so, when the market has less demand i.e in harvesting season the price will fall down which is beneficial for the business men and in off season demand will automatically increase and sudden price fluctuations can be seen clearly. Thus the losses will be faced by a farmer only.

The private traders can store the grains for the long time and can sell whenever they need. If farmer try to store its commodities they don't have proper storage facilities and storage of grains will put additional wages on a farmer. Also farmer have to feed his family and fulfil needs of their own. In this situation farmer has to sale his produce to the traders.

In village there are Arhatias from where they can take small amount of money whenever they need for seed, fertilizers and household needs. By excluding APMC these farmer will also have to be dependent on the banks and Kissan Credit Card (KCC) which is a time consuming process. The arhatias, sailor owners who have made large sheds for the processing will also go in the loss. The labour, which is working in mandis will also be effected by these ordinances.

By doing agriculture privatization the government will also be affected because government have to store grains for the long time period for war or famine conditions. They also have to supply food to people those are Below Poverty Line (BPL) or Blue Card holders. government have to buy food grains from private sector which will leads to loss for the government sector.

If any kind of disruption occurs in between producer and trader, the farmer can only file the application to the Sub-divisional Magistrate(SDM) .they have to solve it in 30 days. But in this condition mostly farmers avoid to go in the legal activities due to wastage of time and money.

**Causes:-**

By the passing of this ordinances which are not in the favor of a a farmer. There will be rise of loans on farmers. The small farmer can't agrue with contractor or trader for the price of their produce. They will accept which is given to them by the traders. The Arhtias will be bank corrupted due to in supply of commodities, sailor, owners will also be affected.

**Effects:-**

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- Corruption will be more. The farmers those have good relations in private sector will sell their produces on good prices.
- Farmer suicides will be more because farmer will be unable to pay their loans to banks.
- The private sector can purchase farmer produce on their choice of prices.
- The poverty of farmers will be increased.
- Most of the farmers are not educated , so they can't compare online prices of their produce.

**For Example:-** In Bihar the rule of MSP breakout from 2006. The farmer produce is purchased by the local Lala's. They don't give them MSP for their crops. Last year paddy was sell on Rupees 700 and maize is purchased on Rupees 400-500 per quintal, rather then the MSP of paddy was Rupees 1770 and maize was Rupees 1850. This can be occur in the other states by passing of these ordinances.

Before making the rules the government should concern with the farmer associations, and clear all the doubts of the farmers. Also government should fix the certain amount for storing the commodities, so there is no black marketing and price fluctuation in market.

**Conclusion**

The government is initiating these rules for the farmers but all they have a very little effect on the farmer's lifestyle. With all these rules the small/marginal farmers will not get benefited, But the large farmers and businessmen can have full opportunities by these rules. Before initiating the government should be concerned with the needs of farmer. In the history this is the first rule which is opposed by the farmer on the large scale. In the present time more than 250 associations in India are opposing these rules. For solving these issues government should aware the people and clear their all doubts, if they are meant for farmers. On the other hand the government should not initiate these rules because in current situation India is a developing country not developed country. But if they have to imply these rules, According to the WTO (World Trade Organization). First government must imply these laws according to the need of the farmer