

IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

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The impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on the global frugality has been profound. The global frugality was decelerating down prior to the epidemic, severance was rising, and inequality situations were high. Governments have swung into action since the Corona contagion assault made an extraordinary circumstance. As strict lockdowns were assessed, major profitable conditioning came to a halt. This led to enormous misgivings, not just with respect to immediate profitable growth and the livelihoods of people, but also with respect to the very future of commercial development in its present form. Rules stated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 15 April 2020 after the expansion of lockdown till 10 May 2020, barred agribusiness, husbandry, critter husbandry, flesh, and fishery, and partnered exercises from lockdown limitations; workers were allowed to go to their plant, requests were open, Agri- input shops and agro-handling focuses were on work. MNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee) work was likewise initiated looking at the dire circumstances of the country. Going ahead, one can prognosticate myriad difficulties as drovers and grange workers set out to modify their lives and trials. This has led to a decline in the world frugality especially in developing countries like India. India with its suitable control has still tried its stylish to combat this extremity with a country wide lockdown to help the health counteraccusations. But husbandry being the backbone of the country and the GDP has been impacted in a negative way with enormous dislocation in the give series and cropping opinions for imminent agrarian seasons.

Key words: MNREGS, GDP, Farmer Patron Organizations, Country Lockdown, MSME.

INTRODUCTION

India has made an early move to constrain the spread of COVID-19, requesting a 21- day across the country lockdown for its crowd

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of 1.3 billion individualities beginning March 25. The new nimbus contagion has spread generally in India relatively as of late varied with different nations. In any case, as COVID-19 cases were soaring, there was an extraordinary chaos about the disease's idle capacity spread and effect. The world has witnessed several pandemics similar as the Spanish Flu of 1918, outbreak of HIV/ AIDS, SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) and Ebola. In the history, India has had to deal with conditions similar as the smallpox, pest and polio. All of these collectively have been enough severe occurrences. Still the Covid-19 which began in China in December 2019 and over the coming many months fleetly spread to nearly all countries of the world can potentially turn out to be the biggest health extremity in our history. Numerous experts have formerly called this a Black Swan event for the global frugality. To check the this contagious complaint the ministries assessed colorful restrictions similar as social distancing, tone insulation at home, check of the institutions, restrictions on mobility and indeed lock-down of the entire country. India placarded a three-week across the country lockdown till mid-April in the beginning stage, which has along these lines been reached out till May 3 for negotiating agreeable control of the infection spread. The global epidemic of Covid-19 that began in the Wuhan fiefdom of China has stretched its arms in the entire world affecting each and each sector of the fiscal system. These measures may help in confining the good exigency, yet — as in different nations — the total arrestment of every fiscal action away from introductory administrations made a financial exigency and wretchedness for poor people, with enormous occupation mischances and rising aliment frailty. Visionary measures by the state with helpful point of view were called for as we started working in 'another typical' more relief in kind (for illustration making the PDS (Public Distribution system) all inclusive, guaranteeing whoever is poor gets the important help and is not left starving because of regulatory obstacles like absence of apportion card); and plutocrat (for illustration expanding the sum under the PM Samman KisanNidhi from the current INR/-to INR/-and discharging the main portion before Kharif); measures to control charging of extravagant enthusiasm by casual

division moneylenders, disclaimer of enthusiasm for the quarter on term credits and overdraft agribusiness and MSME accounts; remunerating mischance brought about because of detriment to short-lived crops like blossoms, natural products, vegetables and fish; and growing the extent of MNREGS to remember the gather of crops for drovers' fields by work and worth expansion to deliver by women. E-horticulture strategy companion was produced by the Food and Agriculture society and the global Telecommunication admixture with aid from cohorts, including the Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural backing as a system for nation in erecting up their public E-Agribusiness tactic/ end-all programs.

India is home to about 120 million small holder farmers who contribute over 40 percent 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. Farmers are used to adapting to circumstances, whether it's droughts, floods, or pest infestations. The poor sections of society are always the hardest hit in any disaster or pandemic situation. With about 85 percent of Indian farm households being small and marginal farmers, and a significant part of the population being landless farm laborers, welfare measures to contain any damage from COVID are definitely going to help them with sincere implementation. Overcoming unpredictable hurdles goes with the job, but the pandemic is bringing a range of new challenges to growing the food people depend upon. Immediately after the nation-wide lockdown was announced, the Indian Finance Minister declared an Rs. 1.7 trillion package, mostly to protect the vulnerable sections (including farmers) from any adverse impacts of the Corona pandemic. The announcement, among a slew of benefits, contained advance release of Rs. 2000 to bank accounts of farmers as income support under PM-KISAN scheme. The Government also raised the wage rate for workers engaged under the NREGS, world's largest wage guarantee scheme. Under the special scheme

to take care of the vulnerable population, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana has been announced. Additional grain allotments to registered beneficiaries were also announced for the next three months. Cash and food assistance to persons engaged in the informal sector, mostly migrant laborers, have also been announced for which a separate PM-CARES fund has been created. The state government, in response to policy initiatives and reforms, launched PM Garib Kalyan Yojana in 31 districts, One District one Product Scheme, rural employment for return migrant workers in MNREGA, rural industries, panchayats, SHGs based enterprises, etc. These policy reforms, initiatives and government schemes have positive impact on employment, and empowerment of farmers, marginalized and poor.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta, (2020) in their paper entitled " Covid-19 Impact on the Indian Economy" On the health threat in pastoral areas, it's true to presently the problem is much further solemn in inner- megacity areas since of high conciseness. But, it can spread to 70 of the India's occupants who live in rustic areas. Some migratory workers have formerly gone back to pastoral areas. There's a threat of Covid-19 dissipation to the farmer, agrarian sloggers, workers and others working throughout the food force chains. The serape up material used for agrarian wares can also carry the contagion. The civilization and pastoral occupants have to be sheltered as societal aloofness will be endured comparatively less in pastoral areas. Prangya Paramita Sahoo & Suvangi Rath (2020) in their paper Implicit Impact of Corona Virus on Agriculture Sector concluded that Nevertheless, it veritably well may be fought with the coordinated trials of the focal and state governments alongside the examination establishments and addition administrations. To stay down from the negative effect of Covid-19 flare-up and to keep the agribusiness section innocent the council should give specific rules for horticulture exertion, the value structure ought to be allowed about and changed similar that the drovers aren't under any kind of financial mischances, the cultivating network alongside the workers ought to be shielded from Corona infection by keeping up social

separating alongside help with managing the delirium and internal mischances during this time and obviously giving the drovers a stage for direct advertising to fulfill the need of the shoppers by home vehicle of the husbandry produce and shirk any kind of extinctions in the reaped particulars.

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- To study the redoubtable challenges of the husbandry in COVID 19
- To list out the Response of the Government of India during the spurt of the new contagion.
- To determine the exercising social well-being nets as a ground between good stun and fiscal stun

METHODOLOGY

This exploration is substantially descriptive in nature. Secondary sources of data have been used for this Secondary data has been collected from different published sources like books, journals, journals and magazines, and web spots.

Immediate Challenges

COVID-19 is dismembering some conditioning in husbandry and force chains. Primary reports show that the non-availability of migratory labor is interposing some harvesting conditioning, particularly in northwest India where wheat and beats are being gathered. There are dislocations in force chains because of transportation problems and other issues. Prices have declined for wheat, vegetables, and other crops, yet consumers are frequently paying further. Media reports show that the check of hospices, caffs, sweet shops, and tea shops during the lockdown are formerly depressing milk deals. Meanwhile, flesh growers have been poorly hit due to misinformation, particularly on social media, that funk are the carriers of COVID-19.

The Union Home Ministry, in an extremely noteworthy move, has informed to reject development of drovers, estate workers

and collecting and planting affiliated machines from the sphere of lockdown. Making the aliment grains, products of the soil and other introductory effects accessible to shoppers, both in parochial and civic regions, is the utmost introductory test for Government tackle during the lockdown time frame. Smooth working of the force network, with satisfactory good measures for the individualities in question, is of abecedarian significance. Transportation of open appropriation frame (PDS) effects to last afar vehicle drivers, by both rail and road, must be guaranteed by separate Government services. Rotation of the wares to helpless crowd, while keeping up championed rules and convention, especially of social separating, must be adequately checked. As the nonstop lockdown concurs with the rabi reaping season, drovers the nation over respect the Government to guarantee nonstop collecting of the crops just as smooth accession tasks. The Union Home Ministry's round postponing limitations between and intra-State developments of drovers/ workers, just as collecting and related grange machines, is to be sure a stage right way. While guaranteeing availability of workers for introductory grange conditioning, their good (from any COVID impurity) and government backing must be organized by the Government fabrics. The offer of dairy particulars; fish; flesh, and so forth has also been hit during the lockdown time frame as the take-up by the sorted out assiduity players has been told because of insufficiency of pool and transport issues. As climate has been changeable over recent months in multitudinous corridor, gathered yield should likewise be shielded from similar troubles.

Relief Measures

Government storages are overflowing with 71 million tons of rice and wheat. In order to avoid rejection crimes, it's better to offer universal content of distribution in the coming many months. Nutrition programs like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), mid-day refectations, and Anganwadis (pastoral child care centers) should continue to work as essential services and give sections and refectations to donors at home. Eggs can be added to ameliorate nutrition for children and women. Several state governments have started innovative programs to help informal workers and the poor.

For illustration, the Kerala government is furnishing refectations with diversified diets at the doorsteps of homes. Unemployed informal workers need cash income support. The government has handed Rs. 500 (\$6.60) per month to the bank accounts of 200 million women via the Jan Dhan fiscal addition program. But this too is inadequate. We need to have a minimum of Rs. 3000 (\$ 40) per month in cash transfers for the coming three months. There are about 40-50 million seasonal migratory workers in India. In recent days, global media have broadcast images of hundreds of thousands of migratory workers from several countries trudging for country miles and country miles on roadways; some walked further than 1000 kilometers to return to their home towlets. They should be given both cash transfers and nutritional food. The poor parts of society are constantly the hardest hit in any failure or epidemic circumstance. With around 85 percent of Indian grange family units being little and minor drovers, and a elevated piece of the crowd being landless estate workers, government aid measures to contain any detriment from COVID are clearly going to help them with true operation. The focal point of the Government consequently must be to secure the lives of each occupant. In any case, individualities living on horticulture and partnered exercises, generally those losing their earning from casual work at this lockdown period, must be furnished with optional roads (plutocrat moves) till the frugality bounces back to the new normal (when this good exigency is effectively survived). To grease the interest for horticultural products, interests in crucial collaboration's must be bettered. In addition, web grounded business and vehicle associations and new companies should be supported with applicable arrangements and rein forcers. The little and medium trials, running with crude accoutrements from the agribusiness and unified division or commodity differently, also need unique consideration so the parochial frugality does not decline. Agribusiness in India is a State subject, and as has been seen in once times, approaches and systems change from one State to the coming. Be that as it may, pastoral exercises, being connected in neighboring areas, agri- bribes or advantages mustn't deform the request situation. Disclaimer of estate credits, documentations recommend, haven't fully served utmost of little and minor drovers. Or perhaps, it influences the unborn credit

conduct of the borrowers and in this manner conversely impacts the horticultural credit culture by and large. As the kharif (stormy/ wet) season is quick delineation nearer, institutional loaning of crop advances ought to be extended and encouraged for smooth (and acceptable) progression of credit to acquiring drovers. Agri- inputs – seeds, composts, agro-synthetic substances, and so forth – must be pre positioned for simple availability. Private member must assume a noteworthy job with vital arrangement support. Unwinding of the norms by Agricultural Produce Market Panels (APMCs) permitting drovers to vend their particulars past the assigned mandis will absolutely grease the weights of drovers. State Governments must outfit up their tackle for smooth accession conditioning of drovers' seductive overplus at MSP (least help cost) or through other value bolster plans. Under the COVID19 epidemic, is a good exigency of exceptional extents, the significant portion of unborn Budget assignments easily (and coherently so) would be distributed for the good part. Be that as it may, gambles ought not be packed out of the essential division to forestall unrecoverable detriment to the grange frugality. Assembling and administrations divisions might be seriously hit in the short run till the time the frugality ricochets back. It'll be thus exceptionally suitable to concentrate consideration on the horticulture part as a development motor and likewise to acquire inflexibility aliment (and food) security. At this introductory stage, where environmental change is as of now antagonistically affecting the agribusiness area, salutary gambles, remembering for exploration and development, would be exceptionally purposeful. Introductory changes, for illustration, land renting, contract cultivating, and private horticultural requests, and soon have for quite some time been upheld to carry advanced gambles into the husbandry part and to push its development. In any case, there has not been invariant operation of these enactments by State Governments therefore the maximum capacity of the member is undiscovered. There have been worldwide enterprises, rather propositions, on the limitation of fares of pastoral wares by a couple of worldwide players. India, being exchange fat on particulars like rice, meat, milk particulars, tea, quencher, agrarian particulars, and so forth may take advantage of the lucky breaks by transferring out similar particulars with a stable agro-trades strategy. India's agricultural fares are esteemed at 38

billion US Dollars in 2018-19 and can lift further with helpful strategies. Advancement of a strong foundation and collaboration's would bear gambles and backing of the private division, which will be in the drawn out interests of growers in boosting their pay. The Indian retailers nearly clearly will not most likely come habituated up to the adding contest from the surface retailers who are solid and stable with advanced base and the directors' system. This is in reality uplifting news in the COVID situation, accepting horticulture can rehearse to a great extent solid. Uplifting news is that Government of India has now expanded its emphasis on aliment (other than aliment)- security and raising growers' pay (rather of upgrading estate effectiveness). Changing the paperback conduct with applicable systems and impulses is now in the provocation. For all these to do, the current scene of strategy provocations that favor the two major masses of wheat and rice needs to change. Structuring agricultural approaches, post-COVID19 situation, must incorporate these pretensions for a aliment fabrics change in India.

Agribusiness and Force Chains

COVID-19 is dismembering a many exercises in agribusiness and force chains. Abecedarian reports show that the non-accessibility of flash work is intermediating with some gathering exercises, especially in northwest India where wheat and jiffs are gathered. There are interruptions in force chains due to transportation issues and different issues. Costs have declined for wheat, vegetables, and different yields, yet buyers are regularly paying further. Media reports show that the conclusion of auberges, cafés, sweet shops, and coffeehouses during the lockdown is as of now discouraging milk deals. In the interlude, flesh growers have been oppressively hit because of falsehood, especially via web- grounded networking media, that funk are the liaisons of COVID-19. The COVID-19 epidemic may have counteraccusations over the short and long term for food loss and waste. Supply chain losses may increase in the short-term because of logistical backups and a compression in the demand for perishables that are frequently consumed down from home (e.g. milk, eggs and fresh fish). Supply chain actors also expanded the use of new delivery styles similar as "click and collect" services

and online deals. Growers started using digital technologies and platforms to vend their yield directly to consumers. Caffe switched to furnishing take- eschewal and delivery, with some immolation grocery-suchlike services (e.g. dealing mess accoutrements rather than set food). Enterprise also surfaced to link growers and caffe directly to food banks. As lockdown measures expanded, request has mounted for home vehicle of staple goods and E-trade. This pattern ought to be empowered and advanced. The administration ought to advance exchange by maintaining a strategic distance from trade bans and import limitations.

The lockdown has obtruded with virtually all fiscal movements. Needles by the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy show that retirement shot up from 8.4 in mid-March to 23 in the top seven day stretch of April. The arrestment will beget innumerable forlornness for casual sloggers and poor people, who have dubious subsistence defying hankering and ailing health. The most ideal approach to address this humorless need is to use social security nets extensively to settle their lives with aliment and plutocrat. The Indian government has incontinently replied to the exigency and reported a \$ 22 billion help rush, which incorporates aliment and plutocrat moves. A many state governments have reported their help packets. The focal government's relief pack, called Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (Prime Minister's arrangement for the substance of poor people), is planned for giving security nets to that hit the hardest by the COVID-19 lockdown. In any case, it's deficient varied with the gigantic size of the issue. Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerji stated that the administration ought to have been a lot bolder with the pack's social exchange plans. The focal and state governments must spend decreasingly, anyhow of whether there's a one- time rise in the financial deficit.

Agriculture in India is a state subject, and as has been observed in past years, policies and programs vary from one state to the other. However, agricultural activities, being interconnected in neighbouring regions, agri-sops or benefits must not distort the market scenario. Waiver of farm loans, evidences suggest, have not fully benefitted the majority of small and marginal farmers. The poor sections of society are always the hardest hit in any disaster

or pandemic situation. With about 85 percent of Indian farm households being small and marginal farmers, and a significant part of the population being landless farm laborers, welfare measures to contain any damage from COVID are definitely going to help them with sincere implementation. The focus of the Government therefore has to be to protect the lives of every citizen. However, people living on agriculture and allied activities, mostly those losing their income from informal employment at this lockdown period, have to be provided with alternative avenues (cash transfers) till the economy bounces back. The small and medium enterprises, running with raw materials from the agriculture and allied sector or otherwise, also need special attention so that the rural economy doesn't collapse. The Government of India through its 'Atmanirbhar' package has rolled out many path breaking reforms particularly in the agriculture and rural sector. It is now important for all institutions to step up and engage all stakeholders to take forward the vision of a rejuvenated, ambitious and Self-Reliant India. There is paucity of literature, empirical research findings and data pertaining to impact of government schemes, policy initiatives and incentives on farmers and poor in rural areas of the state during the COVID-19 pandemic, hence the proposed study will be of paramount importance for policy implications and operational view points .

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 epidemic has pushed the world frugality into a recession. The direct and circular goods of the epidemic are likely to persist for further than two times. This paper was an attempt to dissect the impact of husbandry during Covid-19. The attempt was to review global scenario but looking at the paucity of time and resource constraints the special emphasis was laid on specific themes challenges; response of Government and social well being of the people through different measures. Our broad assessment is as follows. The most responsive civilization sector which is the chine of our nation hit with the externalities of Covid-19 eruption. Though nearly all of the citizens are recovering daily, this natural disaster has inadequately surprised the world fiscal system and has had a huge lukewarm imputation on the same. There's an occasion

moment to not just respond effectively to the current extremity, but to roll back distortive, hamstrung and environmentally dangerous support, thereby freeing up fiscal coffers for investments in a more productive, sustainable and flexible food system suitable to meet new challenges. This, together with accompanying nonsupervisory reforms, can help make an enabling terrain for the entire food system that's aligned with natural resource limits, a changing climate, request demand, technological developments, and "low probability, high impact" disastrous pitfalls. Although not directly, but deviously the result of nimbus contagion scattering effect i.e. lockdown across the area have twisted out to be a black opening for the husbandry community. The farmers are likely to feel a dip in their returns. Substantially due to lockdown the restrictions on the movement of husbandry goods from its place of product to the ultimate consumer has been hampered. Another problem lies with the deficit of labour force due to the fear of viral transmission which eventually leads to the destruction of gathered goods, substantially fruits and vegetables which are perishable in nature, in the planter's field itself. Despite the fact that not directly, still by recrimination the outgrowth of crown infection spreading impact for illustration lockdown the nation over has ended up being a dark opening for the cultivating network. The drovers are presumably going to feel immerse in their pay. Generally because of lockdown the limitations on the development of agribusiness wares from its place of creation to a definitive paperback have been hampered.

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