iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.82299

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Impact of Government Subsidy Reforms on Commercial Farm Profitability

Pawar Rushikesh Subhash, Pratik Dhanayat
MBA Agriculture Business Management, International Centre of Excellence in Engineering and Management Chh. Sambhaji Nagar, (Aurangabad), India
Department of MBA, MBA (IT) International Centre of Excellence in Engineering and Management Chh. Sambhaji Nagar, (Aurangabad), India

ABSTRACT: ***Government subsidy reforms have emerged as a pivotal driver of change in the agricultural sector, reshaping the economic landscape for commercial farmers. Subsidies have long been a cornerstone of agricultural policy in developing and developed nations alike, providing financial support for inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, irrigation, and credit. However, increasing fiscal pressures, trade liberalization mandates, and efficiency concerns have prompted governments worldwide to restructure or reduce these subsidies, creating new dynamics in the profitability of commercial farming operations.***
This study examines the impact of government subsidy reforms on commercial farm profitability, with a focus on how changes in subsidy structures affect input costs, production decisions, revenue generation, and overall financial performance of farms. This research is based on secondary data gathered from academic journals, government agricultural reports, and policy analysis documents. The findings indicate that while subsidy reforms aimed at improving efficiency can enhance market competitiveness in the long term, they impose significant short-term financial stress on commercial farmers, particularly those with high input dependencies and limited access to alternative credit sources.
The study concludes that a carefully phased approach to subsidy reform, supported by complementary policy measures such as rural credit expansion, technology adoption incentives, and market infrastructure development, is essential for maintaining farm profitability during the transition period.
Keywords: Government subsidies, subsidy reforms, commercial farm profitability, agricultural policy, input costs, farm income, fiscal policy, agricultural economics, crop revenue

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture remains one of the most economically significant sectors across the globe, providing livelihoods, food security, and raw materials for industries. Within this sector, commercial farming—characterized by large-scale, market-oriented production with significant capital investment—plays a disproportionately large role in overall agricultural output. The financial performance of commercial farms is therefore of critical importance not only to individual farm operators but also to national economies, rural communities, and the broader food supply chain.

Government subsidies have historically been deployed as instruments to stabilize agricultural markets, ensure food security, support rural incomes, and encourage the adoption of modern farming technologies. In countries like India, the United States, and members of the European Union, agricultural subsidy programs have evolved over decades into complex systems encompassing input subsidies, price support mechanisms, export incentives, and crop insurance schemes. These support systems have played a vital role in shaping commercial farm economics by reducing the cost of production and providing income stability in the face of price volatility and natural risks.

However, agricultural subsidy programs have increasingly come under scrutiny. Critics argue that poorly designed subsidies distort market signals, encourage inefficient resource allocation, contribute to environmental degradation, and impose significant fiscal burdens on governments. In response, many governments have embarked on subsidy reform programs aimed at rationalizing expenditure, improving targeting efficiency, and aligning agricultural policy with market principles. These reforms have included the reduction or elimination of input subsidies, the introduction of direct benefit transfers, the shift from price supports to income insurance schemes, and the restructuring of agricultural credit policies.

The impact of these reforms on commercial farm profitability is complex and multidimensional. On one hand, well-designed reforms can improve resource-use efficiency, encourage crop diversification, and enhance long-term competitiveness.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

On the other hand, abrupt or poorly sequenced reforms can expose commercial farmers to sharp increases in input costs, reduced price supports, and constrained access to credit, thereby undermining short-term profitability and financial sustainability.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the impact of government subsidy reforms on commercial farm profitability, examining both the direct financial effects and the broader strategic implications for farm management. By synthesizing evidence from existing research, this paper seeks to offer insights that are relevant to policymakers, farm operators, agricultural economists, and other stakeholders involved in shaping the future of commercial agriculture.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study focuses on understanding and analyzing the impact of government subsidy reforms on commercial farm profitability. The detailed objectives of the study are as follows:

1) To understand the concept and scope of agricultural subsidies and their reforms

This objective aims to provide a clear understanding of the nature, types, and historical evolution of agricultural subsidies and the reform processes that governments have undertaken to restructure these support mechanisms.

2) To analyze the impact of subsidy reforms on farm input costs and production decisions

This objective focuses on examining how changes in subsidy structures directly affect the cost of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, water, and energy, and how these cost changes influence cropping patterns and production volumes.

3) To evaluate the effect of subsidy reforms on farm revenue and income stability

This objective critically analyzes how the removal or restructuring of price support mechanisms and output subsidies affects the revenue realization of commercial farms and the overall income stability of farm operators.

4) To study the strategic implications of subsidy reforms for commercial farm management

This objective involves understanding how commercial farm operators adapt their management strategies in response to subsidy reforms, including decisions related to technology adoption, crop diversification, contract farming, and market integration.

5) To identify the challenges associated with subsidy reform implementation

This objective focuses on identifying practical issues faced during the implementation of agricultural subsidy reforms, such as market distortions, transition costs, credit constraints, and differential impacts across farm sizes and crop types.

6) To suggest suitable measures for supporting commercial farm profitability during subsidy reform transitions

This objective aims to recommend policy strategies for ensuring that commercial farms maintain adequate profitability during the subsidy reform transition period, including complementary support mechanisms and capacity-building initiatives.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The relationship between government subsidies and agricultural profitability has been extensively studied in the agricultural economics literature. Scholars have examined this relationship from multiple theoretical and empirical perspectives, generating a rich body of evidence that informs our understanding of how subsidy reforms affect commercial farm performance.

Early literature on agricultural subsidies emphasized their role in stabilizing farm incomes and supporting food security. Economists recognized that agriculture is inherently exposed to weather-related risks, price volatility, and market failures that justify government intervention. Studies from developing countries, including India and sub-Saharan Africa, demonstrated that input subsidies—particularly for fertilizers and irrigation—significantly increased crop yields and farm incomes, supporting the case for continued public support.

However, subsequent research began to question the efficiency and sustainability of these subsidy programs. Scholars highlighted the problem of subsidy leakages, where benefits failed to reach their intended beneficiaries, and noted that blanket input subsidies often benefited large commercial farms disproportionately while failing to address the needs of smallholders. Studies also documented the environmental costs of overuse of subsidized inputs, particularly chemical fertilizers and groundwater irrigation, raising concerns about the long-term sustainability of subsidy-dependent farming systems.

Research on subsidy reforms has yielded mixed findings regarding their impact on farm profitability. Some studies indicate that the removal of input subsidies leads to significant short-term cost increases that erode farm profitability, particularly for farms that are heavily dependent on subsidized inputs. These findings are particularly pronounced in regions with limited access to credit and technology alternatives. Other studies, however, suggest that market-oriented reforms can improve resource-use efficiency and encourage the adoption of more productive technologies, leading to improved profitability in the medium to long term.

The literature on direct benefit transfer (DBT) schemes as alternatives to input subsidies presents a nuanced picture. While DBT programs have been shown to improve targeting efficiency and reduce fiscal costs, their impact on commercial farm profitability depends critically on the size of the transfers, the speed of implementation, and the availability of alternative market sources for inputs. Studies from India's fertilizer subsidy reform experience suggest that the transition from product subsidies to direct farmer transfers can create interim market disruptions that adversely affect commercial farm economics.

Research on price support mechanisms and their reform has documented significant impacts on commercial farm revenue. The reduction or elimination of minimum support prices (MSPs) and procurement programs exposes farmers to open market price risks, which can substantially reduce revenue predictability. Studies have shown that commercial farms with diversified income streams and stronger market linkages are better positioned to absorb these shocks compared to farms with concentrated cropping systems and limited market access.

Overall, the literature suggests that the impact of subsidy reforms on commercial farm profitability is context-specific and depends on factors including the type of subsidy being reformed, the speed and sequencing of reforms, the availability of complementary policy support, and the adaptive capacity of farm operators. A balanced approach that combines reform with targeted support measures is widely considered the most effective strategy for managing the transition while preserving farm profitability.

IV. CONCEPT OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES AND SUBSIDY REFORMS

Agricultural subsidies refer to financial assistance provided by governments to farmers and agribusinesses to supplement their income, manage the cost of agricultural production, and stabilize food markets. These subsidies take various forms and serve multiple purposes within the broader framework of agricultural policy.

Agricultural subsidies can be broadly categorized into several types based on the nature and mechanism of support:

1) Input Subsidies: These involve government support for the cost of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, electricity for irrigation, and fuel. Input subsidies directly reduce the cost of production for farmers and are among the most common forms of agricultural support in developing countries.
2) Price Support Mechanisms: Governments establish minimum support prices (MSPs) or procurement prices to guarantee farmers a minimum revenue for their produce, protecting them from market price fluctuations.
3) Credit Subsidies: Subsidized agricultural credit programs provide farmers with access to loans at below-market interest rates, reducing the cost of financing farm operations and capital investments.
4) Infrastructure Subsidies: Government investment in irrigation systems, rural roads, power supply, and storage facilities provides indirect subsidies by improving the operating environment for commercial farms.
5) Crop Insurance Subsidies: Government-supported crop insurance programs subsidize the premium costs of insurance, enabling farmers to manage production risks at reduced personal financial exposure.
6) Export Subsidies: Export incentives and support mechanisms help commercial farms compete in international markets by compensating for price differentials between domestic and international markets.

Subsidy reforms involve the restructuring, rationalization, or reduction of existing subsidy programs with the objectives of improving fiscal efficiency, reducing market distortions, encouraging sustainable resource use, and aligning agricultural policy with market principles. Common reform approaches include:

- Phased reduction or elimination of input subsidies coupled with direct income support to farmers
- Introduction of direct benefit transfer (DBT) mechanisms to improve subsidy targeting
- Shift from price support to income insurance or revenue protection schemes
- Restructuring of agricultural credit policies to improve financial inclusion and sustainability
- Market liberalization measures to increase price discovery and competition

The design and sequencing of subsidy reforms have profound implications for commercial farm profitability. Poorly designed or abrupt reforms can create significant transitional costs, while carefully phased reforms supported by complementary policy measures can facilitate a smooth transition to more market-oriented farming systems.

V. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study outlines the systematic approach adopted to analyze the impact of government subsidy reforms on commercial farm profitability. This research is primarily based on secondary data, which provides a comprehensive understanding of the subject from both theoretical and practical perspectives.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

A. Research Design

The study follows a descriptive and analytical research design. It aims to describe the nature and scope of agricultural subsidy reforms and analyze their impact on the financial performance and profitability of commercial farming operations.

B. Data Sources

The data used in this study has been collected from various reliable secondary sources, including:

- Academic journals and research papers related to agricultural economics, farm management, and public policy
- Government reports and policy documents on agricultural subsidy programs and reform initiatives
- Reports published by international organizations such as the FAO, World Bank, and OECD on agricultural subsidy policies
- Online databases and scholarly articles from JSTOR, Google Scholar, and ResearchGate

C. Data Collection Method

Data has been collected through a systematic literature review and document analysis. Relevant information was gathered, organized, and analyzed to understand key aspects of subsidy reforms, their mechanisms, and their documented impacts on farm economics.

D. Analytical Tools and Techniques

The study uses qualitative analysis techniques, including:

- Comparative analysis of farm profitability under different subsidy regimes
- Conceptual analysis of subsidy reform models and their theoretical economic implications
- Interpretation of findings from previous empirical studies on subsidy reform outcomes

E. Scope of the Study

The study focuses on understanding the application of subsidy reform policies across different agricultural economies. It emphasizes the impact on key profitability determinants including input costs, output prices, revenue realization, and farm income stability.

F. Limitations of the Study

- The study is limited to secondary data and does not include primary data collection.
- Findings depend on the accuracy and reliability of existing sources.
- The impact of subsidy reforms may vary significantly across countries, agricultural systems, and farm sizes.

VI. IMPACT OF SUBSIDY REFORMS ON COMMERCIAL FARM PROFITABILITY

Subsidy reforms have a multifaceted impact on commercial farm profitability, affecting various dimensions of farm economics. The following areas illustrate the key impacts:

A. Impact on Input Costs

The reduction or elimination of input subsidies directly increases the cost of production for commercial farms. Fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, and irrigation water constitute a significant proportion of total farm input costs, and any increase in these costs has an immediate negative impact on profitability margins. Commercial farms that relied heavily on subsidized inputs face the greatest cost increases, particularly in the short term before they can adapt their production systems. Studies indicate that a ten percent reduction in fertilizer subsidy can increase total crop production costs by four to eight percent depending on the crop and farming system, with corresponding negative effects on profitability.

B. Impact on Output Prices and Revenue

The restructuring or elimination of price support mechanisms exposes commercial farms to open market price fluctuations. In the absence of guaranteed minimum prices, farmers must accept prevailing market prices that may be significantly lower, particularly during periods of surplus production or global commodity price downturns. This price risk translates directly into revenue uncertainty and can significantly erode farm profitability in unfavorable market years. Commercial farms with limited market intelligence and weak value chain linkages are particularly vulnerable to revenue losses following the withdrawal of price support.

C. Impact on Credit Availability and Financial Costs

The reform of agricultural credit subsidies can significantly increase the financial cost of farm operations. When subsidized interest rates are raised toward market levels, commercial farms carrying significant debt burdens experience increases in debt service costs that directly reduce net profitability. Additionally, reforms that reduce government-backed credit programs may restrict access to institutional credit for some farm operators, forcing them to rely on more expensive informal credit sources and further reducing profitability.

D. Impact on Technology Adoption and Productivity

Subsidy reforms can have both positive and negative effects on technology adoption and agricultural productivity. On the positive side, the removal of blanket input subsidies that favored traditional technologies can create incentives for farms to adopt more efficient production methods and precision agriculture technologies that reduce per-unit input costs. On the negative side, the reduction in public investment in agricultural research and extension that sometimes accompanies broader fiscal consolidation can slow the diffusion of improved technologies, limiting farms' ability to offset rising input costs through productivity gains.

E. Impact on Crop Diversification Decisions

Subsidy reforms significantly influence commercial farm cropping decisions. When subsidies that favored particular crops—such as water-intensive cereals supported by irrigation and fertilizer subsidies—are reformed, farmers face economic incentives to diversify into alternative crops with better market prospects or lower input requirements. While diversification can improve long-term farm resilience, the transition period involves significant adaptation costs, learning investments, and market development challenges that can temporarily reduce farm profitability.

F. Impact on Farm-Level Risk Exposure

One of the most significant impacts of subsidy reforms is the increase in farm-level risk exposure. Subsidies traditionally served as risk management tools by stabilizing input costs, guaranteeing minimum output prices, and providing affordable insurance coverage. As these protections are reformed or withdrawn, commercial farms face greater exposure to both production risks and market risks. Managing this increased risk requires investment in private risk management strategies—including contract farming, commodity futures hedging, and private crop insurance—that add to operational costs and management complexity.

VII. ADVANTAGES OF SUBSIDY REFORM FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS

While subsidy reforms present significant challenges in the short term, they also offer several potential advantages for commercial farm profitability and competitiveness over the medium and long term:

A. Improved Resource-Use Efficiency

The removal of subsidies that incentivized overuse of inputs such as water, fertilizers, and pesticides encourages commercial farms to optimize their input application. More efficient resource use reduces per-unit production costs and can improve profitability margins, particularly for well-managed farms that invest in precision agriculture and improved agronomic practices.

B. Market-Oriented Production Decisions

Subsidy reforms that eliminate price distortions enable commercial farms to make production decisions based on genuine market signals rather than subsidy-driven incentives. This alignment with market demand can improve the commercial orientation of farms, encourage production of high-value crops with better profitability potential, and strengthen integration with domestic and export value chains.

C. Enhanced International Competitiveness

Farms that successfully adapt to a less subsidized environment by improving efficiency and reducing production costs often emerge as more competitive in international markets. This improved competitiveness can open new export opportunities and contribute to long-term revenue growth that more than compensates for the loss of subsidy support.

D. Fiscal Space for Targeted Support

By reducing broadly untargeted subsidies, governments can redirect fiscal resources toward more targeted and efficient forms of agricultural support, such as agricultural research and development, rural infrastructure investment, market information systems, and farmer training programs. These investments can improve the productivity and market access of commercial farms more effectively than indiscriminate input subsidies.

E. Encouragement of Innovation and Technology Adoption

The economic pressure created by subsidy reforms can serve as a catalyst for innovation in commercial farming systems. Farms facing higher input costs have stronger incentives to adopt improved seed varieties, precision agriculture technologies, and sustainable farming practices that reduce input requirements while maintaining or improving yields and quality.

VIII. DISADVANTAGES OF SUBSIDY REFORMS FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS

Despite their potential long-term benefits, subsidy reforms also present significant disadvantages and challenges for commercial farm profitability:

A. Short-Term Profitability Decline

The immediate effect of subsidy reforms is typically a significant increase in production costs and a reduction in revenue support, leading to short-term profitability declines. Commercial farms that are unable to quickly adapt their production systems or access alternative cost-reduction technologies face particularly severe financial stress during the reform transition period.

B. Increased Price Volatility Exposure

The withdrawal of price support mechanisms removes an important buffer against commodity price fluctuations. Commercial farms must cope with greater price volatility, which complicates financial planning, increases the risk of revenue shortfalls in poor market years, and can lead to farm income instability that threatens long-term financial sustainability.

C. Credit and Liquidity Constraints

The reform of agricultural credit subsidies can restrict access to affordable financing at precisely the time when farms need additional capital to invest in adaptation measures. Credit-constrained farms may be unable to invest in efficiency-improving technologies or expand into more profitable crops, limiting their ability to maintain profitability in the post-reform environment.

D. Differential Impact on Farm Sizes

Subsidy reforms do not affect all commercial farms equally. Larger farms with greater capital resources, better market access, and more diversified income streams are generally better positioned to absorb the impact of subsidy reforms. Smaller commercial farms with higher input cost dependencies and weaker market linkages face disproportionately severe profitability impacts, potentially threatening their long-term viability.

E. Market Transition Risks

Reforms that introduce market-oriented pricing without ensuring that agricultural markets are sufficiently competitive and well-functioning can expose commercial farms to exploitation by market intermediaries. In the absence of well-developed market infrastructure, price discovery mechanisms, and competitive trading environments, farms may receive prices below their cost of production, further undermining profitability.

IX. FINDINGS

The study reveals several important findings regarding the impact of government subsidy reforms on commercial farm profitability:

A. Input Cost Increases Are the Most Immediate Profitability Impact

Across all reviewed studies, the most consistently documented impact of subsidy reforms is a significant increase in input costs. Fertilizer cost increases following subsidy reductions are particularly acute, with documented impacts of 20 to 50 percent cost increases in countries that have undertaken fertilizer subsidy reforms. These cost increases directly compress profitability margins, particularly for input-intensive crops such as rice, wheat, and sugarcane.

B. Price Support Removal Creates Significant Revenue Uncertainty

The restructuring of minimum support price mechanisms and government procurement programs exposes commercial farms to substantially greater revenue uncertainty. Research documents significant year-to-year income variability for farms operating under market price regimes compared to those under price support systems, with consequences for farm investment planning, debt management, and household income stability.

C. Adaptive Farm Management Strategies Can Mitigate Reform Impacts

Farms that proactively invest in adaptation strategies—including precision agriculture adoption, crop diversification, contract farming arrangements, and market intelligence systems—demonstrate significantly better profitability outcomes following subsidy reforms. The evidence suggests that farm management quality and adaptability are as important as the reform design in determining profitability outcomes.

D. Reform Sequencing and Pace Are Critical Determinants of Impact

Research consistently finds that the sequencing and pace of subsidy reforms significantly affect their impact on farm profitability. Gradual, well-sequenced reforms that allow farms time to adapt their production systems and market linkages produce less severe profitability impacts compared to abrupt, large-scale subsidy reductions that overwhelm the adaptive capacity of farm operators.

E. Complementary Policy Support Is Essential for Profitability Maintenance

Studies demonstrate that the negative profitability impacts of subsidy reforms are significantly moderated when governments provide complementary support measures such as expanded rural credit access, market infrastructure investment, farmer training programs, and targeted income support for the most vulnerable farm operators during the transition period.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

X. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions are recommended for supporting commercial farm profitability during and after subsidy reform transitions:

A. Adopt a Gradual and Phased Approach to Subsidy Reform

Governments should implement subsidy reforms gradually and in phases that give commercial farms adequate time to adapt their production systems, develop alternative market linkages, and invest in efficiency-improving technologies. Abrupt reforms that overwhelm the adaptive capacity of farm operators should be avoided.

B. Invest in Agricultural Market Infrastructure Development

The effectiveness of market-oriented subsidy reforms depends critically on the existence of well-functioning agricultural markets with adequate price discovery, storage, transportation, and trading infrastructure. Governments should prioritize investment in market infrastructure development as a prerequisite for, or concurrent measure with, subsidy reform.

C. Expand Access to Agricultural Credit and Financial Services

As subsidized credit programs are reformed, governments should ensure that commercial farmers retain access to adequate financial services through alternative mechanisms including public agricultural development banks, credit guarantee schemes, and the promotion of agricultural insurance products. Credit constraints during reform transitions can significantly amplify negative profitability impacts.

D. Strengthen Agricultural Research, Extension, and Technology Transfer

Investment in agricultural research and development and the strengthening of public extension services are essential complements to subsidy reforms. Access to improved varieties, precision agriculture technologies, and efficient agronomic practices enables commercial farms to offset rising input costs through productivity improvements, maintaining profitability under the reformed subsidy regime.

E. Develop Targeted Income Support Mechanisms for the Reform Transition Period

For farm operators who face severe financial stress during the subsidy reform transition, targeted income support mechanisms—such as direct income transfers tied to sustainable farming practices or temporary cash support for the most vulnerable commercial farms—can help preserve farm viability while the broader adaptation process unfolds.

F. Promote Farm-Level Risk Management Capacity

As government subsidies that served as risk management tools are reformed, commercial farms need access to alternative risk management instruments. Governments should support the development of agricultural commodity markets, promote affordable crop insurance products, facilitate contract farming arrangements, and provide farmer education on financial risk management to help commercial farms manage the increased risk exposure that accompanies subsidy reform.

XI. CONCLUSION

Government subsidy reforms represent a fundamental shift in the economic environment within which commercial farms operate, with significant and far-reaching implications for farm profitability, investment decisions, and long-term financial sustainability. As this study has demonstrated, the impact of these reforms is complex, context-specific, and profoundly dependent on the design, sequencing, and complementary policy environment in which they are implemented.

The most immediate and consistently documented impact of subsidy reforms is an increase in production costs, driven primarily by the reduction or elimination of input subsidies for fertilizers, irrigation, seeds, and energy. These cost increases compress profitability margins in the short term and create significant financial stress for farms that are heavily dependent on subsidized inputs. Simultaneously, the reform of price support mechanisms exposes commercial farms to greater revenue uncertainty, reducing income predictability and complicating farm financial management.

However, the study also reveals that subsidy reforms hold significant potential for improving the long-term efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainability of commercial farming systems. By removing price distortions and efficiency-undermining subsidies, reforms can encourage more rational resource allocation, stimulate technology adoption, enhance market orientation, and ultimately support the development of a more productive and competitive agricultural sector. Commercial farms that successfully navigate the reform transition by investing in adaptation strategies, improving operational efficiency, and developing stronger market linkages can emerge as more profitable and sustainable enterprises.

The key challenge is managing the transition from a subsidy-dependent farming system to a more market-oriented one in a manner that preserves farm profitability and prevents the unintended collapse of viable commercial farming operations during the adjustment period.

The evidence strongly supports a phased, well-sequenced approach to subsidy reform that is accompanied by robust complementary policy measures, including expanded credit access, market infrastructure development, agricultural research and extension investment, and targeted income support for the most vulnerable farm operators.

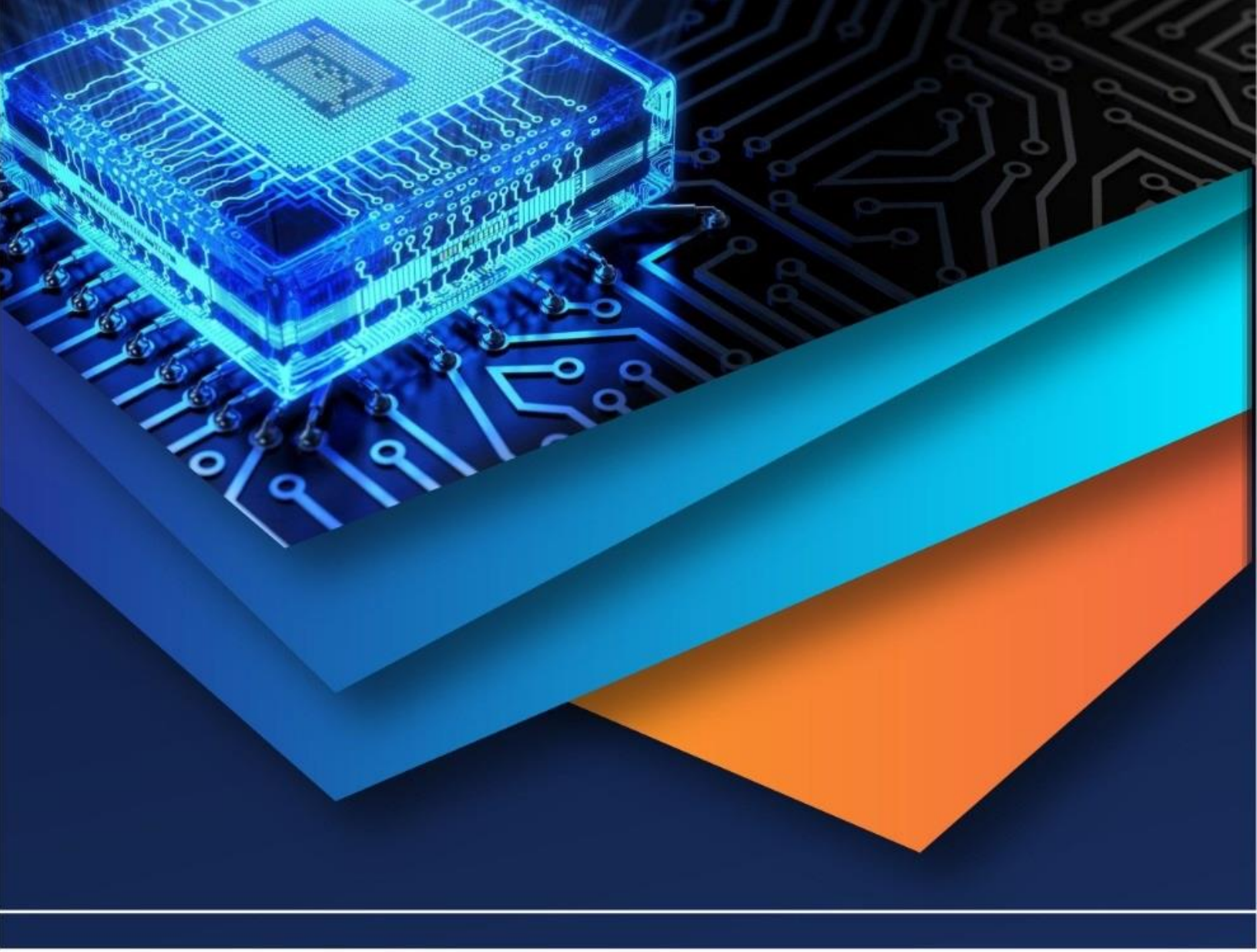
Policymakers designing and implementing agricultural subsidy reforms must maintain a clear focus on the farm-level impacts of their decisions, recognizing that commercial farms are not passive recipients of policy change but active economic agents who respond to incentive changes with a range of adaptive strategies. The success of subsidy reforms in improving long-term agricultural performance depends as much on the quality of accompanying support policies and the adaptive capacity of farm operators as it does on the technical design of the reforms themselves.

In conclusion, government subsidy reforms, when designed thoughtfully and implemented with appropriate complementary support measures, can serve as a powerful catalyst for the modernization and improved competitiveness of commercial agriculture. Organizations and farm operators that approach subsidy reform as a strategic opportunity for adaptation and efficiency improvement, rather than merely as a financial threat, are best positioned to maintain and enhance farm profitability in the reformed policy environment and achieve sustainable success in increasingly market-oriented agricultural systems.

REFERENCES

[1] Anderson, K., & Martin, W. (2005). Agricultural trade reform and the Doha development agenda. World Economy, 28(9), 1301-1327.
[2] Binswanger-Mkhize, H. P. (2012). The stunted structural transformation of the African economy. Economics: The Open-Access, Open-Assessment E-Journal, 6(2012-25).
[3] Brooks, J., &Guipponi, C. (2006). Agricultural subsidy reform and the environment. OECD Publishing.
[4] Dorward, A., &Chirwa, E. (2011). The Malawi agricultural input subsidy programme: 2005/06 to 2008/09. International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability, 9(1), 232-247.
[5] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). (2019). The State of Food and Agriculture: Moving Forward on Food Loss and Waste Reduction. FAO.
[6] Gulati, A., & Sharma, A. (1995). Subsidy syndrome in Indian agriculture. Economic and Political Weekly, 30(39), A93-A102.
[7] Hennessy, D. A. (1998). The production effects of agricultural income support policies under uncertainty. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 80(1), 46-57.
[8] Hoekman, B., Mattoo, A., & English, P. (2002). Development, trade and the WTO: A handbook. World Bank Publications.
[9] OECD. (2020). Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2020. OECD Publishing.
[10] Ricker-Gilbert, J., Jayne, T., &Chirwa, E. (2011). Subsidies and crowding out: A double-hurdle model of fertilizer demand in Malawi. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 93(1), 26-42.
[11] Sharma, V. P. (2012). India's agricultural development under the new economic regime: Policy perspective and strategy for the 12th five year plan. Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad.
[12] Timmer, C. P. (2010). Reflections on food crises past. Food Policy, 35(1), 1-11.
[13] World Bank. (2008). World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development. World Bank Publications.
[14] Zulauf, C., &Orden, D. (2014). US farm policy and risk assistance: The competing Senate and House Agriculture Committee farm bill proposals of July 2012. Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy, 36(3), 513-531.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)