

6TH NATIONAL FARMERS CONVENTION - 2009

PROCEEDINGS



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A. BACKGROUND:

The Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) organized 6th National Farmers Convention 2009, at New Delhi on 2-3 December 2009. 1600 Farmers Delegates from 169 districts across the country, representing 24 states participated in the convention. The delegates includes that of CIFA Member organizations, Commodity Interest Groups, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), IFFCO, stake holders of various organizations concerning with Agriculture and allied activities, Agro inputs, Agro Processing Industry, Policy Makers, Administrators, Scientists, Economist and also Foreign dignitaries participated in the conference.

Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA), India's national apex farmers' organization is dedicated for development of sustainable agriculture and building competitiveness of small farmers. CIFA has been making efforts to introduce technologies increase of productivity; establish market connectivity through contract farming, direct procurement from farmers and other means. CIFA has been involved in Private Public Partnership (PPP) in extension and other related areas. One of the main objectives of CIFA was in the evolving of conducive policies to achieve the above mentioned goals. For more details please refer our website: www.indianfarmers.org.

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CIFA has been conducting National Annual Farmers Conventions from 2004. The objectives are to consult the farmers from all the states representing different commodities and prepare status papers.

The congregation of farmers has resulted in making efforts to fulfill the following objectives:

1. Taking up the demands of the Farmers-Agriculture sector for inclusion in Union Budget 2010-11.
2. Sensitized farmers on technology availability; adoption including use of Hybrid seeds and mechanization process for productivity and quality to improve to International standards.
3. Identified market opportunities for each commodity and also identify partners such as food processing industries, retail chain, exporters in the technical sessions held.
4. The farmers were able to participate and interact in the commodity and policy sessions which involved Experts, Government, Research Institutions and Industry representatives.
5. The farmers' delegates were enabled to interact with Members of Parliament.
6. Various issues were represented through the resolutions of the convention to the Union Ministries including Agriculture, Finance, Commerce etc and Government Institutions including Planning Commission, CACP, NABARD, RBI, FCI & others.
7. The convention was successful in networking farmers as Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs). In future these associations will be networked at different levels for common objectives.

B. PROGRAM DETAILS:-

1600 Farmers Delegates from 169 districts, representing 24 states participated in the convention. The delegates comprises of CIFA Member organizations, Commodity Interest Groups, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), IFFCO, stake holders of various organizations concerned with Agriculture and allied activities, Agro inputs, Agro Processing Industry, Policy Makers, Administrators, Scientists, Economist and also Foreign dignitaries participated in the conference.

C. DAY-I: INAUGURAL FUNCTION:

First day on 02.12.2009 Inaugural session was graced by **Sri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh**, MP and Former Rural Development Minister, GOI; **Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu**, Former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh; **Sri Navjot Singh Siddu**, MP; **Sri Shrad Joshi**, MP & Founder President – Shetkari Sangatana, Sri. Ajit Singh, MP, other Member of Parliament and **Ms Amita Sarkar**, Director, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and many others. Mr. Ganesan, Advisor-CIFA; Mr. Shanmugam, MCX; Mr. Sarin, Director World Bank; Mr. Christian Goute, Agri Cord and others participated in the Technical Sessions.

D. TECHNICAL SESSION RAINFED FARMING:

This session sponsored by National Rainfed Area Authority discussed issues relating to increasing productivity. It was presided over by Sri Bharath Singh, Minister for Rural Development, Government of Rajasthan. Dr. S.A. Patil, Chairman - Agriculture Commission, Government of Karnataka conducted the proceedings. Large number of farmers participated in the deliberations.(Details available in the website)

E. TECHNICAL SESSION- MARKET LINKAGES:

This technical session was participated by representatives from the industry, Retail chains MCX, Agricultural Attaches from Embassies. The farmers evinced interest on the importance of Marketing.

F. TECHNICAL SESSION - TECHNOLOGIES

This session was presided over by Dr V.S. Rao, Former Agriculture Minister, Government of AP and representatives of the research organizations and input industries. Suggestions were made to enlarge the availability of existing technologies and also need for introducing more technologies for the benefit of Rainfed farmers, and others.

G. DELEGATES SESSION:

This session was participated by large number of farmers' leaders, women farmers and others. The views expressed are highlighted in the proceedings and resolutions and status papers. Sri Ponnampaluri Prabhakar M.P, Sri Rajaiah M.P participated in the deliberations.

DAY-II: 3rd Dec 2009

H. SPECIAL SESSION:

This session was organized to highlight the critical issues on account of WTO, liberalization policies, role of international farmer's organizations and other issues. The Distinguished speaker Mr. Ganeshan emphasized the importance of WTO and utilization as an advantage by the Indian small farmers. He suggested the need to understand the opportunities and evolve suitable measures to make use of the evolving markets.

Mr. Christian Gouet representative of the Agriterro explained need for strong farmer's organization and its role to act as a lobby in getting favorable policies.

Dr. Mysura Reddy M.P while suggesting various measures for the development of agriculture conveyed his willingness to take up issues raised by the Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) in the Parliament. He also assumed of mobilizing other M.P/s from various parties on the farmers issues.

I. VALEDICTORY FUNCTION:

Sri Abijith Sen, Member Agriculture Planning Commission was briefed about the resolutions and suggestions of Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA). He agreed to take these issues forward and pursue them with Planning Commission and Government of India.

J. SESSION ON COMMODITY MARKETS:

This session was exclusively organized to create awareness among MP's on the importance of commodity markets. Mr Khatua I.A.S, Chairman FMC and the representatives of the commodity houses participated in the deliberations. The MP's conveyed their willingness to support the programs.

K. STATUS PAPERS AND FUTURE PROGRAMS:

- Separate status papers for each commodity are prepared. (details: www.indianfarmers.org)
- Program of action for CIFA for the year 2010 is prepared (details: www.indianfarmers.org)
- Partnership program between CIFA and CII will be finalized after discussions.
- Partnership program with ATMA will be prepared for each State.
- Partnership program with commodity trading institutions will be finalized shortly.

➤ Partnership program with NRAA will be prepared after discussions.

L. DISCUSSION DETAILS :

1. In the key note Sri N.Chandra Babu Naidu, emphasized the need to adopt a new economic model to bring about economic equity for the 600 million small farmers. He pointed out that the reforms processes from 1990s have by-passed the farm sector as is evident from stagnation in agriculture production growth (1.5% average in the past 10 years) and increased disparities.

He suggested that the next decade 2010-20 should be declared as a decade of farmers. He wanted a consensus on the new economic policies and suggested a series of discussions across the country during the next one year.

Mr. Naidu identified vast opportunities both in availability of natural resources and also capabilities for investments which can make India an agriculture super power. (Details of key note address in www.indianfarmers.org).

The other dignitaries have pointed out that the service delivery mechanism in rural areas is not efficient and requires immediate rectification.

In the inaugural, session policy makers pointed out that the agriculture sector requires to be liberated from the controls, licenses and restrictions that are being now imposed by the government of India and others.

It was also emphasized that monopoly of procurement and marketing by Government should be minimized.

2. During the deliberations the participants observed that the rainfed areas are affected by low productivity, high level of unemployment, migration, mal-nutrition, social unrest and also suicides.

It is further pointed out by the speakers that large number of programs by Central and State Governments are under implementation. There are also many success stories in many parts of the country. However, lack of coordination seems to be the main problems in replicating the success stories and also achieving optimum utilization of the resources under various programs.

The delegates further suggested that many technologies are available with private sector and also public sector institutions that requires to be taken to the field level.

India has urban consumer markets of about 300 to 400 million people in a position to utilize the commodities/ produce produced in Rainfed Areas.

It is also further observed that private sector with high entrepreneurial skills & managerial capabilities can play a key role in developing of Rainfed Areas by establishing processing, research, info-centers and other activities.

3. It is suggested that the state governments should focus on construction of farm ponds in individual farms. Strengthening and maintenance of ponds should be a continuous program. Awareness on the utility of small ponds and supporting farmers in Rainfed areas should be

taken as an ongoing activity. Its importance in terms of recharging the wells/tube wells and providing the life saving irrigation has to be highlighted.

4. It is suggested that Irrigation tanks be converted as percolation tanks especially in Southern States where Tanks are existing in large number. A campaign has to be launched for this purpose.
5. It is suggested to encourage usage of solar energy or wind mills or bio-mass power generation in the Rain Fed Areas.
6. It is suggested that CIFA may take-up pilot study projects to study the ground level situation in selected Rain Fed districts in different states.

The study will also identify scope and feasibility for changing the cropping pattern, market related issues, development of Animal Husbandry, opportunities for PPPs, introducing new technologies etc. The study will also include issues of migration and Rural unemployment problems.

7. It is suggested to conduct workshops in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry and others in different states to identify areas of investment and partnership by private sector.
8. It is suggested to establish an info center to assist exchange of information, technologies and other related issues related to rainfed areas. CIFA may approach private sector and also NRAA for establishing these centers.
9. The speakers expressed unanimous opinion that Animal Husbandry plays a very important role in providing sustainability under Rain-Fed conditions. Even in the extreme climates of RANN of Kutch, Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau, cattle (cows, sheep, donkeys, camels) will provide multiple usages to small farmers.
 - It is reported that the farmers do not get adequate credit for purchase of cattle.
 - There is need to improve breed and genetic characteristics of the animals.
 - There is need to provide veterinary (animal husbandry) services and also training farmers as Para-veterinary volunteers.
 - It is suggested that special effort be made by CIFA in consultation with government, research institutions and private sector to take up animal husbandry development as a priority area. The support of NRAA may be sought for the study.
10. India has huge forest cover and also de-graded lands including marshy areas. For various reasons these huge land mass is not utilized. The speakers suggested that in these lands can be utilized for productively.
 - CIFA should make special efforts to study the issues and prepare a detailed road-map for action program.
 - The legal and administrative issues to be studied to get the lands allocated to farmers organizations or even to private sector organisations.
 - It is suggested that CIFA may seek assistance from NRAA on this issue.

11. Speakers suggested that special trees – Red Sanders, Sandal Wood, are grown in rainfed areas in South India. These trees have very high value in foreign countries.
 - These trees can be grown extensively in forest lands and also private lands. Procedures have to be simplified to grow these trees in private lands.
 - Government may consider providing forest lands to farmer's societies to grow these trees.
 - CIFA to conduct a study and prepare detailed report with support of NRAA.
12. Medicinal and aromatic plants have huge commercial value. Ole-resins and natural colors are having huge demand. The synthetic colors used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food industry are replaced by natural colors. It is suggested that CIFA may conduct a study and prepare a detailed report on the above aspects.
13. The delegates pointed out that the procurement of food grains by FCI and cotton by CCI is not done uniformly specially in backward states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and others.
14. They suggested that the procurement agencies must take up awareness on quality parameters and also establish procurement centers in these backward states.
15. Modern and innovative Agriculture Equipment, small and big, be provided to village Panchayats or Co-operatives or Primary Producer Companies or SHGs and farmers clubs at subsidized prices to enable completion of agricultural operations in time, reduce physical drudgery on the part of men, women & animals and reduce production costs. It is to be taken into consideration that animal usage for agriculture is constantly reduced due to labour shortage, non-availability of fodder and also grazing lands.
16. It is suggested to request agro processing industries specially sugar industry and milk processing centers to consider the following:-
 - a. To provide share in the profit of the company either by cash or through shares to the farmers. The sugar mills, milk chilling centers, rice mills to involve farmer members in day to day activities.
 - b. To provide / nominate farmers representative as a directors in the boards of management. To induct elected farmers Unions as a representative bodies of the farmers.
17. It is suggested to request all the industries to consider the following
 - a. The rural market for their products is now 40-50% (soaps- cloth-TV-scooters-fritz etc) which contributes to 40% of their profit. The rural people consists of 86% small farmers 70% illiterate 40% mal nourished, 60% lacking in of personal hygiene facilities, 70% unaware of gender equity, importance of education, small family etc. it is there fore resolved that the advertisement budget be enhanced by the industry / manufacturer and spent on meeting in bringing awareness in the above mentioned people. It is further resolved that the Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) represent to the manufacture associations as well as individual companies and request for their support.

18. It is suggested to request all agro connected industries- inputs- seed fertilizer pesticides, tractors implements, banks, insurance companies, FCI, CCI and others to actively take up agriculture research, technology transfer, extension activities, farmers' training, establishing info centers etc. They are requested to partner with Farmers Organizations (FOs) in the above activities.
19. It is suggested to request all the MNC's working in agriculture sector in pesticides, seeds, tractors to arrange for farmers exchange programs between Indian and international farmers organizations. It is resolved to request them to seek their help.
20. To involve Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) as a partner of SAMETHI / ATMA for establishing Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) at different levels. The partnership will identify markets and link producers with processors. CIFA will also assist on policy related issues. To make CIFA as nodal agency for arranging Partnership between CIGs and Industry, Processing & Exporters.
21. It is suggested that Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) to work in partnership with FMC, MCX and NCDX to create awareness on the utilization of commodity trading for the benefit of farmers.
22. It is suggested to work with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on programs beneficial to farmers and Industry.
23. It is suggested to work with UPASI to take up agriculture development programs in North – Eastern States. To identify market opportunities for specific crops. To arrange contract forming. To identify legal and administrative problems and work for solutions.
24. It is suggested that Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) to approach Government to re-evaluate Tenancy Act, so as to facilitate tenant farmers to obtain Crop Loans, Crop Insurance and Relief Incentives when affected by natural calamities.
25. It is found that the present education system is not beneficial to the rural people specially farmers. Agriculture graduates are not willing to stay in villages and work for the welfare of farmers. The present common entrance test is forcing students into agriculture education as a last resort after their inability to get seats in medical education. Therefore, resolved that the Government / Universities to hold separate entrance test exclusively for students who are interested in Agriculture / Horticulture / Animal Husbandry.

It is suggested that CIFA to request GOI that students getting education at Government expense to compulsory serve in Rural Areas.
26. It is suggested to request Governments to introduce Agriculture as a compulsory subject in the Curriculum of School Education at all levels.
27. It is suggested to approach governments to provide reorientation and awareness training to progressive farmers and utilize their services as Agricultural Extension facilitators.
28. It is suggested to approach Government of India to Simplify Bio Technology Approvals. The procedure now adopted for approval is complex and time consuming. The complex procedure now existing must be simplified taking International standards as parameters.
29. It is suggested to approach Government of India to permit, in addition to Basmati Rice, export of Sona Masuri Rice and Durram Wheat which have special markets in foreign countries.

30. The delegates suggested CIFA to take up with Government of India to include Agriculture in concurrent list and a separate Union Budget for agriculture and Irrigation.
31. It is suggested that Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) to approach Government of India to allocate Rs. 1, 00,000 Crores for completing ongoing Irrigation projects in all the states as a one time investment by the government of India. The uncertainty of Rainfed farming has created many difficulties to the farmers. It is incumbent on GOI to provide assured water to the farmers which provides guaranteed production and also ensured food security to the nation. It is also pertinent to implement Linking of Rivers Projects immediately.
32. It is suggested that Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) to approach Government of India to Nominate Farmers representatives in the managing committees / boards of all organizations concerned with Agriculture and allied activities at all levels-commodity boards water users, market yards.
33. Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) is requested to approach state Governments to Constitute State level Commissions for Agriculture Costs and Prices for fixing remunerative prices to all agriculture commodities.
34. Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) is requested to approach Ministry of Finance to extend agriculture credit through new channels viz., input dealers, rice mills, oil mills, Dal mills, Textile mills, Retail Chains. Industries connected with Agriculture value addition and processing.
35. Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) is requested to approach Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to include Agriculture operations under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme including working on all farmers' fields.
36. To charge uniform 4% simple rate of interest on all Agriculture loans viz., short, medium and long term loans.
37. To encourage Commodity Trading by removing restrictions and controls.
38. To pay adequate pension to all farmers on attaining the age of 60 years on par with Government and other organized sector employees.
39. It was pointed out by the delegates that social issues of alcoholism, tobacco usage and others should be controlled by creating awareness instead of passing legal acts which will be abused.
40. To encourage transfer of Research, Technology and Mechanization between India and Foreign Countries.

M. RESOLUTIONS:

1. It is resolved to request and persuade the Government Departments of Agriculture / Irrigation, Rural Development, Forests and others to take-up construction of farm ponds, minor and medium irrigation tanks in their lands. These water storage pools will be used for percolation, animal drinking, water facilities and other purposes.
2. It is resolved to request to provide drip Irrigation / Micro Irrigation facilities to the crops in all the rainfed areas.
3. It is resolved to promote producer farmers groups and also women groups for the following activities.
 - a. Credit to farmers including tenant/share croppers / to take up animal husbandry.
 - b. To provide quality inputs – fertilizer, seed & pesticides.
 - c. To establish warehousing facility to enable farmers store their produce & obtain credit through hypothecation. It will help the farmers from distress selling immediately after production.
 - d. Establishing processing or direct marketing or entering into contract farming with retail chains, processors and exporters.
4. Reduction of physical drudgery is an incentive for rural youth to continue in agriculture. It is resolved to request to establish agriculture service centers in every village. The service centers will have agriculture machinery, such as tractors, equipment such as sprayers, dusters, threshers, deep ploughing equipment and etc. The equipment for the service center to be provided at concessional rate to unemployed youth. The center can be established as cooperative or primary producer company.
5. It is resolved to establish state level coordination committee in each state for Rainfed Areas. The committee will work on policy related issues, mobilization of additional resources, identifying investors, solving procedural problems and lobby with policy makers and others. The committee will work with various Government Departments including NRAA. It will also coordinate with private sector players.
6. It is resolved that CIFA should continue to work with NRAA in all the future activities.
 - Prepare joint programs for the coming year 2010.
7. NRAA is now playing the role of co-coordinator in Rainfed Area programs. However, without sufficient power & authority it will be difficult for NRAA to bring about various institutions together to get the programs implemented in a time bound manner.

An empowered NRAA will be able to identify partners at different levels for different purpose. It can coordinate activities with farmer's organizations including CIFA, State level Committees, and Commodity (producer) groups.

The NRAA will also identify opportunities and partnership programs with private sector.

It is resolved to request Government of India to empower NRAA to perform the above mentioned activities effectively under independent Ministry which enables it to be purposive and performance oriented.

8. The Government of India needs to encourage private sector in agriculture. The private sector including input industries, processing industries and also consumer industries are in a position take up following activities:-

- a. Agriculture research and Technology Transfer.
- b. Farmers training
- c. Awareness through publications , documentaries, tours, etc
- d. Provide insurance coverage to farmers as raw material suppliers.
- e. Creating awareness through advertisement on personal hygiene health social problems, importance of education, social evils, women education, gender equity and gender related issues.

It is resolved the request the Government of India that the money spent by industries as investment or as a corporate social responsibility should be given tax exemption of 150% in addition to bringing it under fringe tax benefit.

9. Equipments used by farmers for agriculture including water conservation should be totally exempted from excise duty. Harvesters, Transplantors etc. Investment credit for equipment should be provided at 4% rate of Interest.

- a. Plastic pipes used in water pumping including drip irrigation
- b. Electric motors and diesel engines used by farmers
- c. Tractor Tyres.
- d. Steel used in agriculture implements including manufacturing trailers etc.
- e. Animal vaccines including use by fish and prawn farmers & poultry are exempted from excise duty.

10. It is resolved to request Government of India to implement recommendations of National Commission on farmers headed by Prof M.S. Swaminathan with immediately:

- a. Fixing MSP at C2+Plus 50%
- b. CACP should be made as autonomous organization
- c. Provide risk mitigation fund.

11. It is resolved to request GOI to encourage Private investments for developing agriculture infrastructure by offering incentives, tax holidays etc under Public, Private, Partnership scheme (PPPs).

12. It is resolved to request Government of India to Provide Direct subsidy to farmers: Subsidies on fertilizer and food should be directly given to farmers and poor people. The payment to be made through coupons or smart cards or through bank accounts or post office.

13. Keeping in view the benefits provided by the plantation sector especially Coffee Growers who have provided huge foreign exchange but suffered huge losses for the past 10 years, it is resolved to request Government of India to implement comprehensive relief package to rehabilitate indebted Coffee Growers by waiving all outstanding short and long term loans.

14. To evolve Long term export policies by GOI. It is necessary that Indian products should enter into international markets. This can be done by long term contract farming by processors & exporters. It will help create brand image and established international markets. It will also help farmers to produce quality products and adapt to consumers preference. It is resolved to request Government of India to encourage contact farming by bringing long-term policies.
15. It is resolved to request Government of India to abolish Essential Commodities Act. The government of India has liberalized industrial and service sector but is retaining controls on all agriculture produce. This is against the principals of Liberalization process.
16. It is resolved to request Government to pay milk price by adding minimum 50% to the production costs as suggested in NCF report. This will help women farmers to a great extent.
17. It is resolved to request Government of India that the Clause 5A of Sugarcane Control Order 1966 be restored, facilitating sharing of profits of bi-products by farmers.
18. It is resolved to request Government of India that Insurance be made compulsory to all crops, animals involved in Agriculture and allied activities at nominal insurance premium with village as a unit.
19. It is resolved to request Government of India that Organic farming be encouraged, all incentives extended to Chemical Fertilizers be extended to organic products.
20. It is resolved to request Government of India that banks should waive interest in case of one Crop failure interest and total loan amount should be waived in case of two crop losses .
21. It is resolved to request Government of India to give time bound regulatory approvals for genetically improved crops. In view of the success of BT cotton and also the need to control pests and diseases in other crops and also to utilize de-graded lands in India. CIFA is requested to pursue this issue with concerned authorities.
22. It is resolved to constitute a committee to identify issues related to Women Farmers' Legal Rights, by including the name of the wife along with her husband in the land records. It will enable women farmers to overcome the legal hassles and also provide a right to the land.
23. It is resolved to convey grateful thanks to the distinguished guests, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture – ATMA, National Rainfed Area Authority, FMC, IFFCO, Agriterria, Jain Irrigation, Mahyco, and others including Sponsorors, Media Partners, Advertisers and others who are instrumental in making the 6th NFC a grand success.

N. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS LIST -

1. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, MP & Former GOI Rural Development Minister
2. Sri Sharad Anantarao Joshi, MP Founder President, Shekt Kari Sanghatana
3. Sri Ajit Singh, MP, Former GOI Agriculture Minister
4. Sri N.Chandrababu Naidu, Former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
5. Sri Navjoh Singh Sidhu, MP
6. Sri Nama Nageswar Rao, MP
7. Mr. Ramamohan Rao, MP
8. Sri Konakalla Narayana Rao, MP
9. Sri Ponnam Prabhakar, MP,
10. Sri Rajaiah, MP
11. Sri Ganesha Murthi, MP, Tamil Nadu
12. Sri Malai Chani, MP, Tamil Nadu
13. Sri Natarajan, MP, Tamil Nadu
14. Sri Mule Venkata Mysura Reddy, MP
15. Sri Nandamuri Harikrishna, MP
16. Sri Bharath Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Government of Rajasthan
17. Sri V. Sobhanadreeswar Rao, Former Agriculture Minister, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
18. Sri Uma Reddy Venkateswarlu, Former GOI Minister for Rural Development
19. Sri K. Yerram Naidu, Former GOI Minister
20. Prof Abhijit Sen, Member Agriculture, Planning Commission, GOI
21. Mr. Khatua, IAS, Chairman, FMC, GOI.
22. Mr. Ramaseshan, Managing director, NCDEX
23. Mr. Anil Mishra CEO, NMCE
24. Mr. Parveen Singhal, Deputy Managing Director MCX
25. Ms Amitha Sarkar, Director – Agriculture, CII
26. Dr. S.A.Patil, Chairman, Agriculture Price Commission, Government of Karnataka
27. Prof T. Haque, Former Chairman, CACP
28. Mr. Ganesan, Advisor, CIFA
29. Mr. Ullhas Menon, Secretary General, UPASI
30. Mr. Shirish Barwale, Director Mahyco.
31. Mr. Manish Sarma, Jain Irrigation
32. Vivek Bharati, Executive director PEPSICO

Foreign Dignitaries

1. Mr. Eric Do Val Lacerda Sogocio, First Secretary Embassy of Brazil
2. Mr. Hans Wolff, Councilor for Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality The embassy of the kingdom of the Netherlands.
3. Mr. Severin Kodderitzsch, country sector coordinator India Agriculture & rural development World Bank
4. Christian Gout, Agriterro, Netherlands
5. Kevin Eikerman ADM Agro Industries.
6. Philippe Beyries, Counselor (Agriculture) Economic Mission of New Delhi.

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