

GSJ: Volume 10, Issue 7, July 2022, Online: ISSN 2320-9186
www.globalscientificjournal.com

should do their part in building the economy to greater heights, and hence, this requires a review of how the government support to farmers becomes effective. A study was conducted to review the effectiveness of the government support during the pandemic crisis experience in the local municipalities under study and the data is shown in the table below.

Table 8 shows the responses in terms of government support

Indicators	Mean	Description	Interpretation
1. Getting these governments' support when the strike of pandemic starts?	2.70	Moderately agree	Sometimes
2. Loan Program that offers zero interest to small farmers and fisheries	2.71	Moderately agree	Sometimes
3. Receiving Non-Government (NGO) Support	2.69	Moderately agree	Sometimes
4. Going Distribution of Goods during Pandemic.	2.68	Moderately agree	Sometimes
5. Farmers' financial assistance	2.73	Moderately agree	Sometimes
6. Proper Disposal of wasted product	2.71	Moderately agree	Sometimes
7. Employment protection for those self-isolating	2.72	Moderately agree	Sometimes
General Average	2.71	Moderately agree	Sometimes

The table above shows the responses by the respondents in terms of how effective is government support in times when the economy faces the test of time. The findings garnered an overall general average of 2.72 which means that sometimes the government supports helps the farmers and they moderately agree as to its effectiveness, gets these governments support when the strike pandemic starts, they are receiving Non-Government (NGO) support, that a loan program was provided and offers zero interest to small farmers and fisheries, presence of a distribution of goods during Pandemic, provides farmers financial assistance, orient farmers on proper disposal wasted product, and Employment protection for those self-isolating. The findings are found to be unanimous and conflicting since the government has provided the farmers with enough assistance and support but the respondents seem not to appreciate the government initiatives. It can be seen from the way the farmers as respondents of this study and this can draw an implication that the efforts extended to them (the farmers) were found to be insufficient as the presence of the gap is evident. This suggests that there should be a thorough review of the mode of assisting farmers for making them effective in a way, it will bridge the gap in terms of earnings brought about by some restrictions and limitations. These findings are supported by the study of Bardsby, T. (2019), a report that warns about the consequences of future food shortages and focuses on the current failures of the global food system. He argues that government must support sustainable farming and target the funding to improve agricultural productivity.

ON COMPETITION LEVEL

In every walks of life, competition is always there and their mere presence creates an impact of leverage that will promote one step higher standing in the arena that is being measured by efficiency. The competition level in the field of farming can be exhibited in the form of quality products that are comparable to others. However, despite competition developing an advantage, this will also create some

form of disadvantages. One over the other competition is a phenomenon of globalization. Nowadays, to exist in whatever endeavor one may in connection with requires a mindset of globalization that bring together global activities beyond boundaries. In the farming industry, the aimed fair competition especially in a crisis time found to be very strong as it is surrounded by products represented from other countries which bring disadvantages to the local growers. This study is aimed at examining how competition level brings and what intervention facility the government instills in paving the way for the influx of foreign products in the local and international market.

Focusing on price and quality, the local farmers can be at a disadvantage side since technically, the competing countries nowadays use some advanced technology that can produce more in terms of volume and the quality itself is more competitive due to the introduction of technology. This is the battle cry of the local farmers that seek assistance from the government as they face the level of competition that is undoubtedly more dominant and prefers buyers. The local farmers specifically in the area of the study feared much since they cannot be able to compete with other producing countries, the prevalence of the pandemic pressed them down to the level wherein bouncing back seems impossible. A study was conducted to determine ways how to counter the prevalence of competition entered into by different countries. The findings and results are shown in the table below.

Table 9 shows the responses in terms of competition level

Indicators	Mean	Description	Interpretation
Did you consider the following as an opportunity in a weak competition?	2.78	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Product demand decrease	3.12	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Losses of consistent consumer	2.82	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Imported products decreases	2.88	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Production of goods to be exported	2.90	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Decreases an individual company	3.01	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Lower Prices to stay competitive	3.02	Moderately agree	Sometimes
General Average	2.95	Moderately agree	Sometimes

The above table shows the result of the farmer's survey in terms of competition levels wherein they seek assistance from the government to remain in the business amidst the trying times as the local farmer under study feels. The general average was found to be that only sometimes does the government extend support to the local farmers which both of their assessments as they moderately agree in terms of considering the following as an opportunity when competition is weak, product demand decreases for local farmers when there are plenty of competing products in the market, they also feel that they lose consistent consumers as they shifted to foreign items, imported products decreases when local produced are available, the local product quality can be exported, decreases individual company income generation, and making the product locally reduced its price to remain competitive. The findings between respondents are unanimously consistent as they are inclined to agree on the variables used in the conduct of the survey all of them feel sometimes the government expresses a sentiment of help. These findings suggest that for the local farmers to stay in the field, a reduction of entry on foreign products should be controlled. These findings did not suggest disallowing foreign products to come in but the government should control over

types of products allowed in the local markets. Identify what is not available and cannot be provided by local producers and allows entry only to those not prevalent in the market. The study (Grala, D. T. 2020) on agricultural reforms also suggests that farming and agriculture's key resources which were a subject of competition include the advanced technology for them to excel.

ON-DEMAND ON LOCAL PRODUCTION

The demand for local production is an option to be made by consumers. A patriotic mentality like Singapore is very overwhelming since the majority of people patronized products grown locally than from other countries. This act shows strong support to local farmers as their preference falls on what is the so-called homegrown products. In the case of other countries like Japan, they are also very patriotic and they tried to explore new possibilities and used it in their daily existence in a way, it helps their local producers and resulted in stabilized their economy. In the case of rice farming, in the market today, we seldom see locally grown and produced products available in the market. In this instance, the local producers suffer as the demand for their products outweighs the foreign preferences. Many modern rice varieties (MVs) have been released but only a few have been widely adopted by farmers. To understand farmers' preferences, we characterized MVs released in the Philippines from 1966 to 2013 and identified important characteristics of the varieties that were widely adopted in Central Luzon using farm surveys conducted from 1966-2012. We found that farmers adopt the market value (MVs) that are high yielding, mature faster, and have long and slender grains, high milling recovery, and intermediate amylose content. The amylose content of adopted varieties has been declining, suggesting value in developing softer rice. However, in the present times, the rice market is flooded by outscored by the government. This initiative reduces the stability of the local farmers in their quest of producing sustainable products. A study was conducted to assess the demand for local production as the subject of the study. The result of the survey and responses is shown in the table below.

Table 10 shows the responses in terms of demand for local production

Indicators	Mean	Description	Interpretation
Do you consider the following as an opportunity to create High Demand for Local Products?	3.14	Moderately agree	Sometimes
An increase in demand requires great distribution of goods for local products.	2.98	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Demand for local product	3.07	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Continuous demand growth	2.98	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Strong Sales	2.97	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Higher interest rates reduce the cost of such products	3.02	Moderately agree	Sometimes
Overprice products	3.10	Moderately agree	Sometimes
General Average	3.03	Moderately agree	Sometimes

The table above shows the result of the survey about their responses in terms of the demand for local production. It can be seen from the table that they sometimes feel that people prefer to use the locally produced products as they moderately agree as revealed in the general average. They moderately

agree that they consider the following as opportunities to create high demand for local products, demand increase requires a great distribution package for local products, design a strategy that will increase the demand for local products, and designing an activity that creates a continuous growth, sales must be strong, that higher rates cause the cost reduction, and experiencing over pricing. The finding as viewed by the respondents serves as an eye-opener to people with the concern of the local producers. It is a culture that once new foreign products enter the market, people tend to patronize them for having a feeling of quality and their initiative pressed down the local producers. It can be observed that it is the attitude of the consumers that puts the local producers down undermining that local producers need them to survive. The findings and observations of the local producers are beyond the control of the government however, as a mechanism of helping them, it is suggested that a modification of policy be imposed by the government mandating the use of locally made products to help the economy grow, glow and gloom. These findings are supported by the study of (Kinnunen, P., Guillaume, J. H. A., Taka, M., D'Odorico, P., Siebert, S., Puma, M. J., Jalava, M., & Kummu, M. 2020), the distance between the origin and end-point of food supply chains, and the 'localness' of food systems, are key considerations of many narratives associated with sustainability. Although yield and gap closure and food loss reductions could favor more local food systems and ensure an adequate and stable food supply.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The assessment of the challenges and opportunities during the pandemic on local farmers under study was found to be helpless as they see different misfortune in today's environment. They consider this fight played by them without government intervention to aid the battle of crisis. They feel demotivated by their desire to explore beyond since the event gives them the hint of losing at the end. They also viewed it that will lower their productivity which somehow created turmoil that could affect society as a whole. It is also critical to local farmers if the control of entry on foreign products will only be an option by the government and there is a free flow of foreign goods. The economy and the society are considered a recipient of the effect suggests that the government should revisit the structure of control over the entry of foreign products as one way of helping the local producer that suffers not only the concurrence of the pandemic but also how the governance in terms of its consistency on the implementation and control. It is further concluded that the only way to control these discomforts, is for the government to impose regulation, and abiding by the mandate is the only recourse. Although, they are positive that other good things might happen and eventually bring them to the pedestal due to the new governance, and hope to establish a policy that somehow gives them the freedom to perform more so that the pandemic is now on its downtrend.

REFERENCES

Adhikari, J., Timsina, J., Khadka, S. R., Ghale, Y., & Ojha, H. (2021). COVID-19 impacts on agriculture and food systems in Nepal: Implications for SDGs. *Agricultural Systems*, 186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2020.102990>

Afifah, A. N., Masyhuri, M., Suryantini, A., & Waluyati, L. R. (2019). THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON COMPETITIVENESS OF RICE FARMING IN PURBALINGGA REGENCY. *Agro Ekonomi*, 30(2). <https://doi.org/10.22146/ae.49428>

Bardsby, T. (2019). Foresight report is the way forward. *Crops*, 12(1).

Kinnunen, P., Guillaume, J. H. A., Taka, M., D'Odorico, P., Siebert, S., Puma, M. J., Jalava, M., & Kummu, M. (2020). Local food crop production can fulfill the demand of less than one-third of the population. *Nature Food*, 1(4). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-020-0060-7>

Campo, E. A., Cano, J. A., & Gómez-Montoya, R. A. (2020). Optimization of aggregate production costs in textile companies. *Ingeniare*, 28(3). <https://doi.org/10.4067/s0718-33052020000300461>

Emelda et al. (2014). An analysis of competitiveness and government policies' impact on the development of cocoa farming in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development*, 4(1).

FAO. (2016). Contract Farming: For improved access to market and resources. 1660En/1/12.16.

Ferreira, R. G., Azzoni, A. R., & Freitas, S. (2021). On the production cost of lignocellulose-degrading enzymes. In *Biofuels, Bioproducts, and Biorefining* (Vol. 15, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/bbb.2142>

Gaba, S., Caneill, J., Nicolardot, B., Perronne, R., & Bretagnolle, V. (2018). Crop competition in winter wheat has a higher potential than farming practices to regulate weeds. *Ecosphere*, 9(10). <https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.2413>

Gorre, J., Ortloff, F., & van Leeuwen, C. (2019). Production costs for synthetic methane in 2030 and 2050 of an optimized Power-to-Gas plant with intermediate hydrogen storage. *Applied Energy*, 253. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2019.113594>

Hall, D. (2021). Encouraging Government Support for Farming. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-86300-5_12

Kaiser, M. J. (2021). A Review of Exploration, Development, and Production Cost Offshore Newfoundland. In *Natural Resources Research* (Vol. 30, Issue 2). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11053-020-09784-3>

Katerega, Y., Nangoli, S., Ssekakubo, J., & Masaba, A. K. (2018). Commercialization of smallholder farming: It inclusive household welfare effects on smallholder farmers in Butuleja District. *Journal of Poverty, Investment and Development*, 46(September).

Kobayashi, H., Thaiyotin, P., Ishida, T., & Inoue, S. (2016). Effects of Government Support on Rice Farming in Contemporary Thailand : A Simulation Analysis. *The Japanese Journal of Rural Economics*, 18(0). <https://doi.org/10.18480/jjre.18.39>

Nematollahi, M., Tajbakhsh, A., & Mosadegh Sedghy, B. (2021). The reflection of competition and coordination on organic agribusiness supply chains. *Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Review*, 154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tre.2021.102462>

Ndlovu, C., & Masuku, M. (2021). Small-scale Farming and Access to Market: Challenges and Opportunities in South Africa. *Journal La Sociale*, 2(5). <https://doi.org/10.37899/journal-la-sociale.v2i5.491>

Pasaribu, E. M. W., & Hasanuh, N. (2021). Effect of production costs and operational costs on net income. : *Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting*, 4.

Soares, P., Martinelli, S. S., Davó-Blanes, M. C., Fabri, R. K., Clemente-Gómez, V., & Cavalli, S. B. (2021). Government policy for the procurement of food from local family farming in Brazilian public institutions. *Foods*, 10(7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods10071604>

Tasca, A. L., Nessi, S., & Rigamonti, L. (2017). Environmental sustainability of agri-food supply chains: An LCA comparison between two alternative forms of production and distribution of endive in northern Italy. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 140. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.06.170>

Usman, M. A., & Callo-Concha, D. (2021). Does market access improve dietary diversity and food security? Evidence from Southwestern Ethiopian smallholder coffee producers. *Agricultural and Food Economics*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40100-021-00190-8>

© GSJ