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A statistical analysis of peoples view on Farm's law implemented by Central Government

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Abstract

The Indian agriculture acts of 2020, often referred to as the Farm Bills, are three acts initiated by the Parliament of India in September 2020. Thousands of farmers are at the Delhi border points with over 30 farmers' unions threatening to intensify their agitation across the country if the government does not recall the three farm bills. Though their impact appears to be limited in the northern states of Punjab, Haryana and other states of India. To study views of public primary data were collected through questionnaires of 344 respondents. The outcome of the study was analyzed using graphical representation and statistical analysis.

Keywords: Farmer's protest, Chi square test, Farmer's law, MSP

1. Introduction

One of the important sectors that contribute largely to India's economic growth and GDP is an agriculture sector. Agriculture and related sectors contribute around 13.9% in India's total GDP, while around 70% of the households and 10% of the urban population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture sector as major source of their income (Pathania,2020) ^[5]. Agriculture is a major source of livelihood for most of rural population residing in Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP and Rajasthan. In constitution of India agriculture is listed as state subject that means states are responsible for making policies, reforms and development of agriculture sector in their respective states. While in center government the department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agriculture sector in India (Bathla,2020) ^[2].

New policies and reformed are required to enhance investment in agriculture sector, to increases income of farmers by providing remunerative prices and achieve a sustained increase in production (De Roy, 2017) ^[4]. In 1992 reforms in agriculture sector were initiated first time by doing liberalization of polices. However, major policy reforms such as implementation of Swaminathan report to change agriculture sector completely were desirable from long time (Swaminathan, 2004) ^[8]. In this regard central government firstly in 2017 released model farming acts. However these acts were not implemented by the several states. In 2019 central government implemented these acts as laws which makes compulsory for states to implement them. These three laws are

1. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 which allows farmers to sell their crops at any place, allows electronic trading and e-commerce, thus law also forbids state governments from levying any market fee, cess or levy on farmers, traders, and electronic trading platforms for the trade of farmers' produce conducted in an 'outside mandi area'.
2. Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 this allows farmers to engage in contract with buyers to sell their crops.
3. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 law modifies rules regarding stockholding of essential commodities and removes many food stuffs such as cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oilseeds, and oils, from the list of essential

Commodities. Central government referred these bills as a stated the bills will "ensure a complete transformation of the agriculture sector" and empower tens of millions of farmers. However, farmers and others have called the bills "corporate-friendly and anti-farmer" (Bedide, 2021) [3], (Siwach, 2020) [7]. The bills have faced strong protests farmers mainly from Punjab, Haryana and western UP. The resentment against these three laws is growing within farmers and lacs of farmers are still doing protest at borders between Delhi-Haryana and Delhi-UP demanding complete repealing of these laws. Farmer unions were also involved in many rounds of talks with government to repeal these laws, but still solution acceptable to both sides is not obtained and farmers are still protesting.

In this research paper, descriptive and inferential statistical analysis have been obtained on data collected by different

watershed moment in the history of Indian agriculture and respondents on Farm's three law implemented by central government. Section 1, introduction of the farmer's three laws and their impact. In section 2, details of survey along with descriptive and inferential methods are presented followed by Analysis of the data and final results and discussions are given in section 4.

2. Materials and Methods

A research questionnaire was developed to study the views of random individuals (farmer's and non-farmer's families) on farmer's law implemented by central government. The random sample of 344 respondents is taken for the study. From 344 respondents 46.22% belong to male and 53.77% to female out of which maximum are from age group 20-30 and with Graduate as education qualification.

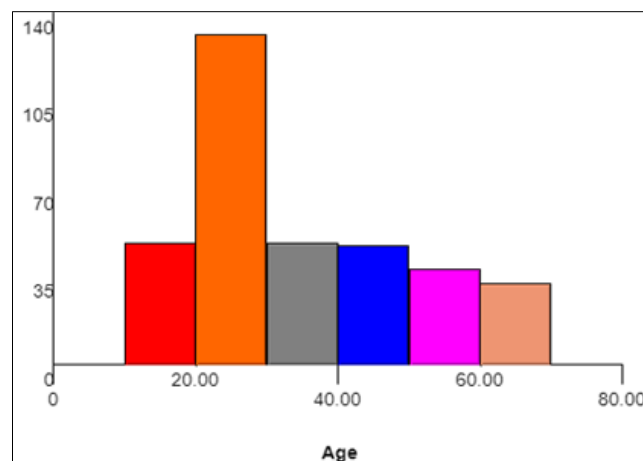


Fig 1: Age of the respondents

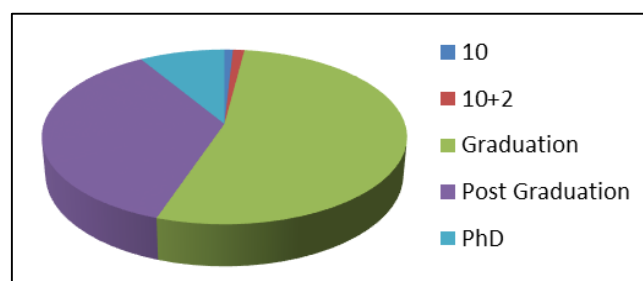


Fig 2: Qualification of Respondents

3. Analysis of the data

The best way to determine whether a statistical hypothesis is true would be to examine the entire population. Since that is often impractical, so examine a random sample from the population. If sample data are not consistent with the statistical hypothesis, the hypothesis is rejected. The hypothesis is based on available information and the investigator's belief about the population parameters. The Chi Square test is used for testing relationships between categorical variables. The null hypothesis of the Chi-Square

test is that no relationship exists on the categorical variables in the population; they are independent.

The main hypothesis in the study at hand examines the relation between farmers or related to farmer's family with other factors related to implementation of farmer's bill effect the common people as well as farmer's family and their protest related with these bills.

Following hypothesis is assumed and the corresponding relation is found out as given below:

Table 1: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with the aware about three farmer's law implemented by central government

farmer or related to farmer family	Awareness about three farmer's law		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	244	1	245
No	57	42	99
Total	301	43	344

Table 2: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with the thought that farmers will be affected by these laws adversely

farmer or related to farmer family	Farmers will be affected by these laws adversely		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	240	5	245
No	55	44	99
Total	295	49	344

Table 3: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with support farmers their protest against laws

Farmer or related to Farmer family	Support farmers		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	239	6	245
No	52	47	99
Total	291	53	344

Table 4: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with central government to cancel these laws

Farmer or related to Farmer family	Cancel these laws		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	238	7	245
No	49	50	99
Total	287	57	344

Table 5: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with central government to amend these laws

farmer or related to farmer family	Amend these laws		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	205	40	245
No	30	69	99
Total	235	109	344

Table 6: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with implementation of farmer's laws will affect common man also

Farmer or related to farmer family	Farmer's laws will affect common man		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	237	8	245
No	54	45	99
Total	291	53	344

Table 7: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with the believe farmer's protest will result in a spread of COVID 19

Farmer or related to farmer family	Spread of COVID 19		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	184	61	245
No	29	70	99
Total	213	131	344

Table 8: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with believe central government handling this issue sensitively

Farmer or related to farmer family	Central government handling this issue sensitively		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	175	70	245
No	7	92	99
Total	182	162	344

Table 9: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with the thought political parties are taking advantage of the farmers protest?

Farmer or related to farmer family	Political parties are taking advantage of the farmers protest		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	221	24	245
No	50	49	99
Total	271	73	344

Table 10: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with thought that this protest is funded by anti-national elements

Farmer or related to farmer family	Protest is funded by anti-national elements		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	167	78	245
No	6	93	99
Total	173	171	344

Table 11: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with MSP should be made law

Farmer or related to farmer family	MSP should be made law		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	219	47	266
No	26	52	78
Total	245	99	344

Table 12: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with the thought that new farmer's bill will end mandi system

Farmer or related to farmer family	New farmer's bill will end mandi system		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	234	11	245
No	47	52	99
Total	281	63	344

Table 13: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family with the believe that mandi system is good for farmers

Farmer or related to farmer family	Mandi system is good for farmers		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	235	10	245
No	54	45	99
Total	289	55	344

Table 14: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family and believe implementation of farmer's bill will helpful to farmer's in increasing their income

Farmer or related to farmer family	Helpful to farmer's in increasing their income		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	176	69	245
No	12	87	99
Total	188	156	344

Table 15: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family and believe only farmers of Punjab and Haryana are protesting

Farmer or related to farmer family	Only farmers of Punjab and Haryana are protesting		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	183	62	245
No	13	86	99
Total	196	148	344

Table 16: Relationship between farmer or related to farmer family and think contract farming will be helpful for farmers

Farmer or related to farmer family	Contract farming will be helpful for farmers		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	178	67	245
No	7	92	99
Total	185	159	344

4. Results and Discussions

The p-value for Chi-square test is less than 0.05 for all categorical variables, which reflect that if a person belongs to farmer or related to farmer family, the person is more aware about three farmer's law implemented by central government and farmer families affected by these laws adversely as compared to non-farmer's family person. The farmer's families believe that if farmer's new laws are implemented by central government it ends the mandi system and common person will also affect by these laws.

5. Ethical Statement

The data used in this manuscript has been collected randomly by different individuals through survey method.

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