CONSORTIUM OF INDIAN FARMERS ASSOCIATIONS

PLEDGE

- We, the farmers of India, have decided to establish an independent farmers organization of our own.
- We believe that all the farmers of India are ONE FAMILY and should articulate their issues with ONE VOICE.
- We take a pledge today that we will unitedly make efforts for achieving Economic development of Rural India and Social equity to the farmers.

श्रापण

हम, भारत के किसानों ने अपने स्वतंत्र का एक स्वतंत्र कृषि संगठन स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है।

हमारा मानना है कि, भारत के सभी किसानों का परिवार एक है और एक आवाज में उनके मुद्दे को प्रस्तुत किया जाना है।

हम, आज श्रापण करते हैं कि किसानों की सामाजिक समानता और ग्रामीण भारत के आर्थिक विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए हम एकजुट होकर प्रयास करेंगे।

CIFA (Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations) Leaders of various states in policy interventions for farmers development in association with National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), for promoting and networking of Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs)
Dhanuka Kheti Ki Nai Tameez

Dhanuka Group’s New Adventure
Mobile Seed Treatment Machines
for the benefits of the
Indian Farmers

Dr. W. R. Reddy, Jt. Secretary, (Plant Protection),
Govt. of India addressing the farmers launching of
Mobile Seed Treatment Machine along with
Ch. Chandra Bhan Singh, Honourable Agriculture Minister,
Madhya Pradesh at Chhindwara on 13th May, 2007

Seed treatment machine being launched by
Dr. N. B. Singh, Agriculture Commissioner,
Government of India at Indore
on 3rd June, 2007

The way you protect every child
through POLIO vaccination

VITAVAX POWER

Mobile Seed Treatment Machine

VITAVAX POWER is a broad spectrum
systemic and contact fungicide for the
control of various seed and soil borne
diseases of different crops.
Recommended by: Central Insecticides Board
Crops: Soybean, Groundnut, Paddy, Maize,
Sorghum & Pearl Millet.
Dose: 2 - 3 g/kg of seed

Dhanuka Agrotech Limited
Dhanuka House, 86-82, Jeejby Road Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005 Phone: + 91 11 23516982 / 83 / 84 / 85,
Fax: + 91-11-23516561, 23516750 E-mail: headoffice@dhanuka.com Web site: www.dhanuka.com
This National Farmers Conference (NFC) organizing at Hyderabad on 12-13 December 07 will be the turning point in the history of Indian farmers. We have assembled here to analyze our problems. Secondly to find out the causes and reasons for our problems and finally to chalk out strategies to get our problems redressed.

First of all let us identify the factors that are weakening the pivotal position of the farmers, tenants, agricultural labourers and the farm women since independence. The share of agriculture in National Income used to be more than half (55%), but now it has sharply declined to less than one fifth (18%). While other sectors progressed at an annual rate of 5 to 6%, agriculture has stagnated around 2%; consequently, the share of agricultural incomes dwindled by 2/3rd. Rural urban income disparities have sharply increased since independence. Rural population dependant on agriculture remained more or less constant and the growth of rural population was more than 2% per annum during the last 60 years. Consequently, per capita real agricultural income has actually decreased, while per capita real income of the non-agri sector has more than doubled.

Agriculture is high risk business.

The big question looming large now is whether we are untouched by the 21st Century! Because we are untouched by the progress since independence. While 30% of India is shining, 70% is weeping.

Look at the organized sectors, government employees, organized labour, doctors, actors, and engineers! There are happy prosperous, get recognition promotion holidays and jolly days. After 1990 the so-called liberalization, globalization, it is only the organized sectors who have prospered and reached the status of developed nation. While people in other sectors work with modern machines we still slog like animals in the fields. Our government spend Rs. 1 lakh crores on national highways but do not spend even Rs. 10,000 crores on irrigation projects. Tax exemptions are given to corporates exceeding Rs. 2 lakh crores. The salaries of government employees and MPs increased by as many as 15-20 times where farming. We need to know why there are so many suicides in the farming profession. We need to know why public investments in agri sector is a meager one and half percent and why agri credit declined till recently to 10% instead of 18%. We need to know why fruits of research are not reaching the farm fields. We need to know why prices of agri commodities are less than the input costs and risks borne.
as the price of our farm produce increased by mere 3%. The UPA Government appointed National Commission on Farmers (NCF) under Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and the report was submitted in October 2006 but no action is taken so far. The supporters of UPA have no time to talk of 600 million farmers but every day they speak of atomic agreement. Majority of policy makers claim that they hail from farm families, but they have no time to voice farmers’ woes.

It is at this juncture that we need to look at the policies, programmes and practices which have caused the present unacceptable position to dwell on these deeply and find solutions.

I am requesting all the Members of CIFA to identify problems and evolve solutions, and prepare strategies to make policy makers officials and intellectuals to mend their ways by making the policies farmer oriented to develop global competitiveness and achieve economic equity.

During the year 2008-09 we have to establish state level federations with all office facilities. We need to organize conferences, meetings and training programs by the associations at different levels.

The APMC has vast potential to link farmers commodity interest groups (CIGs) with the retail chains. The government initiative to encourage CIGs through ATMA has to be utilized by value addition, branding to obtain increased remuneration. There is imperative need to regularly interact with industrial organizations including CII, retail market chains, exporters and others. The partnerships activity between farmers and marketers (processing exports etc.,) is a permanent need to develop long term productivity plans.

CIFA and State Federations have to initiate more interaction with development institutions specially NABARD, (Local Bankers), ICAR (local research stations), Agriculture Universities, FCI, CCI and others.

CIFA also has to improve its lobbying capacities by establishing rapport with legislative (Parliament Members, MLAs) and policy institutions of Planning Commission, Reserve Bank of India and others.

During 2008 we must join hands with International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) to expand our activities to other countries specially African and Asian countries. Let us utilize World Trade Organization (WTO) as an opportunities instead of fearing that it is a problem.

Let us resolve to improve productivity and quality of our produce to world standards. Let us take an oath that our organization capabilities are strengthened to a point wherein we will demand and get a rightful share in the national economy. Let us prove that we Indian farmers or second to none in nation building activity.

P. Ch. L.
## CIFA - 2008 Calendar of Activities
(Farmers Associations - Commodity Councils)

<table>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Date and Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>UNION BUDGET-DEMANDS - ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING - all farmers associations are requested to pass resolutions and submit the same to collector and MPs. Give wide publicity by holding press conferences, printing pamphlets etc., 3rd January - Monthly Associations (Commodity Councils) Meeting. 9th January - Crop wise cost of cultivation particulars should be arrived and demands for fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) sent to Chairman Commission of Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) C/o Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. Presenting the copies of the same to local MPs, MLAs. Wide Publicity on MSP issues. 10th January - Awareness Programmes on Marketing of Produce, storage facilitates, Pledge loans, involving market yards, FCI, CCI, Spices Board and Banks. 13-15th January - (For South Indian Farmers) Honouring eminent scientists and progressive farmers. Local Programmes: 1. Awareness programmes on marketing intelligence, marketing interventions, Processing, Value addition and exports</td>
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<td>February</td>
<td>UNION BUDGET-DEMANDS - ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING - Farmer leaders and associations should meet local MPs and MLAs and request taking up farmers associations demands with GOI. 3rd February - Monthly Associations (Commodity Councils) Meeting. 10th February - Awareness programmes on soil Health and Land Management by involving Agriculture Departments before onset of Monsoon. 25th February - District farmers associations to represent to lead bank manager of the District on the scale of finance per acre and quantum of finance required for farmers. 27th/28th February - All farmers organizations are requested to watch TV and study announcement made by the Union Finance Minister on the Union Budget. Local Programmes 1. Awareness programmes on agricultural inputs, their prices, availability and subsidy components etc.</td>
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<td>Month</td>
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| March | 1st March - All farmers organizations should convey their response on Union Budget by  
a) Holding press conferences  
b) Passing of resolutions and sending the same to CIFA and MPs and Collectors.  
3rd March - Monthly Associations (Commodity Councils) meeting.  
5th March - CIFA Post Budget Evaluation. CIFA EC to meet at Delhi to discuss effects of Union Budget and suggest necessary modification in the budget.  
6-7th March - CIFA Delegation to meet the Union Finance Minister, Opposition Leaders, MPs and Others.  
Local Programmes: 1. Awareness programmes on budgetary allocations for agriculture and allied sectors. |
| April | Sensitisation of Panchayat Raj, Water user Association, Market Yards democratisation and empowerment.  
3rd April - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting. To evaluate the performance of each program by GOI & State Government and submit reports to state farmers federations and CIFA.  
5-10th April - To study the condition of Irrigation canals/channels in the area and submit a representation to the concerned officials.  
15-16th April - Organizing Training programs to leader on leadership development and crop management by involving HRD experts and Scientists of local research stations.  
Local Programmes: 1. Awareness and training programmes on the activities to be taken up before on set of monsoons i.e. Soil, water, Leaf tests etc. |
| May   | 3rd May - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.  
a) To evaluate the availability of Seed, Fertilizer & Pesticides and Agriculture Credit & Other inputs.  
10th May to finalize the list of companies selling quality seed, pesticides, fertilizer, electric motors, drip equipment and other agricultural implements.  
15-16th May - Organizing awareness programmes on pesticides.  
Local Programmes: 1. Awareness programmes on acquiring quality inputs and agricultural implements. |
| June  | 3rd June - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.  
10th June - Awareness programmes on inputs supply by various agencies.  
Local Programmes: 1. Awareness programmes on innovative culture practices and innovative mechanized agricultural implements. |
| July  | 3rd July - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.  
25th July - Training programmes on Crop Management particularly on application of fertilizers, crop diseases and eradication.  
Local Programmes: 1. Awareness Programmes on water management and water saving devices |
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<th>Month</th>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3rd August - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.</td>
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<td>10th August - pesticides awareness Programme.</td>
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<td>Local Programmes: 1. Awareness programmes on pre and post harvesting</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>3rd September - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.</td>
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<td>5th September - CIFA - National Sugarcane Commodity Council Meeting at</td>
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<td>New Delhi - To finalize sugarcane support Price.</td>
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<td>10th September - Pesticides awareness program.</td>
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<td>20th September - Awareness Meeting on Rabi Action Plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Local Programmes: 1. Awareness programmes on pre and post harvesting</td>
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<td>technologies</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>UNION BUDGET - CHARTER OF DEMANDS - PREPARATION</td>
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<td>3rd October - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.</td>
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<td>10th October - Pesticides awareness program.</td>
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<td>15th October - To approach Food Corporation of India &amp; Cotton Corporation of India officials and request them to establish procurement centres</td>
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<td>20th October - Awareness programmes on pre and post harvest technologies and marketing of produce.</td>
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<td>25th October - State wise/ Commodity wise charter of demands for inclusion in Union budget.</td>
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<td>Local Programmes: 1. Farmers Associations and commodity interest groups should interact with market yards and marketing department for creating full pledged infrastructure and funds well in advance to facilitate proper marketing for the agricultural produce.</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>3rd November - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.</td>
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<td>23rd November - CIFA EC members Meeting at Delhi.</td>
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<td>24th Nov - CIFA Annual Farmers Conclave (Pre Budget Meeting) New Delhi.</td>
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<td>27-28th Nov - To meet the Prime Minister and other Union Ministers and Leaders of other political parties to submit the Resolutions and demand for inclusion in the Union Budget.</td>
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<td>Local Programmes: Awareness programmes on marketing of agricultural produce like quality testing, electronic weighing, market commission and payment etc.</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>3rd April - Monthly Association (Commodity Councils) Meeting.</td>
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<td>10th Dec - To Prepare Charter of Demands and submit it to state finance minister.</td>
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<td>15th Dec - Discussion of Electricity Availability for Rabi.</td>
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<td>23rd Dec - Farmers Day (Charna Singh Birthday)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Local Programmes: Awareness programmes on quality electricity supply for Rabi crops.</td>
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January, 2008
UNION BUDGET 2008-09 - PROPOSALS OF CIFA

1. Infrastructure development and public investment

1.a. Infrastructure development and public investment being the booster engines of agri growth, budget allotments to be doubled to Rs. 24,000 Crores under Agriculture & Rural development and to Rs. 22,000 Crores under accelerated irrigation development.

The share of Agri sector in national income sharply declined by 2/3rd from 55% in 1950s to 18% now. Rural population dependant on agriculture, however, declined only marginally and now stand at about 60%. The average growth rate of agri sector for the past 60 years is around 2.5%. If we take into account population growth in rural areas during the period, there is near stagnation of per capita real income of those dependant on agriculture while those in other sectors doubled and trebled. Between 1994-5 and 2003-4, the per capita real income of the agriculture-dependent population increased by only 5 percent in absolute terms, which amounts to virtual stagnation. When per capita real income for the country a whole has been growing at a rate well in excess of 4 percent per annum on average, a vast majority of its population, almost 60 percent of it, was witnessing a virtual stagnation in its per capita real income.

This has resulted in wide disparity in rural and urban per capita incomes. Periodical surveys of NSSO on rural and urban household expenditure also confirms this widening disparity process. When all is said and done, majority of population dependant on agriculture in the decades to come is a reality and budget proposals should take this reality into account. Surely we can not allow majority of people feeling left behind and weeping.

If we search for causes for this state of affairs, a few stark facts stare us at our face.

→ Investment is the most important single factor in the growth process. Several development economists have reiterated this proposition. Public investment in agriculture has been rising steadily till 1980-81 and thereafter it started moving downward. The C.S.O series on public investment in agriculture available since 1960-61 showed a rising trend till 1980-81, stagnation at that level for 4-5 years and a decline thereafter. As the public investment is meant for infrastructural development and it augments productive capacity, the level of public investment is crucial for long term growth of output. Accordingly, it has been pointed out that the decline in public investment in agriculture that set in during early 1980s would have adverse impact on the growth of agricultural output. Share of agri sector in public investment in total CGF sharply declined from 14% in 1970-71 to around 6% now. Investment in Agriculture as percentage of GDP declined to 1.3%. Share of agriculture in plan outlay dwindled from a high of 15% in the first plan to a mere 3.6% now.

→ Union government spent Rs.63 per hectare of net sown area of the country during 5th Plan, which reduced to Rs.34 during 6th Plan and Rs.18 during 7th Plan. The amount spent on agricultural infrastructure during the 1990s was less than Rs.10 per hectare of area. Union government’s contribution to capital formation in agriculture constituted about 1.80 percent of NDP from agriculture during late 1970s. The contribution has dwindled to 0.25 percent during the 1990s. The capital expenditure by Union Government declined by 45-50 percent in each successive Five Year Plan following 5th Plan.

→ The main aim of fixed investments in an economy is to provide impetus to growth process. Public investment achieve this goal by creating, improving and maintaining suitable infrastructure while private investment contributes by adding to stock of capital, durable assets, resource improvement etc, which augment productive capacity and also improves production efficiency.

→ This requires that resources for growth and development should be allocated massively to achieve 4% growth in Agri GDP. The terms of trade for agriculture and institutional
investment credit advanced to farmers have positive and significant impact on private capital formation in agriculture. Studies have shown, that public as well as private investment in agriculture have positive and significant impact on agricultural productivity.

One study indicates that a one hectare increase in net sown area increases agriculture output by Rs 22,284. An increase of 1 percentage point in the terms of trade in favour of agriculture raises agriculture output by Rs 1,12 crore. One rupee spent on public sector capital formation contributes to GDP growth by Rs 6 (present value, at 10 per cent rate of discount). A 1 per cent increase in public investment leads to 0.17 per cent increase in private investment.

- Credit to agriculture as a proportion of total bank credit of commercial banks decreased from 15 per cent in 1990-91 to 9.9 per cent in 1999-2000 and further to 9.6 per cent during 2000-01. The rural credit-deposit (CD) ratio which was 60 per cent in 1990-91 fell to 39 per cent in 2000-01, though it recovered to 49.87 per cent in 2004-05.

- The declining trend in public sector agricultural investment should be reversed by increasing allocation. Flow of investment credit should also be increased simultaneously.

- It is therefore clearly evident that massive public investments in agriculture is called for together with increase in investment credit.

1.b. Water Shed development - to develop 35 lakh Hectares allot Rs. 1,500 Crores

Consequent on in discriminate exploitation of ground water the irrigation sources are badly affected and there is immediate need to improve the ground water level, by developing innovative water harvesting structures like Check Dams etc.

- It is suggested to make additional budget allotment of Rs. 1,500 Crores.

1.c. Restoration of all water bodies - to allot Rs. 10,000 Crores

Majority of water bodies (Tanks & Kuntas) are located in rain fed areas. Due to continued negligence in maintenance of such water bodies ground water level in the catchment areas is very badly affected. Besides, the area under the command of such water bodies left fallow for a long time. The drinking water sources are also affected.

- It is suggested that additional budget allotment may be made for restoration of all water bodies in the country.

1.d. 1 Million farm ponds - to allot Rs 5,000 Crores

Under rain fed conditions the crop failure is mainly due to dry spell at the critical period of the crop. Hence, the farm ponds are suggested for harvesting rain water and storing to provide water to the crop at the critical period.

- It is suggested to provide additional allotments for implementing digging farm ponds programme by linking with NREGS.

2. Productivity Issues

2.a. Soil health rectification and retention under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Rs. 240 Crores

Consequent on use of excessive chemical fertilizers and not following rotation of crops, the soils are badly degraded and needs immediate treatment to rectify and retain soil health. The International, National, research institutions and commissions appointed for the welfare of farmers emphasized the need of upgrading soil health.

- It is suggested to press into advanced mobile soil, water, leaf testing laboratories at 2 per district for 600 districts at Rs. 30 Lakhs each under Public Private Partnerships for upgrading and retaining soil fertility with in a time bond programme with accountability and liability.

- 2008-09 budget allotment suggested Rs360 Crores

(2 x 600 x Rs. 30 Lakhs = 360 Crores)

2.b. Total seed replacement by providing high yielding certified seed - Rs. 10,000 Crores

Seed plays vital role in the enhancement of the agriculture production along with maintaining quality of agricultural produce. Consequent on usage of sub standard and spurious seed resulted stagnation in the yields.
National, international and various commissions appointed for development of agriculture (including Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Report) suggested 100% seed replacement to enable to provide food security.

- It is suggested that additional budget allotment may be made for provision of certified seed for all agriculture holdings in the country.

2.c. Use of organic fertilizers, Compost and micro nutrients - Required allocation Rs. 5,000 Crores.

Encouraging organic production and usage is conducive for environmental protection and also reduction of pollution in urban areas. This process is labour intensive and urban waste conversion is expensive due to mechanization and taxation.

- A new programme should be designed, wherein farmers who use organic source of nutrients be provided 50% of the labour cost.
- This programme should also be linked to NREGA.
- Bio fertilizers and bio pesticides should be encouraged by making them free of all taxes.
- The prices of bio fertilizers and bio pesticides should be rationalized.
- Excise relief to composting equipment and machinery using urban and agriculture waste be examined for excise.
- A total allocation Rs. 5,000 crores is suggested for this sector which cover subsidy on bio fertilizers and bio pesticides (Rs. 1000 crores), cash incentives to farmers raising green leaf manure (Rs. 1000 crores) and capital subsidy/50% reimbursement of labour cost for all farmer and excise-waivels on compost equipment & machinery.

2.d. Curtailing crop losses due to pests and deceases in the states where pesticides are not used, like Orissa, Jharkhand.

Some of the backward states are not aware of using pesticides for saving crops from pests and diseases. Such states should be provided pesticides with full subsidized cost to enable to increase production and meet food security.

- It is suggested additional budget allocation for this purpose.

3. Taxes Issues
3.a. Taxes on all Agri inputs, machinery and equipment to be Waived, to reduce physical drudgery and to retain youth in farming.

The cost of Agricultural inputs viz., Seed, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Drips, Agricultural Implements bullock and machine driven are abnormally increased due to levy of various taxes by GOI and State Governments. Further there is large gap between the production and sale prices of inputs in the absence of transparent mechanism in arriving production cost and fixing prices.

- To bridge large gap, reduce production costs of agricultural commodities and to attract youth towards farming it is suggested to waive all taxes on agricultural inputs, agricultural machinery and equipment.

3.b. To encourage custom hiring of agriculture equipments by Panchayats, SHGs, farmers clubs by subsidizing hire charges.

Agriculture sector is facing acute agriculture labour problem due to migration of labour to towns and cities in search of better livelihoods. Consequently the farmers are required to depend on agricultural machinery for carrying out agricultural operations from sowing to marketing and incur huge expenditure towards agricultural machinery hire charges.

- It is suggested that modern agricultural equipment small and big may be provided to village Panchayats, Co-operatives, SHGs and farmers clubs at subsidized prices so that these agencies can provide the agricultural machinery to the farmers to enable completion of agricultural operations timely. The subsidies may be directly passed on to the farmers who acquire agriculture machinery and equipment.

4. Extension Services
4.a. Agri extension to be strengthened through PPP

While presenting 2007-08 budget in the parliament the Hon’ble Finance Minister has rightly stated that agriculture extension is collapsed in the country. This resulted in...
indiscriminate use of fertilizers, pesticides, non adoption of rotation of crops, non adoption of innovative culture practices and also pre & post harvesting technologies. There is immediate need to strengthen agriculture extension in Public, Private Partnership. It is necessary to strengthen agri extension under PPP with sufficient incentives.

It is suggested to make additional allotment in the 2008-09 budget for the purpose. Media dealing with agri extension programmes may be provided incentives.

4.b. Sufficient budget be allocated for establishing 24 hours Kisan Channels in all Regional languages either by Government or through Private Public Partnership

4.c. Progressive farmers (organizations) in villages to be trained as para extension workers.

The progressive farmers are adopting innovative culture practices and reducing cost of cultivation, increasing yields, obtaining remunerative prices by following pre & Post harvest technologies and maintaining quality of yields. Replication of such technologies facilitate other farmers to benefit with such culture practices.

It is suggested that progressive farmers may be further trained in innovative crop technologies, appointed as para extension workers and necessary additional budget allocation made in the 2008-09 budget.

4.d. The agri clinics and Agri business centers schemes may be modified to attract more entrepreneurs.

4.e. Agriculture research requires additional resource. The Government is requested to increase the budget allocation to agriculture research to 1% of the total resources. Private agriculture research be given incentives as Government alone can't meet the requirement.

5. Agricultural credit and crop insurance

5.a. Credit to all farmers, adequate and timely without collateral security upto at Rs 1 lakh at 4% rate of interest.

The total cropped area in the country is estimated at 190.64 Million Hectares. Similarly the total agricultural holding in the country are estimated at 160 Million. It is estimated that 25% to 30% of agriculture holdings only are covered by inadequate agricultural institutional credit and balance 70% to 75% are depending on input dealers, traders and private lenders at higher rates of interest. The co-operatives which were extensively catering to the agricultural credit needs of farmers are now sick and unable to come to the rescue of farmers.

It is suggested that holding wise agricultural credit requirements may be assessed, all holdings tagged on to one of the banks located in the area and provide hassle free adequate credit facility to all agriculture holdings based on scale of finance fixed for each crop and each purpose under short, medium and long term loans.

5.b. Debt burden of the farmers to be reduced as a one time measure.

During the last decade the farmers suffered huge crop losses due to natural calamities and their debt burden is enormously increased. Neither the crop insurance schemes or relief announced under drought and flood relief schemes rehabilitated the distressed farmers. This situation is prevalent in the whole country. Average debt burden of each farmer in the country is assessed about Rs. 15,000/- . The prices of agricultural commodities are not increased on par with the prices of various agricultural inputs. The debt relief schemes implemented by GOI during 2004 has not provided any relief since a farmer whose loan was rescheduled under RBI package was required to pay Rs. 27,866/- for a loan of Rs. 10,000/- . This anomaly has already been brought to the notice of finance ministry and RBI. The relief schemes announced have helped the banks to clean their balance sheets but not the farmers since they were evolved without consulting the farmers organizations.

It is suggested that farmer welfare centric debt relief scheme may be implemented in consultation with farmers organizations, by reducing debt burden of farmers (Short, Medium and long term loans).
5.c. When there is crop failure, interest to be waived, and when there are two crop failures both interest and principal to be waived. A special fund to be created for this purpose. A long term policy is required to be evolved to come to the rescue of farmers when they are affected by crop losses due to natural calamities. It is suggested that a special fund may be created to meet such eventualities without charging relief expenditure under regular agriculture sector budget.

5.d. Crop Insurance and Varsha Bhima to all farmers, village as a unit and prompt settlement of claims.

The crop insurance schemes which are under implementation are not providing any relief to the farmer when he suffers crop losses due to higher premium, non-coverage of all risks, cumbersome methodology adopted in settlement of claims, delay in indemnifying crop loss claims and not adopting village as a unit for assessing crop losses.

It is suggested to evolve farmer friendly crop insurance/Varsha Bhima schemes with subsidized premium, taking village as a unit, prompt settlement of claims taking actual crop loss into consideration without adopting previous years average and threshold yields etc., into consideration. A fund may be created for the purpose so that expenditure under crop insurance should not be a charge on the regular budget.

6. Rural Grain Storage

Million grain rural storage units at a cost of Rs. 5,000 crores, (including cold chain) by encouraging Panchayaths, SHGs, Commodity Groups, cooperatives with working capital and incentives.

Grain storage space is a major limitation today, forcing farmers for distress sale. Adequate storage space should be created in identified village clusters at a total cost of Rs. 5,000 crores.

These should be taken up on a PPP basis, out of which Rs. 4,000 crores may be allocated to storage structures and Rs. 1000 crores on training and capacity building.

7. MSP related Issues

MSP to be fixed at C2 cost plus 50%, establishment of price stabilization fund. MSP plays crucial role in obtaining remunerative price by farmers for agricultural commodities. Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), New Delhi obtains data regarding costs of cultivation of various crops from the centers working under the Agricultural Universities of concerned states for which the work is entrusted by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), New Delhi. In this context it is noticed that large number of field assistant posts are vacant and there is no transparency in the data collected.

The computation of costs regarding family labour & bullock power and other parameters adopted have no relevance with the cost of cultivation actually incurred by farmers. Further it is observed that data pertaining to previous years is adopted for current year without giving cogznance to the increase in the cost of inputs.

It is suggested that the whole system to be revamped and transparent procedures introduced by involving and inducing more farmers into the system as recommended by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan to enable the farmers to obtain remunerative prices. Required budget allotments be made for the purpose.

It is suggested to strengthen marketing intelligence and intervention programmes to enable farmers to obtain remunerative prices. Price stabilization fund may be established.

8. Farmers Welfare

To create Farmers welfare fund to cover health and old age pension.

When the farmer reaches advanced age, he is susceptible to accidents while involving in agricultural operations and variety of health problems. It is suggested to evolve a scheme to cover health accidents and old age pension on attaining 60 years of age.

It is suggested to created farmers welfare fund and meets expenditures of farmers old age pensions, health and accidents.
9. Farmers Empowerment
To consult and involve farmers organizations in the matters of policy formulation and plans and schemes implementation. It is observed that many of agriculture development programmes evolved by GOI and State Governments could not be successfully grounded and targets achieved viz., Vidharbha Scheme, 2004 RBI agriculture loans rescheduling package, Water saving devices schemes and agricultural machinery schemes due to defective formulation of schemes without involving farmers organizations and taking into the grass root level situation and implementing mechanism into consideration.

It is suggested that farmers organization may be involved in the matters of policy formulation, plans and implementation of schemes at all levels so that farmers organization can be taken into consideration and schemes grounded successfully for the welfare of farmers.

10. Long term policies for exports and processing
10.a Exports
Government is importing wheat, Edible Oil etc., at high cost. Even though production opportunities are available with in the country. Sugar exports were banned during 2006 inspite of having huge stocks in the country. The import policies are arbitrary and are harmful to the interest of farmers.

It is suggested that Long term export policies be evolved, in consultation with farmers organizations.

10.b Processing
Ready to eat and ready to cook foods have become essential for all people. Processing industry encourages contract farming. However, high taxation has made the products out side the reach of common man.

It is suggested that nominal taxation policy be evolved to make processed foods accessible to common man.

The UPA government during 2004 appointed National Farmers Commission headed by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan to study the crisis in agriculture sector and suggest ways and means for achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture sector. The commission has submitted five exhaustive reports (Final Report during October, 2006) in the matter suggesting additional budget allocation under each agricultural development programme. Based on those recommendations the GOI announced National Policy for Farmers - 2007. It is observed there from that the State Governments were advised to prepare operational plans at district level, where as the NFC Report suggested specific action points with necessary budget allotments. Similar National Policy was also announced during the year - 2002 and no progress could be achieved in the absence of increase in public investments in Agriculture sector by GOI. The recommendations of NFC made are in the nature of short, medium and long term action plans. Reduction in production costs, increase in yields and remunerative prices to agricultural commodities are of priority nature.

It is suggested that necessary additional budget allotments along with policy changes may be made in the 2008-09 budget while providing resources for meeting the expenditure under various other recommendation made in the NFC Report.

12. Strengthening of farmer groups
As 67% of our land holdings in the country are small and marginal in nature. Their marketable surplus would be limited and their by they are resorting to distress sale to a local agent, input supplier are local money lender. In order to achieve a fair price for his production.

It is suggested to organize farmers groups on commodity basis and strengthen them through collective action in procurement of inputs and selling the produce at their end. The SHG experience can be extended to the farmer group by allocating additional funds in 2008-09 budget.
National Farmers Conference - 2007 has deliberated on the problems confronted by farmers, resolved to adopt and serve the following charter of demands on GOI for making necessary policy changes and additional allotments in 2008-09 budget.

Prepared by P. Chengal Reddy, Secretary General CIFA

Agricultural Policy Resolutions:
1. Recommendations of National Commission on Farmers headed by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan should be implemented TOTO. Additional budget allotments under each recommendation should be made by Government of India in their budget of 2008-2009.
2. Action plans for implementing the recommendations as suggested in the National Farmers Policy 2007 of GOI should not be delayed by referring to State Governments to prepare action plans.
3. Agriculture should be included in the concurrent list.
4. Budget allotment to agriculture should be based on agriculture sector’s pre-eminent role in providing food security to the nation and employment to over 600 million people accounting for 60% of the total population.
5. Agriculture should have separate budget like railways, covering all aspects from ensuring soil health, sowing, input supply, credit and crop insurance, infrastructure, investment, storing, marketing to pricing agri produce based on cost plus 50%.
6. Irrigation subject should be included in the concurrent list.
7. Farmers organizations should be consulted while taking major decisions regarding agriculture sector.
8. The managements of public and private sector organizations operating in agriculture related projects and organizations should comprise of farmers’ leaders.
9. An autonomous Farmers welfare fund should be constituted headed by farmer leader to rehabilitate farmers when affected by natural calamities. This will reduce burden on the regular budget allotments.
10. Long term export policy should be evolved and implemented to create confidence among importers about continuous supplies.
11. All rural people who attain the age of 60yrs. should be provided old age pension.
12. Farm loans (Principal & Interest) should be waived when farmers are affected by crop losses successively for two years due to natural calamities and interest waived when one crop is affected and seeds should be supplied free of cost.
13. Grass root level Panchayat Raj Institutions should be involved in planning process, GOI release funds directly to Zilla Parishads instead of rooting through State Governments and District Collectors.
14. Farm sector subsidies should be enhanced on par with industrial sector matching the status in Europe.
15. Organic farming activity be encouraged by providing adequate resources and incentives.

January, 2008
Resolutions concerning crop production and related matters:

1. MSP to all agricultural commodities should be fixed by CACP based on all actual costs of production incurred by farmers by adding minimum 50% of it as recommended by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, which is not incorporated in the National Farmers Policy - 2007.

2. Following are the prices demanded.
   a) Buffalo milk (6% Tat) Rs. 20/- per litre
   b) Cow milk (3% fat) Rs. 14/- per litre
   c) Paddy
      i. Common Rs. 1380 per quintal
      ii. Grade - A Rs. 1450 per quintal
   d) Wheat Rs. 1400 per quintal
   e) Sugarcane Rs. 186 per quintal
   f) Cotton
      i. Long Staple Rs. 3800 per quintal
      ii. Medium Staple Rs. 3600 per quintal
   g) Pulses Rs. 3800 per quintal
   h) Chillies Rs. 3100 per quintal
   i) Turmeric Rs. 1800 per quintal
   j) Oil Seeds
      i. Ground Nut Rs. 3400 per quintal
      ii. Sunflower Rs. 3750 per quintal
   k) Castor Rs. 3300 per quintal
   l) Maize Rs. 1300 per quintal

3. Mobile Soil testing Laboratories should be pressed into action for conducting soil tests at farm level in the presence of farmers and issue soil cards on war footing basis to rectify and retain soil health for increasing productivity.

4. 100% seed replacement should be ensured by supplying certified seed to all agricultural holdings in the country.

5. Breed improvement programmes should be completed on a time bound programme within three years.

6. All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements.

7. Hassle free, adequate agricultural credit, based on scale of finance in accordance with the actual cost of production, including imputed value of family labour, fixed for each crop should be provided at 4% simple rate of interest without service charges and not insisting on security or collateral security for loans up to Rs. 1,00,000/-. 

8. Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.

9. Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of produce.

10. Innovative and modern implements be developed for agricultural operations from sowing to harvesting and provided to farmers at subsidized rates.

11. Marketing yards should be made as marketing complexes by providing total infrastructure, processing and value addition facilities by eliminating middlemen and involving public private partnerships by offering incentives.

12. Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.

13. Import of milk powder be banned.

January, 2008
Issues of General Importance:
1) Agriculture subject to be introduced in the school curriculum
2) Government of India to provide adequate resources to bring awareness on social issues of alcoholism, girl child education, health awareness on malnutrition etc.,
3) They should be a separate kishan channel in all languages for all the 24 Hrs.

Tobacco Commodity Specific Resolutions:

a. Farmer-friendly and pragmatic policies should be evolved and implemented that will encourage FCV leaf tobacco growing and thus enhance their export potential.
b. Since imported cigarettes do not use our tobaccos, they should be disallowed under the Open General License and cigarettes should be moved to the Restricted list.
c. Put tobacco and cigarettes on the negative list for FTA. Liberalization of the sort encouraged by FTA is known to encourage contraband products which do not use our tobaccos and offer unfair competition.
d. Farmers should not be penalized for producing more. The Tobacco Board’s policy of penalizing FCV tobacco farmers for producing in excess of targets set by them is contrary to the national objective of encouraging agricultural produce in the country at a time when over all contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP is dwindling.
e. Reduce the large duty differential between cigarettes and other tobacco products. This will allow natural movement from low revenue-yielding traditional products to cigarettes, thereby benefitting the Government through higher revenue collections.
f. Retain the Specific Duty Structure for cigarettes. As compared to the Ad valorem system, the Specific Duty structure has resulted in better price realizations for the farmers, through use of better quality tobaccos and higher exports.

Sugarcane Commodity Specific Resolutions:

- MSP of Rs. 186/- per Quintal be fixed.
- Sugarcane payments to the farmers be paid with 14 days as mandated in sugarcane control order 1966.
- "L" profits should be arrived every year and distributed to the sugarcane growers.
- Collection of multiple taxes be review and single tax system introduced.
- Long term sugar export policy be evolved.
- Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from sowing to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
- Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security for loans up to Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- Mobile Soil testing laboratories should be pressed into action for conducting soil tests at farm level in the presence of farmers and issue soil cards on war footing basis to rectify and retain soil health for increasing productivity.
- All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements
- Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
- Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
- Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.

Paddy Commodity Specific Resolutions
- MSP of Rs. 1380/- for common and Rs. 1450/- for Grade A, Per Quintal be fixed.
- The FCI should procure paddy from farmers instead of millers.
- Paddy quality testing devices be introduced instead of manual evaluation.
- Long term paddy export policy be evolved.
- Storage and pledge loans be provided.
- Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from sowing to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
- Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security for loans up to Rs. 1,00,000/-
- Mobile Soil testing laboratories should be pressed into action for conducting soil tests at farm level in the presence of farmers and issue soil cards on war footing basis to rectify and retain soil health for increasing productivity.
- All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements
- Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
- Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
- Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.

**Wheat Commodity Specific Resolutions:**
- MSP of Rs. 1400/- per Quintal be fixed.
- The GOI should procure wheat from farmers instead of resorting for imports by paying higher prices.
- Wheat quality testing devices be introduced instead of manual evaluation.
- Long term wheat export policy be evolved.
- Storage and pledge loans be provided.
- Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from sowing to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
- Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security for loans up to Rs. 1,00,000/-
- Mobile Soil testing laboratories should be pressed into action for conducting soil tests at farm level in the presence of farmers and issue soil cards on war footing basis to rectify and retain soil health for increasing productivity.
- All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements
- Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
- Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
- Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.

January, 2008
Cotton Commodity Specific Resolutions:
- MSP of Rs. 3800/- for Long Staple and Rs. 3600/- for Medium Staple per Quintal be fixed.
- The Cotton Corporation of India should enter into the market and purchase cotton from farmers.
- Cotton quality testing devices be introduced instead of manual evaluation.
- Long term Cotton export policy be evolved.
- Storage and pledge loans be provided.
- Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from sowing to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
- Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security for loans up to Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- Mobile Soil testing laboratories should be pressed into action for conducting soil tests at farm level in the presence of farmers and issue soil cards on war footing basis to rectify and retain soil health for increasing productivity.
- All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements.
- Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
- Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
- Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.

Spices Commodity Specific Resolutions:
- Research and development be strengthened on production and marketing of spices.
- Chillies be separated from spices and exclusive chillies board be constituted with farmers leaders.
- Price stabilization fund be constituted and farmers interests be protected.
- Management of spices commodity board should be handed over to the farmers associations.
- Farmer friendly spices insurance schemes with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of loss claims should be implemented.
- Long term spices export policy be evolved.
- Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from plantation to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
- Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security.
- All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements.
- Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
- Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
Pulses Commodity Specific Resolutions:
- MSP to all agricultural commodities should be fixed by CACP based on all actual costs of production incurred by farmers by adding minimum 50% of it as recommended by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan.
- Pulses quality testing devices be introduced instead of manual evaluation.
- Long term pulses export policy be evolved.
- Storage and pledge loans be provided.
- Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from sowing to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
- Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security for loans up to Rs. 1,00,000/-
- Mobile Soil testing laboratories should be pressed into action for conducting soil tests at farm level in the presence of farmers and issue soil cards on war footing basis to rectify and retain soil health for increasing productivity.
- All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements
- Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
- Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
- Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.

Aqua (Fish, Prawn etc.,) Commodity Specific Resolutions
- Aquaculture be treated on par with agriculture and incentives extended.
- International exposure be created to fish farmers.
- Indian Fishery Council be established.
- 4% VAT be exempted
- Venture Capital be provide for Aqua developing Schemes
- Containers be provided for Fish Transport
- Fish Farmers be included in the Governing of Body of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)
- Awareness be created on the schemes offered by NFDB
- HSD oil be Subsidized
- Fish be supplied to soldiers in the difficult areas and military canteens
- Fish processing and value addition units be established
- New Technologies may be promoted in Fish Culture
- Water intended for fish culture be provided through irrigation canals.
- Uninterrupted Power Supply be provided to fish culture activity.
- Inclusion of fish in Mid day meal scheme
- Modern fish markets and Marketing outlets be established.

Oil Seeds Commodity Specific Resolutions
- MSP to all agricultural commodities should be fixed by CACP based on all actual costs of production incurred by farmers by adding minimum 50% of it as recommended by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan.
- Oil seeds quality testing devices be introduced instead of manual evaluation.
- Long term oil seeds export policy be evolved.
Storage and pledge loans be provided.
Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from sowing to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security for loans up to Rs. 1,00,000-
Mobile Soil testing laboratories should be pressed into action for conducting soil tests at farm level in the presence of farmers and issue soil cards on war footing basis to rectify and retain soil health for increasing productivity.
All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements
Agriculture extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.

**Horticulture Commodity Specific Resolutions:**
Tissue Culture seedlings must be brought under seed certification act soon. The field variations should not be allowed more than 5% of the true to type supplied to the farmer.
The quantum of 50% seed subsidy rate extended must in proportion to the area cultivated in our state.
Regular quality electricity be supplied to horticulture crops.
Subsidy be provided for water conserving devices viz., Drip irrigation with subsidy.
Post Harvest Infrastructure be created
Human Resource Development trainings be conducted for horticulture farmers.
Farmer friendly crop insurance schemes, taking village as unit, with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.
All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and Innovative & modern implements.
Provision of Air conditioned cargo from Trichirappalli to Mumbai and Newdelhi be provided.

**Plantation Crops Commodity Specific Resolutions**
Re plantation and rejuvenation programmes be implemented.
Specific markets be developed for plantation crops with infrastructure.
Long term plantation crops export policy be evolved.
Innovative and Modern agriculture implements from planting to harvesting be introduced and provided to farmers on custom basis.
Hassle free adequate credit facility based on scale of finance be provided without insisting security or collateral security.
All taxes of GOI should be waived on agricultural inputs like planting material, fertilizers, pesticides, water saving devices and innovative & modern implements
Plantation crops extension services should be strengthened and public, private partnerships encouraged by offering incentives.
Innovative Pre and post harvest technologies should be implemented to contain wastage of the produce.
Farmer friendly plantation crop insurance schemes with subsidized premium and provision for quick settlement of crop loss claims should be implemented.
एवं ऐसा भी पुष्पकिरण के अनुसार किसानों द्वारा घोषित किया गया है।

प्रायोगिक मार्गदर्शी, 2007 में स्थापित किसान निर्माण के संचालन समन्वय अधिकारिक बूथ का बदलने के बाद कराना चाहिए।

5. राज्य के स्तर पर कुल का समान में बजट प्रदान का कदम उठाना चाहिए।

6. विवादित विषय को भी भाग बनाने में सहायता किया जाए।

7. विशेष रूप से संन्यासी मुख्य निर्देशिकाओं को लें।

8. कृषि मंत्री संबंधों के संचालन में महत्वपूर्ण विवादों और प्रभावी होने की संस्थानों के प्रवेश के साथ कुल नीति को बदलना चाहिए।

9. किसी की गतिविधियों और मार्गदर्शियों से लें निर्देश।

10. रोजगारिक शिक्षा खिताब को सामरिक किया जाना चाहिए।

11. कृषि निदेशक जयंत धातु की इलाज के लिए कर्मचारियों की कृपा करें।

12. नरसिंह नृत्य बोध एवं प्रतिकूल समय के बीच कृषि के लिए कर्मचारियों की कृपा करें।

13. शिक्षा संबन्धी विभाग में संन्यासी ज्ञान को बढ़ावा दें।

14. कृषि निदेशक को श्यामली शर्मा की स्थापना का समर्थन करें।

15. संसदीय समाजों और अन्य संस्थाओं को गति के साथ नवदृष्टि की तैयारी करें।
3. किसानों की उपलब्धता में कुमक कर्तव दीवार प्रजाता के आवासन हेतु सब से ग्रीन ग्रीन ग्रीन प्रमाणपत्र को कार्य हेतु किया गया और ग्रीन कार्य हेतु ग्रीन प्रमाणपत्र को चू भारी किया गया और ग्रीन कार्य हेतु किया गया।

5. मंत्री ने तीन धीरे चिंता को नामांकित दीवार अनुमति करते हुए 100% चीन विश्वास को संरक्षित किया गया।

7. मंत्री ने मंत्री चिंता को संरक्षित किया गया।

10. मंत्री ने मंत्री चिंता को संरक्षित किया गया।

11. विश्वास की चिंता ने संरक्षित किया गया।

13. मंत्री ने मंत्री चिंता को संरक्षित किया गया।

14. मंत्री ने मंत्री चिंता को संरक्षित किया गया।

15. मंत्री ने मंत्री चिंता को संरक्षित किया गया।

16. मंत्री ने मंत्री चिंता को संरक्षित किया गया।
एक के स्तर के विषय के विचार के लिए इस पर देखें और इसे नया रूप दिया गया है।

- इस विषय के नये निर्माण के लिए इस पर देखें और इसे नया रूप दिया गया है।

- उपयोग के स्तर के विषय के विचार के लिए इस पर देखें और इसे नया रूप दिया गया है।
गृही अधिकार विनियम चरण:
- क. 1400/- प्रति किलोल के वज़न में एक एच जो किम्या किया जाए।
- उन्नयन वक्र को साबित किया कि ये प्रमाण सुरू उत्पादन करते हैं, युक्तियां करने के बजाए, गृही जो किम्या किया जाए।
- भारतीय कृषी एवं पादरी के बजाए, गृही उत्पादन की परीक्षण करने का प्रारंभ किया जाए।
- गृही या उत्पादन को संचालन किया जाए।
- युक्ति से सेवा प्रदान करने वाले उत्पादक और यथार्थता कृषि आर्थिक केंद्रों को प्राप्ति किया जाए और लक्षमा लागू रखने पर किसानों को प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- वित्त वित्त के बजाए पर धारा मान्यता के समय, प्राप्ति किया जाए वित्त के 1,00,000 तक के रूप में लिखित या सहकार की प्राप्ति करना नहीं दिया जाए।
- किसानों की सूचीबद्ध की तृप्ति में कृषि शारंग रेलवे पहनाव का मालयों बनाने के प्रलयात्मक के बाद, नियुक्ति परीक्षण करने का प्रारंभ किया जाए।
- कृषि विस्तार शासन के अनुसार, कृषि के स्थायी विस्तार शासन को प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- विस्तार को स्थायी रूप से हालात के लिए, नियुक्ति पूर्व और प्रथम, कृषि, विस्तार शासन को किम्या किया जाए।
- कृषि का मैदान निर्माण के लिए, निर्माण में राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सन्दर्भ में विस्तार का प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- कृषि प्रधान वित्त के संगठन के लिए, क. 3000/- और सदस्य रखने वालों के लिए, क. 2500/- प्रति किलोल एवं एच देने की प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- भारतीय कृषि नियुक्ति के द्वारा, विस्तार में कृषि की तृथिता और विस्तार के कृषि की तृथिता की जाए।
- गृही उत्पादन के बजाए, कृषि पूर्वसे भविष्यवात्ता प्रभावित किया जाए।
- संस्थान और मुख्य दरों को प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- वित्त वित्त के बजाए, नियुक्ति परीक्षण का मालयों बनाने के प्रलयात्मक के बाद, नियुक्ति परीक्षण करने का प्रारंभ किया जाए।
- कृषि विस्तार शासन के अनुसार, कृषि के स्थायी विस्तार शासन को प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- विस्तार को स्थायी रूप से हालात के लिए, नियुक्ति पूर्व और प्रथम, कृषि, विस्तार शासन को किम्या किया जाए।
- कृषि प्रधान वित्त के संगठन के लिए, क. 3000/- और सदस्य रखने वालों के लिए, क. 2500/- प्रति किलोल एवं एच देने की प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- भारतीय कृषि नियुक्ति के द्वारा, विस्तार में कृषि की तृथिता और विस्तार के कृषि की तृथिता की जाए।
- गृही उत्पादन के बजाए, कृषि पूर्वसे भविष्यवात्ता प्रभावित किया जाए।
- संस्थान और मुख्य दरों को प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- वित्त वित्त के बजाए, नियुक्ति परीक्षण का मालयों बनाने के प्रलयात्मक के बाद, नियुक्ति परीक्षण करने का प्रारंभ किया जाए।
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- विस्तार को स्थायी रूप से हालात के लिए, नियुक्ति पूर्व और प्रथम, कृषि, विस्तार शासन को किम्या किया जाए।
- कृषि प्रधान वित्त के संगठन के लिए, क. 3000/- और सदस्य रखने वालों के लिए, क. 2500/- प्रति किलोल एवं एच देने की प्राप्ति किया जाए।
- सरायबाबू महाशय निर्देश नीति को समर्पित किया गया।
- शेखा से शेखाबाबाद तक नौकरी और आयुक्तकुल कृषि कौशल का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सुधार किया जा रहा और रोजगार आयात
- पर किसानों को प्रदान किया जा रहा।
- वित्त मंत्री के आदेश पर नियोजन वर्गीकरण के लिए अनुसूची प्रदान किया गया।
- प्रतिभावत राहुल सिंह हेम्बरेना
- नौकरी गिरने वाले - शेखा, उस्मानपुर, होलियार स्वागत, तल भक्त, प्रसादलाल नगर, शायद सभी समुदायों की किस्मत को भाग्य मार्ग में रखा गया।
- कृषि विभाग कार्यालयों का मुख्य कार्यकर्ता यहां एक प्रीमियर शहरी कृषि सेवक नामांकन को बँटाता दिखाया जा रहा।
- हरी की नौकरी होने वाले से हमेशा के लिए, नौकरी, उच्च और रोजगार के लिए किसानों को समायोजित किया जा रहा।

वास्तव में विचार में संबंध:
- छोटे उद्यमी, एवं, बहुमुखी व्यक्ति द्वारा यह ग्रामीणों के अनुसूची द्वारा प्रदान किया गया शहद, दार्शनिकता को बताता है।
- समाजवादी, मूलधारी, किसानों को ध्यान में रखता है।
- संघर्ष और संघर्ष बांध को प्रदान किया जा रहा।
- पुलिस के लोग कर्मचारियों को समर्पित किया गया।
- वित्त मंत्री के आदेश पर नियोजन वर्गीकरण के लिए अनुसूची प्रदान किया गया।
- किसानों की अनुमति के अनुसार, कृषि मंत्री के आदेश पर नियोजन वर्गीकरण के लिए अनुसूची प्रदान किया गया।
- एक डिप्लोमा के लिए, खुद की दक्षता, निकट स्थानीय तथा बांकनथा में योग्यता, निर्माण हेतु, व्यवसाय को समर्पित किया जाना विविध अधिकारी।

जन (मृत्यु, श्याम इत्यादि) उपयोग विधिपत्र: ।
- अन्य कृषि के लिए सामान्य व्यवसाय जाना और प्रोफेशनल को बदला दिया गया।
- स्थाई किसानों के लिए कंट्रॉल धारण किया गया।
- राजस्थान सरकार की स्थापना को समर्पित किया गया।
- 4% जीत की दूर दी गई।
- तल विभाग के लिए उच्च मूल्य को बढ़ाया गया।
- राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन लागत प्रक्रिया को स्थापित किया गया।
- पुलिस कहाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण चाल दिया गया।
- राष्ट्रीय सरकार नियोजन बोर्ड के लिए कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाया गया।
- एक जीवन दूरा शुद्ध वर्गों के प्रति धारण का ह्रास किया गया।
- एक जीवन की दूरा समाधान देशों का प्रदर्शन का सुधार किया गया।
- समाधान देशों में ग्रामीणों को स्थापित किया गया।
- आयुक्त राज्य बांक और वित्त विभाग द्वारा बढ़ाया गया।

January, 2008
ए Gallery बीन जब निषेध वित्तस्य संबंध में:
- क्रेडिट एन्ड, देश, क्रेडिटिंग ग्राहक की उन्नति विवशिष्टों के अनुसार निर्देशित ग्राहक को अधिक मिलने की तथा लाभों +50% मुद्रानयन योग के अनुसार सी ही भी भांति कृपया उत्तरों के निर्देश एवं उपचार को किया गया।
- बाजारीय मुद्रानयन के अनुसार वेतन वित्तस्य वर्गीकरण उपचारों को प्रस्तुत किया गया।
- निर्देशित वटने वित्तस्य नीतियों को समन्वित किया गया।
- संगठन और तंत्रज्ञ लाभों के प्रस्तुत किया गया।
- मुद्राएं से निर्माण की अनुमति देने ग्राहकों और जागरूक वित्तीय संस्थाओं के अवसरों पर विक्रय किया गया।
- वित्तीय निर्देश वित्तस्य नीतियों को समन्वित किया गया।
- वित्तीय निर्देश वित्तस्य नीतियों को वित्तस्य और अब्जड़न वित्तस्य नीतियों को वित्तस्य प्रमाणित किया गया।
- क्रेडिट विस्तार के लिए वित्तस्य नीतियों को समन्वित किया गया।
- क्रेडिट विस्तार लाभों को अवरुद्ध प्रमाणित किया गया।
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