



Impact of Covid-19 on farmer earning in India

Mahjabi Khan

Department of Zoology, D.S.N. (PG) College, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract

Corona virus disease (COVID 19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered virus. Mostly its affect the human beings. Corona virus affect the lungs of human body. There are many symptoms of corona virus disease like cough, coldness, breathing problem and etc. the covid-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Now corona virus disease became a pandemic. The best way of prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. The first case of corona virus comes in India on 30th January, 2020 in Kerala. After the seems bad effects of the corona virus disease, Indian central government take the rapid action. Central government impose the lockdown in India on 25th March, 2020 for the prevent from corona virus diseases. This study is based on Primary and Secondary data. While the government has exempted operation of agricultural markets and mandis from the lockdown, it will be difficult for farmers to harvest the agricultural produce in the surplus states in the absence of migrant labourers. the decline in prices which is likely to hurt the income of farmers in the long run more than the short-run supply disruptions and labour shortages. This study finds that farmers get 10% less income than the last Rabi crop season. In other words, agriculture productivity was decline in term of money.

Keywords: Forced Return is a migratory movement which, although the drivers can be diverse, involves force or compulsion, Migration is the movement of peoples in a country or between countries for purposively, Agriculture productivity is the total crop production value in term of money

Introduction

Corona virus affects the peoples, employment, people's life style and economy. After the imposing the lockdown, peoples were migrate back to home. Indian government provide transportation facility to peoples for back to home. The come back to home of peoples is seems likely forced return. In the forced return government or law forced to peoples for back to home or country. While migration is the independent movement of peoples. Peoples are migrate for the education, employment, entertainment and several reason. Corona pandemic affect the Indian economy badly. It affect the agriculture sector industry sector and Service sector. The lockdown, people are jobless. In the lockdown, corona disease affect the poor peoples and farmers. Agriculture remains a central pillar of the Indian economy. Covid-19 affected farmer's income, cost or production, crop prices and agriculture productivity. In the lockdown, there is decline trends in prices of crops like food grains, vegetables and commercial crops. It will be difficult for farmers to harvest the agricultural produce in the surplus states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in the absence of migrant laborers. Laborers are required for packing, processing, transporting and selling the produce. Declining of crop prices and increment in cost of crop production affected the farmer's income badly. Covid-19 and forced return are affect the farmers income, agriculture sector and agriculture productivity in terms of money.

Object

This is to find out the impact of Covid-19 and forced return on the farmers income and agriculture productivity in India. This study will provide the effect of covid-19 on agriculture productivity in India. This study will provide the effect of covid-19 on agriculture sector and farmers income in

lockdown period or short term period. This study provide also suggestions to prevent from bad effect on economy and agriculture sector.

Data Analysis Research Methodology

This study is the described study. In this study used primary and secondary data. Primary data collected from Village in India. The sample size for primary data is 60 farmers or respondent. Secondary data collected from books, journals and several websites of agriculture department of India and states. Measures of central tendency and measures of dispersion for data analysis. The wheat crop for find out the objectives of study. India is home to about 120 million smallholder farmers who contribute over 40% of the country's grain production, and over half of its fruits, vegetables, oilseeds and other crops. Much of the global share of food staples such as rice and wheat come from India, and almost half of the population in India depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Every year, Indian farmers face risks such as low rainfall, price volatility and rising debts. But risks from the COVID-19 pandemic are putting new challenges in front of a sector that is already under threat. The nationwide lockdown came at an unfortunate time for farmers, as it was the harvest season for the rabi (winter) crop. The lockdown created both a shortage of labor and equipment migrant laborers in India usually move to rural areas during harvest, and smallholder farmers often rent harvesting equipment as this is cheaper than purchasing it. Consequently, farmers have not been able to harvest their bumper crops of cereal and oilseed harvest this season. In some place the crops have been abandoned, while in others the harvest is coming more than a month late, in hand with limited and more expense labor. There is one caused for low demand of food grains food security plan of Indian

government. Government provides food security for peoples in lockdown on low prices. So demand for food grains was decline. Central government determines the minimum support price (MSP) for what Rs. 1925 per quintal for the 2019-20 Rabi crop. Vegetables was decline 60% in the absence of good storage and absence of transportation in lockdown period. During the lockdown period it increased. In the absence of migrant laborer, wage of local agrarian workers was Rs. 350-375 per day. Migrant workers played a very important role in demand of food grains, vegetables, fruits and other things. But the farmer prices of fruit, vegetables, milk, meat and poultry in India have crashed because of lower demand. Covid-19 and forced adversely affect the agriculture sector and farmers income. Where the farmer's income is was Rs. 1-1.10 lakh per hectare in last Rabi season 2018-19 on what crop. There was decline 10% in farmer's income in lockdown season or in 2019-20 Rabi season.

Result and Conclusion

There were many indicating on the cost of harvesting, farmer's income, and agriculture productivity in term of money and impact on Indian agriculture. The absence of migrant laborer, the cost of harvesting increased 20% in lockdown period due to covid-19 and forced return. The income of farmers decreased 10-15% due to increased harvesting cost and declining of crop produce prices. The prices of vegetables, fruits and food grains decline due to lack of good storage, transportation facility and low demand to it. This study find out that agriculture productivity also decline in term of money. Net revenue from crop production is decreased caused by increment in the harvesting cost. One issue is that cause for concern is the availability and access to seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for the next crop season. Post the Rabi harvest in April, farmers prepare for the next (kharif) season in May. However, the COVID-19 induced disruptions have reduced production capacity for farm inputs and have led to an increase in price, making these resources inaccessible to smallholder and marginal farmers in the country. The researcher also point out that the labour scarcity has also affected the supporting infrastructure around India's agriculture sector. For instance, storage units and milk processing plants are understaffed. Shackled operations in the manufacturing sector have affected the development or irrigation equipment in India, with irrigation-relation manufacturing currently operating at 30% of its potential capacity. This study tells us that there is adversely impact on farmer's income Indian agriculture sector. So the Indian government has announced a package for Rs. 1 lakh crore for agri-infrastructure development and reform agriculture sector.

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