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T H E R U R A L
REPORT 2

THE INDIAN FARMER'S PERCEPTION OF THE NEW AGRI LAWS

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INSIDE THE MIND OF THE INDIAN FARMER

There are millions of human faces behind the papers tabled in Parliament to create a law. Each law that a government passes affects homes, livelihoods, futures. But do we ever get to know what those citizens feel about them? Or, what is their perception of these laws? Has information reached them about the intent and impact of those laws?

Gaon Connection Insights is India's biggest rural insights platform that has been created to do precisely this – give voice to the concerns, issues, challenges and achievements of rural India in the corridors of power. The Rural Report 2 focusses on an issue that has rocked the countryside in many parts of the country – the three new farming-related laws that would bring a far-reaching impact on farmers, their access to markets and the influence of corporate India on the way farming is done in India.

Through a survey that straddles 16 states, we have gauged the views of farmers not on the pros and cons of the laws themselves, but on the perception of farmers on these laws. Whether these perceptions are correct or incorrect will be decided by their views on policies but also by the amount of information they have received through media platforms around these laws. Their perception is important – because in all likelihood their vote in the next election will be influenced by their perceptions.

Each report we create is the result of thousands of hours of work from a dedicated team across many cities and hundreds of rural locations. I want to thank all my colleagues who have come together yet again to amplify the rural voice like never before. Hope this report will be useful to policymakers, analysts and anyone interested in rural India.

Neelesh Misra

Founder

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CHAPTER 1

THE INDIAN FARMER: A PROFILE

What is the landholding of an Indian farmer? What is the economic status of the farmer?
What crops are cultivated in a year?



Farmers are often viewed as one standard community, but there are large variations among the Indian farming community. On the one hand are the small and marginal farmers, who own less than five acres, or two hectare, farmland. On the other hand are the large farmers who may own hundreds of hectares of land.

Officially, 'marginal farmer' means a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant or sharecropper) agricultural land up to one hectare (2.5 acres). Whereas a 'small farmer' is a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant or sharecropper) agricultural land of more than one hectare and up to two hectares (5 acres). Medium and large farmers are those cultivating (as owner or tenant or sharecropper) between 2 to 10 hectares (5 to 25 acres) of land and more than 10 hectares (25 acres) of land respectively.

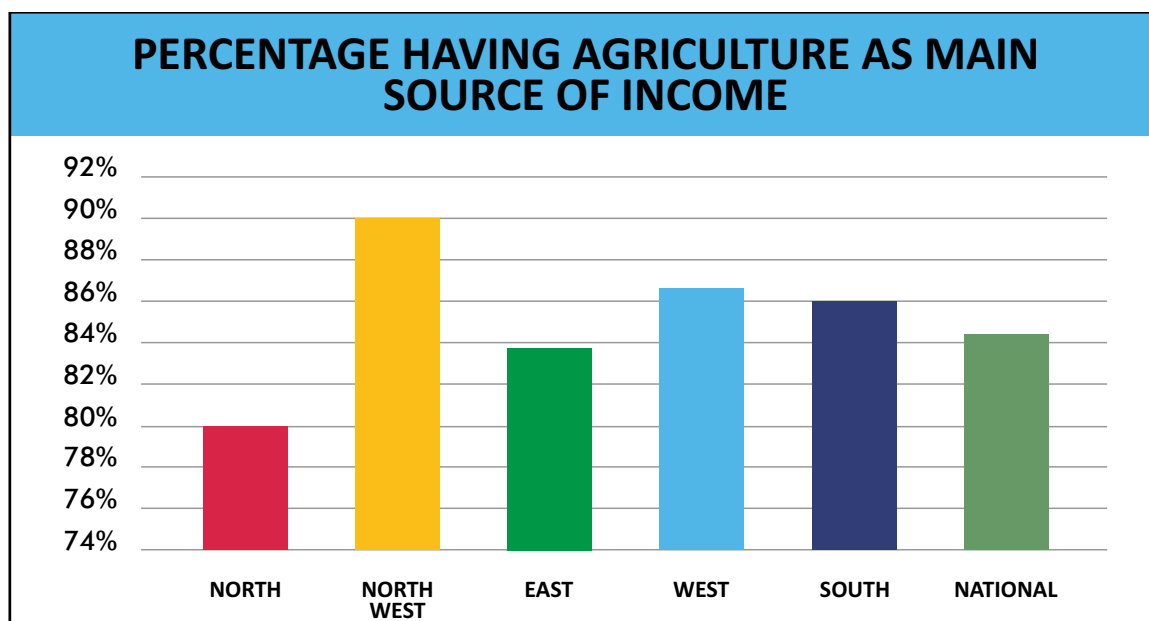
This rapid survey of Gaon Connection on 'The Indian Farmer's Perception of the New Agri Laws' had a total of 5,022 farmer respondents from 53 districts in 16 states of the country. Of these, 72% farmers, or three-fourth, owned less than five acres of land, and thus are categorised as small and marginal farmers. The rest 28% had more than five acres of landholding and were medium and large farmers.

TYPES OF FARMERS COVERED BY REGIONS					
			FARMER CODE		TOTAL
			LESS THAN 5 ACRE	MORE THAN 5 ACRE	
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	871	147	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	85.6%	14.4%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	414	358	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	957	281	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	464	315	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	59.6%	40.4%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	923	292	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	3629	1393	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	72.3%	27.7%	100.0%

Majority of the farmers covered were involved in cultivation of rice (66%) or wheat (46%). Other major crops cultivated were cereals like jowar and bajra (23%), pulses (17%), oil seeds (15%), cotton (10%), sugarcane (3%), jute (1%), vegetables (11%), and spices and other crops (14%).

Based on their economic status, a little more than half of the farmers reported that they belong either to BPL (47%) or AAY (11%), and 42% said they belong to APL.

Eighty five per cent farmer respondents had agriculture as the main source of their income. Agriculture as main source of income was more in the case of medium and large farmers (93%) in comparison to small and marginal farmers (82%).





CHAPTER 2

MSP, APMC AND MANDIS

How many farmers sell their produce at MSP?

Where do they sell their crops — sarkari mandis, private traders or open market?



As part of the Gaon Connection Survey on 'The Indian Farmer's Perception of the New Agri Laws', we tried to find out how many farmers in small, marginal, medium and large categories are at present able to sell their crop produce at the minimum support price, commonly known as MSP, fixed by the Central government.

Overall, around 63% farmers reported that they have sold their crop produce at MSP. Percentage of farmers selling their agricultural produce at MSP was more in the case of medium and large farmers (75%) in comparison to the small and marginal farmers (58%). This shows that more medium and large farmers are dependent at MSP.

The survey analysed region-wise farmers selling crop produce at MSP and found in the south region (Kerala, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh) highest proportion (78%) farmers sell their produce at MSP; followed by the northwest region (75%) of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; west region (71%) of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; east-north east region (66%) of West Bengal, Assam, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The lowest proportion of farmers selling agricultural produce at MSP was in the north region at 26% only (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand).

As part of the rapid survey, we also tried to find out where the farmers sold their last crop produce — sarkari mandi/APMC, open market, private trader, state co-operative, etc.

We found sarkari mandi/APMC to be the most preferred medium of selling (36%) by the farmers. The largest proportion of farmers in the northwest region (78%), which includes the states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, preferred selling to the sarkari mandi/APMC. The second most preferred medium of selling at the national level was selling to private traders (25.6%). This medium of selling to private traders was found to be more popular in the north region (40%) followed by the south region (32%). The least preferred medium of selling agricultural produce reportedly was to private company/corporation (2%).

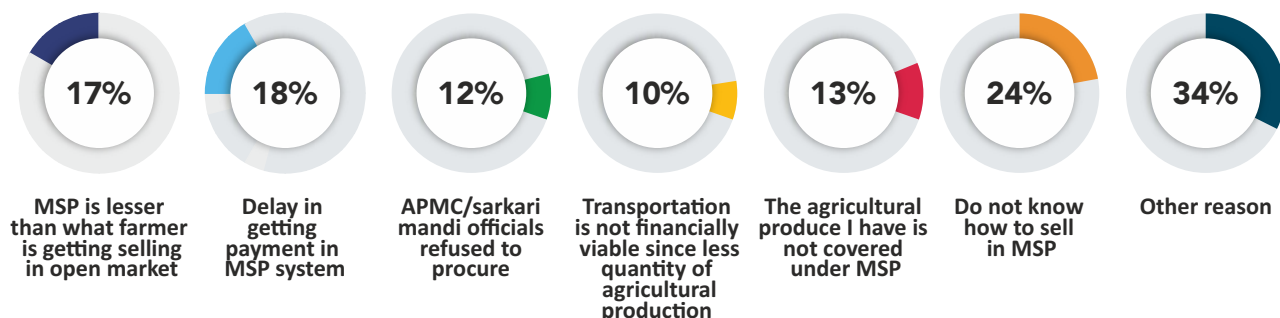


Table 2: Preferred medium of selling of agricultural produce

PREFERRED MEDIUM OF SELLING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE							
REGIONS	CAN'T SAY	DIRECT SALE TO CONSUMER	OPEN MARKET	PRIVATE COMPANY /CORPORATION	PRIVATE TRADER	SARKARI MANDI/APMC	STATE CO-OPERATIVES
NORTH	11.6%	13.7%	18.7%	2.9%	40.3%	11.7%	1.2%
NORTH WEST	8.8%	3.8%	.9%	.1%	8.0%	77.6%	.8%
EAST	6.6%	1.1%	23.7%	.9%	18.5%	38.0%	11.1%
WEST	5.4%	1.0%	8.5%	2.1%	25.2%	41.8%	16.0%
SOUTH	15.6%	2.8%	11.5%	3.5%	31.9%	24.1%	10.5%
NATIONAL	9.9%	4.5%	13.9%	2.0%	25.6%	36.0%	8.1%

Meanwhile, comparison of types of farmers shows medium and big farmers were more dependent on sarkari mandi/ APMC (47%) in comparison to marginal and small farmers (32%).

WHY FARMERS DID NOT SELL THEIR PRODUCE ON MSP, RESPONDENTS GAVE THE FOLLOWING REASONS





CHAPTER 3

FARMERS' PROTESTS

Why are the farmers protesting? Are all farmers aware of the recent protests?
Farmers of which region are protesting the most?



On September 27, President Ram Nath Kovind signed the three farm bills cleared by the Parliament, making them the law of the country, while several farmers' organisations across the country launched strong protests against these Acts, which they believe are 'anti-farmer'. These protests have been the strongest in Punjab and Haryana. Meanwhile, the Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020; The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020; and The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 are now notified Acts.

As part of the Gaon Connection Survey on 'The Indian Farmer's Perception of the New Agri Laws', we tried to find out how many farmers in both the categories of small and marginal farmers, and medium and large farmers were aware of these farmers' protests and what were their perception about these protests.

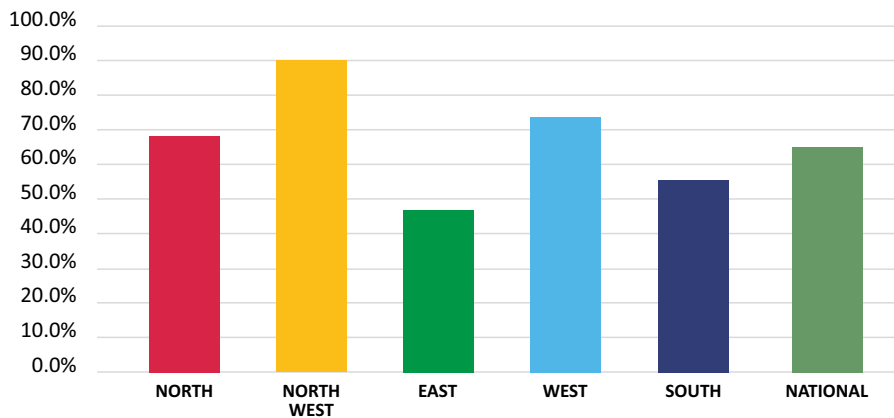
The survey findings show that overall two-third of farmers were aware about the recent farmers' protest. Awareness among farmers was more in the north-west region (91%), which includes the states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Least awareness was reported in the east region (West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh) where 46% were aware about recent farmers' protest.

The survey also found that medium and large farmers (72%) were better aware about farmers' protest on recent bills than the marginal and small farmers (61%).

Also 69% farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP are aware about the protest on recent bills vs 56% farmers who do not sell their agricultural produces at MSP.



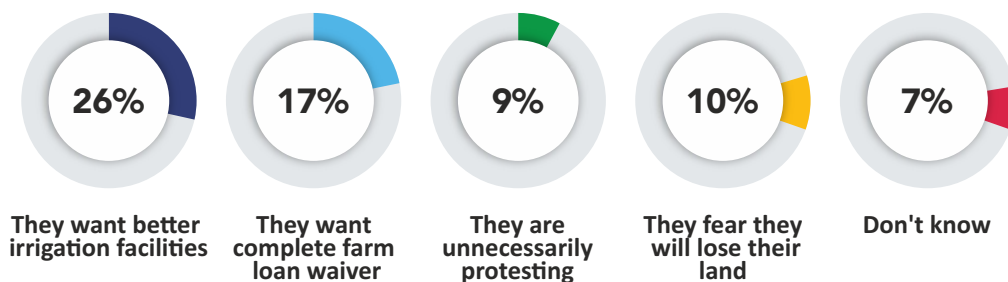
AWARE ABOUT FARMERS' PROTEST



On being asked why they thought the farmers were protesting, the respondents had varying perceptions. Almost half of the respondent farmers (49%) said the farmers were protesting because "they think new agricultural laws are anti- farmers (49%) & want a better price (49%)".

There were other perceptions too:

WHY DO YOU THINK THE FARMERS ARE PROTESTING?





CHAPTER 4

PERCEPTION ABOUT THE THREE NEW AGRI LAWS

How many farmers support or oppose the three new agri laws?

Of those supporting or opposing, what percentage is aware of the details of these news laws?



The Gaon Connection Survey on 'The Indian Farmer's Perception of the New Agri Laws' tried to find out how many farmers were aware of the three recent farm bills passed by the Parliament, which are now Acts and law of the country.

The survey found that overall 67% farmer respondents were aware of the recent three agricultural laws, namely The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020; The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020; and The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020.

Further, on being asked if they supported the three recent agri laws, 35% respondent farmers were in support of the new acts, whereas more than half — 52% — were against these laws.

However, respondent data analysed as part of this survey shows that of the 52% farmers opposing the recent agri laws, 36.4% are not aware of the details of these laws. Similarly, of the 35% farmers supporting the three recent agri laws, 17.6% are not aware of the details of these laws. Hence, there is a section of farmers who are supporting or opposing the farm laws without having information about them.

The highest awareness about the three new Acts was reported in the west zone (82%) followed by the northwest zone (78%). On the other hand, the lowest awareness was reported in the east zone (48%).

The survey also found that medium and large farmers (76%) were better aware about the three agri laws than marginal and small farmers (64%). Also, those who sell their agricultural produce at MSP (77%) were better aware about three new agricultural laws than those who do not sell at the MSP (51%).

Also 77% farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP are aware about three agricultural laws vs 51% farmers who do not sell their agricultural produce at MSP.

Zone wise data analysis on awareness about the three agri laws based on farmer categories is given below:



- North zone: total 66% farmers aware about the agri law (71% medium and large farmers, and 65% marginal and small farmers)
- Northwest zone: total 78% farmers aware about the agri laws (82% medium and large farmers, and 75% marginal and small farmers)
- East zone: total 48% farmers aware about the agri laws (53% medium and large farmers, and 47% marginal and small farmers)
- West zone: total 82% farmers aware about the agri laws (84% medium and large farmers, and 80% marginal and small farmers)
- South zone: total 72% farmers aware about the agri laws (86% medium and large farmers and 67% marginal and small farmers)

The zone wise analysis shows the majority of the farmers are not in favour of these new laws with maximum opposition observed in the northwest region.

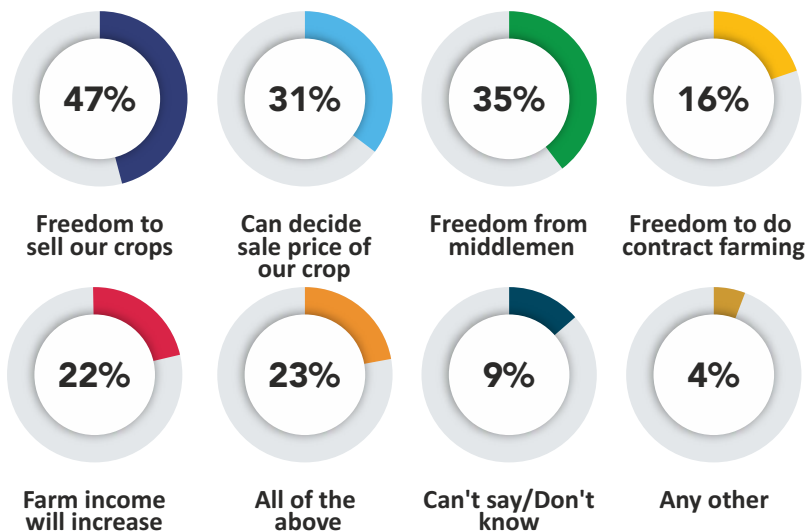
A bigger proportion of respondent marginal and small farmers (37%) supported the new agri laws in comparison to medium and large farmers (31%).

DO YOU SUPPORT THE THREE RECENT AGRI LAWS PASSED BY THE PARLIAMENT?						
			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	540	478	0	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	53.0%	47.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	596	176	0	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	77.2%	22.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	487	445	306	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	39.3%	35.9%	24.7%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	373	406	0	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	47.9%	52.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	627	267	321	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	51.6%	22.0%	26.4%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	2623	1772	627	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	52.2%	35.3%	12.5%	100.0%



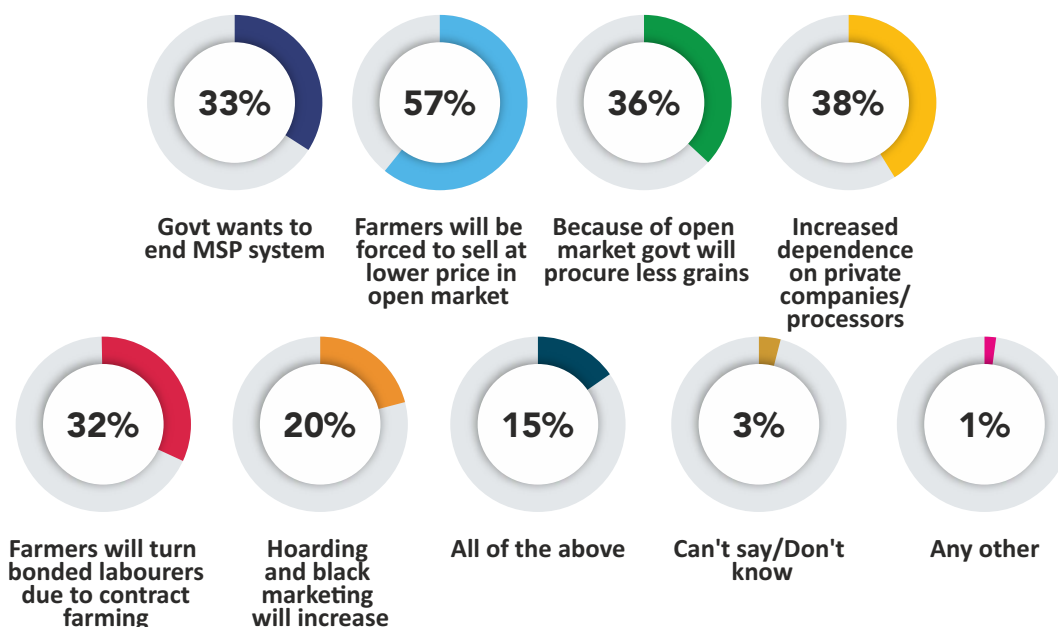
Of the 35% respondent farmers who said they supported the three agri acts, we asked the reason for their support. The reasons are listed below:

WHY DO YOU SUPPORT THE THREE AGRI LAWS (QUESTION POSED TO 35% WHO SUPPORT THE LAWS)?



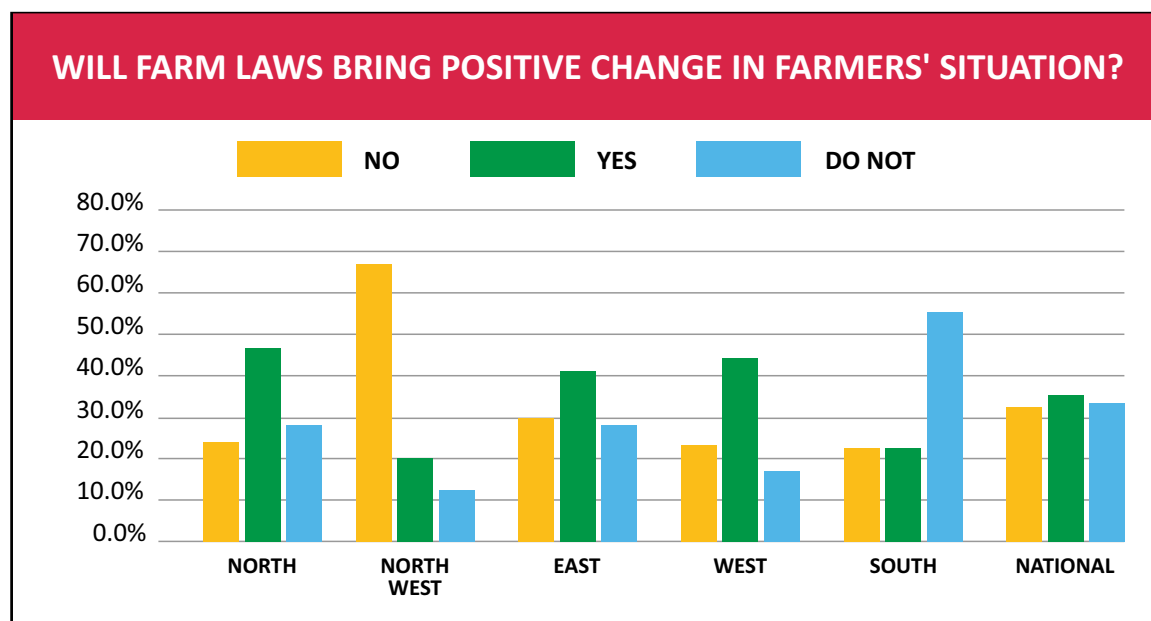
Similarly, we asked the 52% respondent farmers, why they did not support the three new agri laws. The highest percentage of respondent farmers (57%) said they did not support the three laws because 'farmers will be forced to sell their produce at lower price in open market'. They listed several other reasons too:

WHY DON'T YOU SUPPORT THE THREE AGRI LAWS (QUESTION POSED TO 52% WHO DO NOT SUPPORT THE NEW LAWS)?



As part of the survey, we also asked respondent farmers if they thought the three new acts would bring about a positive change in the Indian farmers' situation. Overall, 36% farmers said they think the new agricultural laws will bring a positive change.

Zone-wise, the majority of farmers in the northwest, particularly in Punjab and Haryana, did not think the new agricultural laws would bring positive change. But nearly half of the farmers in north region and west region were optimistic about the positive change the farm bills would bring.



Meanwhile, in the analysis of marginal and small farmers vs medium and large farmers, the marginal and small farmers (38%) were more optimistic about the positive change these new farm acts would bring, than the medium and large farmers (29%).

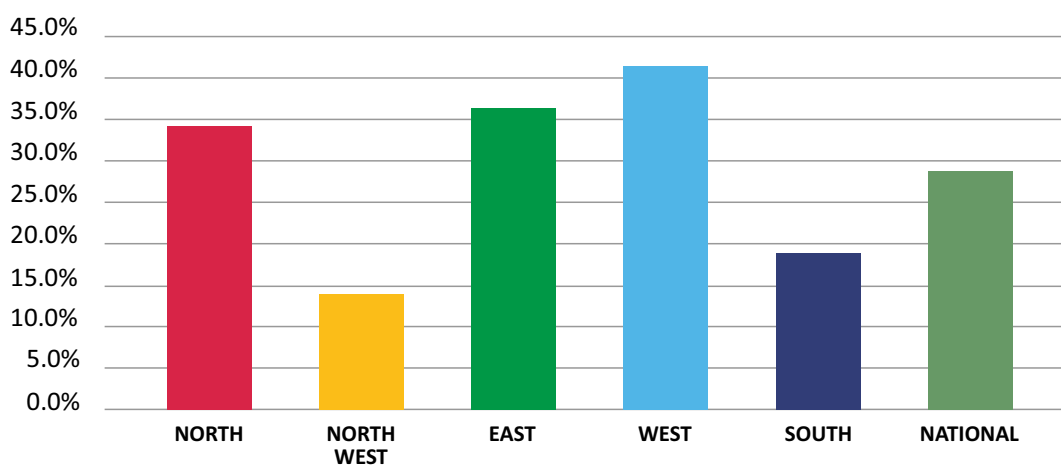
We also asked the farmers if they thought the new farm laws would help double the farmer's income by 2022. Overall 29% farmers said they believe the three new agricultural laws will help double their income by 2022.

Majority of farmers in the northwest region (68%), particularly in Punjab and Haryana, did not think these laws would help double their income by 2022.

Analysis of marginal and small farmers vs medium and large farmers reflects marginal and small farmers (31%) are more optimistic about doubling their income by 2022 than medium and large farmers (25%) .



FARMERS THINK AGRICULTURAL LAWS WILL HELP DOUBLE THEIR INCOME BY 2022





CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS ON THE FARMERS PRODUCE TRADE AND COMMERCE (PROMOTION AND FACILITATION) ACT, 2020

How many farmers support or oppose the law that gives them freedom to sell
their produce in the open market?



The Gaon Connection Survey on 'The Indian Farmer's Perception of the New Agri Laws' found that 56% farmer respondents were aware of the new act, The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020, which gives the farmers freedom to sell their produce in the open market. Awareness about this act was more in the northwest (86%) region in comparison to the other regions.

Based on the category of the farmers, medium and large farmers (63%) were better aware about this new agricultural act than marginal and small farmers (53%). Also, respondent farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP (63%) were better aware about this new act than those who do not sell at MSP (44%).

ARE YOU AWARE OF THE NEW AGRI LAW THAT GIVES FARMERS FREEDOM TO SELL THE CROP PRODUCE IN THE OPEN MARKET?						
			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	170	643	205	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	16.7%	63.2%	20.1%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	105	652	15	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	13.6%	84.5%	1.9%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	509	509	220	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	41.1%	41.1%	17.8%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	111	585	83	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	14.2%	75.1%	10.7%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	323	414	478	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	26.6%	34.1%	39.3%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	1218	2803	1001	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	24.3%	55.8%	19.9%	100.0%

We also asked the farmers if this new law of freedom to sell farm produce outside of mandi/APMC and in the open market was in favour of the farmers. Almost 35% farmers felt that the new law of freedom to sell farm produce outside of mandi/APMC and in the open market was in favour of the farmers, whereas 31% respondents did not think so.

Meanwhile, little more than one-third farmers in both marginal and small category (36%) and medium and large category (33%) believed that this new law of freedom to sell farm produce outside of mandi/APMC and in the open market was in favour of the farmers.



DO YOU THINK THE NEW AGRI LAW THAT GIVES FREEDOM TO SELL FARM PRODUCE IN OPEN MARKET IS IN FAVOUR OF THE FARMERS?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOO EARLY TO COMMENT	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	210	466	141	201	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	20.6%	45.8%	13.9%	19.7%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	368	240	6	158	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	47.7%	31.1%	.8%	20.5%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	437	459	283	59	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	35.3%	37.1%	22.9%	4.8%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	241	355	39	144	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	30.9%	45.6%	5.0%	18.5%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	284	236	499	196	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	23.4%	19.4%	41.1%	16.1%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	1540	1756	968	758	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	30.7%	35.0%	19.3%	15.1%	100.0%



CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS ON THE FARMERS (EMPOWERMENT AND PROTECTION) AGREEMENT ON PRICE ASSURANCE AND FARM SERVICES ACT, 2020

How many farmers support or oppose the new law that promotes contract farming in agriculture?



The Gaon Connection survey found that about 49% respondent farmers were aware about the new law on contract farming, officially known as The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020.

Like it was in the case of The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020, the awareness about this contract farming law was also more in the west zone (75%) as compared to other zones in the country.

ARE YOU AWARE OF THE RECENT LAW PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON CONTRACT FARMING?						
			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	277	497	244	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	27.2%	48.8%	24.0%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	250	431	91	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	32.4%	55.8%	11.8%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	458	545	235	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	37.0%	44.0%	19.0%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	118	587	74	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	15.1%	75.4%	9.5%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	207	400	608	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	17.0%	32.9%	50.0%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	1310	2460	1252	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	26.1%	49.0%	24.9%	100.0%

On being asked if the new contract farming law was in favour of the farmers, 46% farmers said 'yes'. Zone-wise analysis shows that more percentage of farmers in the east zone (66%) think the new law on contract farming was in favour of the farmers than the other zones in the country.



DO YOU THINK THE NEW LAW OF CONTRACT FARMING IS IN FAVOUR OF THE FARMERS(ZONE-WISE DATA)?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOO EARLY TO COMMENT	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	120	265	25	87	497
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	24.1%	53.3%	5.0%	17.5%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	246	167	5	13	431
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	57.1%	38.7%	1.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	171	358	6	10	545
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	31.4%	65.7%	1.1%	1.8%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	254	227	10	96	587
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	43.3%	38.7%	1.7%	16.4%	100.0%
SOUTH	COUNT	191	124	24	61	400	
	% WITHIN ZONE CODES	47.8%	31.0%	6.0%	15.3%	100.0%	
TOTAL		COUNT	982	1141	70	267	2460
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	39.9%	46.4%	2.8%	10.9%	100.0%

Also, the survey found that a larger percentage of marginal and small farmers (51%) think that contract farming law was pro-farmer than medium and large farmers (37%).

DO YOU THINK THE NEW LAW OF CONTRACT FARMING IS IN FAVOUR OF THE FARMERS (FARMER LANDHOLDING-WISE DATA)?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOO EARLY TO COMMENT	TOTAL
FARMER CODE	LESS THAN 5 ACRE	COUNT	564	837	60	173	1634
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	34.5%	51.2%	3.7%	10.6%	100.0%
	MORE THAN 5 ACRE	COUNT	418	304	10	94	826
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	50.6%	36.8%	1.2%	11.4%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	982	1141	70	267	2460
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	39.9%	46.4%	2.8%	10.9%	100.0%

Also, 47% farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP are aware about the three agricultural laws vs 45% farmers who do not sell their agricultural produce at MSP.



CHAPTER 7

FINDINGS ON THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020

How many farmers support or oppose the new law the gives freedom to stock farm produce?



Overall 44% respondent farmers were aware of The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020, which gives freedom to stock farm produce. The survey found that farmers in the west zone (76%) had better awareness of this law than other regions in the country.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020 IS WHICH GIVES FREEDOM TO STOCK FARM PRODUCE (ZONE WISE DATA)?						
			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	187	514	317	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	18.4%	50.5%	31.1%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	155	523	94	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	20.1%	67.7%	12.2%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	543	459	236	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	43.9%	37.1%	19.1%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	79	590	110	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	10.1%	75.7%	14.1%	100.0%
SOUTH	COUNT	293	145	777	1215	
	% WITHIN ZONE CODES	24.1%	11.9%	64.0%	100.0%	
TOTAL		COUNT	1257	2231	1534	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	25.0%	44.4%	30.5%	100.0%

Medium and big farmers (52%) were better aware about this law than marginal and small farmers (41%).



DO YOU KNOW WHAT THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020 IS WHICH GIVES FREEDOM TO STOCK FARM PRODUCE (ZONE WISE DATA)?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
FARMER CODE	LESS THAN 5 ACRE	COUNT	901	1504	1224	3629
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	24.8%	41.4%	33.7%	100.0%
	MORE THAN 5 ACRE	COUNT	356	727	310	1393
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	25.6%	52.2%	22.3%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	1257	2231	1534	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	25.0%	44.4%	30.5%	100.0%

Also 52% farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP are aware about three agricultural laws vs 31% farmers who do not sell their agricultural produce at MSP.

On being asked if The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 was in favour of the farmers, 63% said it was pro-farmer. We also found that more marginal and small farmers (69%) think this act was in favour of the farmers, than medium and large farmers (50%).

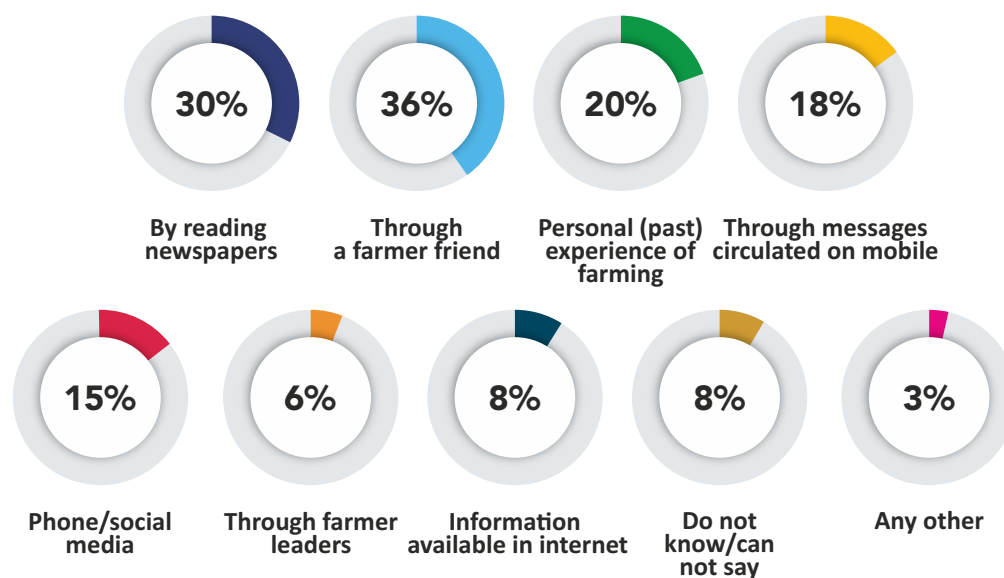
DO YOU KNOW THINK THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020 IS IN FAVOUR OF THE FARMERS?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	101	378	35	514
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	19.6%	73.5%	6.8%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	336	159	28	523
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	64.2%	30.4%	5.4%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	94	353	12	459
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	20.5%	76.9%	2.6%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	178	402	10	590
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	30.2%	68.1%	1.7%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	18	104	23	145
% WITHIN ZONE CODES		12.4%	71.7%	15.9%	100.0%	
TOTAL		COUNT	727	1396	108	2231
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	32.6%	62.6%	4.8%	100.0%

Further, on being asked what helped them build their opinion about the three new agri laws, the majority of the respondent farmers (39%) said they formed their opinion based on listening and watching television. Other options are as following:



HOW DID YOU BUILD AN OPINION ON THE THREE NEW FARM LAWS?





CHAPTER 8

FARMERS' FEARS

What do the farmers fear about the three new agri laws?
What percentage of farmers think MSP system will end?



As part of the Gaon Connection Survey on 'The Indian Farmer's Perception of the New Agri Laws', we tried to find out what fears farmers have towards the three new agri laws.

39% respondent farmers felt that because of the new agricultural laws, mandi system/APMC will collapse/finish in the country and this concern was more among the farmers in the northwest region (72%).

A higher percentage of medium and large farmers (49%) also felt that because of the new agricultural acts, mandi system /APMC will collapse/finish in India as compared to the small and marginal farmers (35%).

DO YOU THINK BECAUSE OF THE THREE NEW AGRI LAWS, THE MANDI/APMC SYSTEM WILL END IN THE COUNTRY?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	378	307	333	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	37.1%	30.2%	32.7%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	102	552	118	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	13.2%	71.5%	15.3%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	465	473	300	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	37.6%	38.2%	24.2%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	239	288	252	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	30.7%	37.0%	32.3%	100.0%
SOUTH	COUNT	243	316	656	1215	
	% WITHIN ZONE CODES	20.0%	26.0%	54.0%	100.0%	
TOTAL		COUNT	1427	1936	1659	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	28.4%	38.6%	33.0%	100.0%

The concern of collapse of APMC/ Mandi system was more among farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP (50%) than farmers who do not sell their agricultural produce at MSP (20%).

Further, we asked the farmers if they felt the three new laws will lead to an end of the MSP system in the future. 39% respondent farmers believe because of the new agriculture laws, the MSP system will end in the near future. This concern was again more amongst the farmers in the northwest region (65%).

Also, a higher percentage of medium and large farmers (46%) believed because of the new agriculture bills, the MSP system will end in the near future compared to small and marginal farmers (37%).



DO YOU THINK BECAUSE OF THE THREE NEW AGRI LAWS, THE MSP SYSTEM WILL END IN THE COUNTRY?						
			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	362	263	393	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	35.6%	25.8%	38.6%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	82	498	192	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	10.6%	64.5%	24.9%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	432	508	298	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	34.9%	41.0%	24.1%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	256	348	175	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	32.9%	44.7%	22.5%	100.0%
SOUTH	COUNT	224	357	634	1215	
	% WITHIN ZONE CODES	18.4%	29.4%	52.2%	100.0%	
TOTAL		COUNT	1356	1974	1692	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	27.0%	39.3%	33.7%	100.0%

The concern over the end of the MSP system in the near future, was more among farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP (49%) than farmers who do not sell their agricultural produce at MSP (24%).

We also asked the farmers if they thought the new farm laws will lead to big corporates/private companies exploiting them. Overall 46% respondent farmers said they thought the three bills will lead to big corporates/private companies exploiting farmers.

Majority of farmers in the northwest zone (76%) and west zone (58%) of the country thought the three bills will lead to big corporates/private companies exploiting farmers. In sharp contrast, majority of farmers in the north, east and south zones did not think so.

Analysis of marginal and small farmers vs medium and large farmers reflected that a smaller number of marginal and small farmers (42%) think the three bills will lead to big corporates/private companies exploiting farmers in comparison to medium and large farmers (55%).



DO YOU THINK THE THREE NEW AGRI LAWS WILL LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN EXPLOITATION OF THE FARMERS BY THE BIG PRIVATE COMPANIES?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	354	342	322	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	34.8%	33.6%	31.6%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	95	585	92	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	12.3%	75.8%	11.9%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	392	527	319	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	31.7%	42.6%	25.8%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	168	448	163	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	21.6%	57.5%	20.9%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	121	393	701	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	10.0%	32.3%	57.7%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	1130	2295	1597	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	22.5%	45.7%	31.8%	100.0%

As part of the survey, we asked farmers if MSP should be made into a mandatory law of the country. 59% respondent farmers said the MSP system should be made a mandatory law in India, and this view was more prominent in the northwest and west regions where four-fifth farmers supported MSP law. However, no major difference in perception was reported between marginal and small farmers (66%) and medium and large farmers (56%).

DO YOU THINK MSP SHOULD BE MADE INTO A MANDATORY LAW IN THE COUNTRY?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	88	672	258	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	8.6%	66.0%	25.3%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	69	628	75	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	8.9%	81.3%	9.7%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	406	548	284	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	32.8%	44.3%	22.9%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	77	625	77	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	9.9%	80.2%	9.9%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	155	486	574	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	12.8%	40.0%	47.2%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	795	2959	1268	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	15.8%	58.9%	25.2%	100.0%

67% farmers who sell their agricultural produce at MSP think the MSP system should be made a mandatory law in the country which is more than farmers who do not sell their agricultural produce at MSP (46%).

On being asked if they thought farming was profitable, around half of the respondent farmers (51%) agreed it was profitable. Zone-wise the share of such farmers is: North 63%; North west 40%; East: 54%; West: 51%; South: 46%.

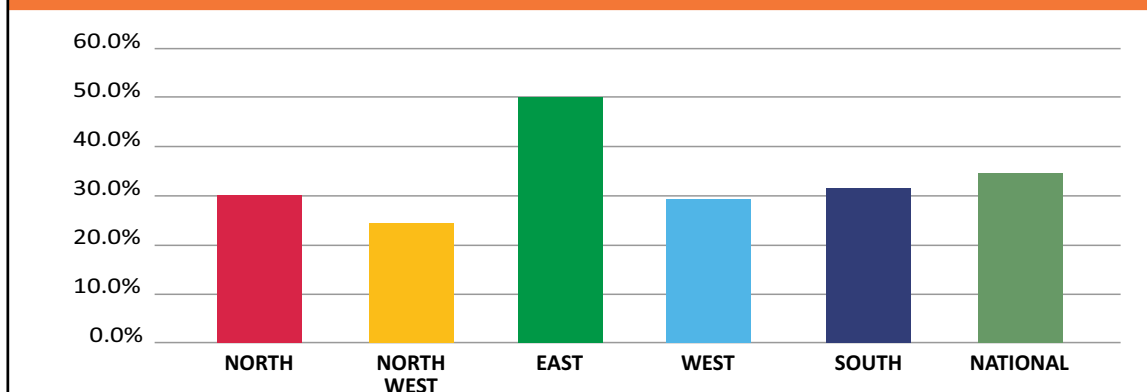


DO YOU THINK FARMING IS PROFITABLE?

			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	265	647	106	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	26.0%	63.6%	10.4%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	411	308	53	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	53.2%	39.9%	6.9%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	399	668	171	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	32.2%	54.0%	13.8%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	346	395	38	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	44.4%	50.7%	4.9%	100.0%
SOUTH	COUNT	343	557	315	1215	
	% WITHIN ZONE CODES	28.2%	45.8%	25.9%	100.0%	
TOTAL		COUNT	1764	2575	683	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	35.1%	51.3%	13.6%	100.0%

On being asked if they would want their kids to become farmers, 34% respondent farmers said they wanted their children to become farmers. The survey also found that 41% medium and large farmers, and 32% of marginal and small farmers reportedly want their children to become farmers.

FARMERS REPORTED THEY WANT THEIR CHILDREN TO BECOME FARMER



Only 32% respondent farmers were aware of the Farmers Producer Organisations, commonly known as FPOs. The highest awareness was reported in the west zone (39%) and lowest in the north zone (20%).



ARE YOU AWARE OF THE FARMERS PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS, OR FPO?						
			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	679	201	138	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	66.7%	19.7%	13.6%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	438	287	47	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	56.7%	37.2%	6.1%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	591	406	241	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	47.7%	32.8%	19.5%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	393	306	80	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	50.4%	39.3%	10.3%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	381	403	431	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	31.4%	33.2%	35.5%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	2482	1603	937	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	49.4%	31.9%	18.7%	100.0%

Similarly, only 19% respondent farmers reported knowing any farmer who is a part of an FPO or cluster. The highest such awareness was reported in the east zone (25%) and west (25%) region, whereas the lowest was in the northwest region (12%).

ARE YOU OR ANY OTHER FARMER YOU KNOW A PART OF FPO OR CLUSTER?						
			NO	YES	CAN'T SAY	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	729	154	135	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	71.6%	15.1%	13.3%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	641	93	38	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	83.0%	12.0%	4.9%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	537	309	392	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	43.4%	25.0%	31.7%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	473	191	115	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	60.7%	24.5%	14.8%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	532	196	487	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	43.8%	16.1%	40.1%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	2912	943	1167	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	58.0%	18.8%	23.2%	100.0%



CHAPTER 9

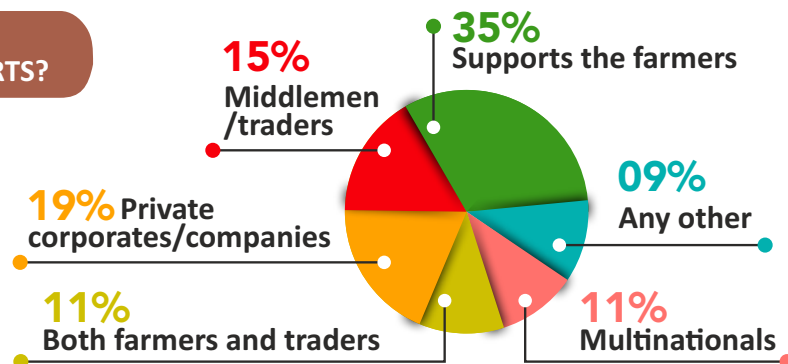
PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT

In light of the three new agri laws, what are farmers' perception towards the Modi government and their respective state governments?



The Gaon Connection Survey on 'The Indian Farmer's Perception of the New Agri Laws' tried to find out how farmers perceive both the central Modi government and their respective state governments in light of the three new agri laws. On being asked, in light of the three recent agri acts, who they think the Modi government supports, the overall the majority of 35% respondent farmers said the Modi government supported the farmers. Other responses are listed below:

WHO DO YOU THINK THE MODI GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS?



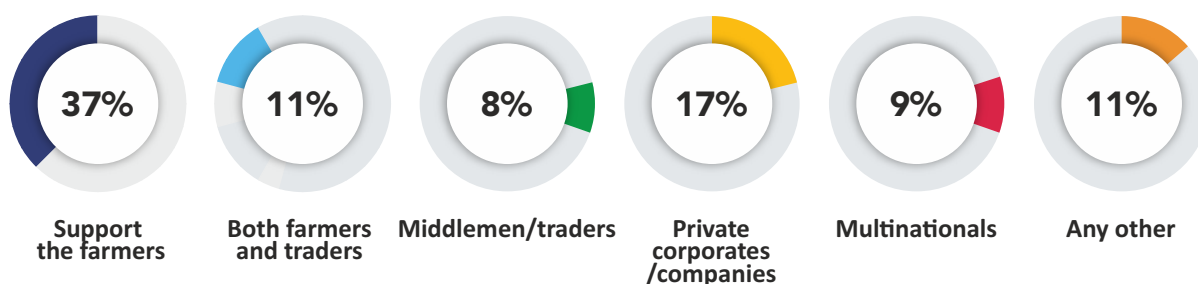
IN LIGHT OF THE THREE NEW AGRI LAWS, WHO DO YOU THINK THE MODI GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS?

			ANY OTHER	FARMERS AND TRADERS BOTH	FARMERS-1	MIDDLEMEN /TRADERS-2	MULTI-NATIONALS-4	PRIVATE CORPORATES/ COMPANIES-3	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	108	235	332	147	29	167	1018
		%	10.6%	23.1%	32.6%	14.4%	2.8%	16.4%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	41	50	95	17	366	203	772
		%	5.3%	6.5%	12.3%	2.2%	47.4%	26.3%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	106	34	648	308	50	92	1238
		%	8.6%	2.7%	52.3%	24.9%	4.0%	7.4%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	30	135	291	78	62	183	779
		%	3.9%	17.3%	37.4%	10.0%	8.0%	23.5%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	241	86	393	108	70	317	1215
		%	19.8%	7.1%	32.3%	8.9%	5.8%	26.1%	100.0%
	TOTAL	COUNT	526	540	1759	658	577	962	5022
		%	10.5%	10.8%	35.0%	13.1%	11.5%	19.2%	100.0%

On being asked in light of the three recent agri laws, who do they think their respective state government supports, 37% respondent farmers said it supported the farmer. Other responses are listed below:



IN LIGHT OF THE THREE NEW AGRI LAWS, WHO DO YOU THINK YOUR STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS?



IN LIGHT OF THE THREE NEW AGRI LAWS, WHO DO YOU THINK YOUR STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS (ZONE WISE DATA)?

			ANY OTHER	FARMERS AND TRADERS BOTH	FARMERS-1	MIDDLEMEN /TRADERS-2	MULTI-NATIONALS-4	PRIVATE CORPORATES/ COMPANIES-3	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	114	182	374	170	23	155	1018
		%	11.2%	17.9%	36.7%	16.7%	2.3%	15.2%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	55	55	90	17	294	261	772
		%	7.1%	7.1%	11.7%	2.2%	38.1%	33.8%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	97	42	633	312	44	110	1238
		%	7.8%	3.4%	51.1%	25.2%	3.6%	8.9%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	23	152	259	101	67	177	779
		%	3.0%	19.5%	33.2%	13.0%	8.6%	22.7%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	256	137	489	151	45	137	1215
		%	21.1%	11.3%	40.2%	12.4%	3.7%	11.3%	100.0%
	TOTAL	COUNT	545	568	1845	751	473	840	5022
		%	10.9%	11.3%	36.7%	15.0%	9.4%	16.7%	100.0%

We also asked farmers that in light of the recent agricultural act, did they think the Modi government was pro-farmer or anti-farmer or indifferent towards the farmers. 44% respondent farmers said it was pro-farmer whereas 28% farmers said it was anti-farmer. The survey also showed that a higher percentage of middle and big farmers (39%) think that in light of the new agricultural acts, Modi Government was anti-farmer, than marginal and small farmers (23%).

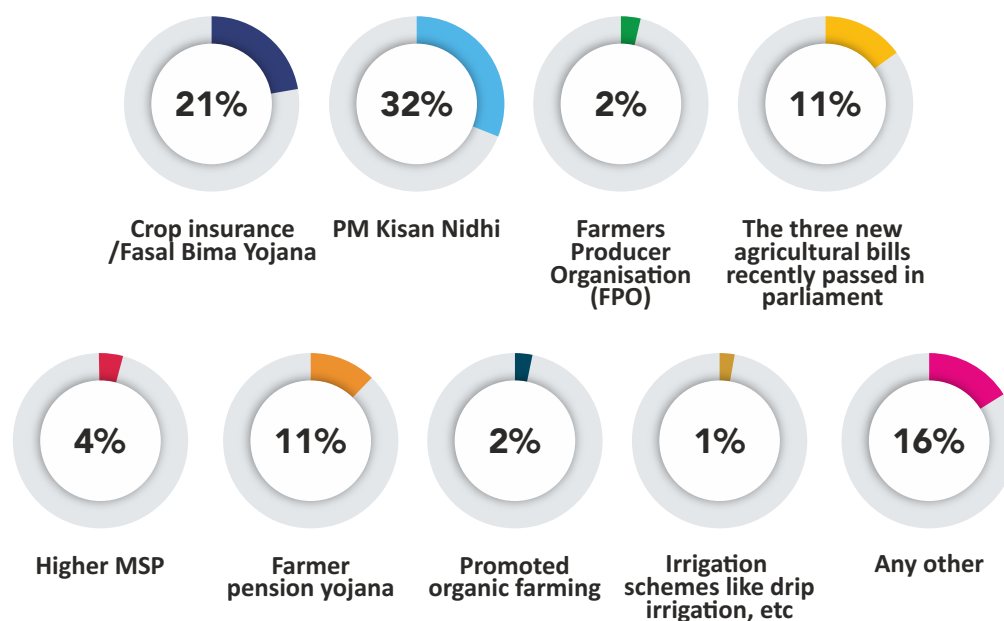


IN LIGHT OF THE THREE NEW AGRI LAW, DO YOU THINK THE MODI GOVERNMENT IS PRO-FARMER OR ANTI-FARMER?

			ANTI-FARMER -2	DON'T KNOW	INDIFFERENT TOWARDS THE FARMERS -DON'T KNOW	PRO-FARMER -1	TOTAL
ZONE CODES	NORTH	COUNT	248	110	97	563	1018
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	24.4%	10.8%	9.5%	55.3%	100.0%
	NORTH WEST	COUNT	436	173	28	135	772
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	56.5%	22.4%	3.6%	17.5%	100.0%
	EAST	COUNT	311	198	75	654	1238
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	25.1%	16.0%	6.1%	52.8%	100.0%
	WEST	COUNT	238	92	68	381	779
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	30.6%	11.8%	8.7%	48.9%	100.0%
	SOUTH	COUNT	154	415	186	460	1215
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	12.7%	34.2%	15.3%	37.9%	100.0%
TOTAL		COUNT	1387	988	454	2193	5022
		% WITHIN ZONE CODES	27.6%	19.7%	9.0%	43.7%	100.0%

On being asked what farmers thought was the most pro-farmer step of the Modi government, the highest percentage of 32% respondent farmers said it was the PM Kisan Nidhi scheme followed by the Fasal Bima Yojana (21%).

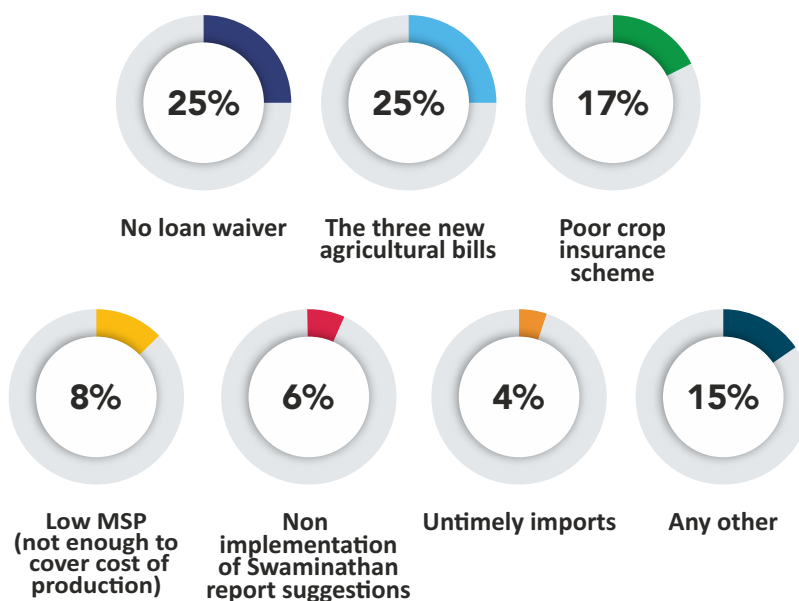
WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MODI GOVERNMENT'S MOST PRO-FARMER STEP?



On being asked what the farmers thought was the most anti-farmer step of the Modi government, the respondent farmers gave the following responses:



WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MODI GOVERNMENT'S MOST ANTI-FARMER STEP?





ANNEXURE: METHODOLOGY



STUDY BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy and livelihood and more than half of India's households are directly engaged in the agriculture sector. Recently, during the last parliament session in September, 2020 three important acts were passed. They were The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, and the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act that were passed by the House and received the President's assent turning them into laws. Through these, the government has tried to bring reforms to accelerate growth in the sector through private sector participation and investment which include providing credit, building infrastructure and supply chains for farm produce, use of technology and innovations and linking the agriculture sector with the market in a better way. At the same time protests by farmers have been observed in many parts of India since many farmers see these acts as anti-farmers because of various apprehensions. Also, there were loud protests in the parliament by most of the opposition parties who expressed their disapproval of these bills. The Gaon Connection team has attempted to undertake a rapid survey to understand the perception of farmers cultivating different types of crops in different parts of the country.



SAMPLING PLAN AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

A stratified random sampling methodology has been followed. For this, India has been divided into five geographical regions, East, North, North West, West and South. Thousand samples have been allocated to each geographical region. In each region, three states have been randomly selected. Apart from this, to provide representation of the north-eastern region of India, Assam has been selected with a separate allocated sample of 400. It means a total of 16 states have been selected for the study with a target coverage of 5400 samples covering all geographical areas of India including plain areas of Gangetic and Sutlej basin, coastal plain areas both in eastern and western part of India, Himalayan region, western and eastern mountain region, Brahmaputra basin and the Deccan plateau.

In each selected state, two to four districts have been selected from different agro-climatic zones to the maximum extent possible present in the state. The reason for considering agro-climatic zones as a criterion is because agro climatic zones influence cultivation of different types of crops. A selection of districts from different agro-climatic zones helps in covering different farmers cultivating different types of crops in different geographies in the selected states.

In each district two blocks and in each block, five villages were planned to be covered. Although block and village selection was planned to be undertaken randomly, in many places these have been selected by the field team of Gaon Connection purposefully considering logistic convenience in a situation of restrictive physical movement during the time of COVID-19. In each village it has been planned to cover 10 farmers. It means in each selected district 100 farmers have been planned to be covered. Although in India less than one fifth farmers are medium and large farmers, we have tried to cover a higher proportion of medium and large farmers with the aim of covering an adequate number of medium and large farmers for statistical analysis. The geographical region-wise states covered and planned coverage of farmers have been provided below:



S. NO.	ZONE	STATE NAME	SELECTD DISTRICTS	DISTRICTS	BLOCKS	VILLAGES	NO. OF FARMERS PLANNED TO BE COVERED
1	NORTH	UTTAR PRADESH	MUZAFAR NAGAR, JHANSI, BARABANKI, DEORIA		8	40	400
2	NORTH	BIHAR	SIWAN, BHOJPUR, ARARIA, NAWADA	4	8	40	400
3	NORTH	UTTARAKHAND	UDHAM, SINGH NAGAR, ALMORA	2	4	20	200
4	NORTH WEST	PUNJAB	GURDASPUR, LUDHIANA, FIROZPUR MUKTSAR	4	8	40	400
5	NORTH WEST	HARYANA	SIRSA, KURUKSHETRA, PANIPAT, BHIWANI	4	8	40	400
6	NORTH WEST	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CHAMBA, MANDI	2	4	20	200
7	NORTH EAST (EAST)	ASSAM	JORHAT, NAGAON, KAMRUP BONGAIGAON	4	8	40	400
8	EAST	WEST BENGAL	JALPAIGURI, MALDAH, WEST BARDHMAN EAST MEDINAPUR	4	8	40	400
9	EAST	ODISHA	CUTTACK, KALAHANDI, BARGARH	3	6	30	300
10	EAST	CHHATISGARH	KANKER, BALOUD BAZAR, RAIGARH	3	6	30	300
11	WEST	MAHARASHTRA	NASHIK, WARDHA, RAIGARH OSMANABAD	4	8	40	400
12	WEST	GUJARAT	BHARUCH, JUNAGRAH, BANASKANTHA	3	6	30	300
13	WEST (CENTRAL)	MADHYA PRADESH	MANDSAUR, CHINDWARA AND SATNA	3	6	30	300
14	SOUTH	KERALA	KOLLAM, PALAKAD, KOTAYAM KOZHIKODE	4	8	40	400
15	SOUTH	TELENGANA	KHAMAM, KARIMNAGAR AND JANGUM	3	6	30	300
16	SOUTH	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZIANAGARAM, EAST GODAVARI KRISHNA	3	6	30	300
	TOTAL			54	108	540	5400

However in a restrictive physical movement during COVID situation and in the difficulty in finding out medium and large farmers in many selected villages, there has been change in the actual number of sample achievement. But from a statistical analysis point of view this achieved number of samples provides sufficient samples to assess the status and trend of the farmers' perception on new agriculture bills at the national level. The actual achievement of samples is depicted in the following table:



S. NO.	ZONE		TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS COVERED	NUMBER OF MARGINAL AND SMALL FARMERS	NUMBER OF MEDIUM AND LARGE FARMERS
1	NORTH	NO. OF FARMERS	871	147	1018
		%	85.6	14.4	100
2	NORTH WEST	NO. OF FARMERS	414	358	772
		%	53.6	46.4	100
3	EAST	NO. OF FARMERS	957	281	1238
		%	77.3	22.7	100
4	WEST	NO. OF FARMERS	464	315	779
		%	59.6	40.4	100
5	SOUTH	NO. OF FARMERS	923	292	1215
		%	76.0	24.0	100
TOTAL		NO. OF FARMERS	3629	1393	5022
		%	72.3%	27.7%	100.0%

The above sample coverage would provide estimation at 95% confidence level with 5% margin of error at the national level and geographical region level with two-design effect.



PROFILE OF SAMPLE IN TERMS OF KEY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

TYPES OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS	% OF SAMPLES COVERED
SCHEDULED CASTE	17.4
SCHEDULED TRIBE	9.3
OTHER BACKWARD CLASS	32.7
GENERAL	37.1
DID NOT RESPOND	2.6
HINDU	81.2
MUSLIM	8.4
CHRISTIAN	1.9
SIKH AND OTHERS	7.9
DID NOT RESPOND	0.5
APL	42
BPL	46.5
AAY	10.8
DID NOT RESPOND	0.8



FIELD WORK AND SEGMENTATION OF FARMERS DURING ANALYSIS

The survey was conducted between October 3 and October 9, 2020. The fieldwork for the survey was conducted by Gaon Connection's members in each district. All interviews were conducted face-to-face outside the residence of the interviewee. During the interview the interviewers from Gaon Connection made sure that they were wearing a mask and maintained a distance of one meter between themselves and the interviewee while asking the questions.

The survey was conducted using a structured and standardized interview schedule that was administered via a specially designed mobile phone application. The interview took about 15-20 minutes to complete on an average.

The data analysis has been undertaken at the national level in the following way/ stratifications:

ANALYSIS BY TYPES OF FARMERS BASED ON LANDHOLDING SIZE

- 1st category: marginal and small farmers (having agricultural landholding less than five acres)
- 2nd category: Medium and large farmers (having agricultural landholding more than five acres)

ANALYSIS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

- East and North East region: Assam, West Bengal, Odisha and Chhattisgarh
- North region: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand
- North-West region: Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh
- West region: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
- South: Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana

ANALYSIS BY TYPES OF FARMERS BASED ON AVAILABILITY OF MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP)

- Farmers sell crops at MSP
- Farmers do not sell crops at MSP

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