

Study Report on

Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Across Indian States and UTs[#]

Prepared by

Ramesh Chand and Jaspal Singh

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**National Institution for Transforming India
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Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Across Indian States and UTs

Since early 1990s growth trajectory of agriculture and non agriculture sectors have witnessed divergent path. While non agriculture sector experiences acceleration in growth, the agriculture sector continue to move on cyclical growth path around long term average of 2.75 per cent annual rate of growth. As a result the income accruing to farmers and agricultural workers has lagged significantly behind the income of non agriculture workers. Some of the farm households also face serious distress due to low level of income. Estimates based on NSSO data for the year 2011-12 classify 22.5 per cent cultivator households and 36 per cent agricultural labour households as poor. The major factor for low growth in agriculture and rising disparities between agriculture and non agriculture sectors is asymmetry in the implementation of reforms in the two sectors. Economic liberalization and deregulations had created very favourable environment for private sector investments in non agriculture sectors which has led to significant improvement in its performance, pulling up overall growth rate of the economy. Similar reforms in agriculture are either missing or remain patchy.

An important reason for this dichotomy between agriculture and non agricultural sectors is that the former is a state subject under the Indian Constitution placing the burden of implementation of reform agenda on the states. Some attempts were made by the central government during years 2002 to 2004 to initiate and promote reforms in agriculture through a Model APMC Act, changes in Essential Commodities Act and changes in Milk and Milk Product Order. Subsequently, some of these reforms were rolled back. Reforms related to APMC act were adopted very slowly and partially across different states and UTs. One third of the states and UTs did not adopt any of the APMC reforms. Further, half of the states which made provision in law to implement reforms on various aspect of Model APMC Act did not notify the change and thus the provisions of the Model Act remained ineffective. Beside the slow and partial reforms in marketing, agriculture has also suffered from regulatory restrictions. The prominent among them are ban or restrictions on leasing in and leasing out agricultural land and restriction on felling and transit of trees grown on non-forest or private land.

Important areas for reforms in agriculture are as follows.

1. Contract Farming

Contract farming is crucial to promote food processing and to provide technical and financial support and quality input to smallholders. It also addresses scale and market constraints faced by producer farmers. The Model APMC Act circulated to States/UTs during 2003 provides for contract farming agreement and its model specifications. 20 states amended their APMC Act

to make provision for Contract farming but only 12 notified the rules. Further, Contract requires registration with APMC and payment of market fee and other levies to APMC for no service rendered by them. District level authority may be set up for registration of contract farming and no market fee should be levied under it. The APMC should not be the authority for registration or dispute settlement under contract farming.

2. Direct Sale by Producers to Processing Industries/Exporters/ Bulk Buyers

The present Act restricts the farmers from selling their produce to processor/manufacturer/bulk processor, exporter, bulk retailer outside the market yard and the produce is required to be channeled through regulated market according to provisions of the APMC Act. The producer should be free to enter into direct sale without the involvement of other middlemen outside the market yard in the market area under the relevant provision of the concerned Act.

3. De-link the provisions of compulsory requirement of shop/space for registration of traders / market functionaries

At present only the traders/commission agent owning a shop/godown in the regulated market are allowed to purchase produce in the market. This practice of compulsory licensing of commission agents/traders in the regulated markets has led to the monopoly of these licensed traders acting as a major entry barrier in existing APMCs for new entrepreneurs, thus, preventing competition. Licensing should be replaced by simple registration at nominal fee with no requirement of ownership of a shop or godown in the marketing area as done in Karnataka.

4. Take fruits and vegetables out of APMC Act

Let producers have the right to sell to anyone they choose including integrator, village cooperative, or in APMC Mandi.

5. Setting up of private mandis.

6. Single point levy on agriculture produce

7. E-trading

8. Single license for traders applicable in the whole state

9. Rationalisation of taxes on agricultural commodities

10. Implementation of e-NAM in all States

The Hon. Prime Minister launched Electronic platform for unified national agricultural markets on 14th April, 2016. This is a game changer for agriculture with vast scope to raise price realisation by farmers. It should be expended to all regulated markets. So far its

progress has been very slow. Even the choice of commodities is restricted and in some cases wrong.

11. Model Land Lease Law

This will raise scale of operational holdings, bring efficiency and reduce fallow land. Facilitate exit of interested cultivators to non farm sector. Attract investments in land. Will entitle tenants to get benefit of public policies support for agriculture.

12. Exempt all kind of tree species grown on private land from felling and transit regulation

There are restrictions on felling and transit of certain trees species even if they are grown on private land. This discourages farmers to grow trees on their land. Ministry of Environment and Forest, GOI, issued fresh guidelines to states on 18 Nov. 2014 to liberalise felling and transit of tree species grown on non-forest private land. However, still felling and transit of trees grown on private lands is not free in most of the states.

RANKING STATES IN TERMS OF MARKETING AND FARMER FRIENDLY REFORMS

An index has been constructed to compare the status of reforms in agriculture sector across states and UTs. The index is based on actions taken by each state and UT to (i) reform the system of agriculture marketing, (ii) facilitate and liberalise lease in and lease out of agricultural land, and (iii) liberalization of regulation on felling and transit of trees grown on private land. The information on these aspects was taken from the concerned Ministries of Government of India. Market reforms aimed to promote competition, efficiency, transparency, and removal of regulatory restrictions having adverse effect on producers, modernisation of marketing, and creation of healthy trading environment are included. These reforms indicate the *ease of doing agribusiness* and range of choices and options granted to producers to sell their produce.

The index is termed as **Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index (AMFFRI)**. Different variables included in the index along with their weightage are represented in Table-1.

The Index involves quantification of score at two levels. The maximum score of 100 has been distributed over three dimensions representing (a) institutional reform, innovation and taxation in agriculture market, (b) land lease and (c) freedom to fell and sell forest produce grown on private land. In the first stage, weight was assigned to each of the three dimensions included in the AMFFRI. Creating favourable environment for forestry on farm land was assigned a weightage of 10 out of 100. This was based on the fact that the share of forestry in total value of output of crop sector and forestry is currently about 10%.

Liberalisation of land lease market has been given 16% weightage. This corresponds to the proportion of total operational holding under land leasing. The third category of reforms relate to marketing of crops. Crops sector comprise about 70 per cent of value of output of agriculture sector. One basis is to assign a weight of 70 to it and then redistribute all the weights to make their sum equal to 100. This will assign weight of 74 to market reforms. As the other two areas of reforms have been assigned weight 16 and 10 the residual comes to 74 which is close to share of crop sector in agriculture. Thus marketing reforms were given a weightage of 74 (100-16-10) to keep the index simple. Total score of 74 for marketing reforms has been distributed equally among various dimensions of agriculture marketing which include 10 indicators representing different areas of reform in APMC market, market charges, e-NAM and specific treatment in marketing of fruit and vegetable.

The first category includes ten indicators. Seven of these are related to reforms in APMC Act and are part of model APMC Act. It also includes special treatment of fruits and vegetables either by keeping them out of APMC Act or putting a lower levy on them. The level of taxation is also included under marketing reforms and it refers to market charges like charges of commission agents, purchase tax, vat, rural development fund and any other charges on the transactions in primary wholesale market. Innovative market mechanism in the form of eNAM is also included under agricultural marketing.

Table 1: Variables included in AMFFRI and their weight and score

S N.	Category	Weig ht	Score			
			Total score	Act amended	Act notified	No action
1	Agricultural marketing	74				
	1.1 Institutional reforms					
	1.1.1 Private mandi		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.1.2 Direct marketing		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.1.3 Contract farming		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.1.4 e-Trading		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.1.5 Single point levy		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.1.6 Direct sale to consumers by farmers		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.1.7 Single traders license		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.2 Participation in E NAM		7.4			0
	1.3 Special treatment to fruits and vegetables		7.4	3.7	3.7	0
	1.4 Taxes/fee/levy in primary market		7.4			0
2	Land lease	16				
	2.1 Partially allowed		8			
	2.2 Adopted model NITI Act		16			
	2.3 Ban		0			
3	Forestry: Liberalised felling and transit of trees	10				
	3.1 Partially		5			
	3.2 Fully		10			
	3.3 Restricted		0			

There are two stages of market reforms: (i) amendment of Act and (ii) notification of the Act. The two stages have been given equal weight in the index. The State which has not amended APMC Act has received a score of zero.

The score for contract farming has been further modified to capture the coverage under contract farming. Some States allow contract farming only in one crop while others allow it in many crops. Score for notification of contract farming has been assigned in proportionate to the number of crops notified under contract farming. The maximum number of these crops has been taken as 9. Thus, if a State has amended and notified contract farming Act and 3 crops are covered under contract farming the State gets a score of 6.67 out of 10 ie $(5)+(5*3/9)$, or, 4.93 out of 7.4 ie $(3.7)+(3.7)*3/9$.

The adoption of e-NAM has also been divided into two stages. If a State has agreed to become part of e-NAM pilot, it is given half of the score. Remaining half score is proportional to the number of markets enrolled under e-NAM.

Fruit and vegetable are highly perishable and require differential treatment in their marketing. Some States have taken fruit and vegetable out of APMC Act. Some States have not removed fruits and vegetables from APMC Act but reduced or waived market fee. Still others have taken fruit and vegetable out of APMC Act but levy market fee or cess or service charge. The States which took fruit and vegetable out of APMC Act and do not impose market fee or tax on them have been given full score while the other two categories have been given half of the score. States which keep fruit and vegetable under APMC Act and also levy market fee have been assigned zero score.

Regarding level of taxation the highest score has been assigned to the State with zero level of taxation and the lowest score (zero) to the State with the highest rate of taxation (including market fee, service charge, levies, rural development charges, vat, purchase tax etc.) on major agri commodities. The remaining States have been assigned scores in proportion to the level of taxation.

The second area of reforms includes facilitation and liberalisation of land lease. For this purpose, States have been classified into three categories based on the liberalization of lease contract for agricultural land. States with ban on leasing have been assigned zero score and States which have adopted the model land lease law proposed by NITI Aayog have been given the highest score. The States with partial liberalization or restricted liberalization of land lease have been given middle score.

Third area selected for reforms is forestry or tree plantation on private land. Forestry on private land is regulated by restrictions on felling of trees and transit permit for marketing of tree products. These regulations have put high barrier and disincentive to growing trees on private lands. To relax these restrictions and to facilitate raising of trees on private lands the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India has circulated Advisory to States. The states which allow felling of tree of all species grown on private land have been assigned full score and those which allow only a few species have been given half of the score. Zero score has been given to states with complete restriction on felling of all tree species.

Ranking of States based on AMFFRI

The performance of various states in terms of adoption of market reforms and farm friendly policies can be seen from Table 2 and Fig. 1. Summary status of each reform in various states/UTs is presented in Annex I.

No state in the country implemented entire set of market reforms. Also, land leasing and harvest and marketing of some trees species on private farm land are subjected to various degrees of restrictions in almost all the states/UTs.

The state of Maharashtra achieved first rank in implementation of various reforms. The state has implemented most of the marketing reforms and it offers best environment for

doing agribusiness among all the states and UTs. Gujarat ranks second with a score of 71.5 out of 100, closely followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The state of Karnataka, which is considered progressive in implementing market reforms, did not figure among the top states for two reasons. It is lagging in liberalization of land lease and restrictions on felling of trees on private land. Two, it is not yet integrated with eNAM. However, the state has its own Unified Market Platform operated by ReMS which has all the provisions as envisaged under eNAM. If this reform in the state is treated at par with eNAM then Karnataka earns additional score of 7.4. This increases the score of the State in AMFFRI from 55.5 to 62.9 and raises its rank from 8th place to the 6th place.

Agriculturally developed state of Punjab ranks 14th with a score of 43.9. This is because of poor implementation of market reforms in the state.

Almost two third states/UTs could not reach even halfway mark of reforms score. Major states like U.P., Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and J&K are in this group.

It is also pertinent to mention that some states/UTs do not have APMC Act. It is a challenge to provide ranking to these states in market reforms.

Fig 1: States' score in terms of Agri Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms

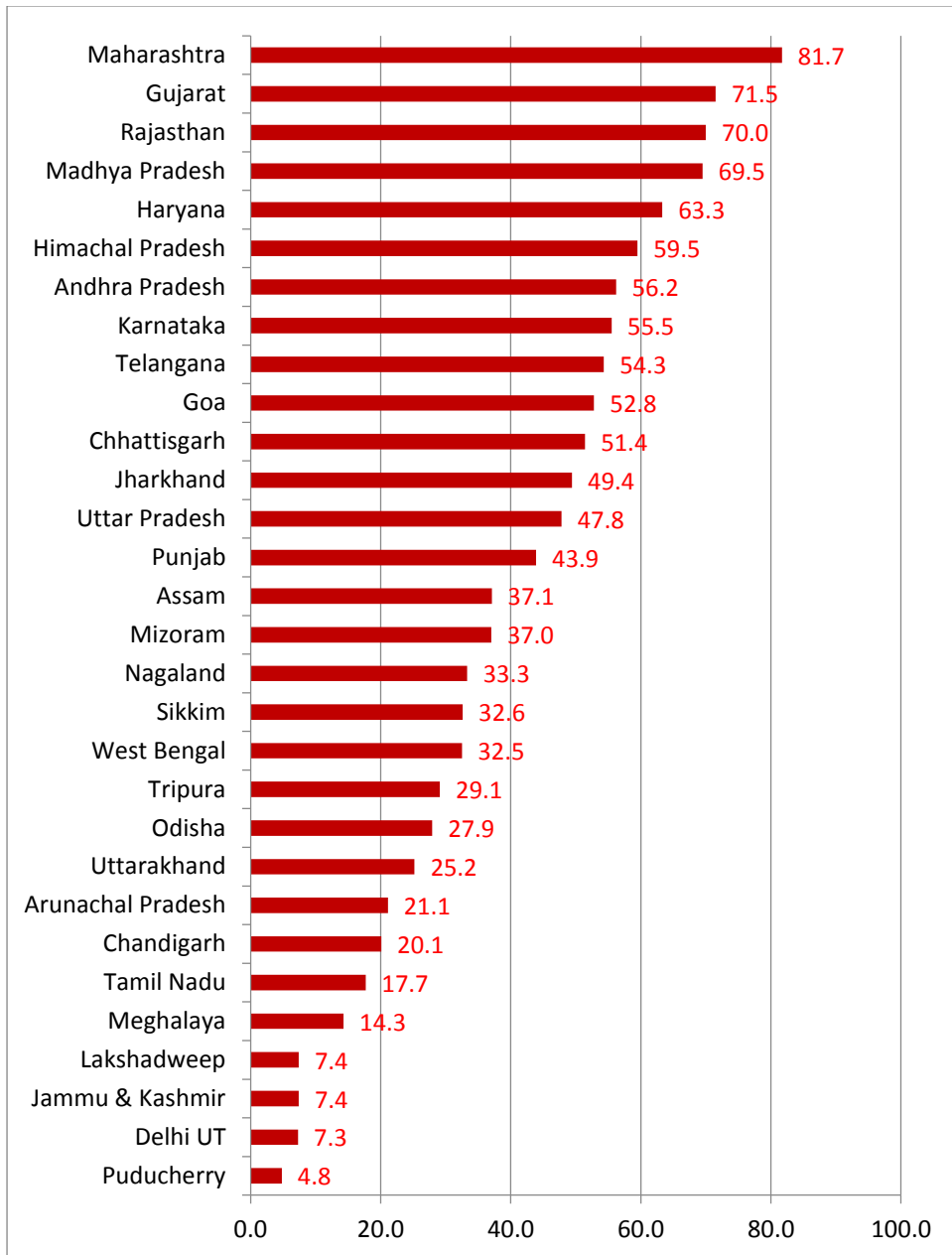


Table 2: Ranking of states in terms of implementation of marketing and other farmer friendly reforms, as on October, 2016.

Agri Market and Farm Friendly Index Score out of 100		
State	Score	Rank
Maharashtra	81.7	1
Gujarat	71.5	2
Rajasthan	70.0	3
Madhya Pradesh	69.5	4
Haryana	63.3	5
Himachal Pradesh	59.5	6
Andhra Pradesh	56.2	7
Karnataka	55.5	8
Telangana	54.3	9
Goa	52.8	10
Chhattisgarh	51.4	11
Jharkhand	49.4	12
Uttar Pradesh	47.8	13
Punjab	43.9	14
Assam	37.1	15
Mizoram	37.0	16
Nagaland	33.3	17
Sikkim	32.6	18
West Bengal	32.5	19
Tripura	29.1	20
Odisha	27.9	21
Uttarakhand	25.2	22
Arunachal Pradesh	21.1	23
Chandigarh	20.1	24
Tamil Nadu	17.7	25
Meghalaya	14.3	26
Jammu & Kashmir	7.4	27
Lakshadweep	7.4	28
Delhi UT	7.3	29
Puducherry	4.8	30

* Some states and UTs either did not adopt APMC Act or revoked it. They include Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar. They are not included in the ranking.

Annex I

Status of Marketing and Farm Friendly Reforms Across States/UTs. October, 2016.

Sr no.	Reform indicator	A.P.	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana
1	Setting up market in private sector								
	Provision in the Act	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
2	Direct marketing								
	Provision in the Act	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Farmer- Consumer Market								
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
4	Contract Farming								
	Provision in the Act	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	No. of crops	0	0	0		0	0	2	5
5	E-Trading								
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Single Point Levy in Market								
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Single Trader License								
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Fruits and vegetables out of APMC reg.	Not Follow	Not Follow	Follow	Not Follow	Partial	Not Follow	Follow	Partial
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	No	-	No	Yes	-
	Notified	No	No	Yes	No	-	No	Yes	-
	Fee/service charge	Yes	Yes	Exempt	Yes	Exempt	Yes	Exempt	Exempt
9	Joining e-NAM	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Markets enrolled	5	0	0	0	12	0	40	36
10	Tax/levies/fee on agri commodities (%)	7	2	1	0	2	5	5.75	10.5
11	Restrictions on felling of trees and transit@	Restrict ed	Restricted	Restrict ed	Partial	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Partial	No Restricti on
12	Legal status of land leasing. Restriction	Partial	Ban	Partial	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban	Partial
	Model land lease law	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Sr no.	Reform indicator	HP	J&K	Jhar-khand	Karna-taka	Kerala	MP	Maha-rashtra
1	Setting up market in private sector							
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
2	Direct marketing							
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3	Farmer- Consumer Market							
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
4	Contract Farming							
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	No. of crops	0	0	0	1	0	1	9
5	E-Trading							
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
6	Single Point Levy in Market							
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
7	Single Trader License							
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
8	Fruits and vegetables out of APMC reg.	Partial	Not Follow	Not Follow	Partial	Not Follow	Partial	Partial
	Provision in the Act	-	No	No	-	No	-	-
	Notified	-	No	No	-	No	-	-
	Fee/service charge	Partial Exempt	Yes	Yes	Service charge	Yes	Partial Exempt	Exempt
9	Joining e-NAM	Yes	No	Yes	No*	No	Yes	Yes
	Markets enrolled	7	0	8	0	0	20	0
10	Tax/levies/fee on agri commodities (%)	7	0	5.25	7.5	3	2	3
11	Restrictions on felling of trees and transit@	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Restricted	Restricted	Partial	Partial	Partial
12	Legal status of land leasing. Restriction	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban		Partial
	Model land lease law	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

Sr no.	Reform indicator	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim
1	Setting up market in private sector								
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2	Direct marketing								
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
3	Farmer- Consumer Market								
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
4	Contract Farming								
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	No. of crops	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
5	E-Trading								
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
6	Single Point Levy in Market								
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Notified	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
7	Single Trader License								
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
8	Fruits and vegetables out of APMC reg.	Not Follow	Follow	Not Follow	Partial Follow	Follow	Not Follow	Partial Follow	Not Follow
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	No	-	Yes	No	-	No
	Notified	No	Yes	No	-	Yes	No	-	No
	Fee/service charge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Exempt	Exempt	Yes	Exempt	Yes
9	Joining e-NAM	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	Markets enrolled	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.0
10	Tax/levies/fee on agri commodities (%)	0	1	0	0	5.5	13.5	2.8	1.25
11	Restrictions on felling of trees and transit@	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Partial	No Restricti on	Restrict ed	Restrict ed
12	Legal status of land leasing. Restriction	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban	Partial	Partial	Ban
	Model land lease law	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Sr no.	Reform indicator	Tamil Nadu	Telanga	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	A & N Islands
1	Setting up market in private sector							
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Notified	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
2	Direct marketing							
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Notified	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
3	Farmer- Consumer Market							
	Provision in the Act	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	Contract Farming							
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	Notified	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	No. of crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	E-Trading							
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Notified	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
6	Single Point Levy in Market							
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Notified	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
7	Single Trader License							
	Provision in the Act	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Notified	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
8	Fruits and vegetables out of APMC reg.	Not Followed	Not Followed	Not Followed	Not Followed	Not Followed	Partial Followed	Not Followed
	Provision in the Act	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
	Fee/service charge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Exempt	Yes
9	Joining e-NAM	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Markets enrolled	0.0	44	0.0	66	0.0	0.0	0
10	Tax/levies/fee on agri commodities (%)	5	0	2	4	9	5	0
11	Restrictions on felling of trees and transit@	Partial	Restrict	Restrict	Partial	Restrict	Partial	Restrict
12	Legal status of land leasing. Restriction	Partial	Ban	Partial	Partial	Ban	Partial	Ban
	Model land lease law	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Sr no.	Reform indicator	Chandi-garh	D&N Haveli	Daman & Diu	Delhi UT	Laksha-dweep	Puducherry
1	Setting up market in private sector						
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	Direct marketing						
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
3	Farmer- Consumer Market						
	Provision in the Act	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	Contract Farming						
	Provision in the Act	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No
	No. of crops	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	E-Trading						
	Provision in the Act	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	Single Point Levy in Market						
	Provision in the Act	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	Notified	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
7	Single Trader License						
	Provision in the Act	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Notified	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	Fruits and vegetables out of APMC reg.	Not Followed	Not Followed	Not Followed	Partial Followed	Not Followed	Not Followed
	Provision in the Act	No	No	No		No	No
	Notified	No	No	No		No	No
	Fee/service charge	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
9	Joining e-NAM	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Markets enrolled	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Tax/levies/fee on agri commodities (%)	10.5	0	0	7	0	4.8
11	Restrictions on felling of trees and transit@	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Restrict ed	Restricted
12	Legal status of land leasing. Restriction	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban	Ban
	Model land lease law	No	No	No	No	No	No

@ Status as on 20 Oct 2016.

* Karnataka has its own UMP which is yet to be linked to national portal of ENAM.

Source: 1. Report of expert committee on Land leasing, NITI Aayog, Govt. of India (March, 2016).

2. Report on Regulatory Regime regarding felling and transit regulation for tree species growing on non-forest land, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Govt. of India (Dec, 2012)

3. Manual on agricultural prices and marketing, Govt. of India, www.mospi.gov.in

4. Presentation on Liberalisation of Agriculture Sector, DAC&FW, in NITI Aayog, 20.10.2016.

Note: States/UTs with no APMC Act :- Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, A&N Island, Daman & Diu, D&N Haveli and Lakshadweep.

States with non functional APMC are: Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.