

“Can Tomorrow’s India Develop without Happy farmers”

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Dear Farmers of India,

PLEDGE of indian farmer fighting poverty

dear friends

The Old adage is that Indian Farmers are **born in debt, live in debt and die in debt** and now they say farming is nor sustainable therefore go to cities to live deffute life.

FARMERS SAY - STOP TALKING NONSENSE

We are neither **WEAK OR MEEK**. We are like sun rays giving **LIGHT TO SUSTAIN LIFE**. If we do not appear for a day the world will plunge into darkness by uniting we can melt iron.

Constraint of Illiterate and Socially Disorganized farmers

Most of traditional agriculture communities have left farming and their children have gone to service or industry. Now Farming is done by tenants, small and marginal farmers belonging mostly to STs, SCs and BCs. These are mostly illiterate with no communication skills, language barriers, no resource to organize, and socially segregated within the village. They are exploited in all aspects, neglected by the administrators and betrayed by the political leaders. Their lives are one of constant deprivation of basic needs, unending physical drudgery, day to day uncertain life and neglected by the society.

WHO HAS BETRAYED US ?

We worked hard to **provide food to the Nation** and expected our **share in development**, trusted leaders to **safe guard our interests**, when confronted with endless difficulties we thought it is our **fate and destiny**.

Now we realized that it is our fellow countrymen's selfishness, **negligence, corruption and exploitation** that are **responsible for our problems**.

However we will **not blame them**, but now **take our fate into our own hands** and be the **changing agents of our destiny**. We refuse to believe **jargon of reforms** but **demand economic equity and social recognition**. This book containing problems solution and strategies

- **GIVE US TECHNOLOGIES - WE WILL INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY**
- **MAKE INVESTMENTS – WE WILL MAKE IT SUSTAINABLE**
- **GIVE US FREEDOM TO MARKET - WE WILL INCREASE PROFITABILITY.**
- **EMPOWER OF FARMERS to BECOME GLOBALLY COMPETATIVE.**

We demand in 2014 Parliament Election – Farmers Charter be included by all Political Parties in their **Manifestos**. We demand the candidates to **give declaration** and if they think it is **too much we will sweep them away.**¹

This campaign is to **unify 600 million farmers** by **reaching every family** to make them understand of their Constitutional Right for Equity. We will prove that caste, communal, linguistic, sectorial, social and regional barriers cannot prevent unification of Indian Farmers. we take this occasion to thank we Agreeterra (Touch farmers) for there guidance

WE PLEDGE, NOT TO REST TILL ACHIEVING OUR GOALS.

Satnam Singh Behru President	P. Chengal Reddy Secretary General	Members of CIFA
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1- 5 KEY DEMANDS AND 5 ACTIONS BY PARTIES
MISSION 2014-19: RS.10, 000/- PER MONTH INCOME TO
ALL FARMERS.

10 KEY DEMANDS BY FARMERS <<<

- 1. PRICE:** To fix MSP at Cost of Production + 50% for house expenditure.
- 2. CREDIT:** To Provide Rs.3 Lakh Credit at 4% Interest to all farmers including Women, Tenants, Fishermen, Nomads.
- 3. RISK MITIGATION:** Compulsory crop Insurance to individual farmers. Total Compensation for crop lost due to natural calamities of Drought, Floods, Cyclone & Wild Animals.
- 4. ENCOURAGING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY – Dairy – Meat – Fisheries**
- : BY PROVIDING - Credit – Incentives – Technologies.
- 5. PENSION TO ALL FARMERS AT REACHING 60 YEARS AGE:**
Rs.3, 000/- PER MONTH (Rs. 2000/- FOOD & SHULTER, Rs. 1000/- FOR MEDICINE). !ACTIONS BY POLITICAL PARTIES !
- 6. A DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HEADING MINISTRY OF FARMERS & AGRICULTURE TO PRESENT SEPARATE UNION BUDGET COMPRISING -AGRICULTURE – IRRIGATION –FERTILIZER-COMMERCE - NABARD – INSURANCE.**
- 7. INCREASING INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE – Governments-Indian Private- FDI- World Bank on -Irrigation, Mechanization, Processing, Agriculture/Genetic Research – Education- Extension.**
- 8. LIBERALIZING MARKETS:** Limiting Procurement – Free Internal Trading & Export Policies – Processing – Fixed Export Policy for 5 years – APMC & TENANCY REFORMS & DIRECT CASH SUBSIDY.
- 9. FARMERS EMPOWERMENT:-** Delegation of Financial and Administrative Powers to Farmers Institutions.
PANCHAYATS – COMMODITY BOARDS – WATER USERS
– COOPERATIVES – MARKET YARDS.
- 10. FARMERS SPECIFIC IT SERVICES - EXTENSION - WEATHER – MARKETS – AADHAR CARD.**

CHARTER OF DEMANDS

2. WHY FARMERS OF INDIA NEED A COMMON MANIFESTO FOR 2014 ELECTIONS?

Elections to parliament will be held in April/ May 2014 to elect Members of Parliament for managing the affairs of Government of India between 2014-2019. The charter evolved by CIFA will be propagated amongst farmers, political parties and others so that it will act as a guide for the future Government to develop policies and programs for achieving the goals of the charter. It provides problems, solutions and strategies.

All organized sectors such as Government Employees, Bankers, Railway Men, Coal Miners, Doctors, Engineers, Scientists, Teachers, Auto Unions, Business men, Tea shop owner, Saloons, Rickshaw Mens and all others have manifestos which they regularly pursue with Governments and also during Elections.

For Historic reasons farmers of India due to illiteracy, linguistic barriers, social segregation are not able to evolve charter and pursue them leading to neglect by policy makers and administrators. The CIFA charter is available in other languages of Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Orriya, Bengali, Assam's and Urdu in website www.Indianfarmers.org. Farmers and others interested in are free to use it for clarification you may contact the CIFA Organizers.

3. NEVER ENDING PROBLEMS OF THE FARMERS

600 million Farmers are very unhappy with their profession as it is neither profitable nor get as recognition in the society. After 20 years of farming every one of us has sold away the family gold, mortgaged lands to get children educated, or to get married and if there is a serious health problem we have to sell the land.

Every one of us wants to get out of this cursed profession. But we have no education to get a job or investment to start a business. Many of us go to towns and cities to work as a laborer or rickshaw puller or taxi driver or a watchman. 90% of tenant, small and marginal farmers

Only 27% of the total cultivators have received credit from the formal sources (Banks) while 22% dependent on informal (money lenders). The small and marginal farmers have not received any credit (source state of Agriculture, Indian Agriculture-2011-12, Page 76, 3.77). If so what is the tall claim made by the UPA Government of increasing credit to 5 lakhs cores. Where has it gone?

do not get bank loans and are forced to go money lenders and borrow loans at interest of 24% to 36% (Rs. 2/- per month to Rs.3/- per month). If we lose the crop due to pests or diseases we are not given insurance. If all our villages have floods or cyclones or drought and lose crops in thousands of acres only nominal compensation is paid. We have no agricultural advices, nor aware of the quality of inputs therefore we often use wrong pesticides and also lose crops. We are compelled to go to tube well in the nights and many have died due to electricity shocks and snake bites. Compensations are not paid for this hazardous ordeal.

Farmer taking the produce to market has to pay 20%-25% as commission for transaction, loading and unloading. Year after year political leaders and officials make promises and give assurances. Somehow, our lives are getting more and more debts, more insecurity and less income. We are also socially looked down. Our children involved in agriculture are not getting bride to marry. Our lives are more like “kullu- ka –bhel. “

In rural areas, husband and wife fight on petty issues because of insufficient income, helplessness to solve our problems and angry at our weakness. Often, we feel depressed and feel like committing suicide. But we continue to live with a hope to educate our children and send them to towns/ cities to get job, so that at least our children will live happily.

We farmers have seen that our relatives, friends, people from our village and community working in Government and private jobs, doing business or living in towns as doctors, lawyers, taxi drivers, hoteliers are all improving their economic status and social recognition. **Why is that we farmers are unable to get similar benefit?**

A Government Employee gets pension after 30 years working. Our MLAs and MPs get pension even after 30 hours working? But why **we farmers are not getting pension even after 30 years of day and night working?**

26,000 hectares land located in Delhi called farm houses are provided with 20,000 cores loans in 2009-10. It averages Rs.75 Lakhs per hectare. Incomparision Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal 48 Million farmers owning 29.67 million hectares are provided with Rs. 31,000 cores loans(source NABARD Delhi)

The town and city people work from 10 A.M to 5 P.M. they have holidays and festival days even for which they get salaries and profits. They get paid to go on holiday.

Between 1997- 2007, the salary of MLA and MP increased by 500%. The Employee Salaries increased by 300%. Steel, Cement, Soaps, Cloth increased by 250%. The Fertilizer increased from Rs.300 to Rs.900/-. The Pesticides increased from Rs.400/- to Rs.1,000/-. The Labour wage increased from Rs.100/- to Rs.300/-. **But the price of agricultural produce increased only by 25%- Why?**

The Government encourages import of technologies of medicine, Our leaders go to America to get Genetic medicine treatment cars, TVs, Mobiles, Computers and everything demanded by city people. But the Government do not allow latest agriculture technologies of Genetic Seeds or small machinery or using remote sensing to evaluate our crop losses Why?

This manifesto is asking all the farmers of India whether we should reconcile ourselves to the fate or shall we unitedly and make efforts to get equitable share in the national development!

4. UNEVEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE CONSEQUENCES:-

60% of the rural male workers and 85% rural female workers are either illiterate or educated up to only primary level (2004-2005) they have no other skills other than doing traditional agriculture activity.

In rural India as of 2010 54% of the women have to travel 2 to 5 kms spending over a hour to fetch drinking water from non-governmental sources mainly from ground water which contains fluorine, arsenic etc., leading to serious health problem.

Economic inequality to a large extent is found to be coterminous with inequities in social structure and in so far as the socially disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslims, already at the lowest rung of the economic ladder have had

If the goal of a nation is to achieve high production levels it has to limit the risks and ensure the Farmers of a secured income by putting an appropriate risk mitigation and profitable price arrangements.

lower gains in incomes and, therefore, slower decline in poverty, in the period of rapid economic growth, inequalities based on 'social exclusion' have continued to grow (SOURCE -NCEUS, 2008, Kannan 2011, Thorat and Dube 2012).

It must be noted that the high and increasing inequalities leading to growing dualism, for example, between agriculture and other sectors and between organized and unorganized sectors, with large differences in productivity, would also lead to supply side constraints to growth in terms of availability of wage goods and inputs and intermediates for production in the formal sector.

Increasing asymmetry between income and employment shares of agriculture is likely to pose a serious problem for growth as well as livelihoods. If the continuing decline in the share of agriculture in GDP is not accompanied by a significant decline in workforce share, it will not only lead to widening of disparities and stagnation in purchasing power with large mass of rural population, but can even lead to an absolute decline in incomes of agricultural workers, if agricultural growth is negligible or negative.

There is the question whether the growth with the current structural characteristics will at all be sustainable in the medium and long run. It is commonly feared that economic growth primarily derived from services may not be sustainable in a developing country

India has registered a reasonably high growth over a rather long period primarily sustained by services growth. Whether this could continue in future would depend on the composition of growing services in terms of whether they contribute to the capacity of the economy to develop, specially in the commodity producing sectors of agriculture and industry.

2. There is no Culture in Agriculture:

What is to be **realized is that there is no culture in Agriculture.** Modern agriculture is a entrepreneurial activity which need

Now Farming is considered as a heap of problems of using fertilizer, pesticides, subsidies, diseases etc. But without increasing production by using technologies, investments, free markets and farmers empowerment the indian economy can not sustain itself. It is necessary that farming as a problem has to be made farming as a solution.

Investments, Market connectivity and access to technologies. It requires best technologies, managed by a well trained farmer. The advantage is that India itself has 400 million middleclass consumers whose purchase power is enormous.

Agriculture produce across the world have unlimited opportunities. Apart from food it has to produce feed, fodder and fuel. With the reduction in land, diversified for urbanization, infrastructure, land cannot be increased further. It is therefore, possible to make agriculture highly profitable. It requires modern technologies of GMOs which controls pests and diseases, solve Water Stress, Flood Submersion and helps increase food productivity and also produce food in saline and alkaline lands.

The farm sector requires water conservation practices to conserve water which has become highly precious. The farm activity has to be mechanized to reduce the **physical drudgery** and retain the youth in farming. The small farmers must be provided with ancillary activity of **animal husbandry** and small activities of backyard poultry and kitchen garden which with provide an additional income required for the family sustenance. The other area with vast opportunities is **rural service sector** which can provide many livelihood activities. Every 50 Indians require a **tailor because** of the vast increase in the needs of personal clothing, house hold goods, etc.. The village services of making different **semi processing agriculture produce** and also household needs of **detergent powder**, phenol has unlimited opportunities. The village **industries can easily compete with the Multi Nationals.**

These programs were initiated in 1960's through Khadi and village industries development. But over a period, they were totally neglected by Central and State governments.

3. Agriculture by ST, SC, BC and Minorities – Failure of Leadership:

From 1970 with the advent of Indira Gandhi, Parliament Members representing farming communities have totally lost their identity. Smt. Indira Gandhi systematically destroyed the regional leaders as they posed a threat to her power. Subsequently, she played a divide and rule policy wherein, she did not allow any strong regional leader to emerge at the national level.

Is it reasonable to cast aspirations on GMOs as a activity by MNCs? for profits? If so imagine a Beoing or Air Bus on similar analogy without realizing that the employment it creates and freedom to travel it provides.

The present farm sector suffers from serious **lack of leadership**. The traditional agriculture communities have left farming in all parts of India. Their children are into service sectors and industry and other activities. Majority of them are absentee land holders. Today's **farmers are mostly tenants, small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs, STs and BCs**. The other highly vulnerable sections are **tribal, nomads and fishermen**. Most of them do not get any credit, Insurance, extension or subsidies.

The **tribal farmers** do not own ownership of the land and do not have documentation which deprives them of the above government facilities. In case of **nomads**, they are virtually have no facilities what so ever. **The fishermen** have some relief in terms of having societies and get nominal financial support and equipment. Their main problem is that of **vulnerability of income and lack of profitable price, exploitation by the middlemen and lack of storage and value addition**. In terms of % of rural people they constitute **65% to 75%** who are perpetually exposed to **malnutrition, migration and lack of food security**.

The Present Agriculture by the above sections has no Leadership to understand their issues, find solutions and lobby with Government. Animal Husbandry including bufflo rearing, fisheries is the most important ancerly activity. But there are no schemes nor favourable policies to encourage them. The Leadership of these communities either due to ignorance or lack of political will do not advocate for favourable policies. In 2011-12 Rs.17,000 cores bufflo meat is exported by the private sector, specially minorities. But there are no schemes to rear male bufflo calves or provide vaxination or make fodder and fedder available at concessional price. Pig rearing and fork consumption is highly preferred by schedule tribals and schedule castes. In Delhi talking of pig is a taboo. Across world 56% meat is fork. Large number of Indians going to america as tourists are settled as NRIs consume baken every day morning which is part of regular breakfast. Pig is a excellent feed convertor. Hybrid pigs are available in Europe and America. But they are not allowed to be imported and pig rearing is not encouraged even in the most preferred areas of tribal states. Our country has 7000 kms sea coast and about 20,000 km of inland rivers and canals. No scientific

Milk producers receive 66% of consumer price whereas fruits and vegetables farmers receive 20% (ANEJA 2009).

or systematic fish rearing consumption or marketing is taken up by Government of India. I often found that at the national level it is a **VEGETERIAN AGRICULTURE**. The neglect of Animal Husbandry is one of the biggest crime committed by our Indian policy makers, economist, financial experts, planners, administrators and all the so called intellectuals.

The future Agriculture Leadership in India has to be taken over by BC, SC, ST and Minorities, because it is the people from these sections that are largely dependent on farm sector for their sustenance and growth.

4. Debasing of Democratic Process:

Irrespective of the caste, community and region, the entire rural communities' leadership are highly exploitative. The Members of Parliament, Legislative Assembly and other elected representation has gone into the hands of rich people representing their respective communities. These communities mostly consisting of **Reddy, Kammas Lingayats, Okkalingas, Maratas, Patils, Takurs, Rajputs, Patnaiks, Bhumirs, Patels** etc. are all concentrated in the hands of rich people whose main occupation is contracts, industries, liquor business, power brokers. The exurbanite cost of election process wherein a Parliament Member candidate has to spend 15-20 crores and an MLA candidate 3-5 crores has virtually removed the honest political workers from contesting in the elections.

The other tragedy of Indian Democracy and failure of farm sector is the division and **immorality of voters in the rural areas**. All most all the illiterate, poor and socially under privileged voters cast their vote by taking money and alcohol. The middleclass voters exercise their vote based on caste and community basis. Even these people take money from the candidates. This has totally corrupted the leadership and quality of politics in every state.

The 1990's liberalization has propelled good growth but the **fruits are not evenly distributed**. The organized sectors especially the urban elite cornered the cream of development. While the liberalization was allowed in infrastructure, communication, transportation, pharmaceutical

Amul growth and existence without mumbai is not possible.
If there is no Mumbai there is no
Anand. Dr. Kuriyan, Auto Biography.

sectors, the restriction on agriculture remained more or less same. In fact, the opposition to agriculture reforms such as Genetic Technology, Investment in Infrastructure FDI in retail has increased. In Democracy the people whom they deserve “Yadha Praja Tadha Raja as the People so are the Leaders”.

5. FAILURE OF FARM SECTOR - RAISE OF INDEBTNESS:-

Due to unremunerative prices, crop losses due to natural calamities price fluctuations, inability to adopt modern technologies, compulsion to borrow money from private sources and other reasons large number farmers specially marginal, small are getting into permanent indebttness.

S. No.	Name of the State	Indebted Farmers Families	% of Farmers in Indebted	% in Indebted Marginal Farmers	% in Indebted small farmers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49,49,300	82%	55.7%	21.8%
2.	Tamil Nadu	28,95,400	74.5%	—	—
3.	Punjab	12,06,900	65.4%	53.3%	15.8%
4.	Kerala 1	4,12,600	64.4%		
5.	Karnataka	24,89,700	61.6%	50.7%	22.8%
6.	Maharashtra	36,09,800	54.8%	36%	26.2%
7.	Haryana	1,03,300	53.1%	—	—
8.	Rajasthan	27,82,800	52.4%	43.9%	19.8%
9.	Gujarat	19,64,400	51.9%		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32,11,000	50.8%	33%	27.1%
11.	West Bengal	34,696	50.1%	88.7%	8.5%
12.	Odisha	20,25,000	47.8%	70.3%	20.6%
13.	Uttar Pradesh	69,199	40.3%	71.3%	7.4%
14.	Bihar	23,38,300	33%	86.9%	9.2%

Private Sector for productivity and public sector for governance, the Corporates are into technology generation and diffusion as seen in the success of BT cotton which helped in higher production, exporters and farmers income. The Government role is coordination, facilitation and regulation. (Dr. Ashok Gulathi).

6. RURAL LABOUR GETTING INTO PERMANENT DEBT TRAP (2004-2005 in %)

S. No.	Name of the State	All classes OBC	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC
1.	A.P	66.60%	65.70%	77.70%	63.90%
2.	Assam	59.30%	58.50%	65.00%	67.50%
3.	Bihar	34.60%	37.24%	25.50%	33.40%
4.	Gujarat	56%	62.95%	60.10%	50.70%
5.	Haryana	51.10%	50.70%	—	55.20%
6.	Karnataka	35.40%	30.20%	44.50%	40.60%
7.	Kerala	64%	67.20%	50.40%	62.34%
8.	Madhya Pradesh	34.20%	43.40%	31.92%	28.85%
9.	Maharashtra	42%	36%	31.30%	47.74%
10.	Orissa	29.30%	35.70%	20.60%	33.70%
11.	Punjab	46.90%	53%	14.30%	31.10%
12.	Rajasthan	38%	37.20%	46.42%	31.20%
13.	Tamil Nadu	53%	55%	13.10%	52%
14.	UP	42.90%	42.60%	14%	43.7%
15.	West Bengal	61.50%	62.11%	39.50%	54.90%
16.	Chhattisgarh	41%	48.50%	32.41%	43%
17.	Jharkhand	18.70%	19.80%	15.70%	23.60%
18.	H.P 36%	40.20%	43.50%	42%	
19.	J&K	53.90%	55.50%	—	35.40%
20.	Goa	38%	82.60%	—	—
21.	Tripura	62.90%	57%	70.90%	60%
22.	Sikkim	71.40%	73.20%	74.80%	75.90%
23.	Manipur	52.9%	100%	—	56.60%
24.	Uttarakhand	27%	37.80%	23.53%	21.70%

The exports (2013-14) will be 44,841 cores of comprising of rice, wheat, fruits and vegetables. But a Buffalo meat alone will be Rs. 19,946 cores Should we not encourage Buffalo rearing and processing? "CIFA Annual Report.

7. CASTES ARE REPLACED WITH CLASSES

We farmers living in villages know that casteism is synonymous with our profession like farmers, weavers, carpenters, agriculture labour, etc. After Independence, the caste equation has totally changed. Today, people belonging to different castes have got into service sector (Government employees, bus drivers, auto rickshaw people, traders, private company employees, etc.). These people after joining into a job do not think themselves of belonging to a particular caste. But they work as their association/unions. So also, businessmen, industrialists, politicians, doctors, lawyers, etc.

After getting into a profession, they get many benefits by lobbying themselves and resorting to strikes, agitations, protests, rasta rokos. So herein, from the category of caste, they have become a class. These classes are today extremely powerful and get all the benefits as mentioned above. But the gullible, illiterate and ignorant farmers/villagers continue with their casteism. Why? Here in farmers must realize that they are used as a caste only for political purpose or for personal motives of leaders or groups. We must learn to be careful about this caste and communal issues.

8. RAISE OF PRAETORIAN GUARDS -STENGEL hold ON NATIONAL RESOURCES

A study of government employee shows that they work only 180 days a year. They do not work on Saturday and Sundays, overnment Holidays, earned leaves, medical leave and other holidays. Their salary includes maintenance of the family i.e., providing food and shelter to his wife and children (dependants), their medical facility have unlimited hospital expenditure for all the family members including his parents.

A World without Agriculture (Peter Timmer) No Country has been able to sustain rapid transition out of poverty, without raising productivity in its agriculture. A Dynamic Agriculture Sector raises labour productivity, rural economy pulls up wages and gradually eliminates the worst dimensions of absolute poverty. Failure to do so will lead to deep political tensions, the growth of regional parties, divisions amongst rural communities, fundamentalism and nuxalism?

They get loan to constructing House at 4% or 0%. For every 5 years, they get promotions which means automatic increase in salary and other facilities. For every 5 years, the government appoints a pay commission which increases their salaries substantially. At the end they get pension.

*In fixing Minimum Support Price, the Government does not take into consideration the Health, Educational, Savings for children Marriage or old age needs of farmers!

The strength of the organized sectors is colossal. Bonus which was to be given only if the factory or institution gets profit is converted as a part of regular salary by cohering the government. The organized sectors, who constitute barely 10% of the National population have become like **praetorian guards capturing all the power centres in India**. The most powerful people in India including Prime Minister or Chief Minister do not dare to curtail their power or privileges.

In the other organized sectors, including business, trade, industry, professionals, Doctors, Actors and contractors, the growth is phenomenal.

9. REVOLT OF SLAVES (FARMERS) IF ECONOMIC EQUITY IS NOT RESTORED

Between 1990 and 2013 the income disparities between farmer and other has increased from 2.4 to 2.10. The organized sectors have the facilities of constant increase in income, medical education facilities and also old age pensions. Whereas the farm sector the income have come down due to uncertainty of farming, low investments, negligible technologies and restriction on markets. The large number of youth from the farmer's families is going to the other sector. But those remaining in villages are not only unhappy but are also getting angry and frustrated. The social conflicts or direct result deprivation of farm sector. If farmers are not provided with equitable economic security and facilities there is possibility of revolt by the farmers such as declaring a crop holiday.

I shall pass through this World but once, Any good thing that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, Let me do it now, and not defer it, for I may not pass this way again. - Stephen Grellet.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- Farmers appeal to all political parties that from 2014 to 2024 agriculture to be made centre of development and individual farmers well being including income, risk mitigation, reducing physical drudgery, profitable price, pension must be provided to all the 120 million farmers families (600 million people).
- 2- The policymaker in Delhi and the elite of India are not aware of the existence of millions of tribals, fisherman, nomads, women farmers, schedule casts and large number of backward sections. CIFA demands that a time bound program to bring these sections on par with organized sector has to be given priority.
- 3- Technologies, investments, free market and farmers empowerment are the key for future growth.

10. ANOMALIES IN PROCEDURE OF MSP FIXATION

- A. The MSP fixed by CACP is based on 3 years out dated data collected from 5800 centers whereas the directorate of economic & statistic GOI collects data from 9,73,184 centre which is not accepted by CACP.
- B. The CACP while evaluating the MSP takes into consideration 8 factors which are not connected with the cost of production. They include effect on the industrial costs structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. These issues make the MSP fixation low.
- C. Between 2001 & 2009 due to above reasons farmers have incurred losses of Rs.7,15,520/- Crores in 8 crops over the last twelve years.
- D. CACP data do not take into consideration transport, storage, over head costs and profit. It also do not link the pricing to the living index as done in fixing the wages and fixing the price of industrial products.
- E. The CACP fixation of rental value for Paddy during 2010-2011- Jharkhand Rs. 1,240/-, Bihar Rs.1,825/-, Gujarat Rs. 3,415/-, Tamil Nadu Rs.3,555/-, Punjab Rs. 7,509/-, Haryana Rs. 7576/- Wheat Gujarat Rs.2,292/-, Rajasthan Rs.3,448/-, Bihar Rs.2,340/-, UP Rs.4,054/-, Madhya Pradesh Rs. 3702/-, Punjab Rs. 5,908/-, Haryana Rs. 6,260/-,

It is our dreams that energize us more than our abilities.

10.1- LOW MSP FIXATION

	Production Cost	MSP	Production Cost	MSP	Production Cost	MSP	Production Cost	MSP
2010	230	190	1250	930	1350	1200	3500	2500
2011	245	210	1355	1110	1500	1285	3900	3000

10.2- UNREMUNERATIVE PRICE FIXATION LEADING TO INDEBTNESS

Land Holding	Category & % in Rs.	Income Per month	Expenditure Per month	Net borrowing and saving
0.01- 04	Landless (36%)	1,387	2,297	-917 p.m
0.01 to 0.04	Sub marginal	1633	2390	-757p.m.
0.4 – 1.0	Marginal (31%)	1809	2672	-866 p.m.
1.0 to 2.0	Small (17%)	2493	3148	-655 p.m.
2.0 to 4.0	Semi-medium (10%)	3589	3685	+96 p.m.
4.0 to 10	Medium (6%)	5681	4626	+1055
10 and above	Large	9667	6418	+ 3249
Total Farmers	2115	2770	-655	

*Arjun Sen Gupta Committee Report 2007 (Unorganized Sector)

10.3 RESTRICTIONS ON PRICING AND LOSSES TO FARMERS

Year	International	Domestic	MSP
2004-05	241,09	235,89	186,95
2005-06	2657	244,32	193,12
2006-07	282,31	254,77	205,53
2007-08	316,47	322,33	277.57
2008-09	529,61	340,63	293,52
2009-10	459,95	364,43	316,17
2010-11	438,61	401,52	329,22
2011-12	521,04	—	338,04

In order to become the master the politician possesses as a servant.

CIFA demands that the minimum support price is always less than international price. This shows clearly that the MSP given by Government is nominal. By imposing restrictions on internal trading and free export GOI has deliberately curbed the increased price realization by farmers. CIFA also demands that the GOI must limit the procurement to PDS and buffer stocks to the needs as decided by Group of Ministers.

10.4- STUDIES ON PRICING

(A) Minimum Support Price by CACP does not cover cost of cultivation. In 2009-10 MSP covered 55% production cost in pulses and 71% in oil seeds. 35% of price paid by the consumers is realized by the farmer where as 65% is taken by the middle men. On 1 metric ton of sugar cane the end products of sugar, press mud, molasses and taxes there on are Rs. 10,000/-. But the price paid to the farmer is Rs. 1300/- per metric ton, out of which he spends 95% on the cost of production. Source Dr. T.N. Prakash, UAS, Bangalore E-Mail: prakashtnk@yahoo.com the national commission of farmers appointed by UPA Government in 2007 under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan as recommended that the minimum support price must be cost of production + 50% for the farmers family. This is not implemented by UPA till 2014.

*A model Cost of cultivation and income of paddy farming per acre.

(B). Pricing of Paddy: Case study in AP. Development Research Group- RBI Sept 2012 by R.V.Ramana Murthy- Ms.Rekha Misra.

***Source of Information data collected by Federation of Farmers Association, Nellore, A.P during Khariff 2010.**

10.5- MAKING CACP AUTONOMOUS

- A. CIFA demands that CACP be made autonomous and take into consideration the cost of production data by the Directorate of Economic & Statistics.
- B. CACP should not consider other factors except cost of production in fixing the MSP.
- C. The MSP must be cost of production linked to price index +50% for household expenditure.

Working of MP's in Parliament. A n M P narrated a story. The Father gave Rs.100/- to each of his 3 sons and ask them to buy things and fill up a room completely. The first son bought hay for Rs.100/- but could not fill the room entirely. The second son bought cotton for the Rs.100/- but could not fill the room entirely. The third son bought a candle for Rs.1/- and lit it and the room filled with light completely. T h e M P added our Prime Minister is like the third son. Since the day he has taken charge of his office, our country is filled with bright light of prosperity. A voice from the opposition rose that is all very well! But where is the remaining 99.

11. LOW INCOME AND HIGH EXPENDITURE LEADING TO PERMANENT INDEBTNESS AMONGST BY SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS.

0.01- 04	Landless (36%)	1,387	2,297	-917 p.m
0.01 to 0.04	Sub marginal	1633	2390	-757 p.m.
0.4 – 1.0	Marginal (31%)	1809	2672	-866 p.m.
1.0 to 2.0	Small (17%)	2493	3148	-655 p.m.
2.0 to 4.0	Semi-medium (10%)	3589	3685	+96 p.m.
4.0 to 10	Medium (6%)	5681	4626	+1055
10 and above	Large	9667	6418	+3249
	Total Farmers	2115	2770	-655

* Arjun Sen Gupta Committee Report 2007 (Unorganized Sector)

12. ILLUSION OF SUBSIDIES TO FARMERS

The Governments are claiming that they are providing subsidy to the farmers through fertilizer, credit at low interest, subsidy on machinery, drip etc. However, they control the pricing where by the farmer is unable to realize the cost of production. A comparative table of production cost and MSP during 2010-11 is shown below:

Year	Sugar cane		Paddy		Wheat		Cotton	
	Production Cost	MSP	Production Cost	MSP	Production Cost	MSP	Production Cost	MSP
2010	230	190	1250	930	1350	1200	3500	2500
2011	245	210	1355	1110	1500	1285	3900	3000

An individual action, multiplied by millions,
creates global change.

13. MINISTRIES UNDER GOI DEALING WITH AGRICULTURE

S.No.	Name of the Ministry	Subjects
1.	Finance Ministry & RBI & NABARD implements,	A- Credit B- Insurance C- Disaster support D- taxes on agriculture E-Export and import duties F- Subsidies
2.	Agriculture	A- CACP B- Research C- Planning D- NHB
3.	Civil Supplies	A- Procurement B- FCI
4.	Commerce	A-Commodity Boards B-Export and Import Policies
5.	Chemicals	A- Fertilizer Price Fixation
6.	Irrigation	A- Resource to Irrigation Projects
7.	Processing	A. APEDA B. Processing

14. DEPARTMENTS UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT

S.No.	Name of Department	Subjects
1.	Agriculture	A- Extension B- Subsidy of Seed C- Machine etc.
2.	Horticulture	A- Drip Irrigation
3.	Sugar	A- Fixing State Advisory Price
4.	Civil Supplies	A- NAFED and assistance in procurement
5.	Irrigation	A. Major , Medium, Minor
6.	Marketing	A. Market yards
7.	Cooperative	A. Societies.
8.	Animal Husbandry	A-Veterinary Services
9.	Seri-Culture	A- Silk Production.

There is no limit to the amount of good a man can do _____. If he has not particular who gets the credit.

15. PRIVATE SECTOR DEALING WITH AGRICULTURE/FARMERS

S.No.	Name of the Institutions	Activities
1.	Agro processing Industries, Mills, Oil Mills, Mango Pulp etc.	Dairy, Sugar, Rice Mills, Jute
2.	Agri-Inputs Drip, Tractor, Motor etc.	Fertilizer, Pesticides, Seeds,
3.	Marketing	Commission Agents, Importer & Exporters

16. THERE ARE NO LARGE FARMERS IN INDIA

Land Class	% of Holdings % of Area 1960-61	% of Holdings % of Area 1991-92	% of Holdings % Area 2002-03
Marginal 0.1 to 1.00 h	39.1 % 6.9%	56.0% 15.6%	62.8% 22.8%
Small 1.01 to 2.00	22.6% 12.3%	19.3% 18.7%	17.8% 20.9%
Subtotal	61.7% 19.2%	75.4% 34.3%	18.6% 43.5%
Semi Medium 2.00 to 4	19.8% 12.0%	20.7% 22.5%	14.2% 24.1%
Medium 4 to 10	1.4% 31.2%	8.6% 26.4%	6.1% 22.2%
Large 10 and above	4.5% 29.0%	1.9% 15.2%	1.3% 11.8%
* 60% Rain fed farming.			

Through yourself in to the unknown. Confidence grows only out of things you have never done before.

17. PROCUREMENT ISSUES :

The procurement by FCI is limited to traditional states of Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. Whereas the newly production increased the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand are not included in the procurement. The FCI procurement costs, storage are highly expensive. The labour wages in FCI godown in minimum Rs.35,000/- per month to Rs. 1,00,000/- per average. The FCI procurement goes beyond the buffer stock norms thereby not allowing private marketing. Government announces MSP for over 20 products but there is no procurement except for rice and wheat. The Cotton Corporation of India is not opening centers and procuring on regularly basis. NAFED and MARKFED are not regularly procuring ground nut, pulses etc regularly.

CIFA DEMANDS

Time Bound & regular procurement centers to be open by all Procumbent agencies by State Government-FCI, CCI, NAFED, ARKFED etc.

18. CREDIT TO FARMERS - Reform Tenancy act

Only 28% farmers (with title deeds) are getting credit from the financial institutions. (Cooperative, Commercial, Gramin Banks). Tenant farmers are not getting credit. 70% tenant, small and marginal farmers borrow money from private moneylenders at 24% -36% interests. The compensation for crop losses do not reach tenant farmers. Over 60% of the farmers and 70% agriculture labour are indebted (Enclosure I & II). The credit to farmers is inadequate and also does not cover family requirements.

CIFA DEMANDS

- A. To Provide Rs.3 Lakh Credit at 4% Interest to all farmers: Tenants, Fishermen, Nomads.
- B. To liberlise **TENANCY ACT** so as to enable tenant farmers take loans from banks, get subsidies and get into long term contract farming.
- C. To increase priority sector landing to agriculture from18%to30%.

Misleading farm credit statements by the Bankers

*Persistence of informal credit. RBI working paper W.P.S (DEPR) 05/2013

Accept no ones definition of life.
Define it yourself it is your life.

The Delhi Farmers between 2009-10 were given 20,000 cores compared to Rs.31,000 cores given to all farmers in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. This shows the attitude of banks towards farmers. However, without sufficient credits farming cannot sustained. The modern farmers needs are for long term credit as investment in machines, tube well, electric motor, diesel engine and other equipment. The seasonal crop loan needs seed, fertilizer, pesticides, diesel and labour charges. Every farmer must be provided with animal husbandry activity and for purchase of cow or buffalo or herds of goat, sheep, pig, ducks etc. In addition a family needs of children education, health are required.

Under the existing system, the credit to farmers from Commercial/ Grameena Banks and Cooperative Societies is beset with many defects. Between 2004 and 2012 the Bank credit is increased multi fold. But due to the fall of purchase power of rupee it remains more or less same amongst the borrower from banks are mostly medium and large farmers and also farms around cities. In the recent years agro-commercial activities are also included in the priority sector lending. The Government has diluted the priority sector lending by including 2 Lakhs and above rupees loans and also agro commercial activities.

This has led to negligible credit of around 6% to the marginal and small

farmers in the country. CIFA demands that the guidelines be changed and every small and marginal farmers be given 3 Lakhs credit without any guarantee and at 4% interest. RBI Report

19. NEW APPROACH IN PROVIDING CREDIT.

In banking system deliver of credit has become highly expensive due to increased salaries of employees and establishment cost. CIFA is of the view that large number of private sector institutions such as **rice mills, sugar factories, milk industry, jute mills, textile mills, oil mills** are now functioning at the village level where in they have direct interaction with the farmers on regular day to day basis. So also fertilizer companies.

CIFA suggests a national debate for involving the agro processing and agri input industries be entrusted responsibility for channeling credit

The most successful people in life are self starters. The donot relay on others to get going.

to selected group of farmers/selected villages. For example each rice mill be given Rs.2-3 cores at 4% interest to provide credit to the above category of farmers in three to five selected villages affiliated to the industry. The rice mill be entrusted the responsibility of disperse the loan, arranging insurance and collection. The rice mill will also assistance to these farmers in extension, select quality seeds, pesticides etc. it will help in arranging procurement etc. For providing the above services 2% service charges may be provided to the rice mill.

20. FAILURE TO PROVIDE CREDIT TO TENANT FARMERS WILL MAKE THEM SLAVES

30% of farming is done by tenant farmers who are either marginal/small farmer or land less farmers. Due to apprehensions on the tenancy acts most of the tenancy is un return. This makes the tenancy ineglible for crop loan from the commercial banks. This forces the tenants to go the money lenders for credit on which 24% to 36% interest is charged. Failure of the crop due to any reason will make the tenant permanently indebted to the borrower.

In the past 2 years, RBI as well as state government have been making serious effort to provide bank credit to tenant farmers. In Andhra Pradesh the Government initiated providing identity card to tenants which enables them get loan from the banks. But in practice the implementation as proved to be extremely tardy. In Andhra Pradesh unofficially 40 Lakhs farmers are considered as tenants. The efforts of State Government as provided identity cards to 4,39,394 farmers however only 1,14,421 tenant farmers got a credit of Rs.231.70 cores this 1% of the total bank credit given in Andhra Pradesh during 2012-13.

The tragic part of it is the during this period most of the tenant farmers have lost their crops due to cyclones and unseasonal rains making them unable to repay the borrowed money. As of December, 2013 over 200 cores out of the 231.70 as become NPA (Non-performing asset) the bankers have declared that they will not give any more credit to the other tenants farmers.

CIFA demands that the problem requires to be tackled by changing the **TENANCY ACT** so as to make **TENANCY LEGAL**. This will enable all tenant farmers to get credit from banks at 4% and also make them eligible for insurance as well as compensation.

If you want create awareness amongst others first you have to be aware of yourself.

21. CROP INSURANCE AND RISK MITIGATION

The existing crop insurance is extremely impractical and is not helpful to any farmers in any part of the country. CIFA demands a total reorientation of the insurance system.

22. PRIORITIZING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IS IMPORTANT FOR SOCIALLY UNDERPRIVILEGED

Large number of people are dependent on animal husbandry are rearing buffalos, goat, sheep, duck etc. they include dairy farmers, nomads, tribal's, spread across the country. As of now, the modern technologies are available and used extensively in poultry with the collaboration of America. Likewise, in diary breed improvement thorough artificial insemination from imported breed from Europe is used for yield improvement in cows. However, in the recent years buffalos are gaining importance due to their adoptability to agro climatic variations. At present female buffalo cows are reared for milk production. But the male buffalo cows, calf's are neglected. India is now exporting 1.1. Tons of buffalo meat to Middle East and other countries. It is envisaged that by 2020 the buffalo meat demand will grow to 2 million tons. CIFA demands that the Government of India must provide 90% subsidy to the farmers rearing male calf buffalos, who mostly belongs to socially under privileged sections for whom this will be a yearly additional income. To

support farmers during summer fodder banks to be established specially drought prone areas.

CIFA also demands that new breed of Goat, Sheep, Ducks and Turkey be introduced into India to meet the internal as well as export potentiality.

Likewise, pork consumption is high in amongst Schedule Tribal's and schedule castes and many other backward classes. White pigs are highly preferred as breakfast (baken and sausages) by tourists in India. India can also export pork to China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and other countries wherein it is immensely popular. CIFA demands that the Government of India (GOI) must give priority to animal husbandry as it is a highly sustainable livelihood activity to the most under privileged sections.

Every great advance in science has issued
from a new audacity of imagination.

*** COMPULSORY ANCILARY ACTIVITY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY – BUFFALO – SHEEP GOAT, PIGS– FISHERIES WILL CONTROL MALNUTRITION**

A Cow/Buffalo providing 6 liter milk will enable the farmers family solve malnutrition, allow children to go to schools and stop from migration (NIRD, Hyderabad study). Amongst the Sheep, Goat, Pig Rears. There is no malnutrition or suicides. Demand for Animal Husbandry products is increasing at 8% annually. This activity is done by women due to which they get economic empowerment. However the Government Schemes Programs do not provide sufficient boost to improve the productivity, quality, processing, marketing and exports. There is need for special emphasis between 2014-19 on the above sector in the following areas.

CIFA DEMANDS

- A. Establish National Animal Husbandry Board with Separate Administration and Monitoring powers to coordinate with central, state and private sector. The Board to be empowered with deciding export policies.
- B. To encourage loans to all the above activities by giving at nominal interest.
- C. To increase processing facilities by giving 75% subsidies.
- D. To allow import of technologies for breed improvement of animal and fisheries.
- E. Investments incentivizing by the private sector and FDI in all the activities.
- F. Long term exports policies.

23. DEVELOPING FISHERIES IS KEY TO SOLVE MALNUTRITION PROBLEM

Our country has 7000 kilometers of coastal areas in addition to 20,000 kilo meters of in addition to 20,000 kilometers of inland rivers. Over 80% of the Indians consume fish. Fish is a highly nutrition’s food that will solve malnutrition problem. Millions of fishermen both in coastal areas and on the river banks are dependent on traditional methods for fish catching.

The only live by right, that till the soil, and raise they own food, rest are parasites, who live upon them.

Modern technologies will enable produce large quantity of fish and make them available to the people throughout the nation. CIFA demands that 5000 cores be allocated for modernizing fish hatchlings growth, fishery development, storing, transporting and retailing. CIFA further demands that FDI be allowed so that they can join hands with the fisher men for the production purpose and for storing transportation processing, retailing the FDI be utilized.

24. FERTILIZER & OTHER SUBSIDIES TO BE TRANSFERRED DIRECTLY TO FARMERS

The fertilizer subsidy has reached over Rs60,000 Crores in the recent years. But the benefit of fertilizer subsidy has not reached over 80% of the farmers located under rainfed conditions specially in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Vidharbha, Rayalseema. Likewise the tribals of north eastern state, Orissa, Chattishgarh, Jharkhand Negligible quantity of fertilizer. Even in Bihar and UP due to inadequate credit the small and marginal farmers are not using required fertilizer. It is known fact that fertilizer using farmers under irrigation projects in Punjab, Haryana, AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu have used access fertilizer degradation. The recent introduction of nutrition based fertilizer usage is appreciable. However the farmers are unable to utilize the benefits of large subsidy there is need to admixture the subsidy keeping in view the need for hybrid seeds, fertilizer and also pesticides.

CIFA DEMAND

- 1- CIFA demands that the fertilizer subsidy, drip, mechanization be provided as cash to farmers based on land holding, cropping pattern etc.
- 2- Public PDS and Scholarships , Medical Facilities to farmers families be provided as cash subsidy to farmers family
- 3- AADHAR CARD, Bank/Post Office Accounts be used for Transfer.

25. ESTABLISHING MECHANIZED SERVICE CENTERS.

The 82% of small farmers can never dream of owning a machine with high investments and limited operational efficiency. Tractors transplanter , harvesters are expensive and the bank interest at 14% and with working days of 100-150 days are not economical to any investor.

If the farmers of the land sit down with folded hands, the full economy of the country will come to such a stand still, that even the saints, who have renounced, will be forced to cease spiritual persuades for which normality in the outside world is essential.

CIFA DEMANDS

1- Government provide 50% subsidy and at 4% interest establishment of service centers by cooperative societies sugar factories and also by input and processing industries.

26. IRRIGATION IS THE KEY FOR DEVELOPMENT - ESTABLISHING NATIONAL IRRIGATION AUTHORITY AND LINKING OF RIVERS

- **Supreme Court Judgment to be considered.**

60% of Indian farming comprising of 80 million hectares where in 350 million farmers are living is under rain fed condition. Where in the productivity is stagnated since 20 years.

S.No.	Name of the Crop	Yield in 1990-91	Yield in 2010-11
1.	Pulses	570 Kg per hectare	689 kg per hectare
2.	Mustard	904 kg per hectare	1179 kg per hectare
3.	Ground nut	1163 kg per hectare	904 kg per hectare
4.	Cotton *BT Cotton in	2002. 225 kg per hectare	512 kg per hectare
5.	Jower	814 kg per hectare	956 kg per hectare
6.	Bazaar	658 kg per hectare	731 kg per hectare

*Source Agriculture statistics department of Agriculture, GOI, In Rain fed areas, due to uncertainty of crops and low production and Slavery, Migration, malnutrition, suicides and naxalism are continuing unabated. It is for this reason that the supreme court of India on 27 th February, 2012 has directed GOI to implement linking of reverse project in a time bound manner.

27. LARGE INVESTMENTS IN IRRIGATION ARE REQUIRED TO MEET WATER NEEDS

It is reported by Parliament Committees, World Bank report and many other reports that the investment in irrigation is critical for future national economy. As of 2013 the water availability for drinking, industries and

A country, that is admired for its abundant production and consequent wealth as well as plentiful harvest, uneffected by diseases and pests, shall be considered really prosperous.

agriculture is under great strain as observed in Delhi state elections. India has sufficient water specially in the rainy season in many areas of Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari and others. Transferring the inter basin is technically feasible and financially viable. The productivity of lands in the rain fed conditions will increase by 300% to 400% with water availability. An example is that under rain fed condition the ground nut is 8 bags (350 Kg) whereas under irrigated condition it is 40 bags (1700 kg).

28. GOI TO MAKE ONE-TIME INVESTMENTS FOR COMPLETING ONGOING IRRIGATION PROJECTS

At the end of 11 th plan 337 irrigation projects some of them started in 1980s are awaiting completion huge resources are invested in this projects without getting any specific benefit. The state government allocation are based on political consideration. The GOI is not evincing interest to complete this projects. It is for this reason that the net area under irrigation has remained more or less stagnant between 2001 (15809000 Hectares and in 2009-10 16508). The rain fed area continues to be the same and the flood water wastage is also continuing. Therefore the need for policy change in completing the irrigation projects has to be modified by prioritization. CIFA demands that Government of India take responsibility for completing all the incomplete irrigation projects. The present resource allocation by through NABARD should be modified and a national irrigation authority be constituted to complete the projects.

29. MAKING SMALL FARMERS AS MILLIONAIRES BY PROVIDING WATER

The benefit to Government is through taxation on edible oil, de oiled cake, additional labour, transportation, storage, packaging, and curtailing import of edible oils. For the individual farmer assured water increases the land value from Rs.1,00,000 per hectare to Rs.10,00,000. Thus making all the small and marginal farmers in the country Millionaires.

I hold every man a traitor - vivekananda. Who fells for the millions of Men a n d Women sunken for ever I poverty and ignorance. Where is the way out? Who fells for them? Who will bring them light let these people be your god thing of them work for them. Him I call a mahatama (Great soul) who heart bleeds for the poor, otherwise is a durattman (wicket men). I hold every men a traitor who, having been educated at the expenses of the nation pays, not the least hed to them.

30. BLACK MONEY AND 50% REVENUE FOREGONE BE INVESTED AS IRRIGATION BONDS

CIFA demands that GOI should establish a NATIONAL IRRIGATION AUTHORITY similar to National Highway Authority with power to raise resources for completing and maintenance of irrigation projects in all parts of India. CIFA suggests that the revenue forgone provided to industries and service sector be asked to invest 50% as irrigation bonds in the project. So also Loans from World Bank, developed nations and others be raised at low interest for the above purpose.

31. RIVER VALLEY AUTHORITIES to prevent WATER WARS.

The existing situation in the country in regard to water utilization is leading to serious interstate, inter regional and inter district disputes. Only 40% of the project water are utilized. There is no coordination in making water available and also cropping pattern leading to huge misuse of water. It is also observed that the water charge is nominal in the existing projects.

1. Krishna/ Godavari Irrigation Projects in A.P Rs. 350/- (2 crops \$ 7).
2. Tungabhadra/ Krishna, Karnataka Rs. 200/- (2 crops \$4).
3. Cauvery and lower Bhavani, Tamilnadu Rs.50/- (2 crops \$1).
4. Bakranagal, Punjab Rs.200/- per acre (\$4).
5. Ganga, Uttar Pradesh, Rs.200/- (\$4).

* it is to be noted that the Farmers using ground water invest Rs.2,00,000 on maintenance and for Rs.20,000/- for repairs. The Government provides electricity at nominal rate and farmers use large quantity of diesel. The production cost variation between irrigation water and ground water is Rs.10,000/-. River Valley Authorities will optimize water usage by adopting water conservation methods such as cement lining of canals, using pipes for supply to individual farmers, utilizing drip and sprinkler irrigation and adopting crops that consume less water. The water utility has to be regulated by authority who has administrative financial and legal authority.

The responsibility of a leader is set a example by being a role model. The ignorant masses are like the innocent children following his foot prints of a parent

32. STRATEGIES FOR SCIENTIFIC USE OF WATER

Providing water to farming drinking and industrial and other purpose has become highly controversial leading to social tensions and legal problems. It is time now for all the Citizens to seriously debate about water utilization and management of the resources.

The existing Irrigation projects are highly underutilized averaging 0% usage. The water cess paid by the farmers is nominal. The resources allocated by the Government for maintenance of canal are limited. There is no coordination between water availability, land condition, changing consumer needs and the cropping pattern. The role envisaged by water users association is not effectively implemented. CIFA demands that a national debate be initiated and permanent solution such as developing river basin controlling authorities be constituted to find permanent solution.

33. WATER CONSERVATION IS KEY TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Serious shortage in usage of ground water throughout the country. Failure of government to provide irrigation facilities has led to huge increase in ground water usage. It is the ground water farmers their own investments are able to increase the production in country. The governments are making tall claims about huge investments in irrigation projects but the reality is otherwise. As of 1980-81 the land irrigated by under projects is 14.5 million hectares whereas in 2005-06 it has increased to 15.3 million hectares. Whereas under tube wells in 1980-81 it was 17.7 million hectares where in 2005-06 it is 35.5 million hectares. The problems of irrigation sectors are delt in another para. In regard to ground water a farmer makes an investment of Rs.3 Lakhs to Rs.5 Lakhs for irrigating 2 hectares. In addition every year he incurs an income of minimum Rs.50,000/- on maintenance of the tube well, electric motor and diesel engine spairs. In addition the farmers have to employee extra labour in the night to use the electricity. Many times the farmers looses their life due to electric shocks.

A Leader led to collect information from various source and establish a tradition to his pupil.

The timing of electricity supply is extremely erratic and highly fluctuating. The service rendered by the farmers investing on ground water and producing million of tons is neither appreciated nor recognized by the policymakers. Instead of sensitizing and brining about cohesion about the ground water users the Governments passes Acts restricting the tube wells which in reality leads to corruption.

CIFA DEMAND

- A. Compulsory cement lining of all irrigation channels
- B. Field channels should be through plastic / cement / mud pipes
- C. Rs.10,000/- Crores budget for sprinkler irrigation
- D. Standardizing electronic motors, diesel engines etc.
- E. 50% CSR resources of cement, plastic, electric motors, drip equipments awareness on water conservation.

34. PROVIDING QUALITY & AFFORDABLE ELECTRICITY FOR AGRICULTURE IS THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION OF GOVERNMENTS.

India's Agriculture Growth after 1990 is due entrepreneurship of farmers tapping ground water. What many People are not aware is that the surface water (Irrigation Projects) area between 1985 to 2005 remained at 18 million hectares. Whereas the ground water area increased from 17.7 Million Hectares to 35 Million Hectares during this period. Farmers on investments/bank loans on tube well digging , pipes, electrical installation, motor, deposit pay to Electricity Board is an average Rs. 5 Lakh for 2 Hectares (5Acres). This works out to about Rs.50,000/- Crores farmers investments. The water is used mostly for commercial crops of cotton, oil seeds, vegetables , fruits etc. The service rendered by the ground water users has not received due recognition.

Here in supply of free electricity in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and also nominal charges in other states is a issue to be discussed at national

Toynbee, the great historian, said "most civilizations die 200 years before they know they died". The Industrial civilisation which has dominated the world in the last two hundred years or so has roots in violence, in values of domination over nature, over other continents and nations, over natural resources. Almost a century ago Gandhi had questioned western civilization, and its industrial growth based on technology and the consumerism on which it was built. In contrast Gandhi's definition of civilisation was that mode of conduct which points out to man the path of duty.

level. While there is justification to provide electricity to ground water users visa vis project water users the wastage of electricity due to substandard motors, volves, pipes, lack of voltage stabilizers is leading to huge wastage. Non metering of electricity motors is leading to conflicts between farmers and other sectors that are providing cross subsidy. Alternative energy of solar, use of drip and sprinkler, sharing of water among small farmers, using water for commercial crop production are to be taken up at national level and programme to create awareness and build consensus amongst farmers in 3 to 5 years will reduce wastage and provide more benefits to the farmers. CIFA demands that a national coordination committee be constituted to take up the awareness programme in which all stake holders of central, state financial and other institutions along with industries and farmers be constituted. Required resources be provided to reduce the wastage at least by 50% between 2014-2017.

35. CHANGE THE WILD ANIMAL ACT TO PROTECT FARMERS

Farmers across the nation are incurring huge losses due to destruction of their crops by wild animals including wild boar, blue bull, feral cows, monkeys, elephant, chital, black buck, nelgai and others. These animals protected under wild life act are causing immense damage to the crops as well as to farmers life's. In Himachal Pradesh it is estimated that over million farmers in Solan, Hameerpur, Kanga and other districts 4 lakh monkeys are causing a loss of 450 crores to the horticulture and agriculture products. In Orissa between 2001 and 2010, 600 people were killed over 32195 acres crops destroyed and 5680 houses are damaged. Karnataka has 6000 elephants causing huge loss to farmers.

In Uttarakhand since formation of the state in the districts of Garhwal, Rudraprayag, and other districts over 327 people were killed and 828 people are injured. The discomfort of spending over 100 nights in the cold winter and wet rainy season for millions of farmers being awake in the night on a precariously built machans is a devastating experience year after year. Under section 11 of the Indian wild life (Protection Act 1972) any wild animal which become dangerous to human life are to

We need to redefine progress, not in terms of GNP, or economic growth, but in terms of peace, equity, compassion and respect for all beings and all life. But if we industrialise the same way as other industrial nations, we too will have to enslave people and humanity.

property (including standing crops) by order in writing and stating the reason therefore, permit any person to hunt such animals to be hunted. But the farmers do not have sufficient time or resources to take up the measures to evolve solutions to the farmers. Crops of sugarcane, maize, peas, pulses, potato, rice and all the horticulture crops are all suspect able to this problem.

CIFA demands that the Government of India should remove ban on hunting wild boars and also blue bull, black buck. In regard to wild cattle left without protection the villagers be given right confiscate them.

36. SMALL FARMING WILL DIE WITHOUT RISK MITIGATION

55% of the land (80 Million Hectares) is under rain fed condition and susceptible to drought, cold waves and hot winds. Over 30-40 million hectares is effected by floods, cyclones every year. Due to natural calamities and pests the farmers loose their entire investments. In floods the lands are damaged due to salinity. The present crop insurance or compensation systems are not helpful to the farmers. The evaluation of crop damages and payment insurance is very slow and takes 12 months to 16 months. In regard to natural calamities the ompensation paid is meager and do not cover the land degradation, loss of equipment, damage to the house and of course the crop. In India every year over Rs.1,20,000/- Crore losses occurs to farmers. In the present system the 30% of the farmers having credit facility with the financial institution get their rescheduled which attracts 12% to13% compound interest. It is impossible for the tenant, small and marginal farmers to repay the bank loan. Because the farmer is provided with 50% loan whereas his own investment is 50%. Loss of crop in 1 year does not mean that he will be able to increase the production by 100% in the next season or year. In regard to 70% tenant, small and marginal farmers who have loan from moneylenders loss of 1 crop virtually makes him indebted to the moneylender who charges 24% to 36%. In regard to wild animal damaging farmers crop the GOI has pass the Wild Animal Protection Act and therefore must take responsibility for paying the compensation. Thousands of farmers die every year due to electric shocks and attack

Farmer is not a weak person. How ever he is like a tiger brought up among sheep since childhood. Show him his real strength and he will regain his confidence.

by wild animals. Likewise many farmers loose limb due to accidents in handling chop cutters, running diesel engines, tractors etc. Loss of life or Limb of a earning member seriously hampers the economic condition of the farmers family. It is proved that MSP is always less then the actual costs of production incurred by the farmers. The tenant, small and marginal farmers comprising 80% are having negative income.

CIFA DEMANDS :

- A. One crop loss total interest waival and on 2 crop loss total loan waival.
- B. GOI must provide compulsory Insurance to individual farmers for crop losses due to pests, diseases and wild animals.
- C. GOI must totally compensate losses incurred by the farmers due to natural calamities of Drought, Floods, Cyclone, Cold wave & Heat wave, sand storm etc.
- D. GOI must provide total compensation by losses incurred by the farmers from wild animals of Neil Gaye, Monkeys , Elephants, Wild Boar etc.
- E. To utilize remote sensing for assessing crop damage, land degradation and make payment within 60 days.
- F. Weather forecasting for 10 Kilo Meter Radius at 8 Hours interval.

37. GOLDEN TECHNOLOGIES (GENETICS) ALONE CAN SAVE INDIAN FARMING

Across the world genetic technologies are assuming the role of Golden Technologies. Golden Rice will prevent night blindness. Gold Tuber Potato with protein will solve malnutrition. The Golden Nugget (Ground Nut) and the Golden Fibre Cotton, Golden Carnal (Maize), Golden Nectar (Sugarcane) will permanently provide high protein food, diseases resistance crop and drought tolerant farming.

In India the productivity of almost all crops is stagnated for over 20 years due to lack of technologies. The constant nature's fury of floods

"Show me the sacred feet of a farmer so that I can bow before him— A farmer's body is pure; his mind is pure and — thoughts are pure—" Mahatma Basveshwara (1105 1167 AD)

and drought, Pests and Diseases have curtailed the productivity improvement. Across the world the conventional agriculture research has reached saturation in 1990s. Thereafter whatever growth happened specially in America, Brazil and others is due to genetic technology. In India itself the outstanding productivity improvement is an example of the benefits of genetic technology. Given below are the stagnated details of Indian Agriculture Production :

Name of the Crop	1990-1991	2000-2001	2009-2010
Jawar	847	764	860
Bajara	1704	1626	1798
Ragi	1401	1553	1643
Maize	1792	1822	2507
Tur	786	618	655
Pulses	333	313	214
Rice	1986	1901	2240
Wheat	2708	2762	2938
Mustard	904	935	1182
Ground Nut	904	977	991
Soyabean	1015	822	1024

*Source: Agriculture Statistics 2011 by Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India

A.DUAL POLICY IN TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN INDIA IS OBJECTED BY THE FARMERS

The government as well as organized sectors is getting modern technologies in Health, Communication, Transportation, Entertainment etc. Encouragement is given for joint ventures both public and private in Nuclear Technologies, Medical, Hospitality and Specially Defence. Whereas in agriculture getting foreign technologies is criticized and objected to western interests. Farmers seriously object to the double standards.

There is no large country in the world which has attained the status of a developed country, without first developing its Agriculture and achieving total literacy. In India policy makers have ignored both Bhanu Pratap Singh

B. WHY FARMERS DEMAND GENETIC TECHNOLOGY?

The Prime Minister went to Japan and America to arrange for Nuclear Technology. The Commerce Minister advocated for FDI in all areas. The Defence Minister got technologies from Russia and America. The Health and IT Ministers got technologies from Germany, Switzerland and America.

But in regard to usage of genetic technology by farmers many Political Parties, NGOs and others objected on flimsy grounds. Genetic technology is being used since 1998 in 30 countries to increase production control pests and diseases and overcome drought/water shortage. 20,000 Varieties of Genetic food is consumed in America, China, Brazil, Europe by billions of people every day. 1200 million Indian have been consuming genetic bt cotton edible oil , imported genetic soyabean oil from Brazil and America and genetic readymade food from America and other countries. Till now no adverse health problem or environment problem is reported in any part of the world. The genetic food was consumed by 5 million Indian living in America every day. 5 Lakh Indian visiting America as Tourist , MP delegation, IAS, Doctors, Engineers, Judges and others industrialist, students visiting America, Conferences, Studies are eating genetic food. Shri Manmohan Singh During his visit to America has genetic food served in White House by Mr. Brack Obama. Smt. Sonia Gandhi during her medical treatment in America ate genetic food along with her family members. Farmers seriously object to the false propaganda on genetic food production and consumption. Farmers condemn the double standards and hypocrisy of people opposing genetic technology.

C. BENEFITS OF GENETIC TECHNOLOGY- PREVENTING PESTS AND DISEASES, SOLVING WATER SHORTAGE- PROVIDING PROTEIN FOOD

The conventional agriculture research cannot prevent pests, diseases or weeds. It also cannot overcome water shortage and submersion. It has also no ability to increase the shelf life or provide value addition of proteins and vitamins.

The Double standards in India providing assistance to farmers is called subsidy where as similar assistance to industry is called incentive. Smoking cigarates is injurious to health, but drinking alchol is encouraged by Governemnt.

Genetic Technology popularly known as GMOs /Bt Cotton is identified as a Frontier technology to permanently solve problems of humans, animals and agriculture. By transferring genes problems can be solved and benefits provided. People with sugar problem were using insulin made from Animal bones. Likewise Taitenss is produce from Horse blood. Now genetic technology has found solution.

In agriculture genetic technology has helped the farmers in preventing the pests, diseases and weeds. Farmers using genetic seeds of Bt cotton introduced in India by Monsanto, Mahyco are able to save Rs.15000 in controlling bold worm. This has given benefit of Rs.20-25,000/- per acre to each farmer. As of 2012-13, 70 Lakh farmers cultivated 30 million acres 12 million hectares out of which 93% is Bt Cotton. In America farmers are cultivating 88% genetic maize, 93% genetic soyabean, 94% cotton, 97% sugar beet, 93% canola. In Brazil 60% of entire agriculture comprising of 36.6 million hectares of soyabean , cotton and maize all are genetic. In China Genetic Bt Cotton is cultivated of Papaya, Tomato, Sweet Paper, and Poplar. Indian farmers are now loosing estimated 65,000/- crores loss due to pests, diseases and weeds. Another 60000 Crores crop loss are occurring drought, floods, heat & cold waves, sand storms. Over 30% of vegetables, fruits are lost due to short shelf life. 400 million Indian are suffering with malnutrition (Vitamin and Protein Deficient and Anemia) and the FAO sponsored Golden Rice containing Vitamins and GOI sponsored protein potato and protein containing Banana developed by Australia and offered to India will permanently solve the malnutrition problems. Drought tolerant maize and sugarcane are now introduced in America, Indonesia, Brazil and Australia will permanently solve water shortage/drought. The Government of India has invested large resources and established efficient regulatory body and research is conducted by ICAR, Agriculture Universities, ICRISAT, Indian Private and MNC will permanently safe guard India's food needs. GMOs will increase the production in reduced land at reduced costs.

Farmers are prohibited from organising cock fighting in villages, but officers are allowed to participate racing in horses. Failure of farmers is liable to recovery under Revenue Recovery Act. But failure to loan by industrialist is refered to BFIR. The Indian Leaders go to America for medical treatment and import Medicines from foreign countries to provide treatment to their family Members but crop medicines (pesticides are genetic seeds are not allowed into India which helps the Agriculture.

CIFA DEMANDS

- A. To provide 2% Budget for Public sector research on Conventional genetics, Nano, Nuclear of ICAR, Agriculture Universities, Nuclear Energy and Others.
- B. To encourage private public partnership including FAO & MNCs.
- C. To streamline research procedure for genetic and other technologies to enable faster adoption in India
- D. To develop India as a Centre for Agriculture Technologies to Asian and African Countries as it has 8 climatic zones suitable to all the countries.
- E. To encourage private sector in extension and farmers training
- F. To prevail upon private sector including public sector, industries to spend 1% corporate social responsibilities on farmers training, information decimation, village health.
- G. GMO Technologies successful in other countries are to be allowed in a time bound manner.

38. GENETIC TECHNOLOGY CONDUCTING RESEARCH IN INDIA

Sr.No.	Name of Research Institution	Crop on Which Research Conducted
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1.

39. GENETIC TECHNOLOGY USING COUNTRIES AND CROPS -2012

Sr. No.	Name of Country & Area	Crops
1.	America 69.5 Million Hectares	Maize, Soyabean, Canola, Cotton, Squash, Papaya, Sugar Beet, Alpha Alpha
2.	Brazil 36.6 Million Hectares	Soyabean, Cotton, Maize
3.	Canada 11.6 Million Hectares	Canola, Maize, Soyabean, Sugar Beet
4.	India 10.8 Million Hectares	Cotton

5.	China Paper,	Cotton, Papaya, Tomato, Sweet 4 Million Hectares Poplar
6.	South Africa 2.9 Million	Cotton, Soyabean, Maize
7.	Philippines 0.5 Million Hectares	Maize
8.	Australia 0.68 Million Hectares	Cotton, Canola, Carnation (Flower)
9.	Myanmar 0.3 Million Hectares	Cotton
10.	Mexico	Soyabean, Cotton
11.	Spain	Maize, Canola, Soyabean Chilly
12.	Portugal	Maize
13.	Bangladesh	Bt Brinjal
14.	Pakistan	Bt Cotton
15.	Indonesia	Sugarcane
16.	India	

Total 30 Countries are producing genetic crops.

40. GENETIC PRODUCTS AND CONSUMING COUNTRIES

Sr.

No. Products

Consuming Countries

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Direct Food of
Soyameal, Chips, Maize Flour,
Papaya, Tomato and
5,000 bio products. | America, Canada, Brazil,
Australia, Japan, South Africa,
China and Mexico |
| 2. Edible oils from Cotton,
Soya, Canola, | All South & North American
Countries, Australia, Japan and
European Countries |
| 3. Beef , Chicken, Egg, Milk,
produced from genetic | 59 Countries including South and
North cattle feed consumption
American Countries, France,
Germany, Spain , Japan, China,
Portugal, England , Russia |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Genetic Cattle Feed
Using Countries
Countries, | South & North American
Countries All European
Japan, China |
| 5. Genetic Food
consumption in
America, | 60 Million European Tourists
50 Million Japanes, China, Kouria
Tourists 5 Lakh Indian Tourists |
| 6. VIPs consuming genetic food | |
| 1- Smt. Sonia Gandhi | |
| 2- Dr. Manmohan Singh | |
| 3- Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia | |
| 4- Mr. Pranab Mukharjee | |
| 5- Mr. Ratan Tata | |
| 6- Mr. Narayana Murthy, Infosys | |
| 7- All MPs, IAS Officers, Scientists, Doctors, Experts, MPs, Film
Stars, Cricketers and others visiting | |

41. NEED FOR MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Youth are not interested to do agriculture due to physical drudgery, less wages, uncertainty of work, lack of individual growth prospectus. Mechanization will create employment for technical and semi-technical people in villages. CIFA demands that GOI to give 50% Subsidy on agriculture equipment including tractors, transplantors, harvesters, cotton picking equipment, sprayers, dusters, diesel engines, chop cutters etc. and others equipment. India must freely import small farm equipment used by small farmers in Korea, Japan etc. Taxes, Customs Duty on import equipment to be removed.

The Agriculture equipment usage is seasonal. Therefore, the machinery be provided 50% subsidy and the loan to be given at 4%. 85% of the farmers are small and marginal and therefore cannot purchase costly equipment. To overcome this problem Agriculture machinery service centers be encouraged by local agro-processing industries including rice mills, sugar factories, chilling centers, tractor dealers, fertilizers distributors and others. Farmer's societies or companies be encouraged. Women dairy farmers be provided with machines for extracting milk through society or individually at 90% subsidy.

The machinery usage is a seasonal activity therefore the investment is not forthcoming. The GOI is to give bank loans at 50% with 4% interest. Agro-processing (Sugar factories) Agri-input (Fertilizer Companies), Farmers Associations or industries to establish machinery service centers as corporate social responsibility must be freely given the above facility. They should be no upper limit on the subsidy and interest component. Boopendra Singh Hooda supported.

Since introduction of **MGNREGA** availability of labour has become serious problems throughout the country. This program is beneficial specially in the drought areas in the summer months when there is no agriculture activities. Farmers complain misuse and abuse, not creating any assets due to the scheme and also not availability of labour.

CIFA DEMANDS

- A. To review the functioning of MGNREGA and study the possibility for linking MGNREGA with individual farmer crop activity by providing minimum 50 days work and payment of wages at 50-50.
- B. Establishing agriculture machinery centers by Government / Cooperatives/ Private/ Farmers. (By having tractors, transplanters, harvesters, mechanized sprayers, with extension service to do mechanize agriculture basis).
- C. To provide 50% subsidy on machinery and with 4% interest. To remove all import duties (Agriculture machines work seasonally and high investments cannot be made by service providers.)

42. PENSION OF RS.3,000/- TO ALL FARMERS AT REACHING 60 YEARS AGE

Farmers are mostly malnourished and have many health problems due to lack of medical facilities in the villages. At the age of 60 years every farm of men and women need regular medications. Our MP/ MLA and Government Employees are provided with medical facilities. CIFA demands that every farmer must be given Rs.3,000/- pension per month on reaching 60 years age. If any farmer wants more pension an insurance scheme wherein the farmer will pay 15% premium state will 25% and GOI will pay 60% premium to enable the farmer get more pension.

CIFA DEMANDS

- A- Pension of Rs. 3,000/-to every famers after 60 years age (Rs. 2,000/ for food & shelter & Rs. 1000 for medicine).
- B- To send the pension directly to farmers family by bank account/ post office/Aadhar Card

43. BENEFITS OF LINKING MGNREGA WITH FARMING

Due to MGNREGA the Labour charges have increased to average Rs.250/-to Rs.400/- throughout the country. In fixing minimum support price CACP is not including the increased cost of labour.

CIFA DEMANDS:

50 days MGNREGA Activity to be linked with individual farmers at 50:50 cost sharing. So that it will reduce cost of production, timely activity and will also create asset for the national economy. Bhoopendra Singh Hooda committee suggested linkages.

44. PROVIDING 2 / 3 WHEELERS TO DAIRY, HORTICULTURE AND FISHERY FARMERS FOR DIRECT MARKING

Farmers have to travel to the town to sell milk/ vegetables/ fish etc. He has purchase inputs of fertilizer, seeds, pesticides. He has to go to bank and money lenders. He has to take family members to doctor. Travelling by public transport is time consuming and uncertain. By having own two wheeler/ 3 wheeler the farmer will have facilities to save time and money.

CIFA demands that Government of India to provide Rs.20,000/- as subsidy to every farmer in India for purchase of two wheeler or three wheeler.

Further each farmer must be provided with 100 litres diesel/ petrol at 50% subsidy. Every farmer must be provided with rubber gloves and knee length boots to avoid snake bites, and electric shocks at 90% subsidy.

45. EVALUATING CROP LOSSES THROUGH REMOTE SENSING & TIME BOUND COMPENSATION

The present crop losses compensation is highly delay. It will enable government to increase the confidence of farmers as their losses are compensated immediately. It will enable farmers to get for information for marketing, weather forecasting.

46. ESTABLISHING COMMODITY BOARDS / (PRODUCER) INTEREST GROUPS (CIGS) AND NETWORK AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

Like Small Cotton Farmers' Estates, Small Farmers' Horticulture Estates, Small Farmers' Poultry Estates and Small Farmers' Medicinal Plants Estates should be promoted to combine decentralized production with centralized services such as post-harvest management, value addition and marketing, for Leveraging institutional support and facilitating direct farmer-consumer linkage.

An efficient marketing system with farmer's organizations as important players could significantly add to farmer's income from his produce. As a matter of fact farmer's organizations are needed at various levels of the value chain. The small and marginal farmers suffer loss of income due to distress sale immediately after harvest and are also on receiving end against the Commission agents/traders etc. (ATMA Program)

47. SUGAR SECTOR DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Sugarcane is traditional crop that can be grown in the every part of India. Modern Technologies allow sugarcane to be converted directly to ethanol or power generation. This will enable solve local petrol needs and electricity requirements. Sugarcane production by using drip cultivation will reduce water consumption by 50%. Sugarcane bio products of muss, molasses , alcohol are used in agriculture, industry, medical etc.

CIFA DEMAND

- A- Government to announce ethanol price Rs.45/- per liter as given to petrol.
- B- To increase blending to 20%.
- C- To have 5 years export policy and also encourage special sugar exports zones.
- D- To provide facilities for converting tractor/ cars/3 wheelers/2 wheelers/ diesels to use ethanol

48. RICE AND WHEAT EXPORT POLICY

- A. To remove BPT/ Sona Masoori Rice and Durum Wheat from procurement purview.
- B. Long term export (example 5 million tons) of rice and wheat to build brand image.
- C. Long term export of par boiled rice. Specific quantity of 1 million tons to Bangladesh to build brand.
- D. To encourage rice processing for ethanol and other products

49. PRO- FARMER POLICIES FOR COMMERICAL CROPS

Commercial crops of cotton, oil seeds, chilies, turmeric and onions require long term (5 years) export polices so as to develop contract farming. It will enable farmers , industry/exporters to adopt to market/ consumer trends

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- To establish specific commodity board for all commercial crops on par with Tobacco/Rubber Boards
- 2- To announce 5 years marketing/export policy
- 3- To encourage Indian private and international industry participation in the activity

50. LONG TERM MEAT EXPORT POLICY

India has advantages in rearing buffalos , sheep, goat, turkey, pigs, poultry, ducks etc. These activities provide supplementary guaranteed income to farmers in difficult conditions and belong into socially under privileged conditions, limited access to technologies and highly illiterate and also no access to credit and insurance. However the technologies are now available in India and Abroad. Similarly huge demand is available in India and other countries. With the available infrastructure of fast communication, transport facility, investors these sectors can be developed as highly profitable. As of 2012 over Rs. 17,000/-crores meat is exported. By focusing on the sectors it can be further increased.

CIFA DEMANDS

- A- To encourage private sector in investment on infrastructure
- B- To allow technologies from all parts of the world
- C- To allow long term contract farming
- D- To allow long term export policies

51. CONSOLIDATION OF LAND HOLDINGS

The average holding is about 1.5 hectares. Due to fragmentation farmers are finding it difficult to find adoption measures.

CIFA DEMANDS

To encourage farmers from consolidating the small holding the State Govt. must remove registration charges.

52. INCLUDING AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOL EDUCATION

In the existing education system the importance of Indian agriculture, role of the farmers and future developments are not properly highlighted. It is necessary for the future generation to understand the importance of agriculture which can be provided by including in the school education from 7-10 in all languages including private schools.

53. NEED FOR PROVIDING Rs. 2, LAKHS SUBSIDY FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION TO FARMERS CHILDREN IN PRIVATE COLLEGES

Farmer's children due to constraints of quality education in the villages and in the government schools find it very difficult to get admission in professional / technical institution. This is more so in the socially and economically under privileged sections of tribal, Schedule Caste, Nomads, Fisherman and many backward classes. The number of seats available in government are also limited. It is for these reasons that GOI and state governments are encouraging private, professional institutions in the areas of medical (MBBS, Dental, Nursing, Pharmacy), Engineering, Polytechnic, Agriculture, Veterinary etc. Likewise students from the above sections are unable to get special training to appear for competitive examinations.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- To pay fees/reimbursement in private colleges to farmers children
- 2- To be provided with hostel fees.
- 3- To understand modern technologies to compete at National and International level. It will also act as a unification force through knowledge, technology & citizenship.

54. SEPARATE UNION AGRICULTURE BUDGET by Deputy Prime Minister

The Ministry of Agriculture deals with production and research. The procurement deals by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, MSP is fixed by Group of Ministers. Export Import policies by Ministry of Commerce, Taxes on agriculture produce is by Ministry of Finance. The working of food processing, irrigation, Textiles, Plantation, fertilizer are dealt by different Ministries. Here there is huge delay and lack of coordination.

CIFA DEMAND

Farmers demand a Separate Union Agriculture Budget presented by A Union Minister holding the Deputy Prime Minister states will enable the necessary focus and coordination for speeding up the growth of farm sector.

55. PARLIAMENT DEBATE ON AGRICULTURE / IRRIGATION AS CONCURRENT SUBJECT.

The Government of India has neglected agriculture sector under the pretext that it is under state authority. The fact is that problems of agriculture sector and down fall of farmers is due to step motherly treatment of GOI to farm sector. GOI has given special preference to industry and service sector for various reasons. It claims credit for achieving 8-10% growth in industry and service sector. The GOI has provided best technologies , unlimited investments and free markets to service and industry but in agriculture it continued with restrictive trade technology and investments policies. In the present context most of the state government have no resources to complete the irrigation projects or conduct research or establish agriculture infrastructure. It is for this reason that CIFA has been demanding political parties , policymakers , administrators and media that agriculture must be given special focus from 2014 due to the serious problems of increasing population ,increasing food needs , reduction in agriculture land, youth going away from villages and others.

CIFA DEMANDS

A- A Special Parliament Session be convened to discuss about agriculture and irrigation in concurrent list so that GOI will take the responsibility for agriculture development and welfare of the farmers.

56. SPECIAL PARLIAMENT SESSION IMMEDIATELY AFTER 2014 PARLIAMENT ELECTION

- A- To discuss status of implementing National Commission On Farmers Report
- B- To fix time schedule for implementation of the report

1. BENEFITS OF FDI IN RETAIL TO FARMERS

a. Existing Adthiya/Dalal Exploitative System in Markets:

By keeping FDI in retail on hold political parties in India have done great injustice to the farmers of India who are desperately waiting for an opportunity to get rid of the control of Adthiya/Dalal exploitation. For thousands of years, Indian farmers are dependent only on Dalals, Adthiyas, Lalas and commission agents to market their produce.

Farmers are familiar with the exploitation in the marketing system. The Adthiya charges 10% commission for the auctioning and deducts 10% on the pretext quality deficiency. The farmers incurs over 3% - 5% expenditure to take the produce from his field to the market yard on packing, loading, unloading, transport and other incidentals. 25% net Loss is incurred by farmers within few hours of commencing marketing.

The exploitation by the Dalal/Adthiya is notorious throughout the country. In many states the electronic machines installed by government never work. They are damaged at the instance of Adthiyas. In many states including Andhra Pradesh the market yards are controlled by political elements. The Adthiyas and the officials share their ill-gotten money with the chairman of the market yards. If the political party changes the illegal money will go to the newly nominated chairman. In this manner the Adthiya, official and political nexus have become a permanent exploitation system of farmers!

b. Price & Weighing Manipulation in Markets:

When the farmer goes to the market yard the price existing previous day is never paid. The Adthiya/Lala reduces the prices on various pretexts including glut in the market, reduced demand, fall in national and international prices and other excuses.

In many parts of the country the auctioning commences in the early hours when there is no light. The weighing machines are not in working order. The auctioning system is done under a cloth. In Oddanchatram, near Dindigal in Tamil Nadu the largest vegetable market in south India the auctioning commences in the night from 7.00pm onwards. The market yard officials are rarely present in the market yard when the auctioning is taking place. The farmer is left to the mercy of the Adthiya, auctioning agent and Hamalies.

c. Adthiyas/Dalals avoiding Taxes and Creating Black Money:

The Adthiya do not give official receipt to the farmers. The prices in the market yard are never known to farmers. The Adthiyas evade huge sales tax as well as income tax and there is a huge revenue loss to the state government and income tax department as all the transactions are illegal and are not recorded.

d. Benefits of FDI in retail both for farmers and consumers:

The market reforms initiated by Dr. Manmohan Singh are great God Sent opportunity to the 600 million farmers as well as 1200 million consumers. The farmers now has alternative options to sell their produce to the retails or processing industries or exporters and also can do online trading. This will increase tremendous competition amongst the buyers.

e. Establishing of Commodity/Producer Interest Groups (CIGs) & its utility:

FDI in retail will be helpful to farmers, as it will establish producer groups and arrange for MOU between the farmers and retailers. The Government of India Agriculture Technology Management Agency Program (ATMA) has already established few million Commodity (Producer) Interest Groups/CIGs. The existing CIGs as well as farmers Associations working under Commodity Boards, farmers Clubs, Co-operatives will establish long term Agreement with the retailers.

f. Creating infrastructure in Rural Areas & curtailing wastages:

As the retailers require quality product in huge quantities he has to arrange for extension services, provide quality inputs and also arrange for packing at the farm gate in the village. The retailer will also need to establish cold chain or pre cooling units for perishables to avoid wastages.

g. Benefits of Contract Farming to Farmers:

The contract farming will enable farmers to bargain for an assured Minimum price linked with quality and quantity. He will also be able to get traceability and group crop insurance. Direct procurement will eliminate 3-4 middlemen who are now taking away 40% -50% commissions without any value addition. In this way it is a will win situation for farmers, retailers and consumers.

h. Branding of Mango, Lichi, BPT Rice and Durram Wheat:

It will also enable Indian specialty goods viz. Mango, Lichi, Chillies, Durram Wheat, BPT/Ponni Rice to be marketed as branded products in International markets. There is need to permit more retails in newly developing urban conglomerates. FDI will keep under check the highly exploitative Adthiya system.

i. Additional Reforms in Agriculture Sector:

Reforms in farm sector includes getting best technologies in the world to improve our productivity. Farmers must understand that technologies are available to control pests and diseases, water stress, brining alkaline and saline soils under cultivation. Farmers should also demand for crop protection, vaccines for their cattle, seed for quality fodder etc. Reforms must include removing controls, allowing exports and encourage Private Sector in Rural Development.

j. Establishing Statutory Authority for FDI Management:

CIFA demands GOI to establish a statutory Authority to take care to avoid unhealthy practices by large scale retails including MNCs.

57. KISAN TV CHANNELS

Government programs, success farmer's stories, problems confronted by farmers, changing consumer preferences, new opportunities, WTO issues in regard to agriculture are not known to farmers. There are many Ministries and Departments private sectors and others whose activities require to be made known to farmers. The existing print and electronic media including DD & AIR are unable to reach the farmers.

CIFA DEMAND

CIFA demands 24 hours TV KISAN Channel in all languages be established immediately so that to make the above information reach farmers.

58. ADEQUATE COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION

GOI has passed an Act to provide compensation for land acquisition for government and private purpose. However it has missed to add paying of compensation to lands getting disvalued due to laying of

pipes (petrol, gas, water etc) and also construction of electric high tension towers. The land where in the towers are led the variance has effect 18 feet both sides of transmission lines. The land under the transmission lines will lose permanently to curtailing the farmers from converting it for commercial purpose or even construction of house or digging a well plantation etc. The Electricity Act stipulates that compensation must be paid to the farmers. In the past 10 years Transmission Corporation of India has misguided the farmers and laid the towers and drawn the lines without paying compensation.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- Compensation as per the new Act.
- 2- To arrange for compensation before acquiring the land.
- 3- To provide jobs/shares for farmer whose land is taken by the private industry.
- 4- To pay compensation to farmers and whose lands high tension towers are erected and also similar compensation laying gas pipe lines in farmers lands.
- 5- To prevail upon Transmission Corporation of India to compulsorily pay compensation to the farmers.

59. INCREASING THE STATUS OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ON PAR WITH NATIONAL LABS AND GIVING RECOGNITION TO AGRICULTURE SCIENTISTS.

We farmers are reconciled to fact and fate that we are second class citizens in India. But what is bewildering is as to why Scientists are treated in similar manner. Agriculture/genetic research institutions are not made independent like Nuclear, Space or Defence. Likewise none of the agriculture scientists are given the respect commanded by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. In the villages the Human Doctors are given at most respect by not the Crop Doctors (Agriculture Officers). So also the private / MNCs investors in agriculture genetic research.

Bill Gates is given royal treatment and received by the Prime Minister. But the CEO of Monsanto who provides food to the Nation is forced to come and go from India like a thief. What makes farmers angry is that India can live without Bill Gates Machines but can India live without Monsanto's Seeds even for a day. The benefit provided by Bt Cotton seed to 10 million farmers, to the textile industry and exporters has not received due recognition.

NDA and UPA Governments made claim on Nuclear explosion and sending rocket to Mars. The Prime Minister went to Japan and America to get Nuclear Technology approved. Likewise the Defence Minister and PM Scientific Adviser went to Russia and other countries to get technologies. Why is that the Prime Minister did not send Scientist to America to get Genetic Technology ? It is high time that people of India have to realize that he have to give due recognition to the agriculture scientists and also provide adequate resources.

The Space , Defence and Nuclear are totally autonomous and provided with huge resources and do not get sanction from Finance Ministry every day. Whereas the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Directorate of Research Stations, SAUs are controlled and monitored on day to day basis by Tom Dick & Harry. In the past 60 years the number of Padma Shries given to farmers are not even 10% given to sportsman or film stars. The most astonishing fact is that Dr. Manmohan Singh Economic Prime Ministers, Advisory Committee comprising of Economists, Financial Experts, Nuclear Experts, Space Experts but not an Agriculture Experts.

CIFA DEMAND

- A- To make ICAR In-charge of Genetic Research and Approval Institution.
- B- To make all the agriculture research directorates autonomous and provide required budget.
- C- To establish All India Agriculture Services and appoint them to all the important posts in the Ministries in Govt. of India, Departments in the States, Agriculture Universities.
- D- To give due recognition to the agriculture scientists in the National Padama Awards
- E- Agriculture extension officers must be called as Doctors (Crop).
- F- To give Padma Shri to the Scientists who conducted research on Bt Cotton and Bt Brinjal Seeds.

60. SOCIAL REFORMS OF ERADICATING ALCOHALISM

Alcoholism is causing immense economic, health & social problems in rural areas specially amongst socially under privileged sections. In many state the governments are encouraging supply of alcohol at the doors of the poor people.

In Andhra Pradesh it is estimated that every poor families paying as much as Rs.18000 per year on alcohol consumption. Neither the state government nor Govt. of India has launched a awareness program on the ill effects of alcoholism. It is a shame that the country which Honor Mahatma Gandhi as Father of Nation has failed to implement his greatest important objective preventing alcohol consumption.

61. AWARENESS ON GIRL CHILD - Rs. 20, 000/- FD on the date of birth. It is a shame for our Nation that Women are not given proper respect or share in the property and are considered as a burden by the society. However in the recent times efforts are made specially by private sector create awareness. But they needs to be increased by Central and State active participation.

62. Indian Farmers- Debt Slavery in 21 st Century

The Situation of Farmers in India is compared to slaves during Roman Empire, wherein the serfs comprising of 80% serving 20% Nobles.

The Article -4 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights prohibits slavery/servitude of any kind. Internationally, it is estimated that in 2010 the number of slaves are the largest number in the Human History with 27 million. **Amongst them highly visible are women in prostitution and child labour** which are regularly highlighted on various platforms, conferences, seminars and news papers.

But the maximum number of slaves and under debt slavery in India, comprising of tenants, marginal, small and women farmers mainly amongst Schedule Tribals, Schedule Castes and Backward classes.

These debt ridden farmers are in perpetual bondage and under ervitude to the person from whom they have borrowed. The servitude commences immediately after taking land on tenancy, taking inputs on credit and borrowing money for personal needs. All of them are charged with a minimum of 24%-36% interest per annum. These farmers along with the family members have to give priority in working the fields of the land owner and also at the money lenders. There working hours and wages are not in conformity with rules and regulations. The farmers have to sell their produce to the money lender at the price decided by him. And the sale produce are given after deducting tenant charges interest and cash advance.

The tenant farmers sustaining crop losses due to pests, diseases, drought, floods and low prices do not have crop insurance as they have no legal agreement. The small and marginal farmers do not take crop insurance due to high premium and also complex procedures. The compensation paid in natural calamities do not reach these farmers in most of the cases. Over a period of time the money borrowed by these farmers will increase with constant addition of interest, inability to cover crop losses and also increased family cost of living.

•The main source of private borrowing are from professional money lenders, input dealers and land owners. Over a period of time these farmers as stated above will become Modern slaves in the form of **DEBT SLAVES/ DEBT BONDAGE/ECONOMIC SERVITUDE.**

As of 2010 the farm holdings in India are 137.75 million out of which **marginal farmers are 92.35 million and the small farmers are 24.7 million** a total of over 80%. Out of total holdings in India 159.18 Mh are marginal farmers holding 35.41 Mh and small famers holding 35.31 Mh. Amongst them the Schedule Caste are 17 million holdings with 13.69 Mh, Schedule Tribal's are 11.99 million with holding of 18.29 million Mh (Agricultural census 2010)

The Increased Expenditure leading to indebtness

Land Holding	Category & 0%	Income per month in Rs.	Expenditure per month	Net borrowing and saving
0.01- 04	Landless (36%)	1,387	2,297	-917p.m
0.01 to 0.04	Sub marginal	1633	2390	-757p.m.
0.4 – 1.0	Marginal (31%)	1809	2672	-866p.m.
1.0 to 2.0	Small (17%)	2493	3148	-655 p.m.
2.0 to 4.0	Semi-medium (10%)	3589	3685	+96 p.m.
4.0 to 10	Medium (6%)	5681	4626	+1055
10 and above	Large	9667	6418	+3249
	Total Farmers	2115	2770	-655

Reference:

Report on the conditions of work and promotion of livelihood in the unorganized sectors. (Arjun Sen Gupta Committee 2007).

* It is obvious that 80% of the Indian farmers will be under permanent debt as the Income can never exceed expenditure.

Institutional deficiency:

Whenever the crop losses occur due to floods, cyclone, drought the compensation paid by the Governments are meager such as Rs.1800/- per acre as input subsidy, Whereas the investment on paddy is Rs.25,000/-per acre for land owning farmer and it is RS.32,000/- for a tenant farmer. Likewise in cotton the investment is Rs.35,000/- and for the tenant farmer it is Rs.45,000/-.

In cases where in the farmers take crop insurance, the crop loss evaluation system is highly deficient. The insurance companies take individual premium but pay compensation by taking the total village losses. The insurance will be paid only if 50% losses of are recorded. This is totally illegal. Even then, the farmers are helpless to fight the insurance companies there is delay in payment.

The example of Andhra Pradesh in providing credit to the tenant farmers identifies the deficiencies. During 2011-12 the Revenue records in Andhra Pradesh identified 17,47,901 as registered tenants, in order to provide them credit from banks and other facilities. But, the banks gave Rs.300/-crores to 5,13,635 tenant farmers constituting 1% of the total loans given in the state to the Agriculture. It is to be noted that tenant farmers problems is yet to catch the attention of Government. In the credit waivers scheme by GOI in 2008, a meger 136 cores was given to tenant farmers.

The exploitation of **DEBT SLAVES** in a markets is very high. In horticulture produce 24% and in Cereals 10% is deducted as commission is charged by the Commission Agents/Adthya. The market regulations stipulate 4% for horticulture and 2% for commercial crops. But this is not implemented. In all market yards official receipts are not given instead a piece of paper called TAK PATTI on which the commission agent scribble down the accounts and pay the balance.

Lack of maintenance of canals and drains is the reason for submersion of crops in the coastal districts of A.P leading to huge crop losses. Farmers pay water cess and huge budgetary allocations by Government and World Bank borrowings are provided for the maintenance and repair of canals. Often farmers are not given second crop water on the pretext of repairing of the canal due to which every farmer incurs one crop loss. Even then, the canals and drains are not maintained properly leading to breaches, submersion and other problems

The procurement of discoloured and more moisture content paddy, maize is a problem faced by the farmers every year. But the Governments have not evolved permanent guidelines to enable the District Collector takes prompt decision and assists the farmers in procurements. Due to delay the farmers are compelled to make distress sale of the discoloured produce to the local merchants at very low price leading to high losses.

The price fixation of agriculture produce by CACP is highly arbitrary as per the report of Prof. Radha Krishna committee 2012. India has 120 million operational holdings in 2007(in 2010 it is 137.75). the cost of production details are collected from 8,400 farmers located in 840 tashils across the Country. The sample survey is extremely inadequate leading to inaccurate figures. The committee suggested revamping of the evaluation system.

During 2010, the cost of production per quintal of rice is Rs. 1273/-. Whereas the MSP was fixed at Rs.1,000/- leading to Rs.6,000/- net loss per acre.(Data by farmers federation in Nellore district in kariff ,2010).

Between 1997-2007 the MSP was increased by 25%, whereas the cost of fertilizer, pesticides, diesel etc. increased by 300%. Iron, cement and process foods increased from 300% to 600%. In the 5 th and 6 th pay commission the Government employee salary increased by 250%. and the legislators of MPs and MLAs by 500%.

As and when the crop losses occur the Bank Loans of the farmers are rescheduled for a period of 5 years or more. However, in the rescheduled the banks charge compound interest. Rs.10,000/- loan rescheduled for 5 years will become 27,500/-. The farmers will not be able to pay this amount due to inability to increase productivity or increase in the prices or reduced cost of production. This is one of the main reason for the increased debt of farmers.

The symptoms of **debt slavery** becomes evident with increasing borrowings, stagnated production, increase in the cost of production, increase in the family expenditure, starting migration, increasing malnutrition, increasing girl child depriving of education. The increase in rural youth taking up extremism, fundamentalism and other divisionalist tendencies.

This is more visible in villages dependent on rain fed farming, tribal areas and amongst the socially under privileged classes. The Debt slavery is due to compartmental approach, and lack of coordination, corruption amongst GOI Ministries, States Departments, institutions of FCI, CCI, RBI, NABARD, ICAR, Agriculture Universities and others functioning in highly bureaucrat manner with complex procedures outside the reach and understanding of debt slaves.

Responsibility of Indian State to prevent DEBT SLAVERY:

Article -29 Human Rights: Every one **as Member of the Society**, has right to social security and is **entitled through national efforts** and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resource of each state of the economic, social and cultural rights, **indispensable for his dignity and free development of personality**. The above declaration is upheld in many countries including America and Europe where in the Governments provide huge subsidies, concessions and other facilities to protect their farmers from becoming **DEBT SLAVES**. They have evolved systems wherein the pricing is always made profitable to the farmers. So also providing risk mitigation. There technology advancement of mechanization, weather forecasting, extension services, Genetic Technologies are helping the farmers in increasing productivity, reducing risk mitigation thereby making farming profitable.

In India the issue of farmer's distress is made a political controversy wherein the states and central Governments headed by different political parties blame each other. The Banks under Ministry Of Finance deal with credit, interest rates, crop insurance, distress facilities, exercise and customs duties. The Ministry of Finance claims of providing increasing credit to the above sections. Bu in reality it gives incorrect and misleading figures. In the recent RBI data it is claimed that 60% of the direct agriculture loans are given to small and marginal farmer constituting 84% of the total farmers owning 40% of the land. In 2011 and 2012 the RBI claims that it has provided Rs.89,700/- crores loans to 23,75,600 small and marginal farmers which is highly misleading.

Constitutional obligations of Indian State:

The constitution of India under Directive Principles of State Policy Article 38 directs the State shall in particular, strive to minimize inequalities of income, and Endeavour to eliminate inequalities not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in areas or engaged in different vocations.

Under Article -39(B) the state is directed that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common good. Under Article Article -39(C) the state will see to that the operation of Economic System does not result in the concentration of Wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

In the issue of 400 million people (80 million families) comprising of tenants, small, marginal and Women farmers of India, the Government of India has failed to discharge the Constitutional obligation under **Directive Principles 38 & 39** in preventing the above said sections of large number of farmers from becoming **DEBT SLAVES**.

India is considered as a World Economic power. The infrastructure, industrial development and the service sector growth comprising of 500 million Indians as middle class with international income levels and standard of living. Indian investment on defense, space technology, nuclear energy is on par with developing Nations.

In 2012 the GOI has provided an amount of Rs. 5,28,163 Lakhs Crores to industrial and service sector as incentives and subsidies. **(In Sophisticated Economic Terminology it is called Revenue Forgone)**. Between 2005 and 2012 the **Revenue Foregone** is Rs.31,11,169/- (nearly Thirty One Lakhs Crores). The GOI has spend 70,000/- crores for Common Wealth Games.

It is now spending 60,000/- crores every year on MGNARAGA. The above economic strength of Indian state indicates that it has sufficient resources to provide relief and solve the problems of above farmers so that they can live with dignity and economic independence.

Non-Implementation of Bonded Labour System (Abolition act 1976) (BLSA):

The act was incorporated in the Constitution of India. Initially huge publicity was given and the efforts are made to transfer the private credit to the banks. However, over a period of time the enforcement is neglected. The authorities down played existence of bonded labour in India due to political reasons and also cover up its international image.

They refused to recognize the new form of bonded labour such as Debt Slaves/Debt Bondage/Economic Servitude, which over a period of time assumed huge number. Even the report of Ministry of Labour and

Employment 2009 failed to evoke response from the Governments (Ref: Krishna Prasad Upadhyaya 2008). Even though, the act stipulates that advisory committees be constituted at District and divisional levels they are not functional.

Campaign to eradicate Debt Slavery of farmers in India.

CIFA has launched a campaign to identify the Debt Slavery existence, directly and indirectly. It proposes to identify the areas, number of farmers, and different forms of indebtedness along with details of monies involved. It proposes to take up the issue with Human Rights Commission, State and Central Governments, and other institutions so as to initiate measures for permanent eradication.

We request information on the above to be sent to CIFA, Delhi, FAX -011-5842123. E-Mail ID: cifa@indianfarmers.org Hyderabad, FAX: 040-23378046, E-Mail: ffa.ap@indianfarmers.org.

7. Increasing Investments in Agricultural Sector is beneficial to National Economy.

*Report by Investment in Indian Agriculture by Prof. S. Mahendra Dev, Syed Saifullah, S. Bisaliah.

Loss of momentum in capital formation, particularly led by public sector investment, has become one of the binding constraints on the performance of agriculture and on the realisation of other development policy goals. It is recalled from the recent compilation by FILC (2009) that the share of agriculture in total investment in the economy has been declining more rapidly in 1990s (7.9%) and further declined to 7.4 per cent between 2000-2006. This decline is significant compared to share of 11.4 per cent share in 1980s and 15.3 per cent in 1970s.

In addition to loss of momentum in capital formation in agriculture, compositional shift in the share of public sector and private sector in total investment in agriculture has also taken place. The share of public sector in total investment in agriculture has declined, and the decline has been more pronounced in 1990s (28%) and further to 23 per cent in 2005-06, as compared to 45 per cent in 1980s. It is quite obvious that public and private sector investment cannot be treated as substitutes.

The investment behavior of public sector and private sector is the same. Public sector investment is deemed to be exogenously determined by the political economy compulsions, whereas private

investment is found To be positively impacted by public investment, terms of trade, technology and institutional credit and negatively impacted by incidence of rural poverty and percentage of area under marginal holdings. There are contradictory inferences drawn on the impact of public investment on private investment, i.e., the complementarily issue. With all the differences in inferences drawn, depending on choice of data set and choice of methodological construct for estimation, the broad inference suggests that there is positive inducement effect of public investment on private investment.

The analysis of impact of capital formation on the growth performance of agriculture has become one of the methodological issues such as time lag between investment and growth response, choice of measurement of capital investment in agriculture and choice of equation. With all these methodological controversies, the major inference drawn is that investment in agriculture, rural literacy, terms of trade, institutional credit, cropping intensity and other infrastructural variables are found to have positive impact on agricultural productivity and production. This establishes the nexus between investment in agriculture and growth performance of the sector.

Private investment is found to have direct and positive impact on poverty reduction via improved growth performance of agriculture; whereas public investment has positive impact on agriculture productivity which in turn contributes for poverty reduction through employment, wages and fall in the price of food articles. It is also true that there are other determinants of poverty viz., rural literacy, village electrification, terms of trade, rural roads and credit flow. In addition to investment in agriculture” these are also found to have positive impact on poverty reduction.

All these evidences and inferences lead to the conclusion that high rate of growth in capital stock in agriculture would lead to high rate of growth in agricultural productivity and poverty reduction. It is recalled that trend growth rates in capital stock, technology, gross irrigated area, electricity use and cropping intensity in agriculture have decelerated between 1980-81 and 1990-91 and between 1996-97 and 2005-06, and these trends have impacted adversely growth performance of agriculture and tempo of poverty reduction in India.

The result of positive impact technology on private investment could make ‘technology’ as an instrument for increasing private farm investment. It has been discussed that fatigue in technology generation and transfer systems has slowed down technology flow to farming sector compared to early Green Revolution period in India. This establishes the need for a critical review of institutional structures established for the purpose, and ‘appropriateness’ of present research and extension

priorities of public sector which is expected to provide technological support as a public good to farm sector.

So far the focus of the discussion of this section has been to identify the factors which are vital for inducing investment by farm households, for increasing farm level GVO and productivity of labour engaged in agriculture. Yet, one more area of public policy support is for forging the development alliance between farmers and corporate sector (even though a minor player in total private investment in farm sector). It is obvious that the investment portfolio of corporate sector is different from that of farmers. The investment portfolio of corporate sector consists of production, processing and value addition in areas such as seed, bio fertilizers, bio pesticides, agricultural implements/machinery, food, and host of horticulture products such as vegetables, flowers and medicinal and aromatic plants. These could also be investment candidates for cooperative sector. In many of these investment projects, the scope for development tie up between corporate sector and farmers is quite high, and it has emerged on a considerable scale in the various versions of contract production. This kind tie-up has backward and forward linkages between corporate sector and farmers. It is incontrovertible that this development and credit flow. In addition to investment in agriculture” these are also found to have positive impact on poverty reduction. All these evidences and inferences lead to the conclusion that high rate of growth in capital stock in agriculture would lead to high rate of growth in agricultural productivity and poverty reduction. It is recalled that trend growth rates in capital stock, technology, gross irrigated area, electricity use and cropping intensity in agriculture have decelerated between 1980-81 and 1990-91 and between 1996-97 and 2005-06, and these trends have impacted adversely growth performance of agriculture and tempo of poverty reduction in India.

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65. ENCOURAGING ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

India has extremely divergent communities. The recent awareness on personal health is a matter of at most concern for the people specially middle class. Production, Marketing of organic food must be given

special preference by the government in planning and resource allocations. The Government must also assist people involved in production and propagation.

CIFA DEMANDS

- A- Provide resources for organic productivity by increased resource allocations and subsidizing the higher cost of production
- B- To launch program in electronic, newspaper and also in the farmers meetings on the benefits of organic food.

66. DEBATE ON TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN INDIA

There is a serious debate about the health problems due to tobacco consumption. While the medical and health related issues are to be seriously taken into consideration the farmer's point of view requires to be discussed and a balanced view has to be taken by the policymakers, general public and others in India. Across the world the Tobacco consumption is growing at 2%. In the cold countries of China, Russia, Europe smoking have become a compulsion. In the under develop or developing nations smoking by youth is a social issues. Even in India the tobacco consumption is not showing the desired reduction in consumption. Over 200 crores of Cigarettes are smuggled to India from Nepal and Bangladesh. The increase demand across the World is produced by Brazil, Zimbabwe and other countries. The issue before the farmers is weather tobacco growing farmers should stop its production? If so what are the alternative crops that give similar income to the farmers. Tobacco being a sturdy crop with stands Abiotic stress. It provides to work farmers family for over 250 days in the plantation, harvesting and curing. The GOI itself is earning RS.12000 Crores per year so also state governments. While the efforts on awareness is laudable the alternative crop and the adequately income to the farmers and also not utilizing opportunity is the matter that needs serious debate and action by the GOI.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- The GOI appoints a committee to study this issue and suggest measures to find solution.

67. DEBATE ON OPIUM PRODUCTION IN INDIA

For over 100 years Opium is a livelihood for lakhs of farmers in the highly difficult agro climatic areas of Neemach, Mandasaur of Madhya Pradesh, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh of Rajasthan and in Uttar Pradesh. It provides work for many days to the entire families. Opium is used for medical and other purposes where as the poppy seeds is used as food. In the past 5 year the GOI constantly reducing licenses to the farmers. At the same time The GOI is importing poppy seeds. What are the reasons as to why the poppy seeds is not know may to the farmers. Is

it because the demand for opium is reduced both in India and other countries ? This seems to be not possible. Because with the increase in population and diversified medical utility of opium the demand must increase. Likewise the poppy seeds used as food have demands throughout the country. In the past few years the government is importing 25000 tons of poppy seeds where as the production in turkey 5000 tons. It is obvious that turkey is smuggling poppy seeds from Afghanistan and exporting to India.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- The parliament committee be appointed to study the developments in the 5 years and fix the responsibility.
- 2- To restore licenses to all the farmers.

68. COMPULSORY TREATMENT OF URBAN POLLUTED WATER

Consumption of water in the towns and industries has increased in the past 30 years. This water is released into the river which is used by farmers for irrigation purpose is highly contaminated.

CIFA DEMAND

- 1- Compulsory treatment of urban water.

69. FARMS AROUND CITIES TO BE TAXED OR NOT

Large area around cities is converted as farms by rich people as a holiday resort, to avoid taxation or convert as white money. These farms are by enlarge not used for productivity purpose. These lands are highly expensive but not productive. Because of these farms people demand income tax on agriculture. We at CIFA welcome income tax on these farms because none of them depend on income from these farms for their livelihood or sustenance.

CIFA DEMAND

- A- A Parliament debate on this issue including present taxation from the income of the farm and make suitable changes.
- B- To reevaluate tax loss whether to include the value of the farm as a taxable income.

70. FARMERS UNIONS ACT – PARLIAMENT BILL

- 1- Bankers, Railway man, Government Employees , Coal Minors, Transport Ship Yard workers have specific Acts which provides them security of service income health facilities, pension etc. They have also tribunals for settlement of their wages increments and facilities.

This enables them for quick and fast grievance. Further in every department there are specific officials, committees to deal their issues on day to day basis, in banks employee representatives, clerk staff, directorship. In all these institution bonus (sharing the income) which was obligatory activity has now become a permanent feature.

- 2- In agro industry of sugar, milk, where there is direct interaction between the management farmers and labour unions are provided with bonus and other facilities. The farmers who are the raw material of suppliers are not given a share in the profits and by the companies to whom they regularly supply raw materials. In fertilizer industry wherein the farmers are the regular customer there is no incentives for farmers by providing shares or bonus of the company.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- The GOI must make an Actment to establish Crop Wise Farmers Unions. They should be have membership base at local level (cotton, chilies, Mango). They should be federated at the State Level. Each Farmers Union must have membership of minimum Rs.100/-. The registration of the Union conducting Elections be interested to District Level Agriculture Officer for duration of 5 years.
- 2- The Unions will lead with productivity planning negotiated with processing industries/exporters. The Unions be provided with recognition by State Government as a legal entity. They will have powers to deal with timely procurement with CCI, FCI, NAFED, MARFED and others institution. They will lead with Rice Miller, Milk Industries and others on issues related to supply of seeds, extension services , payments and other issues.
- 3- The Government must make an Actment farmers representative Director in all the agro processing and agri input industries, so as to build more confidentiality between the two.

71. GOI ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN AND ASIAN COUNTRIES THROUGH SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCE

The GOI is providing huge assistance to African and Asian countries. As of now the assistance is various means which is not benefiting the farmers or agriculture development.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- To provide rice and wheat to these countries as a first preference
- 2- To provide other agriculture produce such as maize, minor millets, meat as assistance

- 3- To provide agriculture / animal husbandry technical personal to assist the government
- 4- To provide agriculture education and research to the experts as part of assistance.
- 5- To arrange for African farmers training with Indian Farmers Families.

72. NATIONAL DEBATE ON REVAMPING RESERVATION POLICY

The reservation policy in the past 60 years after independence has achieved many results. It is observed by CIFA that the reservations are now cornered by 2 nd Generation which has the advantage of their parents having job and income security and access to quality education. In rural areas small and marginal farmers, tenant belonging to various sections haltering are unable to get opportunity to have the benefit of reservation.

CIFA DEMAND

A special parliament session be conducted and also public debate in addition a National referendum be conducted to limit the reservation for one time.

73. TAX REFORMS

The Income Tax and Wealth Tax are fixed in 1990s to attract investments in service and industrial sectors. During the past 24 years the growth of industry, service sector and individual incomes have increased considerably leading to huge economic disparities. The increased income with the individual industrialist has led to interference in political affairs, policy/administrative manipulation, monopolizing media and other trends which are unhealthy for a effective democracy. Evading income tax keeping money in foreign banks is done without fear. Abuse and misuse of money has created vulgar trends in the society and have become bad example to youth.

CIFA DEMANDS

- 1- The income tax on individual earning more than 1 crore to be increased to 50%.
- 2- Estate duty on individual properties exceeding Rs.10 Crores to be levied with minimum of 10% to maximum 25%
- 3- Share transfers to be taxed for every transaction.
- 4- Special Courts to be constituted to deal income tax cases.
- 5- Increasing the punishment for tax aviation to 10 years hard labour and confiscation of property

74. ABOILISHING GOVEERNMENT HOLIDAYS FOR EMPLOYEES

The organized sectors specially in the central and state government, banks, road transport corporation have become highly indecipient. Governments are unable to monitor about the attendance of employees working in rural areas such as teachers, health workers, agriculture/veterinary officer and others. The employees in govt. institutions are given holidays in the name of religion etc. Some of the holiday pertains to 1% of the people. Whereas the holiday are enjoyed by 30 million govt. employees who have paid salary for the particular day. These holidays totally unproductive. Absence of the teachers, officers others causes immense difficulties to farmers and also general public. The holiday on Gandhi's Jayanthi /Independence Day & Republic Day should be stopped the employees should take oath for 10 hours instead of 6 hours. Likewise on the religious festival holiday only the people interested should take a holiday. People belonging to other religions must compulsorily work.

75. BANNING STRIKES BY THE ORGANIZED SECTORS

Strikes by Doctors, Transport Workers or Banks is causing untold misery to people. As of 2014 employees in all organized sectors are getting good salaries, facilities for their families, health, housing, education, promotion, leave travel concessions, pensions etc. Even then they have become highly indiscipline and created problems to the people as well as National Economy.

76. CHANGE UNION BUDGETARY DATES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER

The budget passing by Union and States Government in March and providing sanctions, releasing the money and implementing the works needs to be changed. The maintenance of village, irrigation systems, roads, government buildings or any infrastructure cannot be done from June to November during the Monsoon. In the existing budgetary system the bills are passed in the Assembly in April and reaches the departments by April/May. Thereafter the implementing departments have to call for tenders and after due evaluation allot the works. By the month of May /June monsoon have set in and therefore the contractors cannot complete the works. Huge money is misused in specially in irrigation departments maintenance, roads, and other activities.

77. FARMERS DILLEMMA ON GOI FOREIGN POLICIES AND DEFENCE ISSUES

Indian Jawans are the Best where as Indian Kisan are the Worst.

Usually farmers are not inclined to discuss about foreign policies or defence issues of our Nation because their knowledge of these issues is limited or totally ignorant. But in the recent years the advancement of communication systems, media and debates in Parliament are bringing forth these issues to the knowledge of farmers in the remote part of our country. Farmers started questioning about the equipment used by the Army. It is now known that the Indian Scientists have developed intercontinental ballistic missile. Technologically defence equipment of air craft carriers, jet fighters, Bor Ferro guns, submarines, and other equipment from all parts of the world purchased for our military. As patriotic citizens we want our boarders to be protected and safe guard out independence.

As a gullible & illiterate villager what we do not understand if our government is providing defence budget of over Rs.2,00,000/- Crores every year, allow latest military equipment from all countries manufactured by MNCs why not GOI providing similar budget and technologies to farmers ? **Is the Kisan inferior to Jawan ?**

We find that there are always tensions in the boarders of Pakistan and China. Our common sense shows that most of the boarders China and Boarder are snow covered and barren and highly unhabitual snow mountains stretching more than 1500 miles. Likewise with Pakistan the boarders in the Rajasthan are mostly desert and in Gujarat it is all marshy lands. What is there to protect and what will be gained by occupied snow covered mountains are deserts is beyond our comprehensions. It is regularly reported in media that the soldiers of the other countries have crossed out boarder. We don't know whether these border crossing will enable them steal our crops or animals or other benefits ?

We find that the farmers in Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar are as poor as Indian Farmers. We know that the large number of farmers in Pakistan have no lands and are mostly tenants. They do not get good quality seeds or sufficient fertilizer or electricity. So also in China the average size of land is 0.8 hectares and what will be their income and what are the facilities they have need not be predicted.

It is a great wonder that across the world every country spends billions of resources on defence research, equipment, training and other incidentals to maintain millions of soldiers. In 21st Century can any country think of a war? Historically after 2nd World War the cold war between Americans and Russians has led no where. However few

countries involved in the bravado developing a military and try to develop Nuclear Equipment. The fact is that none of these countries can ever go to war. The bitter experience of Vietnam and Afghanistan has taught good lessons to the super powers. It is time now for Indian policymakers, intellectuals and especially the middle class to start pressurizing the politicians and also vested interest (Defence equipment manufacturers). To reduce border tensions by commencing dialogue with our neighboring countries. We suggest that in next 3 years the borders with China and Pakistan be demilitarized. The supervision can be easily done by satellite and remote sensing. It will save huge wastage of money for poor nations like India, Pakistan and China. Let us start an open discussion on this issue.

5. Black mail by the Organized Sectors:

They consist of **organized, high profile, highly aspirational middleclass living in urban areas**. Their world revolves around their family having the best of everything in the world. It is these people who are the members of Indian political class administrators, Businessmen, professional, NRIs and other privileged people. From 1990, they got the best **medical facilities, communication systems, infrastructure and opportunities for their growth. By being vocal and united, they enforced their will on the 70% unorganized sectors especially consisting of farmers living in rural areas**. They demanded all the agricultural produce at a nominal price and they consider it obligatory for the unorganized sectors and farmers to serve them. The situation seems to be like a **Roman Empire in 200 BC where in 70% Slaves served the 30% Roman Nobles**.

The challenge before Indians as of 2014 is whether the **present exploitative system can survive for long**. The entire society has become debased and immoral. But a ray of hope is evident as we are seeing thousands of **adventurous** and committed people making a sincere effort to provide solution. The example of **Anna Hazare, Aruna Roy, Iron Sharmila, Arvind Kejriwal** so also many others are outstanding examples. But in regard to farm sector, we need to bring about the 2nd generation reforms so as to provide economic equity and social recognition to the farmers.

I have lived all my life with lots of dreams. In 1991, when I took a oath on my father that I will work for unification of 600 farmers I never dreamt for coming this far. It is a illusionary and obscure idea for an average person like me. It May be a foolish Idea and emotional decision. I do not want to get into too much details. But one thing that keeps me going is **passion, anger and outrage that burn inside me for the injustice done to these ignorant and illiterate farmers by my country fellow men**.