

## **A feedback of farmers about the work of Government to protect them from Covid-19. Kundli Border, Haryana (India)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This Research Paper Purpose to examine the feedback of the farmers about work of government to protect them from Covid-19 on Kundli Border, Haryana. In this study, several identifiable variables were farmer's feedback about work of government to protect them from Covid-19. Using questionnaire as a research instrument, 250 sets of questionnaires had been felled by people on Google docs (online). Pie- diagram was used to present the findings feedback of farmer about work of government to protect them from Covid-19.

Keywords: Kundli Border, feedback

### **INTRODUCTION**

The **2020–2021 Indian farmers' protest** is an ongoing protest against three farm acts which were passed by the Parliament of India in September 2020.

Farmer unions and their representatives have demanded that the laws be repealed and have stated that they will not accept a compromise. Farmer leaders have welcomed the Supreme Court of India stay order on the implementation of the farm laws but rejected the committee appointed by the Supreme Court. Farmer leaders have also rejected a government proposal, dated 21 January 2021, of suspending the laws for 18 months. Eleven rounds of talks have taken place between the central government and farmers represented by the farm unions between 14 October 2020 and 22 January 2021; all were inconclusive. On 3 February, farmer leaders warned of escalating the protest to overthrowing the government if the farm laws were not repealed. The stay order on the

implementation of the farm laws remains in effect, and the Supreme Court appointed committee continues with its tasks related to the farm laws. Six state governments (Kerala, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Delhi and West Bengal) have passed resolutions against the farm acts, and three states (Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan) have tabled counter legislation in their respective state assemblies. None of the counter legislation passed the respective state governments.

The acts, often called the Farm Bills, have been described as "anti-farmer laws" by many farmer unions, and politicians from the opposition also say it would leave farmers at the "mercy of corporates". The farmers have also demanded the creation of a Minimum Support Price (MSP) bill, to ensure that corporates cannot control the prices. The government, however, maintains that the laws will make it effortless for farmers to sell their produce directly to big buyers, and stated that the protests are based on misinformation.

Soon after the acts were introduced, unions began holding local protests, mostly in Punjab. After two months of protests, farmer unions—mainly from Punjab and Haryana—began a movement named *Dilhi Chalo* (transl. Let's go to Delhi), in which tens of thousands of farming union members marched towards the nation's capital. The Indian government ordered the police and law enforcement of various states to attack the protesters using water cannons, batons, and tear gas to prevent the farmer unions from entering into Haryana first and then Delhi. On 26 November 2020, a nationwide general strike of 250 million people, as per trade unions claim, took place in support of the farmer unions. On 30 November, an estimated crowd of 200,000 and 300,000 farmers was converging at various border points on the way to Delhi. On 21 March specific mention was made of Bengaluru, "...you (farmers) have to turn Bengaluru into Delhi. You will have to lay siege to the city from all directions". Transport unions representing over 14 million truck drivers have come out in support of the farmer unions. On 26 January, tens of thousands of the farmers held a farmer's parade with a large convoy of tractors and drove into Delhi. The protesters deviated from the pre-sanctioned routes permitted by the Delhi Police. The tractor rally turned into a violent protest at certain points as the protesting farmers drove through the barricades and clashed with the police. Later protesters reached Red Fort and installed farmer union flags and religious flags on the mast on the rampart of the Red Fort. As of 21 March 2021, according to Haryana Police, there are around 40,000 committed protestors sitting at Singhu and Tikri at the Delhi border.

While a section of farmer unions have been protesting, the Indian Government claims some unions have come out in support of the farm laws. By mid December, the Supreme Court of India had received a batch of petitions asking for removal blockades created by the protesters around Delhi. The court also asked the government to put the laws on hold, which they refused. On 4 January 2021 the court registered the first plea filed in favour of the protesting farmers. Farmers have said they will not listen to the courts if told to back off. Their leaders have also said that staying the farm laws is not a solution. The government offered some amendments in laws. On 30 December, the Indian Government agreed to two of the farmers' demands; excluding farmers from laws curbing stubble burning and dropping amendments to the new Electricity Ordinance.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To get the feedback of the Farmers about feedback of the farmers about work of government to protect them from Covid-19.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

PEJ Research Associate Jesse Holcomb along with his research associates examined the Twitter feeds of 13 U.S News sources and the individual journalists who had large Twitter followers. This study analysed the hashtags, frequency of tweets, health beat reporting and the rapid growth of followers on Twitter (Holcomb, 2011). Mainstream media influences the public and shapes their opinion especially during the time of election whom to vote and whom not to vote. A study had been conducted to analyse the behaviour of mainstream media on Twitter in shaping the public opinion during the time of 2010 UK General Election (Zhongyu Wei et al., 2013). Twitter is a super-hub which disseminates a cascade of information to varied segments of the audience within a fraction of seconds.

An extant study, 'Measuring Influence on Twitter' measures the influencing potential of Twitter users in the process of attitudinal change in Austria. The researchers also analysed top 10 Twitter users in Austria with new tools and various methods (Anger, 2011). In the beginning of the advent of Social Media, Twitter was mostly used as a strong weapon to mobilise and gather people to topple any regime and acted as an agent of social change.

Twitter revolution was seen as a new trend in human history. A study by TraceyJ.Hayes analyses NewYork Police Department's Twitter public relations campaign and examines how brutality happened in physical locality has been discussed in the online location and how Twitter becomes the battle field of public protest (TraceyJ.Hayes, 2017). The interactivity and connectedness of Twitter create opportunities to mobilize citizens for or against critical incidents by posting and propagating well defined campaign messages (William Housley et al., 2018). There are various studies which extensively explore the aspects of Twitter narratives and their influencing ability in the 2016 US presidential election. This paper explores the Twitter narratives around Hilary Clinton and Donald Trump. It also explains how a systematic campaign was organized in the social media by both the ends (Kolehmainen, 2017).

A book titled, 'Famers' Movement' by Nadkarni discusses the agrarian structure and their contribution to Indian economy, farmers' movement in TamilNadu, Karnataka, Punjab and Maharashtra. This book also explains about the price policy and the political economy of the farmers' movement (Nadkarni, 1987). 'Understanding Farmer Protests in India', a Journal article by Sudha Narayanan (2020) highlights the ground reality of farmers protesting in the highways leading to Delhi. This paper also focuses on the fear of Indian farmers and the vulnerability of India's agricultural workers. Farmers in India face a lot of challenges like failure of monsoon, drought, low minimum support price, poor support infrastructure, indebtedness and lack of government support (Kumar, 2017). The researchers try to deconstruct the enigma of farmers' protest in India. The authors also suggest proactive measures to revamp the richest heritage of India, the farming.

### **Developing a Research Plan :-**

The present research is exploratory in nature. The study feedback of farmer about work of government to protect them from Covid-19.

The data for this research project has been collected through self Administration. Due to time limitation and other constraints direct personal interview study method is used. A structured questionnaire was farmed as it consumes less time duration and is very important from the point of view of information, easier to tabulate and interpret. More ever

respondents prefer to give direct answer.

Development of research plan has the following steps :

- Sample Design
- Sample Unit
- Sample Size
- Sample Technique.

**Population:-** Population means the whole universe of study in which the researcher does his study / research and the population for my research is farmers of Kundli Border, Haryana.

### **Sample Design:**

The complete study of all items in the population is known as a census inquiry. Sample is a group of few items, which represents the population is or universe from where it is taken.

The Process of Selecting samples have been Multi Stratified in Nature. At the first Stage 2 blocks of region / area have been selected with the help of **convenient sampling**. The size of sample is 250 respondents.

### **Sampling Size :**

The sample size of the study was **250**. The area of study was Kundli Border, Haryana.

## **DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION**

### **Data Analysis**

The data collected various respondents have to analysis for the drawing conclusion. So in this efforts have been made to analysis and interpret the collective data.

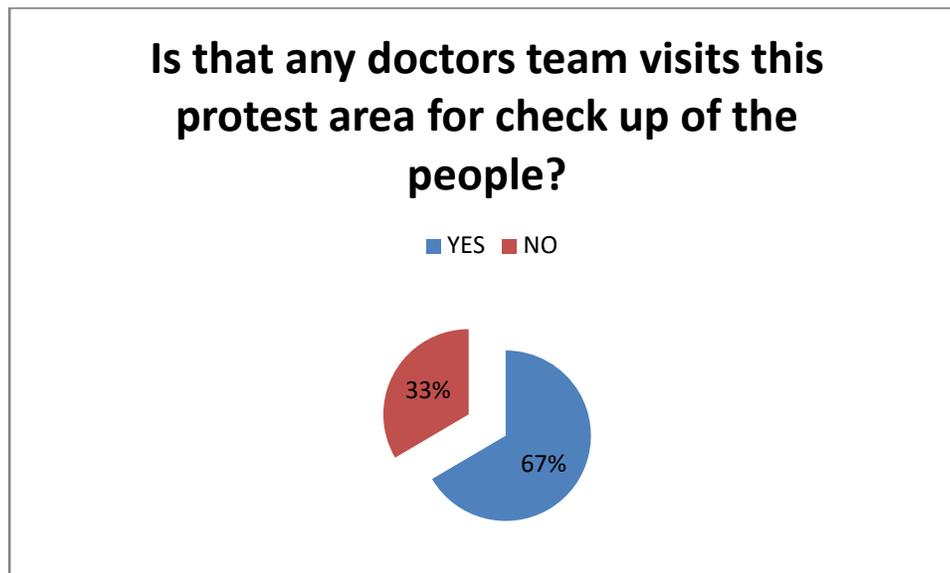
A brief of analysis and interpretation given below:

Q1. Is that any doctors team visits this protest area for check up of the people?

Table No. 1

Response		
Option	In Numbers	In Percentage
YES	165	66.5
NO	83	33.5

Figure No. 1



**Comment** - About 67% of farmer's are says that doctors team were visit the protest area for check up of the people, about 33% farmer's are says that there are none of any doctors team were visit the protest area for check up of the people. So we san says that the doctors team were visited that place but not reached to every farmers.

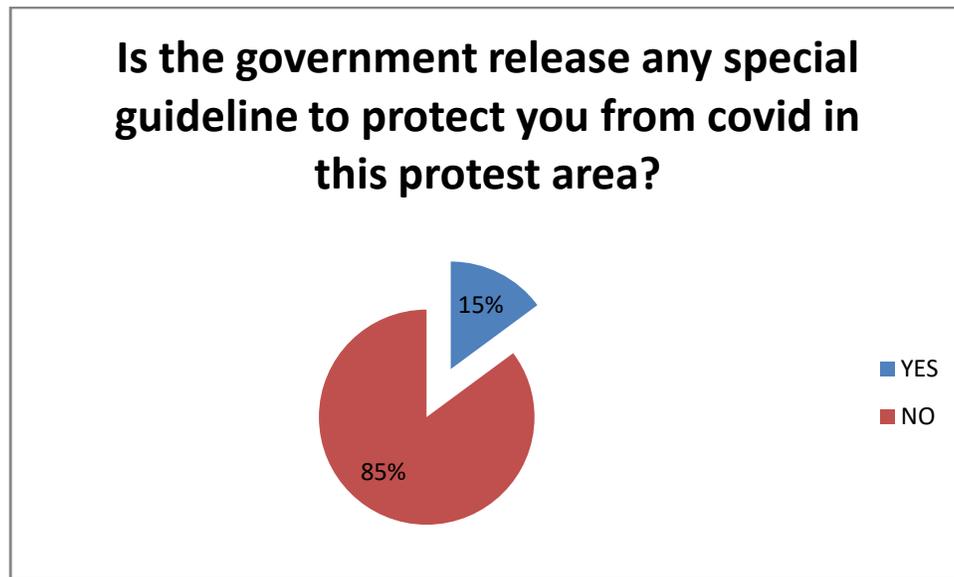
Q2. Is the government release any special guideline to protect you from covid in this protest area?

Q3.

Table No. 2

Response		
Option	In Numbers	In Percentage
YES	37	14.9
NO	212	85.1

Figure No. 2



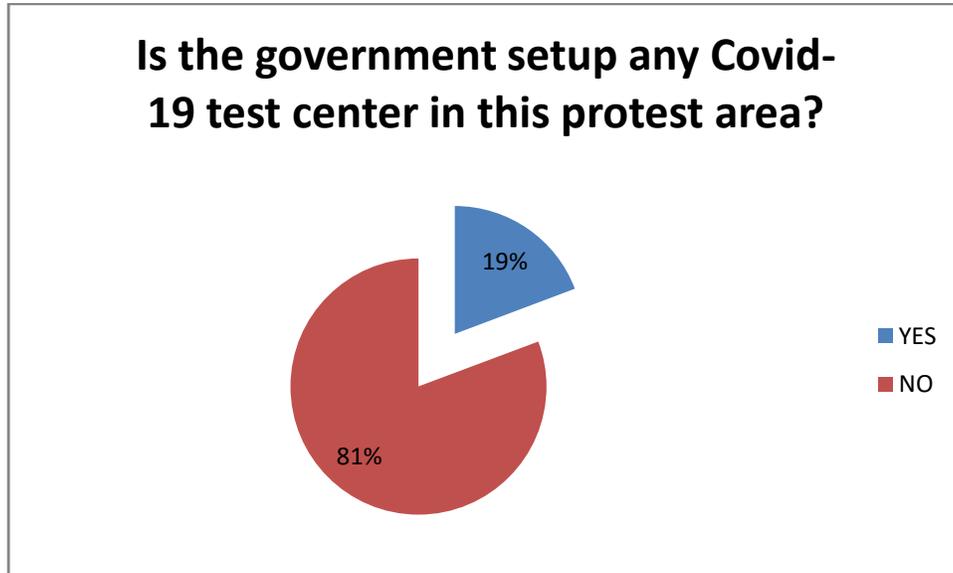
**Comment** - About 15% of farmer's are says that the government release special guideline to protect farmers from Covid-19 in this protest area, about 85% farmer's are says that the government can't release special guideline to protect farmers from Covid-19 in this protest area. So we can that the government release special guideline to protect farmers from Covid-19 in this protest area but maximum of people are not aware about this.

Q4. Is the government setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area?

Table No. 3

Response		
Option	In Numbers	In Percentage
YES	48	19.3
NO	201	80.7

Figure No. 3



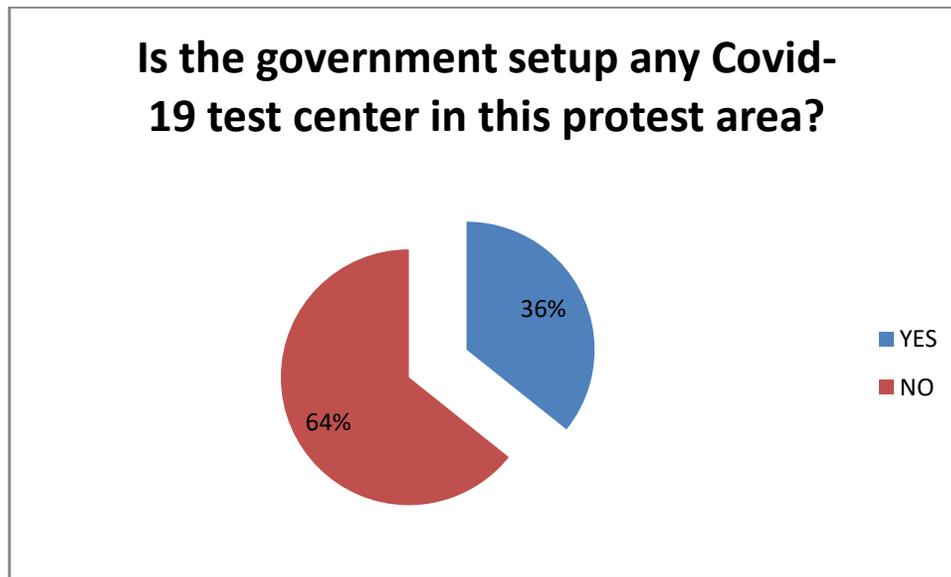
**Comment** - About 19% of farmer’s are says that the government setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area, about 81% farmer’s are says that the government can’t setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area. So we can that the government setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area but maximum of people are not aware about this.

Q5. Is the government setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area?

Table No. 4

Response		
Option	In Numbers	In Percentage
YES	89	35.7
NO	160	64.3

Figure No. 4



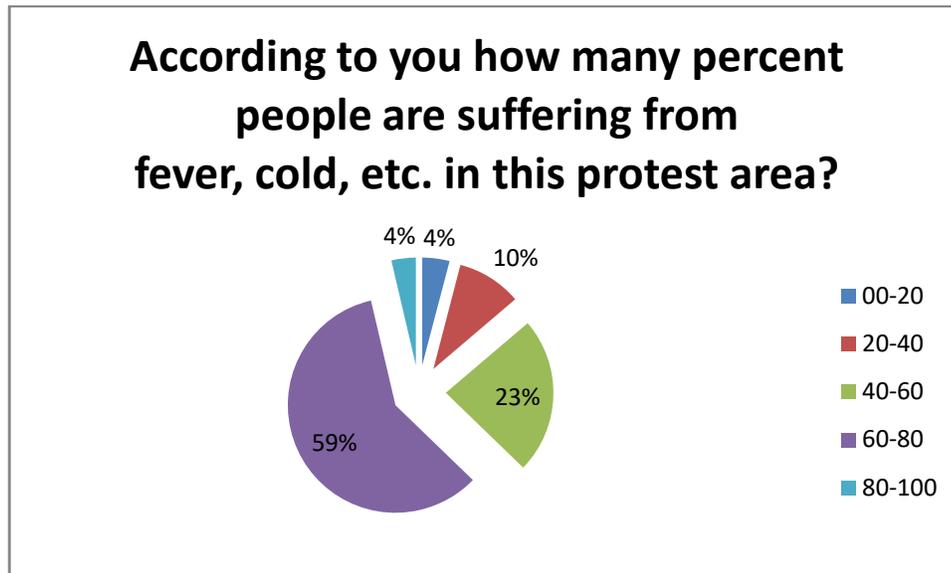
**Comment** - About 36% of farmer's are says that the government setup Covid-19 test center in this protest area, about 64% farmer's are says that the government can't setup Covid-19 test center in this protest area. So we can that the government setup Covid-19 test center in this protest area but maximum of people are not aware about this.

Q6. According to you how many percent people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area?

Table No. 5

<b>Response</b>		
Option	In Numbers	In Percentage
00-20	10	4
20-40	24	9.7
40-60	58	23.5
60-80	146	59.1
80-100	9	3.6

Figure No. 5



**Comment** - About 59% of farmer's are says that 60% to 80% people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area, about 23% farmer's are says that 40% to 60% people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area. So according to the data we can say that 50% of the people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area.

### **Limitations of Study**

This study too has its limitations that limits the applicability and validity of study. The limitations are below

1. The sample size was small and cannot be applied to the entire population.
2. The student's can't show the interest to give there feedback.

### **Findings Of The Study**

After Analysis and Interpretation of the data these are followings findings were emerged:

- Most of the respondents are Male.

- About 67% of farmer's are says that doctors team were visit the protest area for check up of the people, about 33% farmer's are says that there are none of any doctors team were visit the protest area for check up of the people.
- About 15% of farmer's are says that the government release special guideline to protect farmers from Covid-19 in this protest area, about 85% farmer's are says that the government can't release special guideline to protect farmers from Covid-19 in this protest area.
- About 19% of farmer's are says that the government setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area, about 81% farmer's are says that the government can't setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area.
- About 36% of farmer's are says that the government setup Covid-19 test center in this protest area, about 64% farmer's are says that the government can't setup Covid-19 test center in this protest area.
- About 59% of farmer's are says that 60% to 80% people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area, about 23% farmer's are says that 40% to 60% people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area. So according to the data we can say that 50% of the people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area.

## **CONCLUSION**

Overall we can say that the most of the farmer's (about 67%) says that doctor's teams were visit the protest area for check up of the people. Most of the farmer's (about 85%) says that the government can't release special guideline to protect farmers from Covid-19 in this protest area. About 81% farmer's are says that the government can't setup any Covid-19 test center in this protest area. About 64% farmer's are says that the government can't setup Covid-19 test center in this protest area. About 59% of farmer's are says that 60% to 80% people are suffering from fever, cold, etc. in this protest area. So we can says that govt. work for the protect the farmers form this Covid-19. But had not be reached to every farmer.

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