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The Agrarian Distress and the Significance of Farm Bil 2020

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Abstract
In the year 1943 India faced a worst food crisis which took the life of almost 40 lakhs people in Eastern India and the crises was named as "Bengal Famine". In the Prior to Independence i.e., in the year 1947 when India got independence from the colonised rule of East India Company 75% of the Indian Population were dependent into the Agrarian sector the implementation of old technology and absence of proper infrastructure resulted in the lowest level of productivity. Then, the discussion on the policy reform and the transformational structural changes in the agricultural sector started around 2000 after the industrial reform of 1991 growth. It started with the suggestion to change the regulate of APMC Acts consisting of markets regulations, collection duties in mandis and removal of markets restriction under it. The Union Government of India brought two new farm laws for agriculture and modified the Essential commodities Act 1951 for agri-food stuff. As a result, the Agricultural Reform of India (The Farm Bills) 2020 was proposed/brought into the Indian Parliament. This study presents the review and critical analysis of the Farm Bill, 2020 by discussing all of the three parts of the bill considering its benefits and contribution to the Indian economy as a whole. The conclusive point which is to brought at the end was that for agricultural reforms to succeed the farmers should get proper education and to make this reform success we should aware farmer about MSP in brief.

Keywords: Agrarian Sector, Farm Bills, Agricultural Reform, Agriculture

Introduction

In the history of human life there came many revolutions which changed and impacted the quality of life of humans and also the living standards. The revolution in human life came into existence when they faced difficulties and uncertainty in various aspect. Similar, to the context of all those revolutions which affected human civilization happened in India also marked to be "Green Revolution". In the year 1943 India faced a worst food crisis which took the life of almost 40 lakhs people in Eastern India and the crises was named as "Bengal Famine" (Chikermane, 2021) [2]. In the Prior to Independence i.e., in the year 1947 when India got independence from the colonised rule of East India Company 75% of the Indian Population were dependent into the Agrarian sector the implementation of old technology and absence of proper infrastructure resulted in the lowest level of productivity. The agriculture in India was mainly dependent on monsoon as didn't have any other option for irrigation (PTI 2019). The production yield after independence was also not sufficient to feed the rapidly raising population of the independent nation with no modern system of farming and meeting the requirement. The colonised rule and stagnation came to the end with the concept of "Green Revolution" through fertiliser, pesticides and High yielding variety seeds to increase the crop production manifold through better management techniques. In India M S Swaminathan was main backbone of Green Revolution and was launched in 1965 funded by Indian Government, U.S., Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation as India has seen the worst food crises ever in past so with green revolution it focused more into increasing the production level, meeting up the food security and tried to convert the Indian agriculture sector into industrial system from the year 1967-68 to 1977-78 with the help of modern technology agricultural method.

As a result, the production of wheat increased by three time and the cereals by two times which rosed up the income of the farmer and also helped in industrialisation and promoted the use of modern technology in farming. Disparity aroused cause the big farmer with larger amount of land (landlords) where benefited as their huge amount of production was easily bought by the trader but small farmer was deprived and they were not able to cope up with modern technology implementation in farming. They were forced to take up loan to buy the fertiliser, pesticides and high yielding seed from the big farmers or trader in return their production was not even sufficient to meet up the cost of production and the farmer with less yield went into the phase of exploitation not by the colonised east Indian company but the big farmer of independent nation (Drishti, 2021) [3]. The agriculture system in the time of independence was not what we see today the structure of Indian Agriculture system was mainly in rural part of nation was controlled and ruled by the trader and money lender. Hence the common farmer founded it very difficult for them to take the farm produce to the market for selling they have to depend majorly on the trader or moneylenders. It will not be wrong to say that farmers were exploited during those days. As the farmer use to take loan from the money lender to make living and to buy the raw material for farming in return the lender used to exploit the farmer by taking their farm produce to overcome the loan at low or on a bundied form which exploited the farmer and kept the farmer at a more pathetic and crucial level and standard of living even after farming for entire year.

During the 1960s and 1970s, most of the states enacted and enforced Agricultural Produce Markets Regulation APMR) Acts. All primary wholesale assembling markets were brought under the regulation and jurisdiction of these acts. Well laid out market yards and sub-yards were constructed and, for each market area, an Agricultural Produce Market Committee was constituted to frame the rules, regulation and enforce them. Thus, the organized agricultural marketing came into existence through regulated market. So as to help poor farmer and stop farmer exploitation the government started the concept of APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) to give relief to the farmer and also to reduce the plied and to give ownership to what they produce with their blood and sweat hard work. The APMC was a solution initiated by the central government which created the mandi and the regulated market area in the state level that will be regulated by the market committee. The presence of the market committee ensured that were no free buying and selling of crops without any cheque. In fact, the trader should have gotten a licensed from this market committee so as to buy a crop from the farmer. It was during this period that Minimum Support Price (MSP) was introduced in the Mandi's / Regulated Market area, MSP was simply the price set by the centre to purchase directly from the farmers ultimately saving them from unnecessary exploitation. It can be said as an incentive for the farmers all these laws was introduced by the government under the APMC Act. But with the country like India the proper implementation of any law and Act homogenously is not that smooth. As the time was passing by certain hurdles were created in the APMC system the couple of them are misuse of power by APMC for giving the license to the trader. Secondly, the trader started to form the groups and demand for high price from the farmer collectively. In the year 2015, Union Budget proposed to create a United National Agricultural Market with inclination to NITI Ayog and State Government. Hence in the year 2020 the creation of new agricultural reform which came to existence as Farm Bill 2020 consisting of three acts (Chand, 2020).

Needs of agricultural reform in India

The discussion on the policy reform and the transformational structural changes in the agricultural sector started around 2000 after the industrial reform of 1991 growth. It started with the suggestion to change the regulate of APMC Acts consisting of markets regulations, collection duties in mandis and removal of markets restriction under it. The APMC Acts has several limitation and loopholes cause of which the need for new agrarian reform became utmost necessary for the nation. The loopholes and the monopolies of the APMC and their trader again brought anew turning point into the agriculture sector of India which came as "One Nation One Market" concept with this new regulation the government aims to bring fragmented market in the agrarian sector together and liberalised the trade of agricultural commodity and remove the flaws of APMCs.

The Flaws of APMCs are

- Notified commodities produced in the area under the jurisdiction of an APMC mandi to be sold only in them
- Traders/buyers must have the licence to operate in the mandi
- Multiple levies on sale/purchase transactions
- No direct sale from farmer to trader. Even if allowed user charges and mandi cess must be paid without actually using the facility. This kind of practice amounts to forcing all vehicles to move on toll road and pay toll tax even if that road is not used!
- Charges of middlemen, like commission agents, statutorily fixed, not capped.

The realization of the needs of reform in agrarian sector and several attempt to implement was made since 2000. The NDA government persuaded the Model APMC Act 2003 which included liberalisation and reforms in this law, the act included the concept of contract farming and direct purchase of the produce outside the APMC mandis. In 2004 when the UPA government came into power gave the continuation and made serious effort to eliminate the fruits and vegies from APMC regulations, and was up to some point successful with adoption by 16 states. The effort to change the regulation of APMC continued with the next government in 2014 in power at the centre. There was several deliberation attempting the reform in agrarian sector, another committee prepared a new model act, titled, "The … State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017" (APLM Act). This model act was prepared with the discussion and consult of state Agri minister and some other stakeholder which was highly appreciated. The model APLM Act 2017 kept contract farming out of it and a separate model act on contract framing was prepared, "The State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act 2018", by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare after discussion with states representative and experts.

The other reason behind these reforms in Indian Parliament is to upgrade agricultural sector and to move towards developed economy from the developing phase of the nation. The other reason is Indian farmer are poor cause they are price taker where farmers buy inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides at retail price, their output are mainly sold at wholesale price. In both the cases, the farmer is the price taker not the maker, cause nearly 70% of Indian farms are very small, census shows that their land holding is less than 2.5 acres. As small land translates to smaller crop output where lesser produce means lesser bargaining power. As we are aware of the fact that after the Independence i.e., 1947, The Zamindari System was abolished in India, then farmlands were split up into smaller pieces which lead the tiller to be the owner of the land but they did not have any bargaining power. So, trader used to exploit this where traders used to extend credit, then buy produce from the farmer in harvest season at low prices. The farmer would stay poor because he never got a good price. So now who will decide the right price became a burning question. In the 1960s, when the country was going through the Green Revolution then Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) were started which were also called as MANDIS. They started regulating farm produce, expect APMC nobody was allowed to buy produce from the farmers and APMCs would give a license and space to traders to buy. The idea was seemed to be good and then the Mandi system seems much better than the earlier one as mandi has different traders who negotiate with the farmer and together, they arrive at a mutually acceptable price where farmer gets different price option by different trader to choose. But in reality, the small trader mainly gets the chance to choose the different price offered by big traders so basically the price was decided by the trader and in reality, the framer is still the price taker. Seeing this trader colluded and formed a cartel to decide one price for example, the price for today is Rs. 22 for xxxx product, so all quoted the same price and the farmer is ultimately a price taker, he accepts the price. The Mandi system is not perfect as there are just over 7000 mandis all over India where the state of Meghalaya has a Mandi covering 11,215sq.km. National Committee of Farmers said for Mandi system to be successful there should be a mandi at every 5kms distance as a result out of total production of India only around 40% or less than that goes to mandis directly. As Small farmer can't afford even the transport costs to mandis these farmers sell their produce to unlicensed traders in their village on whatever the price the trader quotes, the farmer has to accept. As a result, India's deepening farm crisis: 76% farmers want to give up farming, shows study. The market needs a good buyer to pay a fair price. It was all of this reason and more cause of which the bill was brought in.

After the suggestions several committees and repeated pleas, persuasion by the different successive government in the centre to the state, the state was not willingly participating in the board to reform their APMCs Act for 18 years, the Union government was supposed to either ignore its responsibility towards securing the bright future of Indian Agrarian and framer, or implement the agricultural policy and market reforms pan-India through the constitutional route.

The discussion above clearly shows that the need of the new farms laws reforms underlying has already been discussed brought forward and have been partially adopted and implemented with suggestion of different state governments. Therefore, COVID-19 gave a turning point to the economy, which was supposed to be dealt with intrepid and undaunted reforms decision with the ability to transmute challenges into fortuity.

Agricultural reforms 2020

The Union Government of India brought two new farm laws for agriculture and modified the Essential commodities Act 1951 for agri-food stuff. As a result, the Agricultural Reform of India (The Farm Bills) 2020 was proposed/brought into the Indian Parliament by the ruling government under the leadership of Narendra Damodar Modi. The new acts were proclaimed to be historic, pioneering and the continuation of 1991 movement for agrarian sector (Kapoor & Senthil 2021). The bills/reforms consist of three parts, where two are new and one is the amendment of the previous act as named below:

- The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act 2020.
- The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- The Farming Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020.

Now going to the reforms let us first understand what these three Acts are respectively with simple examples as quoted below:

- For the first Act "**The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act 2020"** is mainly a modified and simplified version of contract farming act which was adopted by 20 states over the nation. This new act is fully inclined toward the farmers by removing the confusing system of registration/licensing, deposits and other provision in compliance with contract farming in various states. Contract farming is being practiced in India in limited scale since long time in the state of Punjab with PepsiCo for vegetables and fruits and nestle for milk and dairy items. Documentary evidence of the state Punjab has shown that figures of revenue and standard of living is increase with the help of contract farming. The Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services (new act) between farmers and sponsors, is restricted to (i) an assured price to be paid to farmers as agreed between them and the sponsor prior to production and (ii) to provide farm services and inputs to the farmers, if so desired, on mutually agreed terms and conditions. The production of the desired quality product is undertaken by the farmers and not the sponsors and the role of sponsor is restricted in case of buying the produce at the price agreed in advance and supplying inputs and services. The land of famers will not be mortgaged or leased in context with the agreement and the power to regulate the provision for the act will be under the supervision of the state government. The act with example "Wheat for Biscuit" where a biscuit manufacturing firm can contract directly with farmers that we need this quality of wheat for biscuit so you grow wheat of that particular quality, and every year we will buy 1,000 tonnes of wheat from you know this is called Contract Farming. The benefit of contract farming is price can be fixed on contract while signing the contract for example if the price is decided at Rs. 20 per kg and the market prices fall to Rs. 10 per kg by harvest than also the company will have to purchase at Rs 20, the farmer will only get Rs. 20 even if the market prices rise to Rs.30. As these contracts happened before this Act as well, but were supposed to be registered in the mandi and the mandi use to get a small cut or a fee that had to be paid. Now when companies directly deal with farmers, middlemen are removed these benefits both sides. In some contract farmers can take money in advance and avoid taking loans as till now it sounds good, but the truth is a company procuring large quantities will not spend time negotiating and dealing with small farmers. This opportunity is out of reach for small and marginal farmers. Now why there are protest? Because a company is big and powerful and they have legal teams that can draft one sided contract, they have analysts to pick the price that works best for them. What happens if a company does not honour their contracts? Then again, the farmers can get exploited even in this case. But there is a solution for this that there needs to be an intermediary body who can look after farmer interests and disputes and also who can explain the agreement to the farmers. Farmers will slowly have to learn how to read contracts, the disputes redressal in the bill is not practical cause Sub Divisional Magistrate has other responsibilities as well and taking time out for farmer issue may be difficult.

- For the second Act "**The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020"** has been modified for agrarian and food stuff inclusive of cereals, pulses, potato, onion, edible oilseeds and oils. The amendment states the union government can regulate the mention items in terms of certain situations like war, natural calamities, famines, extraordinary price rise. The amendment will also regulate the stock limits based on past years prices and the perishability of the commodities. The act will not dilute the power of the government to intervene into the market to control the price. This is an evident as the government came into action of setting the stock limits for onion on 23rd October 2020, which was after the amendment of The ECA Act 2020. In past the ECA was used to control the higher price rise but which gave nothing to the farmer and lead to increase in suicidal rate of farmer in return. The amendment ECA will encourage the investment in warehouse and cold storage and which is in favour of the famers. The act with example "onion makes the nation cry" where onion is a unique commodity where sometimes onion prices cross Rs.100 per kg and at the same time we see the news where farmer do not even recover costs of harvest for the same produced. This dual problem is because onion can't be stored when supply is higher and sold slowly when the glut reduces. Onion is an essential commodity with limits on stocking, if these limits are crossed than legal action and even can be sent to jail. So, Government makes a list of such essential commodities and during the time period of covid-19 masks, hand sanitizers, PPE kits were put in this list and their hoarding and prices were regulated. At that time, this limit was completely valid because supply was limited and demand suddenly skyrocketed. At one point of time, India had a chronic food shortage where wheat that was imported from US immediately went to ration shops, if anyone hoarded supplies then, it would cause artificial scarcity. But today, India has now reached a stage in which surplus food-grain management has become a major challenge-RBI and there's a different crisis that India faces food surplus crisis. Food Corporation of India has more than double the buffer stocks in go-downs much of it going to waste in the go-downs due to disuse 30,00,000 tonnes of sugar, 221,00,000 tonnes of rice, 478,00,000 tonnes of wheat. The situation is reversed and yet people of India are hungry cause food is mismanaged. Why should a trader or company invest in cold storage/warehouses? When storing many products is simply illegal as a result, there is an infrastructure deficit in the country and this situation needs to be changed and there need to be incentives to create storage capacity. These Essential commodities (amendment) act has removed the stocking limit of the following items; Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Edible oils, Onion and Potatoes. If prices for horticultural items goes up by 100% and food-grains prices go up by 50% then the stock limits come back on traders. So then protest why? Cause hoarding is still a very legitimate concern, for example, during harvest season, traders can buy more onions cause supply during harvest season is very high which means low prices and stores it to start selling them in the market when prices are high.
- Now the third Act "**The Farming Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act,2020"** allows the farmers freedom to sell and buy farm produce at any part of nation whether within APMCs or Outside APMCs. The Act emphasised on e-commerce platform for farm produce with the modulation of the registration of trader and the trade transactions in trade areas. The government can intervene if the system doesn't meet the satisfaction level. The farmer can sell the produce at their doorstep and can freely quote the price for their produce and has option to sell it anywhere if not satisfied. The new act can help framer get rid of the six steps traditional supply chain with lot of duties charges and cut money starting from producers to the consumer (farm to fork), the new act will help framer get the Minimum Support Price for their produce and to the consumer the produce at reasonable rate without paying all those white and black duties to the trader at mandi. Let us discuss the act with a example "sell your apple anywhere" as of today, a farmer from Himachal who grows apples he can't come to Maharashtra and sell his apples in the state. The Act gives farmers freedom to sell their produce anywhere in India, however it doesn't allow them to trade in Mandis from other states cause Mandis come under state government controls. The state government has to take the final decision whether farmers from others state can sell in local mandis. Actually, one nation one market idea was there in Congress Manifesto 2019 "congress will repeal the Agricultural Produce Market Committees Act and make trade in agricultural produce - including exports and inter-state trade – free from all restriction." Logically, congress or allies should not have a problem with this. So then, why the protests? Mandi taxes are state matters where farmers have to pay tax at the mandi which they don't outside so naturally corporates and farmers have a benefit from trading outside Mandis. As a result of this, the importance that Mandis enjoy as well as the tax that state governments earn from Mandis may reduce. The new law gives any PAN card holder the permission to be a trader whereas Mandis have condition for people to become traders, traders have a license. At the Mandi, payment has to be made to farmers in 1 day whereas under this law, payments get a 3 working day credit period. We have to admit, this condition has a

possibility of misuse, all these concerns are like loopholes that need to be addressed. Now we have one more major concern that is MSP (Minimum Support Price) the Central Government declares MSP on 23 items but it is not a guarantee that the government will buy from everyone. The government only ends up buying rice, wheat and a few items the Punjab and Haryana mainly has the major advantages of MSP. The farmer's concern is that if most trades happen outside mandis the government will remove MSP, most protests centre around this fear that farmers have. The MSP concept gives a false guarantee to farmers and is flawed, according to money control "only 6%of farmers get benefit of MSP procurement and prices" cause traders do not buy at MSP. The government also doesn't procure all items every year, there is no uniform method of price discovery for non-MSP crops and this is the true problem that most farmers face. What is the solution to farmers' pricing woes. Farmers do not know what should be the fair value of their produce, this forms the base of their exploitation whether it is from mandi trader or contract farming. Does anyone know what the right price is? Prices change based on the area. So how can farmers figure out price discovery? Today in India commodity derivatives are traded NCDEX and MCX are two exchange that offer commodity derivatives. There we can have future prices for Agri commodities these prices can be a base for farmers to decide their prices. Farmer are not united and this kills their bargaining power, if government truly wants the situation of farmer to change then they should work to unite the farmers of the state. NECC (National Egg Co-Ordination) is a cooperative that gives indicative prices for egg. This gives sufficient profit to farmers to sustain business and which is not too expensive for consumer to afford. This is why the price of eggs in two localities is in the same range, to become like NECC, it is necessary for farmers to come together. Farmer can come together and start Farmer Producer Organization where farmers can pool and collect their produce. Amul enjoys so much respect in India today because it got together lakhs of farmer on one platform and paid them a fair price for their milk. Farmer Produce Organisation or FPOs exists in India already they help farmers get the right price for their produce FPOs can make farmers a collective for better bargaining. FPOs need funding and educational support from Centre and State. Now the point is, these bills can be a progressive reform but the loopholes in these bills must be discussed openly. The success or failure of an idea depends on its implementation when bills which have been introduced for the benefit of the farmers become adversaries of those same farmers, they lose their point.

Benefits and contribution

Reform in agriculture has always been a partially excluded items in Indian changing economy policy. Several attempts were made by both the upper and lower houses of framing policy for nation in concern with agrarian reform and to end the commission based APMC rule in Agriculture sector. The two largest political parties BJP and Congress has already mentioned about the liberalised agriculture market for farmer to free them from the manacles of APMC regulators. Its main intention was to opt for obvious change cause the usual business was propounding the incremental changes whereas the sector was in need of transformative ones to meet the distress in sector build of modernised sector and also to solve the problem of youth employed with standardised income and also to compete with global economy in a sustainable way. The reason behind the reform was clear and factful so the centre showed its political will to implement it across the nation.

The reforms consist of three acts were

The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act 2020 covers two broader aspects (a) regulation for a guaranteed pricing and (b) support and awareness of the availability of technical and input services to farmers through registered individual, firm, company, cooperative society, etc. with a mutually acceptable agreement between the farmer and the sponsor prior to final production. The acts intend to motivate the interested farmer, especially small-scale farmer to go for high value crops without worrying of the market and price risk during the harvesting season. The technical assistance and input are also provided to farmer if they are interested by the sponsor, the act does not require any farmer of any scale to go for the agreement and the decision is left fully on to their interest without including the sale, lease, transfer and mortgage of the land and belonging of the farmer. The all apprehension of the act regarding the corporate farming is not allowed in any state of the nation. The act is fully inclined towards the farmers where no party is forced to continue with the agreement after the competition of the agreed time (Wikipedia, 2021). The act will be providing the diversification with quality production at premium price, export and direct sale of production with interested desired attributes. The farmer participation in the value chain will motivate the farmer and also will bring the new capital and knowledge into the sector. There is scope of amendment if required in future.

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 which mainly consists of modification of the Essential Commodities Act 1951 for groups of agrarian food commodities. The intention behind it was to specify transparent criteria with pricing slabs for implementing ECA rather than allowing it tyrannous decisions by office-bearer to plead with the Act. The modification gave power to government to use ECA which remained intact as it was seen with the decision to impose stock limit on onion after the implication of new modified ECA which is not against the farmers. In the antithesis, before there is any action to the stock limit by the government, the amendment sets a higher rise in price of producer. It will also invite interested and utmost needed private investment into the sector starting from the input to the final-harvesting activities (Chand, 2020). The removal of all kind of irrelevant charges and duties in both sales and purchase of produce the new act saves costs of purchasers and which provides the prospects of payment with Minimum support price by trader to producers. In contrary to this, any state which is to counter the centre Act by giving a legal status to MSP by keeping their charges and duties of markets intact the purchasing price costlier and will work opposite to the private trader giving MSP to farmers.

The Farming Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 provides the farmer with the choice to sell their sell produce anywhere it might be within the boundaries of APMC markets or outside it, to cooperatives, to private agency, unifiers, FPOs through both electronic and physical platform without the restriction of area it can be directly at farm or anywhere. The act doesn't acquire any regulation to manipulate MSP and poses no threat through itself to APMC market. The factful threat to the business of APMC mandis where from the higher unjustified charges imposed in markets by the states. The aim of the FPTC act was to make competition and to put pressure on the monopoly of the APMC market (Kapoor & Senthil, 2021). There will be a factful strong case for the state to support the functioning of the APMC system in the from of infrastructure services for the deprived farmers without charging the market fees in wider interest of the farmer. Thus, which will ensure fruitful competition between the old APMC mandis and other unifiers which are permitted under the new Act with sustainable gain to the farmer and nation in large.

Conclusion

Over an epigrammatic view, the central government introduce three policies through respective three new acts which are brought with the changing time and scenario of farming and farmers. As what B R Ambedkar said while presenting the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly; "How good a provision might be but if the one who follow it is of bad category than it won't be that good and if the provision is bad but the one who follows are of good category than it might be the best one. So, it basically depends on who is following and in what manner". In context to his saying the Act if it is implemented with the right spirit, it will take Agrarian Sector of Indian into its new heights and herald the transformation of the rural economy.

The conclusive point which is to brought at the end was that there were many other bills and act before to for the benefit of the nation as whole but only few has succeeded. So, in the case of these agricultural reforms also there was a believe that farmers should get proper education and education is something which is been required they should know their right, the law, how to readdress the grievance, how to complain if these things are known and are aware of the facts than only, they can take benefit of the reform. To make this reform success we should aware farmer about MSP in brief and about the three different bills as per the bills with no additional spices, they should get the benefit of internet and should also know how to use it and the mismanagement of the government need to be overcome. If these bottom-lines are managed than only the reform can have good impact on the nation as whole.

The Agrarian reforms or continuation of the incomplete agenda of reforms started in 1991 and the splinter, intermittent, and dappled policy reforms introduced and implemented over the states with epitome zenith. The act has innovated buoyancy for India to become a global power house (Guru) for food supply and agriculture. The policy reforms carried and sowed the high yielding seeds of farmers prosperity and transformation of rural economy to advanced bullet train engine of the Indian economy.

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