1. Decline in overall GDP rate from 9.6% (2006-07) to 8.00% (2007-08), owing to decline in growth of manufacturing and agri. Sectors.
2. Decline in AGRI GDP rate from 3.7% to 2.6% during the same period as above despite overall normal rainfall.
3. Increasing inflation to about 8%-April 2008.
5. Decline in area under food grains over 16 year period from 1990-91 at an annual rate of 0.25%.
8. Decline in the rate of growth of food grains during 1990-2007 to 1.2%, less than population growth of 1.9%.
10. Decline in AGRI loans by banks from 18% (1980-81) to 8.7% (2004-05), as against mandated 18% annually.
12. Inadequate and poor marketing and storage facilities.
13. Under pricing of agri. Produce by fixing MSP at less than cost based on old and unreliable data.
1. B. WHAT INDIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO?

1. To revamp drastically the decrepit research institutions and to draw innovative plans to development of improved seed varieties by adopting public private participation method, and make the research institutions accountable for results.

2. To revitalize extension services and encourage progressive farmers to train other farmers in increasing yields and conservation of water.

3. To treble funding of major, medium and micro irrigation schemes.

4. To double Electricity supply to energize pump sets.

5. To treble public and private investment in developing marketing and storage facilities.

6. To provide road connectivity to all villages.

7. To fix MSP of important crops covering all costs plus 50%.

8. To facilitate marketing tie-up with corporates and to encourage contract farming of small farmers through commodity groups.

9. To permit free trade and export of agri commodities without restrictions.

10. To support starting of agro processing and tiny rural industries at nearby towns serving a cluster of villages.

11. To support establishment of agro service centres, covering all services including supply of agri inputs, tools, implements and machinery.

12. To facilitate augmentation of income by small in establishing dairying, sheep rearing, poultry, bee keeping, vegetable growing, floriculture, mushroom growing, social forestry, fisheries etc.

13. To impart training to rural youth to get skilled and semiskilled jobs.

14. To encourage starting of commodity groups covering major commodities in all villages and net work

15. To involve farmers representatives in all activities from planning to implementation to evaluation.
2. A. WHAT KIND OF AGRICULTURE FOR WHAT DEVELOPMENT FARMERS WANT IN INDIA?

1. Improving productivity and yields - Hybrid and B.T. Seeds
2. Remunerative price for Agri. Produce - Sustainability.
4. Increasing Live Stock Development - Increased income.
5. Mechanization - Reduce Physical drudgery.
6. Free trade in Agri. Commodities - International impact
8. Value Addition by farmers - Increased employment.

2. B. WHAT CAN INDIAN FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS DO?

1. Organizing farmers into commodity groups, educated and train them for improving yields, storage, marketing and getting remunerative prices.
3. Taking up the issues and problems of farmers with respective agencies and institutions for redressal.
4. Providing effective voice for articulating farmers interests.
5. Coordinating with other interest groups, Research, Processing and Retail Chains for getting better results for all.
6. Coordinating with international agencies for exchange of information and for effective voicing of common issues and problems of farmers.

P. Chengal Reddy, cifa_delhi@yahoo.com
3. A. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OECD COUNTRIES DO TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE?

1. There has to be synergy in programmes, guidelines, funding and evaluation amongst international development organizations (FAO, World Bank, ADB) and USA, EU, Japan and other developed Nations lending activities.
2. The programmes envisaged by the above organizations to be location specific and farmer centric.
3. Transparency, accountability, democratization, Social Auditing and monitoring the outcome should be imbedded in the Programmes.
4. Area specific problems of social segregation, Tribals, Nomadic farmers have to be taken up as special programmes.
5. Information centers for technology transfer to be established in Partnership with local Farmers Organizations.
6. Increased farmers exchange programmes to be initiated.
7. Studies on country specific policy and administrative defiances towards agriculture and farmers be conducted.
8. To increase support for establishing, strengthening and training of small farmers organizations.
9. Funding of research under PPP.
10. Increase funding for development of all water bodies.
11. Increase funding development of micro and drip irrigation especially in dry land areas.
12. Increase in funding for development of supply of quality rural power.
13. Funding for storage and market yard development.
14. Involving farmers’ organizations in conceiving and implementation of all programmes.
15. Funding of skill development of rural youth.

P. Chengal Reddy, cifa_delhi@yahoo.com
3.B. WHAT CAN IFAP/OECD FARMERS ORGANIZATION DO?

1. Farmers in OECD countries are well organized and have strong lobbies and work with their MPs and Government.

2. OECD farmers organizations including IFAP should initiate studies on farmers exploitation, suicides, migration etc.

3. Indian farmers suicides have to be taken up as a case study by the OECD and IFAP.

4. Sensitizing, policy makers, media, intellectuals of OECD countries on the anti farmer policies and exploitation in developing nations.

5. Each OECD country farmers organization should adopt one farmers organizations in developing country.

6. Successful story of FFA, AP

Federation of farmers Associations, Andhra Pradesh, India was supported by Agriterra a donor agency of LTO (The Netherlands Farmers Organizations) since 2002. The LTO model of organizing in the farmers as commodity groups, preparing status papers, lobbying with Member of Parliament, joining hands with retail chain and processing industry has become successful.

The FFA, Andhra Pradesh has motivated establishing of similar Farmers Federations in other States and also a centralized farmers organization called Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations was established in 2006.

website: www.indianfarmers.org
Presentation made by P. Chengal Reddy, Secretary General, CIFA and Hon’ble Chairman – FFA @ the 38th World Farmers Congress, Poland and Warsaw May 31st to 6th June 2008.

**SITUATION (CRISIS) OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A - GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>a) CRISIS:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Neglect by Government of India after Green Revolution.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Low priority after 1990 liberalization - Reduced public Investment - Irrigation - Research - Credit - Infrastructure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Policy Fatigue - Centralized Planning – Unrenumerative Prices – Controls – Corruption - Ignorance</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Neglect of Value addition – Vegetarian Agriculture.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b) POSITIVE ASPECTS:

i) Strong Economic, Industrial, Management & Expert base.

ii) Huge consumer potential.

iii) Developing Infrastructure – Communication – Roads – Rails etc.

iv) Govt Initiatives – APMC (Contract farming) – Incentivizing value addition.


Presentation By: Shri P. Chengal Reddy, Secretary General – C.I.F.A&Hon’ble Chairman-FFA.cifa_delhi@yahoo.com
| **B - RESEARCH:** | 1. Failure of Public Sector Research Institutions - Limitation of Private Research.  
2. Failure of Technology access to small farmers. |
| **C - INDUSTRIES:** | 1. Exploitation by middle men – Price manipulation  
2. Hesitation to establish backward and forward linkage. |
| **D - FARMERS:** | 1. Social Stigma - Lack of Interest – Physical Drudgery.  
2. Politicalization of Farmers issues – Vote Bank politics.  
3. Failure to organize as a lobby due to illiteracy – Exploitation – Caste & Linguistic Divisions. |
# Immediate Initiatives by International Community

| A- Organizing Workshops | i) October/November, 2008 organizing workshop in each Country/Region.  
|                         | ii) Prepare status papers - strategies - specific commodity - Food Security Priority.  
|                         | iii) Availability of existing technologies - Yield gaps - Strategies - Partners.  
|                         | iv) Special emphasis on Animal Husbandry - Women Training Programs.  
|                         | v) Assist National Governments in access to technologies (Seeds, Vaccines – Machinery)  
| B- Prepare Priority Plans |  
| C- Commodity Specific |  
| D- Farmers Empowerment Process – Decentralized Planning | 1. Assist in networking of farmers organizations and provide training on HRD.  
|                                      | 3. Assist in organizing farmers exchange - within the country - Region other countries.  
|                                      | 4. Encouraging traditional food habits – Coarse grain consumption – Fasting (Upavasam) – Vegetarianism etc.  

Presentation By: Shri P. Chengal Reddy, Secretary General – C.I.F.A&Hon’ble Chairman-FFA.cifadeli@yahoo.com
# Long Term Strategies by International Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suggested Strategies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1-</td>
<td>Repair country specific and commodity specific status paper with the assistance of farmers and private sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-</td>
<td>Select commodity advantages to the country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-</td>
<td>Assist in procuring seeds and making it available to all the farmers.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Arrange for farmers training by CSO and producer Industry.</td>
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<td><strong>Policies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1-</td>
<td>To change mindset of Governments in developing/Poor Nations.</td>
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<td>2-</td>
<td>To priorities agriculture/To allocate more National Resources -Farmers empowerment-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Decentralized planning-MSP- Crop insurance-Incentive food crop production-Encourage value addition-Economic and social equity to farmers-Mechanization.</td>
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<td>3-</td>
<td>Increased resources for infrastructure by W.B. &amp; IMF and others.</td>
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<td>4-</td>
<td>International funding for Research of Nano and Bio-Technology.</td>
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<td>5-</td>
<td>International task force for supervisioning farmers suicide-Programme implementation.</td>
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<td>6-</td>
<td>To arrange for success stories exchange amongst developing Nations and Poor Countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Resources</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Farmers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1-</td>
<td>Encourage private Info Centers- climate-Technologies.</td>
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<td>2-</td>
<td>To assist in technology transfers from MNC's to poor countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Industry</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3-</td>
<td>Encourage partnership between farmers-Industry-Research.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Research</strong></td>
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<td>4-</td>
<td>Increased exchanged of Technologies between Poor National and Developing Nation.</td>
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<td>5-</td>
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