**Abstract**

Most counties have an economy dependent on agriculture either in a small or big way. Before the independence, agriculture in India has faced a lot of fluctuations. Since independence, Indian government has introduced reforms to stabilize and achieve self sufficiency in production. Reforms have empowered the farmers and incentivized them to adopt advanced agricultural techniques. The main objective of the land reform is to establish social equality, increase in crop production, economic development and increase in the standard of living. Few land reforms made by the government after the independence are abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reform, conferment of ownership rights to tenants. Green revolution is another reform in agricultural sector. The Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi’s Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojanaprovides crop insurance and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojanascheme’s objective is to maximise return to state farmers. NABARD which is the apex body in our country provides various assistance to farmers. There are yen number of business opportunities emerging in the modern world in the field of agriculture that helps in promoting economic development of the country