

Innovations

Atrocities on Farmers Leads to Lower the Primary Sector: A Comparative Study of American and Indian Farmers

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Abstract

Farmers in the United States contribute fundamentally to the economy by giving a protected and predictable food supply, upgrading energy security, and advancing work advancement and development. Agriculture is particularly imperative to the economy of urban communities and country locales, as agribusiness takes care of an assortment of businesses going from rural hardware creators to food processors. Atrocities upon ranchers have been unfavorably affected agriculture starts just as been the reason for financial drop. Monstrosities, or demonstrations of brutality against farmers, are a significant issue all through the world. Farmers have been exposed to violence in India for quite a long time. Farmers have been exposed to atrocities because of the government's proactive approach towards them. These wrongdoings have influenced the cultivating local area, yet have additionally caused devastation in the agrarian economy. There are likewise various abomination patterns in American agribusiness. Outrages against farmers are making the essential area crumble. Atrocities are acts that are extremely violent or insidious, particularly in the event that it includes vicious maltreatment or damage. From the beginning of time, various observers have been sure to be available when armed forces were said to have executed outrages against regular citizens. Homegrown measures to turn away common freedoms outrages across state limits have priority. Notwithstanding, the organization has overlooked it, which has significantly affected the essential area. The embraced research paper fundamentally examines the atrocities acts that are being done on farmers in India and America and what they are meaning for the public pay of the nations. The exploration paper has additionally enrolled various cures that the legislatures ought to attempt to lessen abominations and to help the sufferer and the casualties of these mercilessness.

Introduction

Agriculture is a significant industry for both the Indian and American economies. With agriculture extension improvements underway, the enhanced version sector is expected to evolve in the shifting agricultural landscape. Farmers must be empowered in order to adapt constructively to changes in the market through expansion of output, increased farm efficiency, improvement of productivity and quality, and the exploitation of value-added possibilities. Farmers are far from a homogeneous group (Coetzee, 2017).

Farming employs about 60% of the people and generates around 17% of the overall GDP. Over the last few years, India's farming has grown at a rapid pace. Since freedom, increases in food output have grown from 51 million tonnes (MT) in 1950-51 to 250 MT in 2011-12, the highest level ever. Oilseed output (nine key oilseeds) rose from

5 MT to 28 MT within the same time period. Indian agriculture has made a global impression because of its fast expansion (Manida, &Nedumaran, 2020). Meanwhile, on the commercial front, Indian farming continues to face challenges such as a lack of market connectivity and connection, as well as the availability of trustworthy and accurate data necessary by growers on a variety of topics. In addition, the farm marketing industry has a fragmented distribution network. Huge postharvest inefficiencies, a plethora of market middlemen, greater transaction costs, a lack of knowledge, and a slew of other macroeconomic variables are just a few of the serious issues that Indian agriculture is grappling with.

Atrocities, or acts of violence against farmers, are a major problem all throughout the world. Since the dawn of time, farmers have been denied the proper respect and worth in society. Despite being known as the food gods, they have received a bad reputation (Paramati, Apergis, &Ummalla, 2018). When a farmer stands up and speaks up for his rights, it is invariably met with trashing and assaults. Farmers have been subjected to violence in India for centuries. Farmers have been subjected to atrocities as a result of the Indian government's proactive policy. These crimes have not only affected the farming community, but have also caused havoc in the agricultural economy. A country's primary sector is one which involves significant use of environmental assets. This includes agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, along with mining and oil and gas extraction. The primary sector is frequently more important in developing countries and far less important in developed countries.

There is no bigger duty for the equality movement than to safeguard people from the plethora of breaches associated with today's raging wars, which claim hundreds of thousands of lives and cause millions to flee beyond international borders. Atrocities against farmers are wreaking havoc on the agricultural economy (Kleppel, 2014).

Global Highlights of Primary Sector and its impact on Nation's Income and living standards of farmer's

In the long haul, the level of production generated by all sectors — agriculture, industry, and services – is critical to the long-term progress and expansion of an individual or community economy. Taking that into consideration, it remains critical that the economy, particularly in the agricultural sector, be modernised. Modernizing agriculture will result in higher crop yields per unit surface area and a larger percentage of its GDP. This starts a chain reaction wherein countryside families' wealth rises, boosting their buying power, and therefore expanding the current market for consumer products (Farooq, et al., 2019). Making their main industries viable enough to grow production and manufacturing sectors is a big challenge for less industrialized economies. It was vital to highlight that agricultural capital investment stock has consistently declined from over 13% in 1958 to slightly under 3.5 percent in 2015. Despite that, the multi-factor, worker, and capital equipment efficiency indices were all rising. To achieve competitive advantage, there needed to be a strategy of engagement in all areas of the agriculture sector, as well as focused investment. The entire cost of manufacturing had to be reduced as well, which included additional reductions in taxes and tariffs on fuel and other supplies (Rada, &Fuglie, 2019).

The suitable solutions agricultural production included the ideological environment is comprised of land redistribution and internal party prerequisites; the economic situation in balance of trade, an irregular global playing ground, high product prices, and the currency value; the social setting in terms of working conditions relations, housing problems, and abject poverty; the environment in which it operates in relation to research and outgrowth, the ecosystems sustainable natural resource use, threat and emergency management, and the regulatory situation (Crosthwaite, 2020). A development management for agriculture might involve the execution of a privacy and protection policy with enhanced governance, as well as the formation of alliances and the establishment of a mentoring program. It was necessary to strengthen the Land Reform for Rural Development programme. A readily distributed marketing intelligence infrastructure had to be constructed, as well as a successful risk management mechanism that had to be devised and implemented. Genuine competition on a domestic and global scale had to be assured, as well as the execution of a unified vision on land and labour transformation.

To improve competitiveness, there needed to be a strategy of engagement in all areas of the agrifood sector, as well as focused investment (Liu, & Li, 2017). The overarching production cost might have to be reduced, which included further reductions in duties and taxes on internal combustion engines and other inputs.

Review of Literature

Since, the British rule in India, farmers have indeed been subjected to atrocities. Previously, innocent farmers became victims of British government cruelty, but today there are several more causes. In India, atrocities against farmers are frequently experienced in the political realm. Farmers and others who rely on the ground and various basic resources are frequently subjected to excessive use of force nowadays. Land disputes are the norm of the day, as well as they appear to be around to stay, considering corporations' need for property, water, and woodlands for corporate enslavement and profit.

Farmers in India are referred to as founding members since they give a source of income (Sharma, 2021). The poor, disadvantaged, and underprivileged farmers face widespread brutality in their everyday battle for survival and in their lawful efforts to claim and safeguard their rights. Ranchers and indigenous populations trying to seek unfettered access to thereown sources of livelihood, workers attempting to protect there own legal protections, innocent people of large-scale mining processes, and human rights organizations dedicated to protecting those communities and their privileges are tortured to death, extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearance, and perhaps other forms of ill-treatment at the hands of private and public authorities (Henn, & Huff, 2021). A world without farm owners would be the worst nightmare. Farmers, on the other hand, are subjected to atrocities all over the world. Farmers have already been subjected to atrocities throughout history. They have been slain, humiliated, harrassed, and murdered in the sake of cast, creed, politis, and human ego, but modern times have radically accelerated these in human behaviour without regard for morals.

There are numerous trends in American agriculture. Since 1990, the agricultural industry in the United States has risen by a median of 5% every year. Furthermore, the annual production of each farm employee has increased by approximately 0.84 percent. One American farmer generates sufficient sustenance for 96 people on minimum wage (Franzen, 2020). This development is due in part to the centralization of fields, or in proportion to new technology and farming practises. The third tendency is that both trade flows are increasing.

The primary sector of a country is one that explicitly makes use of environmental assets. This comprises farming, forestry, and fisheries, as well as mining, oil and gas exploitation. This is in distinction to the secondary and tertiary sectors, which produce industrial and manufactured commodities, as well as the tertiary sector, which produces services. The primary sector is often more significant in developing nations and much less significant in industrialised countries (Balyan, 2019).

There is no greater task for the movement for equality than protecting people from the multitude of violations connected with today's burning hostilities, which take the hundreds of thousands of lives of individuals and force millions to escape beyond international boundaries. Atrocities against farmers are causing the primary sector to deteriorate. Atrocities are acts that are very cruel or wicked, especially if it involves violent abuse or harm. Throughout history, numerous witnesses have indeed been present when armies were said to have perpetrated atrocities against civilians (Chakraborty, & Acharya, 2019).

During the Pandemic, India experienced one of the most horrific horrors as the Indian government enacted three Farms laws. This measure infuriated farmers, resulting in a massive farmers' protest. According to the law, under the APMC structure, a farmer must pay 3 taxes on the goods that supplies to the mandi, as determined by the provincial government's APMC Act. The 2020 Farm Bill was also known as the MSP bill. Mandatory MSP and taxes on non-APMC marketplaces will be an attack on the Union government's policies (Bezbaruah, & Khan, 2020). This bill's

usage of non-platform customers to pay MSP and grant it legal validity is no less heinous. Currently, FCI and others make purchases at MSP. However, MSP is not legally sanctioned. Furthermore, only 8% of the 150 million farmer families are able to sell their goods to agencies (although at MSP), while the remaining 92 percent are at the mercy of licenced dealers and estate agents at the APMC. They are granted lower-than-MSP rates. These changes were not accepted by the farmers which resulted in protest to evacuate the bill. Gradually many acts of atrocities were witnessed with the protest which was shivering in the part of human rights within India.

However, with the growth in agricultural and farmer conflicts with the government in recent years, different protests have been staged by farmers (Sahu, & Ahmad, 2018). As a result, farmers have committed crimes. Domestic measures to avert human rights atrocities across state boundaries have precedence. However, the administration has ignored it, which has had a significant effect on the primary sector.

Case Laws - Recent incidents and there analysis

In the past few years a number of farmer atrocities have been witnessed both in India and USA.

Case study 1: The tractor rally violence at delhi

The latest issue of atrocities can be found from the 2020–2021 Indian farmers' protest. India's federal government has passed a set of new regulations that will alter the way farm owners sell agricultural farm goods. The central government took the unusual step of passing these three new legislations as commerce and trade measures (Express Web Desk, 2021). Farmers were protesting amendments to India's farming regulations that they believe would limit their ability to cultivate their land. On the other hand many farmers were victims of atrocities by the police or the opposing parties (The Hindu, 2021). Many were injured, harmed and assaulted.

Case study 2: The Singhu border lynching

Lakhvir Singh was apprehended and brutally beaten senseless before being dragged behind SamyuktaKisanMorcha podium, wherein a member of the "Nihang" (a Sikh warrior group) purportedly said, "Is it the hand that handled the sacred book?" when Lakhvir Singh's left hand was severed. The event occurred at the Singhu boundary in Kundli, wherein farmers were protesting the repeal of agricultural legislation (Kamaldeep Singh Brar, 2021).

Case study 3: Lakhimpur Kheri violence

Another prominent example is the LakhimpurKheri, Uttar Pradesh, event involving farmers. A violent confrontation between farmers and BJP activists in LakhimpurKheri, Uttar Pradesh, resulted in the deaths of eight people, four of whom were peasants (Pandey, 2020). This became one of the most horrific acts of atrocity against farmers. At least eight persons were murdered before deputy chief minister Keshav Prasad Maurya's visit to the Tikonia-Banbirpur Road, after violence erupted in Uttar Pradesh's LakhimpurKheriregion .

Case study 4: Kundli border case

At the Kundli frontier farmers' protest location which is just outside New Delhi, a person was found horrifically killed with his rightmost cut and hanged to a barrier. The corpse of the deceased was then roped to a barrier immediately behind the central protesting platform for public inspection (Bhupendra Singh, 2021).

Case study 5: Rail Roko and DilliChalo protest:

Atrocities against farmers were seen at the "Rail Roko and DilliChalo" protest on September 24, 2020. This has been a watershed moment in the history of horrors. Countless Indian farmers have been subjected to police abuse as they

oppose new regulations. Correspondingly, there have been images of terrible atrocities on peasants protesting for legitimate demands at the Republic Day KisanParade (Katju, 2021). There are several examples where farmers have become victims of such heinous crimes. The increase of such cases in which farmers are tortured to death for the rights they seek has lowered the general morale.

Farmers have been subjected to atrocities not just in India, but also because of the government of the United States of America. Protesting Indian farm workers, who have also been camped on Delhi's outskirts since November 26, 2020, have received surprising encouragement in the fall of 2020. Not even just Sikhs and suspected Khalistanis residing overseas, as the administration would have us think, but even Trump-supporting White American farmers appear to trust Indian farmers (Shinogi, et al., 2021). As the farmers' movement in India became more intense in recent months, all of the rhetoric about reopening agribusiness to the market economy, abolishing MSP (or cost equivalency as it was known in the US), contractual farming, little government involvement, so on and so forth reminded of similar discussions that occurred in America approximately four decades ago.

Adverse impact of Atrocities on Nation's Income

Mass atrocities are large-scale acts of violence performed by State or non-State actors, particularly against civilians, most of whom were farmers. Mass killing, human rights abuses, extrajudicial murders, and aggressive behaviour are all instances of violations of international humanitarian law that imply atrocities. The relationship between armed conflict and mass atrocities is difficult and underappreciated.

The country's economy suffers as a result of the farmers' rights being violated. Farmers protests are always attended by a large number of farmers who go to the highways to demonstrate for a good cause. These protests unite a massive economy of groups, religions, cities, or states. Economic operations are badly harmed as a result of the peasants' demonstration agitation and obstruction of highways, toll promenades, and railways (Brehm, & Frizzell, 2021). Textiles, car constituents, motorcycles, and sports equipment businesses, which rely heavily on export industries, would be unable to meet demand. According to economic theory, as the economy expands and possibilities expand, criminality will decline. Atrocities differ from conventional crimes in respect of their intent and means of execution.

When it relates to the present worldwide epidemic, the coronavirus has already slowed India's economic progress. Farmers' continued opposition to existing farming restrictions in India that have arisen as a result of the Farmers Bill threatens to exacerbate the economy's crisis. The Bank Of India (rbi), Indian economic authority, earlier predicted that the country's GDP would fall by 9.5 percent in the previous fiscal period, which ended on March 31, 2021. India's GDP fell by more than a quarter, the worst loss since the government began publishing GDP numbers on a regular basis in 1996. Economic analysts and policy experts are concerned that the demonstrators' ongoing disruption would exacerbate the country's already vulnerable economic situation (Sridharan, 2021). Despite the fact that the protest was the primary source of these outcomes, crimes against peasants also harmed the agriculture economy. A decline in agricultural supply increased inflation. The problem was aggravated by agrarian distress. Agriculture accounts for nearly 15% of India's 2.4 trillion-euro GDP, and peasant groups are a powerful political force.

While most analysts are cautious to place a monetary value on the financial harm caused by the demonstrations, some have indicated that the effects will almost definitely extend beyond the agricultural industries and into the rest of the economy.

At a point when the organization is in chaos and individuals and corporations are at danger, an economic stalemate would add to the pain. " It is hard to calculate the production loss, and everything has an effect." Economic growth projected slowdown over the following three seasons, and a slump would become inescapable (Glanville, 2021).

Divergence of American and Indian farmers Atrocities

Farmers in America and India are not that dissimilar. The primary function of these individuals is to assist the populace in feeding. While both India and the United States are healthy democracies with common principles, episodes of violence and atrocities have escalated. Half a million American households still own family farms, and agriculture produce provided \$164.2 billion to the country's GDP. In India, farming is a significant economic sector, accounting for around 17% of total GDP and employing more than 60% of the community. Agriculture's GDP share climbed from 17.8 percent in 2019-20 to 19.9 percent in 2020-21.

Half a century ago, peasant protests in the United States of America were remarkably similar to what India has been seeing over the last year (Kunreuther, et al., 2017). Both countries' agricultural farmers have become victims of atrocities. Farmers' aggression has led to a significant socioeconomic predictors and effects of communal strife and mass crimes on a human, family, and societal scale (the microlevel). The distributional element has a significant impact on these effects. Individuals are regularly pursued in cases of egregious violations of human rights as a result of natural or actual society structural conflicts over the distribution of assets and power. As a result, this goal may result in major adjustments in the allocation of resources and status across society.

The relationship between economic causes and communal strife, namely atrocity, is both significant and complicated in India and America. These challenges have received relatively little attention in the development of large-scale atrocity prevention and safety initiatives (Jha, 2018). Although economic factors are crucial in understanding the origins of great atrocities, they must also play a much bigger role in efforts to avert and respond to atrocity violence and destruction.

Farm assaults have always been on the upswing since the conclusion of the harsh lockdown, according to official figures; nonetheless, farmer assaults during the first quarter of 2020 are indeed higher than first year of 2019. According to agricultural and safety specialists, the large percentage of farm attacks are not ethnically driven and are primarily driven by economic advantage. Poor farmers, on the other hand, seemed to be more severely affected, although this might be due to more income in the communities where they dwell. Farm assaults and assassinations appear to have a long-term impact, with farms targeted requiring three to 5 years to recuperate and rates of depression rising in farming communities wherever they occur. Furthermore, numerous critics claimed the assaults were more violent than those carried out in metropolitan areas, which might be ascribed to the secluded locations in which they took place. Farm assaults were described as almost any act of aggression against another individual dwelling, operating on, or accessing a farmer or country estate, whether the purpose would have been to assassinate, assault, pillage, or inflict physical damage, as per the police's National Agricultural Security Strategic framework.

Legislation - The Back-up of Economy

Regulation is a significant means by which governments affect both the Indian and US market economies. The breadth of government laws is extensive, including all areas of the economy as well as many elements of daily life. To function properly, economic systems require clear rules. Farmers' security measures also couldn't function without the need for a legal framework implementing security rights as well as the "laws of the game (Mandai, & Nakabayashi, 2018)." The worldwide Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has a significant regulatory policy that provides security to the farmers upon various aspects.

The Prevention of Atrocities (Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes) Act 1989 ("Act") of India aims to combat the many forms of caste prejudice. The Ordinance is a penal statute that charges non-SC/ST people who commit caste-based crimes against SC/ST members. Notwithstanding a strict statute, incarceration rates under the Act are extremely low, and cases are being investigated at a glacial pace. To address the escalating problems of atrocities against farmers, both countries should impose tight prohibitions on violence. Despite the fact that a large number of

decisions have undermined the Act's protections on spurious grounds, there've been a few instances that have acknowledged and sought to correct the multidimensional prejudice suffered by SC/ST people (Kaur, 2019).

Similarly, Congress enacted and President Obama signed the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act have also mandates various prevention polices for farmers. The Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act strengthens the United States' ability to stop mass atrocities as a matter of public safety. The law demands a yearly presidency bill to Congress on measures to prevent atrocity and extermination, as well as education for Foreign Service Officers in atrocity avoidance.

Remedies

It is recommended that regulatory systems implement regulations and remedies into the United Nations Charter and India under the Convention On Human Rights, Worldwide Choices must be made for Human Farmers Rights, and other relevant international percussion in sequence to have a quick effect on atrocities against farmers (Chatterjee, 2019). The Framework for Action shall carry out remedies and reparations for victims of egregious breaches of universal declaration of human rights and significant inhumane acts in a comprehensive and systematic manner at the home and abroad level. In order to respect victims' right to receive remedies and atonement, the global community should consider the sufferings of victims, families of victims, and potential human aeons, as well as reaffirm humanitarian treaties in the field. The government agencies should emphasise that the Fundamental Standards and Guidelines provided in farmers protection and safety document and imply new internal or external statutory duty, but rather recognise processes, forms of treatment, guidelines, and mechanisms for cointegration techniques legal responsibilities under international principles and norms treaty obligations that are supplementary but vary in their standards.

Conclusion:

Agricultural cultivation is the primary source of revenue for both individuals and countries. When these farmers face consequences, the country's people will suffer as a result. As a result of the foregoing, it is possible to conclude that atrocities not only threaten farmer survival, but also pose a serious threat to the economy. The examination of numerous farmer protests and atrocities as described in the study paper offers a notion of how these activities influence the economy and both national and worldwide commerce.

Henceforth, from the examination of the above mentioned paper it tends to be deciphered that as long as public social orders and for sure the worldwide local area neglect to resolve the issues of the helpless ranchers, the minimized and the defenseless, they are by implication and, taking everything into account, straightforwardly adding to the endless loop of brutalisation that is a smear on and a danger to our desires for an existence of pride and regard for all.

Rural development is the essential wellspring of income for the two people and nations. At the point when these ranchers face outcomes, the nation's kin will endure therefore. Because of the prior, it is feasible to reason that monstrosities compromise rancher endurance, yet additionally represent a genuine danger to the economy. The assessment of various rancher fights and abominations as portrayed in the review paper offers an idea of how these exercises impact the economy and both public and overall business.

Other explicit suggestions center around working with the cooperation of common society associations in forestalling and taking out torment and abuse and in finishing the environment of exemption, including by finishing assaults on basic liberties safeguards, supporting crafted by common society associations, securing observers and guaranteeing unbiased examinations of extrajudicial executions and torment. Suggestions likewise manage fortifying the lawful and legal measures to ensure basic freedoms by, entomb alia, taking on enactment condemning torment, sanctioning the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and by enabling the Commission on Human Rights to complete unannounced visits to all confinement places and military foundations.

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