

SOUVENIR



ALL INDIA CONVENTION ON AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

10 May, 2011

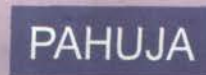
Venue

Mavlankar Hall, Rafi Marg
New Delhi

Organized by

Technical Officers Association, Ministry of Agriculture
All India Federation of Agricultural Associations
All India Agricultural Students Associations
Consortium of Indian Farmers Association
Central Herbal Agro Marketing Federation
Bhartiya Kisan Union

Sponsored by



THEME

- * Creation of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service
- * Restructuring of Agriculture Policy Framework
- * Creation of Job Opportunities for Agriculture Graduates
- * Delivery Mechanism of Quality Inputs and Agriculture Produce and Market Linkages through PPP Mode

All India Convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms

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Bhartiya Kishan Union

अर्चना दत्ता (मुखोपाध्याय)
राष्ट्रपति के विशेष कार्याधिकारी (जन सम्पर्क)
Archana Datta
(Mukhopadhyay)
OSD (PR) to the President



राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय,
राष्ट्रपति भवन,
नई दिल्ली-110004
President's Secretariat,
Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi-110004



MESSAGE

The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, is happy to know that the All India Federation of Agricultural Associations (AIFAA) is organising an All India Convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms on May 10, 2011 in New Delhi.

The President extends her warm greetings and felicitations to the organisers and the participants and wishes the Convention every success.

A. Datta -

Officer on Special Duty (PR)

नेता, प्रतिपक्ष
(लोक सभा)



Leader of Opposition
(Lok Sabha)

सुषमा स्वराज
Sushma Swaraj

Message

I am pleased to know that All India Federation of Agricultural Associations (AIFAA) jointly with Technical Officers Association (TOA) of Ministry of Agriculture, All India Agricultural Students Associations (AIASA), Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA), Central Herbal Agro Marketing Federation of India (CHAMF) & Bhartiya Kishan Union is organizing All India convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms on 10th May 2011 at New Delhi.

I am sure that agriculture officers, scientists and technologists, students, farmers and policy makers at one platform from the research, academic, industry and other partner organizations would definitely contribute towards preparing roadmap for Agriculture Administrative Reforms in the country.

I wish Convention all the success.

(Sushma Swaraj)

Preface

The Souvenir is being brought out on the occasion of the “All India Convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms” organized by the All India Federation of Agricultural Association (AIFAA) in collaboration with Technical Officers’ Association, Ministry of Agriculture, All India Agricultural Students Association (AIASA), Consortium of India Farmers Association, Central Herbal Agro-Marketing Federation & Bhartiya Kishan Union on 10th May, 2011 at New Delhi. The convention has been sponsored by GVT, WAPCOS, BAYER, PRIMOVE, NSL, MONSANTO, SAKATA, PI Industries, MAHYCO, Greaves Cotton Ltd, SYNGENTA & PAHUJA. The souvenir contains articles of national importance with respect to present status of Techno-Administrative Agricultural support systems in Indian Agriculture and under new word and National Agricultural Development polices scenarios the required services and related Administrative Reforms.

The AIFAA is an apex body representing Agriculture Officers’ Associations of Central and State Government Employees and Teachers Associations of Agricultural Universities, registered scientific societies. All India Agricultural Students Association and other Farmers forum also associated with AFIAA. The basic mandate of the AIFAA is to promote the scientific and technological environment among the agricultural professionals and students their career progress to achieve the sustainable development of Indian agriculture.

India, to provide food security, employment and livelihood support in the 21st century would require a very significant contribution of Techno-Administrative Agricultural support mechanism. As in the present system there are crucial deficiencies with respect to the poor delivery of inputs and services for agricultural production systems, e.g. defects in the framework of policy formulation, weaknesses in organization and institutional structures, procedural ineffectiveness, lack of coordination between different agencies and implementation of agriculture development programme by generalist bureaucrats.

In the back drop of addressing the above issues the AIFAA has timely organized this convention. The deliberation at the conference is expected to generate crucial policy directions which are expected to help restructuring processes for Techno-Administrative Agricultural Service mechanism.

The publication has been made possible by the cooperation and support of the participants who readily agreed to prepare the valuable articles and took part in the deliberations. We also take this opportunity to thank all the participants, organizers and sponsors of the conference for their advices, physical and financial support in organization of the convention. The committee also expresses their thanks to the Secretariat Staff Members for their all around support for the convention.

New Delhi
May 10th, 2011

Souvenir Committee
For All India Convention on Agricultural
Administrative Reforms

शरद पवार
SHARAD PAWAR



सत्यमेव जयते

D.O. No. 1086/AM
कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE &
FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

03 May, 2011

MESSAGE

I am glad to note that All India Federation of Agricultural Associations (AIFAA) jointly with Technical Officers' Association (TOA), Ministry of Agriculture, All India Agricultural Students Association (AIASA), Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) & Central Herbal Agro Marketing Federation of India (CHAMF) is organizing an All India Convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms on 10th May, 2011 in New Delhi.

The theme of the conference is very pertinent for food security and employment generation and the deliberations of the convention will be very useful for formulation of policies in agriculture.

I wish the National Convention all success.

(SHARAD PAWAR)

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ALL INDIA CONVENTION ON AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS



सत्यमेव जयते

हरीश रावत

हरिश रावत

HARISH RAWAT



राज्य मंत्री
कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग
भारत सरकार

وزیر مملکت
ایگریکلچر و فوڈ پروسیسنگ انڈسٹریز
بھارت سرکار

MINISTER OF STATE
AGRICULTURE & FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

It is a matter of great pleasure to learn that all India Federation of Agricultural Association (AIFAA) jointly with Technical Officers Association (TOA) of Ministry of Agriculture, All India Agricultural Students Associations (AIASA), Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA), Central Herbal Agro Marketing Federation of India (CHAMF) and Bhartiya Kishan Union is organizing All India Convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms on 10th May, 2011 at New Delhi.

Sixty per cent of the working population (About 700 million) is engaged in agriculture. They include landless persons, small and marginal farmers and also small time workers engaged in rural bio-industries. There is vast network of agriculture research and education, KVKs in the country but there is lack of coordination between research and development. To provide food security, employment and livelihood support in the 21st century, it would require a very significant contribution of Techno-Administrative Agricultural support mechanism. As in the present system there are crucial deficiencies with respect to the poor delivery of inputs and services for agricultural production systems, such as defects in the framework of policy formulation, weaknesses in organization and institutional structures, procedural ineffectiveness, lack of coordination between different agencies and implementation of agriculture development programme.

I am sure the deliberation at the conference is expected to contribute towards chalking out a definite road map for Agriculture Administrative Reforms in the country which would help in restructuring processes for Techno-Administrative Agricultural Service mechanism including creation of all India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service.

I wish a grand success of the convention.


(Harish Rawat)

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ALL INDIA CONVENTION ON AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Rajnath Singh
Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)



Date: May 03, 2011

Message

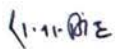
I am happy to know that All India Federation of Agricultural Associations (AIFAA) is organizing a convention on agricultural administrative reforms on May 10, 2011 at Mavlankar Hall in New Delhi.

Agriculture in India today is fast becoming an unprofitable enterprise. This sector not only needs an integrated approach from the Government but also certain structural reforms to deal with the ongoing crisis situation. A country like India which depends so heavily on agriculture cannot develop without making farming profitable. The farmer is not only a producer, but also a consumer. Therefore the development of other sectors also depends on agricultural progress. In order to make agriculture a remunerative enterprise, production and productivity both have to be increased, challenges of market have to be addressed and the process of reforms should be unleashed in the administrative structure of the Government.

The challenges facing the agriculture sector should be met with firm conviction and earnest action. Emphasis should be laid on improving the small and marginal farmers who constitute nearly 80 percent of the farming community in the country. I hope the convention on agricultural administrative reforms will deliberate upon all these key issues pertaining to agriculture and come out with certain pragmatic solutions and suggestions.

The AIFAA has invited me to address the convention but due to my other engagements and commitments on May 10 I will not be able to attend the programme. I extend my good wishes to the organizers of this convention and hope it will be a grand success.

With good wishes.


(Rajnath Singh)

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ALL INDIA CONVENTION ON AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Prof. M.S. Swaminathan
Member of Parliament
(Rajya Sabha)



503, Brahmaputra
Dr. B.D. Marg
New Delhi-110001

Message

I congratulate the All India Agricultural Student Association on their initiative in organizing an all India convention on 10 May. Agriculture is not only the backbone of our food security system, but is also the means for the livelihood security of nearly 70 per cent of our population. I hope the convention will provide a roadmap for enabling us achieve the goal of food for all and forever.

M.S. Swaminathan
(M.S. Swaminathan)

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All India Federation of Agricultural Associations
National Societies Block-A/G-4, NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi-110012

Dated: 12.03.2011

To,

Dr. Man Mohan Singh
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
South Block, New Delhi -110 001

Copy to:

1. Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, UPA, 10-Janpath, New Delhi
2. Shri. Kapil Sibal, Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Shashtri Bhawan, New Delhi
3. Shri. Sharad Pawar, Union Minister of Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
4. Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Hon'ble Member of Parliament & Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, 8, Safdarjung Lane, New Delhi-110011
5. Shri Arun Jaitley, Opposition Leader in Rajya Sabha, A-44, Kailash Colony, New Delhi
6. Shri Rahul Gandhi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament & General Secretary, AICC, 12, Tughlak Lane, New Delhi-110 011

Subject: Memorandum to Prime Minister for creation of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service as recommended by various Committees Commissions-reg.

Respected Sir,

We draw your kind attention to the long pending demand for creation of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service on the pattern of other cadre services such as IAS, IFS, IPS as has been recommended by Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission on Agriculture (1976), Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations (1988). A resolution under Article 312 was passed by two-third majority by the Rajya Sabha on 30th March, 1965 and again in 1971, for creation of Indian Agriculture Service. Later on, Central 5th Pay Commission had also recommended for creation of Central Agriculture Service and 6th Central Pay Commission has also recommended for creation of integrated cadre of agriculture service. The various forums including AIFAA have submitted representations to Union Agriculture Minister / Prime Minister of India but no action has been taken by the concerned

authorities. Failing to get any response, the Agriculture Officers, Scientists, Students and Farmers under the banner of All India Federation of Agricultural Associations organized massive demonstration on 12th March, 2011 at 11:30 AM to impress upon the government to create long pending demand of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service. A brief note on the long pending issues including creation of Indian Agriculture Service and suggested remedial measures hereunder:

I. Creation of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service

About 65% of India's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture contributes about 18% of country's GDP and 11% of total export; provide employment to 58% of the country's work force. The Ministry of Agriculture will have to lead the primary sector of the Indian economy towards achieving ever green revolution in the field of agricultural/ horticulture production, livestock, livestock products and health and pioneering scientific activities in Agricultural Husbandry & Dairying and also to coordinate with states and supplement their effort for enhancing agricultural production/productivity to meet our basic demand of food for all and also to provide desired scientific inputs in handling agriculture trade.

2. There are 45 States Agricultural Universities, one Central Agricultural University, five deemed to be Universities and four Central Universities with Agriculture faculty. A large proportion of the products of these institutions of higher education in Agriculture become jobs seekers in the banks and in the urban market rather than getting opportunity to work in the field of their specialization for development of Agriculture in the country. The agriculture professionals are also not being represented in our missions abroad and in various international bodies because of which our agriculture trade is also suffering badly after liberalization of trade since nineties.

3. The number of group A & B Technical sanctioned posts in the main, attached and sub-offices of Union Ministry of Agriculture and allied sector like animal husbandry are more than 1600. Similarly, the number of group A & B technical/agriculture officers in States Departments of Agriculture and allied sector is more than 10,000. Besides, there are about 10,000 technical officers / scientists working in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), SAUs and about 6500 agriculture scientists in ICAR society & its Research Institutions. In addition that there are about 30,000 sanctioned strength of Teachers in Agriculture University/ Central Agriculture University. Out of total sanctioned strength of 60,000 posts, about 40% posts are being kept vacant due to bureaucratic manipulations. This number (60,000) is quite adequate to create an organized cadre of Indian Agriculture Service by re-organizing the Agriculture Department on the pattern of USDA by having all the specialized wings such as Agriculture Research Service(ARS), Farm Service, Agriculture Education Service,

Inspection & Certification Service, Foreign Agriculture service etc. into one umbrella for better coordination and implementation of agriculture R&D programmes.

4. During the last six decades of independence, the Government has created several All India Cadre of organize services like IAS, IFS, IPS and other cadres of central services like Indian Engineering Service, Indian Defence Service, Indian Economic Service, Indian Statistical Service, Indian Legal Service, Indian Geological Service, Indian Corporate Service, etc., even when, the strength of officers in most of the cadres was much smaller than the strength of Agriculture Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture in Central/ State Government. But no positive action has been taken on implementation of recommendation of above mentioned Committees/Commissions for creation of all India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service.

5. Agriculture being unorganized services, the posts in the Ministry of Agriculture in Central Agriculture Ministry and State Agriculture Ministry are not filled timely, rather kept vacant for years together, with the result, these posts are either abolished or kept in abeyance or filled by the officers of cadre services through central pool/other cadre services (Generalists). At present, hundreds of Agriculture posts in the Ministry of Agriculture & its attached and subordinate offices are lying vacant and some key Agriculture posts (about 100 posts) have been diverted and filled up by the officers of organized cadre services through central staffing pool by bureaucratic manipulations. Thousands of Group 'A' posts at middle/ junior level in Agriculture Departments in the states are not being filled by bureaucratic manipulation, with the intention that no Agriculture officers become eligible to hold the senior posts. The nexus of bureaucrats in the Central and State Departments of Agriculture has paralysed the functioning of Agricultural system in the country including Agriculture Extension System. Because of the bureaucratic manipulation in most of the states, the head of directorates of Agriculture/ Horticulture/ fisheries/ livestock etc. have been taken over by non Agriculturists as Agriculture Service is unorganized and placed in the General Central/ State Service.

6. The officers who have occupied the technical posts in the Ministry of Agriculture have no background of agriculture and allied subjects, because they belong to non agriculture cadre. This has been affecting the crop production and also the career advancement of Agriculture Officers and adversely affecting the job opportunity for Agriculture & Animal Husbandry / Veterinary Students. The Senior Technical posts, such as Technical Heads at Joint Secretary Level & middle level posts of Additional Commissioner (Horticulture) / Director (Seed / Fertilizer / Nutrient Management / Rain fed / Extension /Crops/Plant Protection/Soil & Water Conservation/ Agriculture Engineering /INM/ NRM/ Horticulture/ Dairy Development/ Cattle Feed & Fodder) are manned by officers from Indian Railway Service /Indian Postal Service/Indian Statistical Service/Indian Economic Service etc. The

latest attempt has been made by posting an officer having background of human pathologist instead of plant pathologist on the post of Secretary, Central Insecticide Board (CIB) and an IAS officer to the post of Plan Protection Advisor, by ignoring recruitment rules and procedures.

7. By ignoring of Technical and Scientific officers and filling up of technical posts by the officers from other cadre services who have no background of agriculture in their life time career, it is imperative that the mission of food security will not only be difficult, rather it will be impossible. In spite of huge investment in Agriculture Development Programmes during Xth & XIth Plan, the agriculture growth has declined from 5% to less than 2% which is mainly due to absence of an organized cadre service in Agriculture in Central Government as well as States Governments.

8. *Shri Sharad Pawar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture in 2000, the then Member of Parliament has recommended and requested to Shri Nitish Kumar, the then Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture to create organized cadre of Central Agriculture Service. But now Shri Sharad Pawar is at helm of the affairs in the Union Ministry of Agriculture for the last six years, and is in a position to take decision for creation of organized cadre of Indian Agriculture Service, has kept aside the proposal with the remark that it is not feasible. Further, in response to reference made by 38 Members of Parliaments to Shri. Sharad Pawar, Union Ministry of Agriculture in 2009 for implementation of recommendations of various committees and commissions for creation of Central/ Indian Agriculture Service, Shri. Sharad Pawar has written back to MPs that recommendation of Sixth Pay Commission was examined and it was found that each of the multifarious disciplines in agriculture requires a different set of skills and functions which would not be able to be performed by a unified integrated cadre.*

9. It is relevant to mention that each of the specialised discipline of agriculture in Central / State Department of Agriculture is headed by non – Agriculturist and Senior level Technical posts are also occupied by non – Agriculturist and middle / junior level officers are presently interchangeable /transferred from one Specialised Division to another because the basic qualification is Bachelor Degree in Agriculture and followed by Master Degree in any branch of Agriculture Science. The stand taken by Shri. Sharad Pawar for non-implementation of recommendation of Pay Commission is factually irrelevant.

10. The various Forum such as Technical Officers' Association of Ministry of Agriculture, All India Federation of Agricultural Associations (AIFAA), Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations(CIFA) have submitted memorandum to Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and other concerned authorities from time to time, with no positive result so far.

11. Failing to get any response from the Government for implementation of recommendations of various committees/ commissions for creation of Indian Agriculture Service, thousands of Agriculture Officers, Scientists, Students on the banner of All India Federation of Agricultural Associations had organized candle light demonstration on 27.08.2010 at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi. It is sad to note that instead of processing the proposal in right perspective, the Bureaucrat Secretary harassed / victimized one of the office bearer of Technical Officers' Association for which the association had submitted a detailed representation to Union Agriculture Minister / Prime Minister / President of India on 23.02.2011.

In view of the above, effective steps should be taken to create Indian Agriculture Service at par with other cadre services.

II. Establishment of Regulatory Mechanism of Agriculture Research in the country:

There are 45 State Agricultural Universities, one Central Agricultural University, five deemed to be Universities and four Central Universities with Agriculture faculty. These Agricultural Universities/Institutions are also engaged in research. There is no Regulatory body under the act to regulate the agriculture research in the country. Presently a research body i.e. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) society which has no control in any manner on the Agricultural Universities/Institutions, is looking after agriculture research in the country. The ICAR should be given the status of DRDO/ Atomic Energy Commission for conducting, monitoring and regulating agriculture research in the country.

III. Inclusion of Agriculture Education in the proposed Indian Education Service:

Ministry of Human Resources Development has proposed to create an Indian Education Service in the country. Agriculture Education should form a part of the proposed Indian Education Service for improving the Agriculture Education System in the country. In the absence of Regulatory Mechanism there is favouritism, nepotism and large scale corruption in higher education in agriculture as the system of recruitment followed in the country is not transparent. There is no Agriculture Education Academy in the country for regular up gradation of skills of teachers in Agricultural Universities. Presently a research body i.e. ICAR society is looking after agriculture education in the country without any regulatory power and authority. The Agriculture Education should be regulated by statutory body by constituting higher education regulatory body for agriculture education under the act and agriculture education should form part of proposed Indian Education Service.

IV. Parity of Higher Education in Agriculture with other professional subjects

There is only one higher education institution in Agriculture i.e Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the entire country unlike dozens of IITs in engineering filed, several

AIIMS/PGIMs in the medical field and a number of Indian Law Schools. The government should establish more number of IARI / NDRI / IVRI in each zone of the country and more autonomy and power should be given to IARI/ NDRI / IVRI on par with IITs/AIIMS.

V. Reorganisation of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on the pattern of USDA

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is nodal authority for agriculture development and monitoring and supplements the efforts of state departments of agriculture and coordinate the entire agriculture development programmes and international cooperation in agriculture trade. Being unorganised services, the agriculture posts in the Central / State Department of Agriculture are not filled up in time and senior posts including technical heads and directors in each specialised discipline of agriculture are occupied by non – agriculturists due to bureaucratic manipulation. A large proportion of the products of Agricultural Universities / Institutions of higher education in Agriculture become jobs seekers in banks and in the urban market rather than getting opportunity to work in their field of specialization in Agriculture Development in the country. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation should be reorganised on the pattern of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) by having specialised wings including Agriculture Foreign Service.

VI. Strengthening Agriculture Extension System in the country:

Agriculture extension system is totally collapsed in our country. In the absence of effective agriculture extension system, the technologies developed by ICAR and Agricultural Universities / Institutions do not reach to the farmers. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in each district placed under the control of ICAR do not contribute at the desired level as there is no regulatory mechanism of agriculture extension and there is no effective linkages between KVKs and Central / State Departments of Agriculture. The KVKs are normally owned by rich NGOs / politicians which have nothing to do with development of agriculture. All KVKs should be placed under the administrative control of one regulatory body for strengthening our agriculture extension system and the problem could be resolved by creating a unified cadre of Indian Agriculture Service.

VII. Appointment of Agriculture Personnel as Agriculture Attaché in our Embassies on the pattern of developed country:

Presently, people with no background in agriculture are appointed against agriculture posts in our Embassies and in International Organisations by bureaucratic manipulation. Agriculture personnel from the proposed Indian Agriculture Service should be appointed

against the technical posts for giving appropriate scientific and technical inputs at the desired level for improving our agriculture trade.

VIII. Introduction of a transparent system by eradicating bureaucratic interference in implementation of agriculture development programmes:

Our agriculture policies are being formulated predominantly by non – agriculturists and development programmes are implemented either by bureaucrats or non – agriculturists from other services such as Indian Postal Services / Indian Railway Service etc. It is universal fact that less than 20% of the fund released by central government reaches the farmers for development programmes and more than 80% of the funds are normally siphoned off by bureaucrats. The Agriculture Development Board at district level comprising members from line departments and representatives of panchayat should be established and given the responsibility and power for implementation of all agriculture development programmes. Senior most person with technical expertise from the proposed Indian Agriculture service should head the board rather than giving the monopoly and power to the district Collector in each district for effective implementation of development programmes for improving the farmer's condition in the country which will also eradicate the corruption at district level.

IX. Engagement of Agriculture Graduates for implementation of MG National Rural Employment Guarantee act:

Department of Rural Development has proposed to engage ten lakh personnel particularly junior engineers and computer operators rather than agriculture graduates at the village level for implementation of MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This is not only discriminatory against agriculture graduates but it will also affect the agriculture development programmes adversely. The government should take steps for employing/engaging agriculture graduates as extension officers under MGNAREGA for effective implementation of programmes and thereby creating employment opportunities for agriculture graduates.

X. Regulatory mechanism for supply and distribution of quality agricultural inputs to farmers:

There is no regulatory mechanism for supply and distribution of quality agricultural inputs to farmers such as pesticides, seeds, fertilizer/nutrients etc. There are qualification prescribed for person for selling of medicines at the chemist shop but no such requirement is necessary for selling of agriculture inputs. The registration for selling of quality inputs should be given to agriculture graduates and unauthorised distribution centres should be

stopped forthwith for ensuring selling and distribution of quality agri. inputs to farmers. The regulatory mechanism for supply and distribution of quality agri. inputs to farmers should be established for improving agriculture production / productivity and for employment generation for agriculture graduates.

XI. Regulatory mechanism for supply and distribution of agriculture produce:

There is no regulatory mechanism for supply and distribution of agriculture produce. The inferior / rotten farm produce which are supplied to rural people at fair price shops are adversely affecting the health of lakhs of people every year in rural areas. The government should establish regulatory mechanism for supply and distribution of agriculture produce which are fit for consumption.

We the Agriculture Officers, Scientists, Students, Agriculture Professionals and Farmers now feel that government is insensitive to agriculture and neglecting it for last 6 decades purely due to reason that we are not able to find the means to lobby for ourselves. All India Cadre Services/Central services have been created on different fronts based on the recommendations by several committees. It is sad to note that despite the recommendation of Nalagarh Committee (1958) and subsequent National Commission on Agriculture (1976), Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations (1988), etc and so on, agriculture is still waiting to be bailed out.

The amount of money spent on training of graduate in agriculture / animal husbandry / veterinary science is enormous. It is a shame that a candidate trained in agriculture is forced to pursue avenues other than agriculture. What is even more stunningly preposterous is that the government has failed to see through this for several decades.

At this hour of need, we request your honour to kindly take effective steps for resolving above mentioned issues including creation of Indian Agriculture Service in the interest of the farming community and the nation.

Jai Hind.

Yours faithfully,

-sd-

(Suraj Bhan)

Chairman

Mobil:9868808980

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All India Convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms

BACKGROUND

Sixty per cent of the working population of India – close to 700 million – is engaged in agriculture. This population includes landless persons, small and marginal farmers and also small time workers engaged in rural bio-industries. Four hundred million of them are below the poverty line. Farming has become profitless. Farmers are under debt and committing suicides. Agricultural Scientists and Technocrats have no or limited say in decision making in govt. and their service conditions are not good. Agriculture Officers / Scientists Associations, Farmers' Unions/Associations and NGOs/ Societies working in the field of agriculture are not consulted in decisions of govt. for Agricultural Community Welfare, price fixation of agricultural produce, launching and implementation of Farmer's welfare schemes/ govt.'s schemes, budget allocation etc. The recommendations of the various govt. appointed committees / commissions such as National Farmers Commission have not been implemented by the government. There is no regulatory mechanism for agricultural research and education and the development programmes are handled by generalists. The agriculture extension system is collapsed in the central as well as states and there is no coordination between research and development organizations, KVKs and state governments. Pay scales and promotion opportunities of agricultural personnel are not uniform and are less than the administrative and other cadre services. The top posts in Agriculture Departments in Centre and States are occupied by non-agriculturalists. The middle /junior level technical posts are not filled. About 22000 Group 'A' posts are lying vacant in Agriculture Departments/SAUs in the country. Although several welfare/associations and societies exist for different disciplines, their voice is not heard. It has become necessary to strengthen the voice of the personnel who have committed their whole careers to the service of Indian agriculture and agriculturists.

To address the above challenges there is need to unite all agricultural professional/ Scientists/Officers/students/farmers and agriculture industry and impress upon the government to take effective steps for agricultural administrative reforms by creating all India cadre of Indian Agriculture Service. To discuss and finalize the blue print for agricultural administrative reforms including creation of Indian Agriculture Service, it has been decided to organize All India Convention on Agricultural Administrative Reforms on 10.05.2011 at New Delhi.

CONVENTION THEMES

- (i) Creation of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service.
- (ii) Restructuring of Agriculture Policy Framework.
- (iii) Creation of job opportunities for agriculture graduates.
- (iv) Delivery mechanism of quality inputs & agriculture produce and market linkages through PPP mode.

ABOUT US

Technical Officers' Association of Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi (Registered Society under Societies Registration Act, 1860) represents all group 'A' & 'B' agriculture officers in the Ministry of Agriculture working at HQ & attached & sub-ordinate offices / boards / autonomous body throughout the country. The AIFAA is an apex organization comprising the registered welfare associations of scientists and technocrats, academicians of Union Ministry of Agriculture, State Departments of Agriculture, Central/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), KVKs, Scientific Societies representing about 5 lakhs agriculture professionals. All India Agricultural Students Association (AIASA) represents Agriculture Students in SAUs / CAUs / Deemed Universities. CIFA represents Farmers Forums / Associations & CHAMF is apex organization of Herbal Farmers recognised by Ministry of Agriculture.

KEY OBJECTIVES

1. To discuss creation of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service.
2. To discuss the issue of implementation of recommendation of various commissions and committees for agriculture reforms.
3. To discuss the issue of implementation of recommendation of 5th, and 6th pay commission in respect of creation of organize cadre of central agriculture service and pay parity for technocrats working in the Ministry of Agriculture and its attached/ sub-ordinate offices with other scientific department and also the uniform pay scale.
4. To discuss involvement of various Agricultural Associations/Federation, forums, societies, NGOs for formulating agricultural schemes, budget allocation etc.
5. To discuss scope of restructuring of agriculture infrastructure machinery and policy framework.
6. To discuss delivery mechanism of quality agriculture inputs and marketing linkage of agriculture produce by opening Kisaan Kiosks in city markets, managed by Self Help Groups (SHG) / Farmer's Clubs in coordination with Consumers Clubs on the pattern of mother dairy and eliminating middle man.

7. To discuss providing job opportunities for agriculture graduates.
8. To discuss establishment of more number of premier institutions like IARI, NDRI, IVRI in the country having more capacities for providing academic opportunities for the agricultural students on the pattern of AIIMS/IITs.
9. To discuss pay parity in private sector and banks for the scholars passing out in the field of agriculture at par with students of other professions.

Organizing Committee

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Co-Chairman: Sh. Chengal Reddy, Secretary General, CIFA

Sr. Vice Chairman, Programme Coordinator & Spokes Person: Sh.J.P.Singh,
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2. Dr. S.M.S. Tomar, Eminent Professor, IARI
3. Dr. Pradeep Dey, Principal Scientist, CSSRI, Karnal
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Co-organizing Secretary

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2. Sh. R.P.S. Randhawa, President, Agriculture Students Union, PAU
3. Sh. Hansraj Meena, President, SKRRAU, Jobner
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6. Dr D.N. Singh

Organizing Secretary

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Commodity Based Associations for Effective Delivery Mechanism of Quality Inputs, Agricultural Produce and Marketing – An Experience

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India has achieved a significant breakthrough in agricultural productivity after independence. Food production increased by four folds from mere 50 MT during 1950 to 234.2 million tons during 2009. The population growth increased three folds during the corresponding period from 36 crores to 105 crores. The country has achieved self sufficiency in food and allied sectors such as milk, fish, fruit and vegetables, but the living condition of the farmers in particular and rural people in general did not improve. The GDP from agriculture and allied sectors has decreased considerably from 56 per cent during 1956 to 26 per cent in 2004. This is a clear indication that the economy of rural people over the period has declined substantially.

Among the many factors contributed for decline in the economy of the farmers is lack of assured market and remunerative price for their produce, lack of timely information support system, indiscriminate use of certain inputs, declining soil productivity, decrease in underground water and environmental degradation have all contributed together for the continuous decline in the rural economy. The fragmentation of lands and unorganized farming sector has further added to declined economy. The accumulated interaction effect of these factors have led to apathy, loosing interest among farmers particularly present day rural youth in farming and migration to urban areas and in extreme cases suicide among farmers.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to rebuild confidence among farmers through market linkage, market intelligence, timely information support system with respect to client specific needs, availability of various subsidies, grants, credit, insurance, cold storage, warehousing, value addition, processing and timely weather forecasting in an integrated approach which would help to empower and gradually improve the economy of the rural people in the long run. Diversification and integration in farming is the need of the hour.

By considering all these factors, Department of Biotechnology Government of India has

launched a project called Rural Bioresource Complex on a pilot basis across the country at five selected centers and one such centre is in University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The project contemplates to enhance the income and standard of living of people. In order to bring significant changes, the extension strategy envisaged by the project are providing timely information support, provision of critical inputs, market linkage besides start of commodity based associations.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Both qualitative and quantitative changes were observed among the beneficiaries, the behavioral changes were significant in terms of knowledge capabilities on each of the interventions and their management, adoption of each of the technologies on full scale and competent skill to practice the innovations.

- **Shift in Cropping System / Replacement or Reduction in the Area of Some Crops:**

The less profitable crops like groundnut, eucalyptus and portion of area under ragi were replaced with maize, sweet corn, redgram, mulberry, tissue culture banana and rose.

- **Introduction of New Enterprises:** The new enterprises introduced in the project are hybrid sweet corn, baby corn, open rose cultivation, victory-1 mulberry variety and two chawki rearing centers, improved sheep rearing, fish rearing, back yard poultry (giriraja and girirani breeds), vermicompost, Japanese method of composting, apiculture, biofuel species' planting, seed production techniques in ragi, redgram, sunflower, popcorn and green manure crops, organic farming, tissue culture banana and value addition in ragi and red gram.

- **Added Income:** The total annual income of the stake holders of the project area has raised up to 1015.00 lakhs during 2007-08 over the bench mark income of Rs.396.00 lakhs, while it was 1564 lakhs during 2008-09.

- **Employment Generation:** The different interventions implemented by the adoption of improved practices in the area have increased labour requirement for different operations due to which additional employment was generated to the extent of about 2.52 lakh man days per annum.

- **Improvement in social status and nutrition:** The increased income has been effectively used for clearing their debts, providing better education to children, building new and renovating their houses, furnishing their existing houses, purchasing vehicles, mobile phones and leadership characters, resulted in improvement in quality of life of rural people. The interventions such as nutrition gardens, value addition in ragi, red gram, jack, drumstick, fish rearing, backyard poultry and apiary have increased the nutrition intake of the family members and improving health status thus the food security was assured.

- **Market empowerment and start of various commodity based associations:** In the beginning, the farmers were linked to market their produce through HOPCOMS, SAFAL, APMC, and RELIANCE to get better prices. Ten producer's associations were established to take care of marketing and other needs of the producers in an organized manner.

- The certified quality seeds provided by the project was multiplied and shared with fellow farmers, friends and relatives both within and outside the project area. The introduction of maize hybrids in project area has resulted in spread of technology among farmers.
- **Vermicomposting:** Trained beneficiaries of project have developed skill in providing training to other farmers, students of Schools, Colleges and NGOs to take up vermicomposting by way of paying honorarium. Many youth are self employed as trainers both within and outside the project area.
- **Sheep and Poultry Birds:** Bandur sheep breed and giriraja poultry breeds introduced in the project area resulted in upgradation of local breeds.
- **Fish Culture:** This activity has received appreciation and acceptance of the community in the region as a complementary activity both to meet the family requirement for fish and supplementary income.
- **Nursery:** Resulted in bringing fallow non-arable land under biofuel species, mango, sapota and cashew plantation.
- **Apiary:** Introduction of apiary (30 units) in the project area has made considerable influence in producing honey.
- **Migration:** Due to increased income of landed people and more employment opportunity for landless helped in minimizing migration to urban areas. Many farm youth undertook nursery raising, more area under mulberry, vermicomposting, value addition and processing have resulted in minimising migration to urban area.

START OF COMMODITY BASED ASSOCIATIONS

Organizing the rural people into useful groups is an important activity that was undertaken by the project. The necessity of these associations have become more important now than ever before in view of breakdown of joint family system, fragmentation and division of land holdings, uneconomic size of land holdings, inadequate availability of inputs at the easy reach, difficulty in availing and using improved implements, poor marketing arrangement, inadequate transport facility, lack of local market for their produce, problems of factions and associated social issues. Profitable marketing of produces of farmers is given top most priority through organized arrangements i.e., with the establishment of various farmers/producers associations. The continuation of the interventions introduced during the project period greatly depends upon the start of the various associations. Hence efforts were made to start following associations with active participation of the stakeholders.

1. Rural Biofuel Growers Association, Hadonahalli
2. Chawki Rearing Centres (Two Numbers)-hegdehalli and Gangasundra
3. Organic Farming Farmers Association, Karnala
4. Flower Growers Association, Hadonahally
5. Jack Growers Association, Hadonahally
6. Corn Growers Association, Hadonahalli

7. Federation of Women SHGs, Tubagere
8. Fish Farmers Association, Tubagere
9. Fruits & Vegetables Growers Association, Hadonahalli
10. Agro Processing Centre, Melekote

PROGRESS OF ASSOCIATIONS

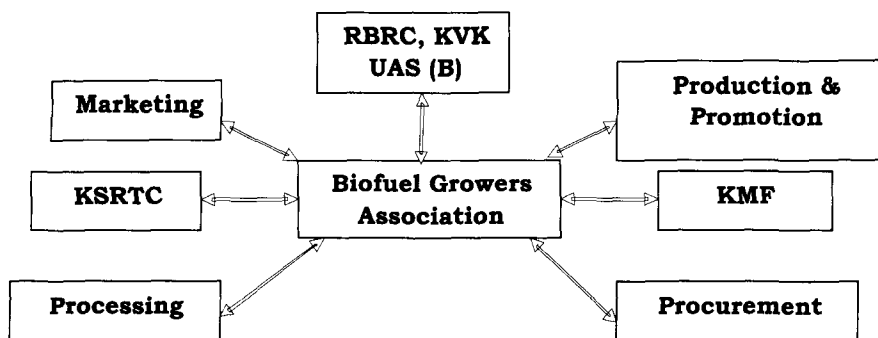
1. Rural biofuel growers association, hodonahalli

The project area is having a sizable waste and degradable land wherein the cultivation of agricultural crops was not feasible. In order to utilize these lands the project team after lengthy discussion with the farmers and the scientists launched a massive work of planting biofuel plants. With this background biofuel growers association was formed.

The Association was registered during January 2007 after 22 rounds of meeting held with all the stakeholders. The association consists of office bearers, Board of Directors and technical experts. There are 49 MPCs in the project area and all of them have become members by paying a membership fee of Rs.2,000. The individual biofuel growers nearing 120 have become members by paying a membership fee of Rs.500. Each of the Directors have contributed Rs.10,000 as membership fee-cum-deposit. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided by the RBRC project as seed money. An amount Rs.6.00 lakh was met through a loan from Corporation Bank, Tubagere. In order to establish biofuel plant, the following arrangements have been made:

- (1) The techno-economic feasibility report with the help of concerned scientists.
- (2) Building plan and estimate from the Architect.
- (3) Machineries and accessories availability, cost and other details of estimates were prepared and procured.
- (4) Estimate towards electrical connection and processing of application was done.
- (5) Manpower requirement, qualification and recruitment process was undertaken.

A model for Biofuel Growers Association



DBT-Rural Bioresource Complex (RBRC) project, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore Project staff has taken over all leadership in mobilizing the growers to start the association, facilitate membership enrolment, formulation of a committed office bearers, enabling registration, mobilizing funds for the project, stimulating continuously the people for identification of plant site and enlisting the cooperation and collaboration with other stakeholders.

KVK, Bangalore Rural District It will provide support for imparting training on raising biofuel seedlings, as well as mass campaign on promotion of biofuels. Programme Coordinator being member of the Association will participate in the overall functioning of the Association.

Biofuel Growers Association A registered society started during January, 2007 with the overall objective of increasing the area under different biofuels, providing assured market for the growers. 21 rounds of meeting were conducted with stakeholders from August, 2005 to January 2007 for successful establishment of the Association. Association consists of Hon. President, President, Vice President, Secretary, Board of Directors and Technical advisors. One important observation from this experience is, left to the farmers on their own they hardly organise themselves, but due to constant persuasion and follow up, it is possible to establish such a voluntary institution. This institution has great relevance for achieving sustained development.

The association started procuring and processing biofuel seeds (with effect from 3.3.2009) after consultative meetings by the technical experts. Among different Bio fuel species Pongamia stands first followed by Neem and castor.

A marketing network was created by joining all the milk co-operative societies in the taluk for collection of seeds directly from the farmers. The farming community was not keen to harvest and market the biofuel seeds due to lower price and poor marketing system. Owing to the formation of the association, people started to harvest and sell these seeds to association. Many members of the association started to grow biofuel species. During the year 2009-10 oil extraction was started using 100 kg/hr capacity oil expeller and the oil being marketed by the association locally, besides supplying it to bio-diesel extraction plant established at GKVK, Bangalore.

About 10 youngsters were trained to raise quality biofuel seedlings in the area (about 10,000 seedlings), later they were planted in individual and community holdings. The cost of seedlings was borne by project.

The entire biofuel intervention in project area has created full pledge employment for 6 persons beside part time employment in nursery, pitting and planting. The programme has provided employments in each of the house hold to the tune of 3-5 days exclusively for Pongamia pod harvesting, decorticating and processing activities during the season.

The commercial activity of the community in establishing the value chain by collection, processing, oil expelling, trading of oil and oil cake have opened a new vista in the farm sector towards empowering farming community by way of economic activity and resource

building on a long term basis. The establishment of the oil expelling facility is an excellent model, which is wholly managed by the farmers association.

The receipts and expenditure details of the oil expelling facility

Expenditure		Cost Rs.
1	Building Plan & Construction	5,25,000=00
2	Fencing	21,000=00
3	Labour charges	15,000=00
4	Electricity (KEB deposit+ TC)	55,000=00
5	Oil Expeller(Coimbatore)	2,08,685=00
6	Oil storage drums, filters, buckets, Pump, etc.,	5000=00
7	Oil expeller maintenance	9,100=00
8	Electricity bill	4210=00
9	Staff salary	37,000=00
	Expenditure Total	6,99,995=00
Receipts		
1	DBT RBRC Seed money /Support	2,00 000=00
2	Loan from Corporation Bank, Tubagere	6,00 000=00
	Total	8,00 000=00

Economic analysis of Biofuel extraction plant (From 3.3.2009 to 25.8.2010)

Bio-Fuel Plant	Seeds crushed (kg)	Cost of seeds (Rs.)	Yield (kg)		Income (Rs.)			Net income
			Oil	Cake	Oil	Cake	Gross	
Pongamea	39,025	5,53,728	9756	2,73,175	2,73,930	3,47,743	6,21,673	67,945
Neem	100	1000	8	70	480	1400	1880	880
Castor*	350	7000					7500	500
Total		5,61,728	9764	2,73,245			6,31,053	69,325

*Castor seeds were procured @ Rs.20/kg and sold the seeds itself by keeping Rs.500 as profit

The enterprise has potential to grow effectively on long run by stabilizing the price of the oil, seeds and established linkages for sale / distribution of raw material and value added products which are cycled locally. This improves the economic condition of the farmers in the long run.

2. Chawki Rearing Centres at Hegdihalli and Gangasandra

Majority of the silkworm rearers were using the layings (silkworm eggs) and worms from Government seed production centre or from the private seed producers and experiencing failure of crops / poor cocoon yield. They also incur an expenditure of Rs. 800-1000 /- per batch, which amounts to Rs. 4500 /- per year per farmer towards transportation of chawki.

Majority of the farmers who brought worms from outside lost their crop at 5th instar and some farmers have harvested poor cocoon yield of 50-60 kg/ 100 dfls. Considering these factors, the project has established Chawki Rearing Centres at Gangasandra and Hegdehalli to address the needs of sericulturist in the area.

The first CRC was established at Hegdihalli during 2006 and brushed more than 10,000 DFLs realizing a net income of around Rs.1.00 lakh. The quality worms production was ensured due to close monitoring by project staff and KSDS officials. The CRC is expected to generate substantial income for the Sericulturists and also save nearly one lakh of expenditure on transport and handling charges annually. This Centre would meet the quality worms' requirement of Hegdehalli and Melekote Panchayats located in eastern part of the project area.

The second CRC was established at Gangasandra village in Hodonahalli Panchayat located in western part of the project area. The technical and economic feasibility of the centre was deliberated in detail. The required materials are supplied by project for the start of the centre. A graduate Sericulturist was identified after studying his profile in depth as well as discussions with KSDS officials and deputed to CSR&TI, Mysore for one week intensive training on Chawki rearing. This Centre is catering to the needs of three Panchayats namely; Tubagere, Hadonahalli and S.S. Ghati.

Economic analysis of Chawki Rearing Centre (CRC)

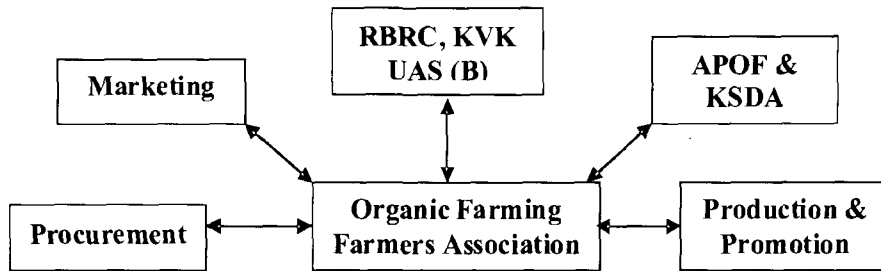
Year	Dfls Brushed	Gross income (Rs.)	Cost of production (Rs.)	Net income (Rs.)	B: C Ratio
May 08-Mar 09	52,215	3,91,612	2,87,182	1,04,430	0.363
April 09- Mar 10	76,896	6,12,649	4,58,857	1,53,792	0.335
April 10- Aug 10	15,855	1,62,750	1,31,040	31,710	0.241
Total	1,44,966	11,67,011	8,77,079	2,89,932	0.313

3. Organic Farmers Association, Karnala

The Association started functioning from April 2007. All the 161 families of Karnala village have become members of the association by paying a membership amount of Rs.100/- per family. Interestingly, 16 landless families have also become members of the association. More than 16 rounds of meetings, training programmes and exposure visits were organized to start the association. Both APOF (Association for Promotion of Organic Farming) and KSDA (Karnataka State Department of Agriculture) have also collaborating in the overall functioning of the association. The association consist of President, Secretary, 10 Board of Directors and Project Coordinator being the Honorary president.

The list of interventions promoted are (1) Vermicomposting, (2) Green manuring, (3) Use of biofertilizers, (4) Green manuring crops, (5) *Trichoderma* production, (6) Panchagavya production and use, (7) Recycling of all farm waste, (8) Improved rearing of sheep, (9) Backyard poultry.

A Model for the Organic Farming Farmers Association



4. Flower Growers Association, Hodonahalli

The existing area under flower crops is 265 acres and scope for expansion was observed. Considering the maximum exploitation by middlemen, importance of organized marketing and transportation, the growers have volunteered to start Flowers Growers Association. There are more than 600 flower growers in the area .

The association was registered on February 2009 with office bearers including President, Secretary, Directors and Technical experts. As of now 100 flower growers have become members of the association by paying Rs. 100 as membership fee and the membership drive is still continuing. The amount realized is kept in the Corporation Bank by opening a separate account, the project has also provided Rs 1 lakh as seed money. In view of huge cost involved in creating infrastructure for transportation and sales outlets under the association, financial assistance is sought from National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

5. Jack Growers Association, Tubagere

Best jack varieties exist in Tubagere Hobli. Considering the quality in terms of taste, colour and appearance as well as the demand, the start of Jack Growers Association was mooted during April 2007. The office bearers were nominated including six Directors. The membership drive was taken up and there are 65 members as on today.

A Jack Mela was organized for three days from 15-6-2007 to 17-6-2007, which was inaugurated by Commissioner, Marketing Department, GOK. Prof. P.G.Chengappa, Vice Chancellor, UAS (B) graced the occasion on the last day of the Mela. About 5,000 jack seedlings were raised and they were distributed to small and marginal farmers after imparting training. There is a growing interest among jack growers to facilitate the growth of the association. Byelaws have been formed and the other related activities will be taken up shortly.

During 2008 totally 8900 seedling were sold generating an income Rs. 1,33,500 and about 7056 seedlings were sold during 2009-10 generating an income of Rs. 1,05,840. A total of 1,0,840 seedlings were sold by generating an income of Rs. 2,39,340. Demad for these seedlings are increasing day by day.

Income derived from the sale of selected quality Jack Seedlings

Name of the farmer	Village	2008		2009-10		Total Amount (Rs)
		No.of plants	Amount (Rs)	No.of plants	Amount (Rs)	
Muniyappa	Kachahalli	1700	25,500	-	-	25,500
Narasimhamurthy	Kachahalli			1306	19,590	19,590
Miniyappa	Kachahalli			500	7500	7500
K.Narasimiah	Kachahalli	1000	15,000	-	-	15,000
Ravikumar M.G	Melekote	1200	18,000	1050	15750	33,750
Ambareesh	Bachahalli	-	-	1000	15,000	15,000
M.Nagendra	Tapasihalli	2000	30,000	-	-	30,000
Sadananda	Tapasihalli	1500	22,500	400	6000	28,500
K.Marappa	Karanala	1500	22,500	2300	34,500	57,000
K.Nanjegowda	Karanala			500	7500	7,500
Total		8,900	1,33,500	7056	1,05,840	2,39,340

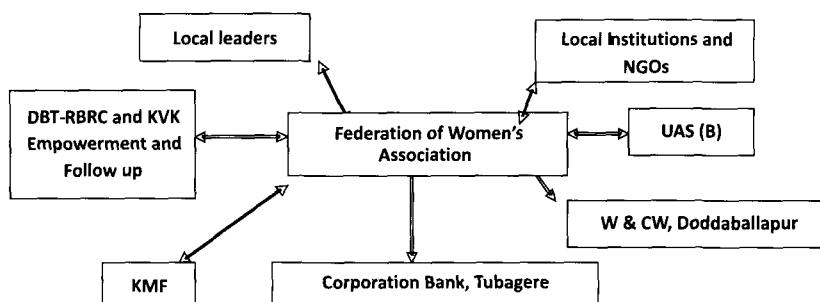
6. Federation of Women Shg's, Hadonahalli

The association was mooted primarily to address the marketing of Ragimalt, which has huge demand in domestic and international market. The Federation was launched on 29-9-2007 involving all the 272 SHGs of Tubagere Hobli. The three office bearers and six Directors were nominated on the same day. Initially, the association was told to enroll all the SHGs as the members of Federation by paying the membership fee of Rs.500 each SHG. At present, 24 SHGs have become members of the Federation and others have expressed their desire to become the members.

The staff has taken initiative to open the account and to deposit the amount in Corporation Bank, Tubagere. The license from the local Health Officer is obtained and now the Federation is authorised to produce and sell the Ragimalt. In respect of training of SHGs for Ragimalt production, as on date, 182 SHGs were trained. Five Mini Flour Mills with sealing machines were provided to hasten the process of production and ensure the quality.

Series of meetings were conducted with KMF officials at different levels for procurement and marketing of Ragimalt. There was a positive indication from KMF officials for extending the support for procurement and marketing of Ragimalt. Recently, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Vice Chancellor with the concerned officers, scientists and project to debate and refine the model. The University has given a positive indication to commercialize the product in close collaboration with KMF.

A model for Federation of Women SHG's



7. Fish Farmers Association

During the project phase altogether 21 community tanks (both seasonal and perennial) covering an estimated water spread area of 139.5 acres were supported by providing 1.60 lakh fingerlings and facilitated fish production of 109.35 tons in the project area. The activity has generated a net income spinoff of Rs. 59.92 lakhs and demonstrated B.C ratio ranging 3.86-3.91.

Fish marketing was never a problem in the study area in view of the high percent of fish consuming people in the region and the existing demand for fresh fish. The problems associated to the activity were mainly lack of skill and application of mind besides timely availability of quality seed (fish fingerlings), information support, guidance and huge transportation cost (because farmer has to go to Bangalore or Hessaraghatta farms to procure seed).

Considering the available resources, farmer's interest and existing demand for fresh water fish, under the project "Fish Farmers Association" was registered on 31.3.2010 with member strength of 200 numbers with 17 office bearers including one honorary president, president, secretary, treasurer and three technical advisors. In this direction, for the long term sustainability of the association initial seed money of Rs.1.00 lakh was also provided under the project. Several training programmes were organized and meetings convened to select office bearers for the association. The DBT-RBRC Project staff, scientists from Krishi Vijyan Kendra Hadonahalli located in the project area and University fisheries Scientists are guiding the association time to time.

Constraints of Commodity Based Associations

- More Initial investments
- Lengthy registration procedures
- Political interference and peer pressure
- Differences on the location of association site
- General resistance for formation of associations
- Social and cultural differences

Impact of Commodity Based Associations

- Farmers organized for a specific purpose
- Reduction in overhead charges
 - Input cost management
 - Machinery and Implements
 - Marketing expenses
- Demand driven technology management
- Experience sharing
- Sharing of labours among members of the association
- Professionalism in marketing – grading, packaging and sale
- Elimination of middlemen
- Facilitates understanding of processing and value addition
- Leadership qualities among farmers
- Profitable use of waste / unutilized material
- Efficient utilization of available local resources

Future Needs for Commodity Based Associations

- Formation of 'Commodity Boards' at Taluk / District / State / National level depending up on crop or produce.
- Development of strategies for better functioning of diversified CBAs through R&D efforts.
- Analysis of factors responsible for success / failure - case studies, FGDs and development of appropriate mitigation measures.
- Development of various approaches, processes and mechanisms for financial sustainability, management and accountability.
- Linking CBAs to the various initiatives and programs of line departments for better convergence, synergy and complementarities.

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Agricultural Reforms in India: Issues and Challenges

Dr J. P. Yadevendra, Gramin Vikas Trust

In the past few decades India has witnessed a sustainable growth in food production and incomes along with growing diversification both in consumption and production. Food security and sustainability which is our major goal to keep agriculture sector out of a vulnerable zone seems to have been fulfilled. But this feel good factor seems to be a myth as we see new and bigger challenges emerging in this most vulnerable sector. Share of agriculture in country's GDP has declined from 48.7% in 1950 to 24.4 % in 1996-97 and further 18.7% in 2007. Agriculture sector is the backbone of country's development and lifeline for 65 per cent of the population based in rural areas and approximately more than 58 percent of the population still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Besides, to achieve an ambitious rate of growth for the country of as high as 9-10% in the eleventh five year plan, the country needs a strong pull-up support to agriculture sector which should grow at least at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Even more since in 2005-06 the growth in agriculture was merely 2.2% which is expected to go even negative onwards.

Besides basic food grain production, other agricultural activities like livestock, fisheries, horticulture, organic farming commercial crops, agro processing are the new avenues in the agricultural sector, which are expected to lead us in the next phase of agricultural development. Along with this, what is needed most important is to efficiently use the existing agriculture setup and upgrade it to reap the best results. The prevailing policy instruments need to be re-visited, re-defined, re written and thereafter efficiently implemented to take care of the prevailing loopholes. One such important factor is the linking of the markets-domestic and international through efficient supply chain. The much needed initiative for today is the public private partnership, not only in investment but also in the research, extension and policy implementation. Agriculture sector reforms should be initiated at war-footing, to bring together all the best that's available and make agriculture an organized unit to provide farmers the maximum benefits. Turning agriculture into an organized business with the farmer as the entrepreneur should be the key to the second green revolution and for the much-desired evergreen revolution in India. Farming should be taken up with the motive of profit making rather than just making a subsistence living. With huge diversity in the number and variety of crops that we produce, variations in agro-climatic conditions, soil type, prevailing inequalities in the state growth levels, it is utmost essential to implement the plans through micro level initiatives and establishing proper coordination between all the stake holders. These issues need to be considered to meet the targets laid down in the

eleventh plan strategy to raise agricultural output. The strategy lay emphasis on the targets of doubling the rate of growth of irrigated area, improving rain water harvesting and watershed development, bridging the knowledge gap through effective extension, diversifying to high value output, along with ensured food security, access to affordable credit, improving incentive structure and functioning of markets and refocus on the land reform issues and promote animal husbandry and fisheries, to meet out next five year plan targets.

India must improve conditions for farmers and invest more in education and health care to reach its goal of 8% growth. It is also essential to modernize agriculture and increase manufacturing by expanding agribusiness and food processing. Agricultural sector contributes only 20% of India's GDP, however, the agricultural sector has always been politically influential. Interest group politics often hinder government attempts to cut costs in its agricultural spending. As an example, recent attempt to decrease government fertilizer subsidies was stopped by a farmers' lobbying group from wealthy agricultural states. Agricultural subsidies for poor farmers have been part of the welfare policies since Independence. The support system for farmers included large fertilizer subsidies, free electrical power, protection for land owners, and minimum price guarantees for grain production. While these programs allowed India to avoid famine in the 1970's, correspondingly they have created perverse incentives and opportunities for corruption. Fertilizer subsidies have contributed to over-fertilization and contamination of ground water. Additionally, subsidies often do not reach target populations. In Delhi, for example, many affluent neighborhoods have been classified as rural areas and receive free electricity. Finally, subsidized prices have led to the overgrowth of certain crops. The Indian government makes inefficient purchases of staple food crops at above-market prices with the intention of redistributing them to the poor. But such goods rarely reach their intended destination, due to corruption and inefficiencies.

Issues and Challenges

Since the first green revolution in 1960's the food grain production has increased significantly from 82 million tonnes in 1960-61 to 129 million tonnes in 1980-81 and 213 million tonnes in 2003-04, to meet out food security and attain self sufficiency specially in the production of our staple food rice and wheat. Green revolution introduced use of improved inputs e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, seeds and irrigation facility. But the impact of green revolution was mostly evident in areas where irrigation facilities are available. In late 1980's the country saw another set of reforms initiated by broad trade liberalization and depreciation of exchange rate which made the terms of trade in favour of agriculture. Reforms focused on liberalization of export trade mainly due to some surpluses created in rice and wheat. However, recent economy has shown a declining rate of growth of agricultural sector and

also its share in GDP. The share of agricultural sector in GDP has declined from 26.2 per cent in 2000-01 to 21.7 Per cent in 2005-06. The rate of growth of the sector has also been fluctuating from 0% in 2000-01 to (-)5.9 per cent in 2002-03 and as high as 9.3 per cent in 2003-04 which again dipped to 0.6 per cent in next year. This is primarily because of shift in area and declining yields, thus resulting in slow down in production. The decline in production is even of a higher tune than the area decline, and this is due to low yields. Whereas we see area shifts towards pulses, oilseeds, cotton and other non-food grains.

At this backdrop, it may be summed up that Indian agriculture face various issues and challenges which include declining productivity, poor irrigation and water management, declining agricultural research and extension activities, distorting markets due to government intervention, declining public and private investment, unorganized agricultural credit and insurance, poor infrastructure development, inefficient supply chain and marketing strategies, slow development of agro-processing units.

Conclusion

Strengthening of agriculture will not only help in up-liftment of the farmers but also benefit the larger section of the rural poor who are directly engaged in agriculture or indirectly linked with agriculture as consumers. Efficient way of production, stabilized prices, higher income from agriculture would create a more supportive environment for the development of the economy as a whole and rural development in particular. One of the most important component of the much needed reforms is not only implementation of the policy in time but also simultaneous review and evaluations of the impact of the policies and taking immediate steps to rectify the negative impacts caused by any of the policies. Inter sectoral linkages and organization of the agricultural sector also needs to be taken up complementarily. Sustainability is another key issue. In the context, conservation of ecology, sustainability of agricultural sector with natural resource management has become more relevant. Efforts should be on judicious coordination between growth imperatives and ecological necessities.

The visible institutional changes with new models of marketing and cultivation should be supported by government policies too. Priority investment areas identified need to be taken under action plan without any loss of time. Risk management should be forthright and incentive based system needs to be introduced to motivate farmers to efficient agriculture. Empowerment of the small and marginal farmers through education, reforms and development will ensure a better, efficient and strengthened ambience for Indian agriculture. Motivation towards new models in production and marketing along with creating awareness and imparting education to small farmers will help in development of the sector and more importantly improve the economic status of poor farmers. The action plan to strengthen agriculture in India needs to be on reforms of the sector through reduction of government

intervention and allowing it to be market driven. Government should play major role as evaluator and implement commensurate policies to unbind the growth, increase investment and prioritize the area for investment etc. Parallel action plans also needed in research to increase productivity and irrigation and water management.



Marketing Linkage for Organic and Other Agriculture Produce

Jagpal Singh

Secretary General

All India Federation of Agricultural Associations (AIFAA)

Introduction

The Indian farmers are losing interest in agriculture because Indian Agriculture today present a scenario characterized by millions of small producers who are finding it increasingly difficult to manage the high risk of farming, evidenced by growing weather uncertainties, an even access to technology unreliable quality inputs supply, stressed infrastructure in power and irrigation sectors and uncertain marketing arrangements. Combination of these factors inhibits the potential of available natural resources base to support agriculture based livelihoods and weakens the bargaining power of the vast majority of these small producer. The fragmentation of land due to breaking of unified family system has resulted decrease in the size of land holding (1-2 hectare) and increase in the number small and marginal farmers (up to 85-90%) due to which farmers are not in a position to create its own infrastructure and the agriculture become dependent on the market for supply of agriculture inputs and also for the sale of its agriculture produce.

It has become the common scenario that the prices of agriculture produce sharply come down in crop harvesting season and goes up within few months when agriculture produce reaches in the hands of traders. The difference in the price paid to farmer at the time of harvesting season and price paid by consumer is about 60-70 % and sometime more. The situation in case of fresh fruits and vegetables is worst as the differences between the price farmers are getting and consumers are paying is commonly about 300-400%. The situation is likely to be version near future in case no innovative institutional solutions are taken up to address these challenges and to narrow down the gap between the price being paid to farmers and price being charged from the consumers by the chain of middle men.

The government of India is implementing a central sector scheme NPOF exclusively for promotion of organic farming in the country. Similarly the organic cultivation is being promoted through another Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission, under which the components of organic farming is a major component. The one major aim of realizing importance of organic food by the society has been achieved by implementation of these schemes during last few years. The production of organic produce at farm level by the farmers has also been achieved up to some extent, but major constraints in becoming

popular of this programme viz. lack of availability of organic agriculture inputs at farm level, processing and storage of agriculture produce at cluster of farmers / villages with market linkage at consumer level to narrow the price gap between producer and consumer have been felt in the recent past.

Small units of Production of Organic Agriculture Inputs including Bio-fertilizers/ Bio-pesticides needs to be set up at village level by self help group. Similarly, **the Processing and Packaging units** may also be set up like Flour Mill, Mini Dal Mill, Grinder, Rice Processor, Honey Processor, Gur Processor, Fruits and Vegetable Grader etc. covering a cluster of villages / Farmers and managed by involving all stake holders i.e. Farmers Clubs (FC)/Self Help Groups (SHGs) / Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) / Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) of farmers,. The **KISAN KIOSKS** having facility of “**Basket Delivery System**” with **Counter Sale** may be set up at in main city markets, on the pattern of **Mother Dairy or on any other suitable pattern** and managed by FCs / SHGs / FPOs / FIGs in association of with NGOs and in consultation with Consumers Clubs (CCs) for price fixation etc. The role of NGO / Corporate will be to act as inter phase functionary and lead organization for coordination of overall activities of the proposed set up. The equity shares for farmers will be allowed in proposed organization / set up on optional basis.

The farmers will be benefited in three ways, one by way of value addition of their produce by processing, second by way of having better price due to direct linkage with the consumer and third by way of profit of equity shares. The consumers will get the quality goods at reasonable price, and middle men will be eliminated.

Working Methodology

The proposed system will collectivize farmers, especially small producer at various level across several states to foster technology penetration, improve productivity, enable improved access to inputs and services and increase farmers incomes thereby strengthening their sustainable agriculture based livelihood. The farmer’s producers groups will be linked directly to market aggregators or will be motivated and promoted to form their own marketing system directly with the consumers to enable integration of the agriculture value chain.

The SHGs of farmers will set up the **small production units of organic inputs like vermin compost, other organic manures and bio-fertilizers / bio-pesticides** at village level to meet their requirement of organic inputs. The SHGs of farmers will also set up **small units for production of Bio-fertilizers and Bio-pesticides** at village level to meet their requirement. The, NGO / KVK / SAUs will be providing training and guidance to the entrepreneurs and also supplying the mother culture to these units. The NGO / KVK / SAUs will be providing all technological, management and other inputs like seeds etc. to the farmers. The grant-in-

aid / subsidy up to 50% may be provided by central and state governments to promote such programmes and the financial assistance / loan if required should be made available at 2-4% interest rate through NABARD and other financial institutions.

The farmer's produce will be collected, initially graded, packed at different Collection Centers and transported to Processing Units, to be located in a cluster of villages. Collected produce would be finally graded, processed, packed and transported periodically to the Supply Depots/Centers (**KISAN KIOSKS**) at city markets, as per demand received from Supply Centers. In case of perishable agri produce like fresh fruits, vegetables, milk etc, the supply will be made on daily basis. The home delivery of organic produce from Supply Depot would be made as per the advance demand received from the consumers as "**Basket Delivery System**". The supply would also be made to the consumers by counter sale from Supply Depot also. **The products of proposed unit would on common Brand Name for marketing purpose.** The grant-in-aid / subsidy up to 50% may be provided by central and state governments to promote such programmes and the financial assistance / loan if required should be made available at 2-4% interest rate through NABARD and other financial institutions.

3. Internal control system

(i) Farmers Club

The several SHGs consisting of total numbers of farmers about 1,000 will be formed at village level in the contiguous locality of one or two villages for production of agriculture produce in the field. These farmers would be the members of Farmers Club. Farmers Club would be governed by a body/executive committee having an elected member from each SHG and Collection centre.

(ii) Consumer Club

The consumers of different categories of Professionals like Doctors, Advocates, Engineers, Chartered Accountants etc. and group clients of Engineering / Management / Medical / B.Ed. / Other Professional Courses Institutes, Members of Senior Citizens Associations, Residence Welfare Associations, Industrial Entrepreneurs, Traders, Health Clubs, Religious / Spiritual Organizations, State and Central Govt. Officers working in a city, would be the members of Consumers Club in the first phase. The Consumer Club would be governed by a body/executive committee having one member as representative from each category of consumers.

(iii) Apex Advisory Body

The Apex Advisory Body will be represented by members from Farmers Organic Club, Consumers Organic Club, KVK, NGO, NCOF / RCOF and DDA/ DHO. This body will act

as guiding force for overall coordination of demand and supply, monitoring and suggesting measures for improvement in smooth functioning of the project.

The Apex Body at State and Central level may also formed to coordinate the activities at State and National level.

(iv) Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model of Working Methodology

In PPP model the corporate (s) with venture capital will be associated in the whole process of production processing and marketing. The corporate will provide partly or fully seed money / margin money for the project on mutually agreed terms and conditions, which will be recoverable in installments. The processed agriculture produce will be supplied by the farmers to the corporate for further marketing linkage at a mutually agreed price. The apex body will be fixing margin of profit and price of agriculture produce paid to farmers and price to be charged from the consumers and also providing assistance / guidance required from time to time as per need and will also look after the interest of farmers. In PPP model the farmers will be allotted shares up to 51 % and NGO / Corporate share will be up to 49 % in the proposed organization / company.

4. List of Items proposed for processing

1. Wheat - Wheat flour (Atta), Porridge (Dalia), Noodles (Sewai)
2. Rice – Dehusk rice, Parboiled Rice, Polished rice, Roasted rice (Murmure/kheel)
3. Pulses – Daal, Besan, Mangodi
4. Oil Seeds – Oil (Kachhe ghani) and Cake
5. Spices and condiments – Grinded powder, Processed Haldi
6. Honey – Processed Honey
7. Sugarcane – Gur and Khandsaari
8. Vegetables /Fruits
9. Milk.



Indian Agricultural Service: Need of the hour

Biswajit Mondal[#] and Sandeep Kumar^{*}

India's 2011 census showed that the country's population had grown by 181 million people in the last decade. Population projections for India anticipate that the country's population will reach 1.5 to 1.8 billion by 2050. As per the Population Reference Bureau, India's population at the close of the twenty-first century is expected to reach 1.853 to 2.181 billion. Thus, India is expected to become the first and only country on the planet that will ever reach a population of more than two billion (we must remember that China's population is likely to drop after reaching a peak of about 1.46 billion in 2030) (Source:<http://geography.about.com/od/obtainpopulationdata/a/indiapopulation.htm>). To feed such a stupendously increasing population the government of India needs to increase the availability of food grains at an affordable price. In an era where the per capita arable land is decreasing day by day one can hardly think of a higher production of eatable items by bringing more land under cultivation. The productivity of various agricultural commodities has reached to a plateau. Even after exploiting various novel strategies such as biotechnology and nanotechnology the agricultural production of our country cannot go beyond a certain level. Government, therefore, must think of some other alternative to materialize the mission of providing healthy and affordable food to all and forever. Getting the best out of the existing systems at the central and provincial level seems to be the only way out. In this context, the efficient management of agriculture sector as a whole is a relevant area for which the creation of an organized cadre of agricultural services at national level is much needed.

Since independence, several waves of reforms have moulded the Indian administrative cadre system into one of the most multifaceted and diverse system of the world. Depending on the demands of the situations several cadre services had been brought into action where technical personnel of the concerned fields were deputed to meet up the loopholes in the policy making at the grass root level. But what had been observed in the yester years was that the formation of a cadre system was done when situation of the concerned field was too precarious and grim, writhing in the clutches of ignorance and negligence. Our policy makers had never acted proactive regarding this matter in the history. Indian Bureaucratic red tapism has been strongly criticised by many harbingers of several agricultural revolutions. Father of White Revolution of India Dr. Verghese Kurien lambasted the system as "Should

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^{*} National President, All India Agricultural Students Association, New Delhi

we not abolish the IAS? How long can we depend on them to frame the policy of the country. Greedy people, always looking at what post to grab.” (“The NDDB has no marketing capability: Abolish IAS.” Frontline, 15 March, 2003).

Like the pitchy darkness just beneath the lamp, our agriculture sector hovers under the dazzling picture of developing and progressive India. Since formation of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in the mid seventies of the last century no major revision of the administrative set up has taken place. In the mean time several modifications relating to the ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) system have taken place, all those have epitomised ICAR as the pivotal body of the NARS (National Agricultural Research System) but unable to develop any congenial ICAR-MOA (Ministry of Agriculture) interface so that the technologies and policies formulated by the scientists could get proper heed of the bureaucrats and get applied consequently.

Our ARS was a replication of a part of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) system. Revisiting the Indian agriculture policy in the context of the contemporary first, second and third world countries reveal that our policies are greatly confined within mere transient loan waivers and ephemeral subsidies which may serve the cause for the time being but dearth of long term sustaining policies looms large. Long term projects carried over by ICAR will be of no use if all those results do not fall under suitable hands as well.

Agriculture sector is an independent cadre in the first world USA and Australia, second world European Union and third world China and Brazil, but not in India. Besides the ARS, USDA has several other services that consolidate and ensures the technology generation, policy making and their implementation. Those include *viz.*

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) - AMS facilitates the strategic marketing of agricultural products in domestic and international markets while ensuring fair trading practices and promoting a competitive and efficient marketplace. AMS constantly works to develop new marketing services to increase customer satisfaction.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) - APHIS provides leadership in ensuring the health and care of animals and plants. The agency improves agricultural productivity and competitiveness and contributes to the national economy and the public health.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) - FNS increases food security and reduces hunger in partnership with cooperating organizations by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthy diet, and nutrition education in a manner that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) - FSIS enhances public health and well-being by protecting the public from food borne illness and ensuring that the nation's meat, poultry and egg products are safe, wholesome, and correctly packaged.

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) - FAS works to improve foreign market access for U.S. products. This USDA agency operates programs designed to build new markets and improve the competitive position of U.S. agriculture in the global marketplace.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) - NRCS provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain and improve our natural resources and environment.

(Source: http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navtype=MA&navid=AGENCIES_OFFICES_C)

Even the Forest Service is a part of the USDA agriculture cadre. The USA considers the technical persons suitable for running the agriculture sector, which needs technical inputs at each and every step of the policy formulation and implementation. But in our country anyone can run the primary sector of our country. Directors of various divisions of MOA, GOI viz. Horticulture, Seeds, Rainfed Farming etc. are from Indian Administrative Service, Indian Postal Service, Indian Information Service respectively. All twenty two technical divisions of the MOA, Government of India and the various commodity boards like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) etc. are headed by the personnel from other cadres also.

Similar cadre system (USDA) exists in the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (DAFF) Australia, another agriculture super power. All the USDA services do exist in the DAFF with different names only (Source: http://www.daff.gov.au/_media/documents/about/a4orgchart.pdf). Ministry of Agriculture, China also has the above mentioned USDA services as independent institutions where respective agricultural cadres serve (Source: <http://english.agri.gov.cn/ga/amoai/iumoa/>). China has a more precision approach and orientation towards agricultural growth in the form of SAZ (Special Agricultural Zone) for optimization of best outputs from their existing natural resources on provincial basis. The Chinese cadre system in agriculture, which is one of the oldest cadre system of the world have driven their agriculture growth to the highest extent is a good example in front of us what an organized cadre can do in a developing economy of a third world country. Another developing country which often strives with India in the WTO sessions against the first world nations is Brazil. The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) has the special agricultural zone pattern of China and the whole administration is also based on independent cadre system (Source: <http://www.embrapa.br/english/embrapa/organograma>). Dr. M.S. Swaminathan rightly remarked "the prevailing global food scenario makes it clear

that the future belongs to nations with grains and not guns”. Thereby, India should secure the future in the safe hands of technocrats from the agricultural system ushering the “Evergreen Revolution”.

In spite of being one of the lead producers in almost all the major consumables, food insecurity overcasts in the form of sky-rocketing price hike and changing weather in our country. When the research bodies are delivering their best for the sector (NARS), shortcomings surface on the behalf of the administration. An organized independent cadre system in agriculture in the form of Indian Agricultural Service comprising all the component services is the need of the hour. The huge mass of human resource churned out of the NARS should be deputed to serve the cadres. The agriculture sector is facing huge brain and talent drain to the other service sectors and we should restore our valuable human resources to serve the stream ensuring “right person at the right place”. So along with the existing ARS (Agricultural Research Service), which is a society service (under ICAR; a registered society under Societies Registration Act, 1860) there is a fervent need for creation of other services like Agricultural Developmental Services (ADS), Agricultural Inspection Services (AIS), Agricultural Education Services (AES), Agricultural Marketing Services (AMS) and Agricultural Foreign Services (AFS) etc. All the above cadres must be central cadres under the banner of Indian Agricultural Service to bridge the gap between the ministry and the ICAR.

ADS will ensure implementation of the centrally formulated policies at the state level. AIS will secure the food safety, quarantine system and plant and animal health. AES will bring all the SAUs under a common roof and regularly recruit the best talents as teaching personnel maintaining the total transparency. AMS will be vigilant regarding the marketing chain of agricultural produce and their strategic marketing in domestic and international markets, avoiding the erratic price hike thereby. AFS will improve foreign market access for Indian products and IPR related issues to prevent biopiracy of Indian germplasms.

It is indeed painful to plead for something that had already been recommended. Constitution of All India Cadre of Indian Agriculture Service was duly suggested by various government appointed committees and commissions such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission on Agriculture (1976), Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations (1988). Also a resolution under Article 312 was passed by two-third majority in the Rajya Sabha on 30th March, 1965 and again in 1971, for creation of Indian Agriculture Service. Later on, Central 5th Pay Commission had also recommended for creation of Central Agriculture Service and 6th Central Pay Commission has also recommended for creation of integrated cadre of agriculture service. Agriculture in India is not at all a lucrative career. Agriculture sector lacks the prestige and status in spite of being the lifeline of the Indian society. Youth of India are drifting away

from this sector. Both skilled and unskilled workforces of the society are turning away from agriculture as well. Constitution of an organized cadre at the national level for agriculture will glorify the sector and will attract the students to take up agriculture as their profession. All those moves will increase the profitability of the farmers as well because magnification of the system will increase its accessibility to them.

All India Agricultural Students Association (AIASA) which has been constituted recently is the platform for agricultural students all over India who has joined hands in the name of restoration of the glory of the Indian agriculture and service to the nation with honour. Let the present convention be the foundation stone for the new revolution dreamt in the existing agricultural administrative set up. Let the agriculture sector be the coveted career option for the Indian students regaining its own pride and prestige.

Let the present convention be the origin of great visions and missions to be undertaken in the way of emancipation of Indian agriculture and farmers to whom we owe our existence.

Jai Jawan ! Jai Kisan !! Jai Vigyan !!!

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Recommendations by VIP's
for
Creation of Central Agriculture Service



MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
- LOK SABHA

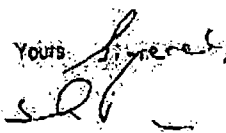
20th December, 2000

My Dear Shri Nitish Kumar

You may be aware of the position of technical officers in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation who at present are placed in the General Central Services. They are not declared as technical/scientific officers as is the case with other Ministries/Departments. In the absence of any organised Cadre/Service, they have so far had not much opportunity to rise in their career and as a consequence the Ministry / Departments of Agriculture may have been deprived of the services of many bright young scientists/technicians. In the past, various Committees/Commissions such as Nalagarh Committee (1958) and National Commission on Agriculture (1976) and the Central 5th Pay Commission in its report in the year 1997 recommended for the constitution of a Central Agriculture Service with a view to attract talented personnel and to strengthen the technical cadre in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

May I therefore request you to favourably look into the issues and problems being faced by the technical/scientific officers.

With regards,

Yours

(Sharad Pawar)

Shri Nitish Kumar Ji,
Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture,
Government of India,
Kirti Bhawan,
New Delhi.

AMBETH RAJAN
Member of Parliament
(Rajya Sabha)
National Treasurer
BAHUMAN SAMAJ PARTY
Permanent Special Invitee
Consultative Committee,
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Member
Consultative Committee,
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Member
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Dated: June 5, 2010

Dear Prof. Thomas,

Your kind attention is drawn to the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services, an Organised Integrated Cadre Service for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

The Technical Officers' Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter vigorously for the last several years and has submitted a detailed representation dated 11.05.2010 to you in this regard which is self explanatory, copy enclosed for ready reference.

There are more than 450 Group 'A' and 970 Group 'B' Technical Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture which are sufficient in numbers to have an Organized Cadre of Service as per the norms. of the Govt. of India. The Govt. have created other several organized cadre of services even when they are less in number.

In absence of any organized cadre, the officers don't have opportunity to rise in the service career and most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

In view of the above, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture is quite genuine, deserves to be considered on priority for their carrier advancement, principle of equal justice, smooth functioning and in the interest of farmers as well as development of agriculture.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely

Prof. K.V. Thomas,
Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture,
Govt. of India,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi



(Ambeth Rajan)

C.M. CHANG, IAS Rtd.

Member of Parliament

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Dated: July 26, 2010

Respected, Dr. Singh ji

Your kind attention is drawn towards the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services (an organised integrated cadre service) for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached/sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

The Technical Officers' Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter vigorously for the last several years and has submitted a detailed representation dated 12.10.2009 to various authorities in this regard. However, no action has been taken, so far.

At present, there are more than 450 Group 'A' and 970 Group 'B' Technical Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture. To the best of my information, this is sufficient in numbers to have an Organized Cadre of Service, as per the norms of the Govt. of India. Even, the Govt. has created other several organized cadre of services in the past, when they were less in number.

You will appreciate that in the absence of any organized cadre, the officers of Ministry of Agriculture don't have adequate opportunity to rise in their service career. As a result, most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years, while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale, reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

In view of the above, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture is quite genuine & justified on principles of equal justice and deserves to be considered on priority for their career advancement, smooth functioning/implementation of agricultural development programmes in the country for food security and also in the interest of farming community.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely

C.M. Chang
6/28/10
(C.M. Chang)

Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
Government of India,
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**GENERAL SECRETARY
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

Dated 10.9.2007

Dear Shri Sharad Pawar,

I am enclosing a copy of the Memorandum from Technical Officers Association of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Memorandum is self-explanatory. It concerns constitution of Central Agricultural Service as recommended by Fifth Pay Commissions, National Agricultural Commission and Nalagarh Committee. In year 2000, when you were a Member of Parliament you had yourself recommended this case to the then Agricultural Minister. They therefore have great expectations that you will take a sympathetic view of this issue & accept it.

I shall be grateful if you kindly look into the matter and issue suitable instructions for the constitution of the Central Agricultural Service.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Gurudas Das Gupta)

Shri Sharad Pawar,
Minister of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs,
Food and Public Distribution,
Govt. of India, Krishi Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Copy to Dr. Sahadeva Singh, General Secretary, Technical Officers Association, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.



LAXMANRAO JADHAV (PATIL)
Member of Parliament
LOK SABHA

दिनांक : 11.08.05

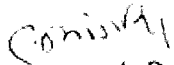
प्रिय श्री शरद पवार जी,

विषय :- केन्द्रीय कृषि सेवा (सी.ए.एस.) के गठन संबंधी।

महोदय,

आप पूर्णतया अवगत हैं कि कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग भारत सरकार के तकनीकी अधिकारियों को संघ लोकसेवा आयोग से चयनित होने के पश्चात् सामान्य केन्द्रीय सेवा में रखा गया है, जबकि अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों में तकनीकी अधिकारियों का अलग कैडर है, जिससे उन्हें उनके सेवा संबंधी किसी परेशानियों का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता है और वह पूर्ण मनोबल से राष्ट्रहित में अपने कार्यों में लगे रहते हैं। कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग में तकनीकी अधिकारियों का अलग कैडर न होने से प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तियों का कृषि सेवाओं में आकर्षण कम रहता है। केन्द्रीय कृषि सेवा के गठन हेतु नालागढ़ कमिटी (1958), राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग (1996) एवं केन्द्रीय पंचम वेतन आयोग (1997) द्वारा संस्तुति की जा चुकी है। वर्ष 2000 में माननीय सांसद के रूप में आपके द्वारा तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री को केन्द्रीय कृषि सेवा के गठन हेतु पत्र लिखा जा चुका है। अब जबकि आप पूर्णतया निर्णय लेने की स्थिति में हैं उस स्थिति में आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि भारतीय कृषि को सबल बनाने के परिपेक्ष्य में तथा उत्कृष्ट व प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तियों के सेवा में आकर्षण हेतु केन्द्रीय कृषि सेवा (सी.ए.एस.) के गठन हेतु प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

भवदीय


लक्ष्मणराव जाधव (पाटिल)

श्री शरद पवार जी,
केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
कृषि भवन,
नई दिल्ली।

87, South Avenue, New Delhi - 110 021
Vikas Nagar, Sangam Nagar, SATARA - 415 003 MAHARASHTRA. Ph.: (02162) 44245, 44125

DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
CHAIRMAN
Public Accounts Committee



51, Parliament House
New Delhi-110 001
Tel. 23034605, 23017564

July 2, 2010

I have received a memorandum alongwith a copy of the memorandum submitted to you by the Technical Officers' Association (Regd.), Ministry of Agriculture regarding the creation of Central Agriculture Service. I am forwarding both these documents to you for your kind attention.

In my opinion, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture appears to be justified on the basis of the facts as narrated in the memorandum. I do feel that it would be just and fair to creat such a service particularly when the country needs special attention for enhancing agricultural production.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter sympathetically and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Murli Manohar Joshi)

Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister of India
South Block
New Delhi-110 011

Copy to Dr. Sahadeva Singh, President, Technical Officers' Association (Regd.) Ministry of Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 for information.

(Pradeep Kumar Jain)
Senior Private Secretary

Res.: 6, Raisina Road, New Delhi-110 001 • Telephones : 23718444, 23711144 • Fax : 23711772
Flat No. 4, Ground Floor, B-Block, Virat Villa, Mehmoorganj, Varanasi-221010 (U.P.)
Telephone : (0542) 2222377 • Fax : (0542) 2226377 • E-mail : murli@sansad.nic.in

PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN

Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)



1, Meena Bagh
New Delhi - 110 011
Phone : 011-23795056
Mobile : 09868180331

413, Model Town
Phase-I, Bhalinda
Phone : 0184-2211317
0184-2211154

Dated: June 10, 2010

Dear Dr. Manmohan Ji,

Your Kind attention is drawn to the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services, an Organised Integrated Cadre Service for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

The Technical Officers' Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter vigorously for the last several years and has submitted a detailed representation dated 12.10.2009 to you in this regard which is self explanatory, copy enclosed for ready reference.

There are more than 450 Group 'A' and 970 Group 'B' Technical Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture which are sufficient in numbers to have an Organized Cadre of Service as per the norms of the Govt. of India. The Govt. have created other several organized cadre of services even when they are less in number.

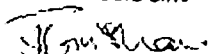
In absence of any organized cadre, the officers don't have opportunity to rise in the service career and most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

In view of the above, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture is quite genuine & justified on principles of equal justice and deserves to be considered on priority for their career advancement and smooth functioning/implementation of agricultural development programmes in the country for food security and also in the interest of farming community.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely


(Paramjit Kaur Gulshan)

Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
Government of India,
South Block, New Delhi

PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN

Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)



1, Meena Bagh
New Delhi -110 011
Phono : 011-23795068
Mobile : 09868180331

413, Model Town
Phase-1, Bhatinda
Phones : 0164-2211317
0164-2211154

Dated: June 10, 2010

Dear Prof. Thomas,

Your kind attention is drawn to the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services, an Organised Integrated Cadre Service for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

The Technical Officers' Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter vigorously for the last several years and has submitted a detailed representation dated 11.05.2010 to you in this regard which is self explanatory, copy enclosed for ready reference.

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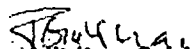
In absence of any organized cadre, the officers don't have opportunity to rise in the service career and most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

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I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely


(Paramjit Kaur Gulshan)

Prof. K.V. Thomas,
Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture,
Govt. of India,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

प्रो. प्रेम कुमार धूमल

संसद सदस्य
(लोक सभा)



ग्राम व डाक. समीरपुर
त. भोरंज जिला हमीरपुर-हि.प्र.
टे.नं. (कोड-01972) 275060

301, हिमाचल सदन, सरदार पटेल मार्ग
चाणक्यपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110001
टे.नं. 24105386


अ.शा.प.सं.06-2007-06, दिनांक 06-09-2007

आदरणीय डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी,

कृपया डॉ. सहदेव सिंह, महामंत्री, टेक्नीकल ऑफीसर्स एसोसिएशन, रूम नं.440, कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001 के संलग्न अभ्यावेदन दिनांक 28-08-2007 का अवलोकन करें, जो पांचवें वेतन आयोग की अनुशंसा के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर सर्विसेस बनाने के बारे में स्वतःस्पष्ट है।

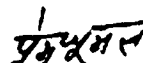
आदर एवं शुभकामनाओं सहित,

भवदीय


(प्रो. प्रेम धूमल)

डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह
माननीय प्रधान मंत्री
नई दिल्ली

प्रतिलिपि-डॉ. सहदेव सिंह को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।


(प्रो. प्रेम धूमल)

आर.के. सिंह पटेल

सांसार - लोक सभा
बांदा - उत्तर प्रदेश



सत्यमेव जयते

सदस्य :

- भ्रष्टाई समिति - स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
- सलाहकार समिति - ग्राम एवं सेवायोजन मंत्रालय
- संसदीय समिति - रेल अधिनियम, रेल मंत्रालय

स्थायी निवास :

बस्ताऊगंज कर्मी, जिला चित्रकूट (उ.प्र.)
फोन / फेक्स : 05198-238100

नई दिल्ली निवास :

51, नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली-110 001
फोन : 011-23093177
मोबाईल : 9013180108

दिनांक
Dated: July 28, 2010

Respected Sri Singh,

Your kind attention is drawn towards the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services (an organised integrated cadre service) for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached/sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1978) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

The Technical Officers' Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter vigorously for the last several years and has submitted a detailed representation dated 12.10.2009 to various authorities in this regard. However, no action has been taken, so far.

At present, there are more than 450 Group 'A' and 970 Group 'B' Technical Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture. To the best of my information, this is sufficient in numbers to have an Organized Cadre of Service, as per the norms of the Govt. of India. Even, the Govt. has created other several organized cadre of services in the past, when they were less in number.

You will appreciate that in the absence of any organized cadre, the officers of Ministry of Agriculture don't have adequate opportunity to rise in their service career. As a result, most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years, while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale, reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

In view of the above, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture is quite genuine & justified on principles of equal justice and deserves to be considered on priority for their career advancement, smooth functioning/implementation of agricultural development programmes in the country for food security and also in the interest of farming community.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely


[R.K. Singh Patel]

Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
Government of India,
South Block, New Delhi

no. 18/5
शरद पवार
SHARAD PAWAR

AM/2007



ANNEXURE-I

कृषि, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और
सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
& CONSUMER AFFAIRS
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
No. 11019/1/2007-E.II
23, October, 2007

My Dear Mr. Santosh,

Please refer to your letter dated 13th September, 2007, addressed to Prime Minister, forwarding a representation from Dr. Sahadeva Singh, General Secretary, Technical Officers Association, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi regarding the creation of a Central Agriculture Service as recommended by the Fifth Central Pay Commission.

The recommendation of the Fifth Central Pay Commission for the constitution of a Central Agriculture Service was examined by the Government but it was found not feasible for various reasons. I understand that the Technical Officers Association has submitted a detailed memorandum in this regard for consideration of the Sixth Central Pay Commission as well. Since the Pay Commission is going to examine the issue, the Government will await its recommendations.

With regards,

Yours

(SHARAD PAWAR)

Shri Santosh Bagrodia,
Member of Parliament (RS),
60, Lodhi Estate,
New Delhi 110003

Office : Room No. 120, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001 Tel. 23383370, 23782681 Fax: 23384129
Resi. : 6, Janpath, New Delhi-110 011 (India) Tel. 011-23016870, 23016818 Fax: 011-23016609
E-mail : sharadpawar@vsnl.com

SHRUTI CHOUDHRY



D.O. No. 319, MP/MSA.....

Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)

Dated: 18-06-2010.....

Dear Sir,

I am writing this to bring to your notice the long pending demand for creation of Central Agriculture Services, an Organised Integrated Cadre Service for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and sub-offices, in consonance with the recommendations made by Nalagam Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commissions.

The Technical Officer's Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter for the past several years. As you might be aware that there are more than 450 Group 'A' and 970 Group 'B' Technical Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture. I feel, this strength is sufficient to have an Organized Cadre of Service since there are several other Organized Cadre of services with even lesser number. In the absence of any organized cadre, the technical officers have been at a disadvantageous position in regard to career progression and most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years.

As such, I request you to kindly look into the matter personally to ensure an immediate action in the matter as per the laid down norms.

With regards,
Shruti Choudhry
(SHRUTI CHOUDHRY)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS,
HON'BLE MINISTER OF STATE
FOR AGRICULTURE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

8, Meena Bagh, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi-110011
Tel: 011-23795190 Fax: 011-23083021

THANGSO BAITE
Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)



14, North Avenue,
New Delhi - 110001
Phone : 011-23092026
Fax : 011-23092131

88, Super Market, Lamphelpat,
Imphal-795004
Phone : 0385-2416555

No.32/Q10/MP-OT-MNP
17/06/10

Dear *K.V. Thomas*

Your kind attention is drawn to the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services, an Organised Integrated Cadre Service for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

The Technical Officers' Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter vigorously for the last several years and has submitted a detailed representation dated 11.05.2010 to you in this regard which is self explanatory, copy enclosed for ready reference.

There are more than 450 Group 'A' and 970 Group 'B' Technical Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture which are sufficient in numbers to have an Organized Cadre of Service as per the norms. of the Govt. of India. The Govt. have created other several organized cadre of services even when they are less in number.

In absence of any organized cadre, the officers don't have opportunity to rise in the service career and most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

In view of the above, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture is quite genuine & justified on principles of equal justice and deserves to be considered on priority for their career advancement and smooth functioning/implementation of agricultural development programmes in the country for food security and also in the interest of farming community.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely

(Thangso Baite)

Prof. K.V. Thomas,
Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture,
Govt. of India,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

उमाकांत यादव

संसद सदस्य
(लोक सभा)

43-मिथली शहर, जौनपुर ७०५०



परमेश्वर शक्ति

निवास : ग्राम भादी, आजमगढ़ रोड, सब्जी मण्डी के
साथ में, शाहजहाँ जौनपुर (७०५०)
फोन : 05453-222165
दिल्ली : 222 पार्स एल्यू
फोन : 011-23092405

दिनांक : 22.8.2005..

श्री शरद पवार जी,
माननीय कृषि मंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली।

विषय: केन्द्रीय कृषि सेवा (सी.ए.एस.) के गठन संबंधी।

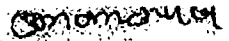
महोदय,

आप भली-भांति अवगत हैं कि कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग, कृषि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के तकनीकी अधिकारियों को संप. लोक सेवा आयोग से चयन होने के उपरान्त सामान्य केन्द्रीय सेवा में रखा गया है जबकि केन्द्रीय पंचम वेतन आयोग की संस्तुति तथा आपके द्वारा माननीय सांसद के रूप में दिये गये पत्र दिनांक 20.12.2000 के आधार पर केन्द्रीय कृषि सेवा के केंद्र की आवश्यकता दर्शायी गई है।

अतएव अवुरोध है कि आप उक्त प्रकरण में केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री के रूप में विनियम लेकर "केन्द्रीय कृषि सेवा" के गठन की कृपा करें।

सादर,

भवदीय,


(उमाकांत यादव)

VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH
Sr. Advocate
Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)



51, South Avenue,
New Delhi-110 011
Mob.: 09013180444
09415239393
Tel.: 011-23795354 (Fax)
011-23795355
E-mail: vbsallahabad@gmail.com

Dated: June 23, 2010

Dear Shri Pawar Ji,

Your kind attention is drawn to the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services, an Organised Integrated Cadre Service for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

The Technical Officers' Association, Ministry of Agriculture has been pursuing this matter vigorously for the last several years and has submitted a detailed representation dated 12.10.2009 to you in this regard which is self explanatory, copy enclosed for ready reference.

There are more than 450 Group 'A' and 970 Group 'B' Technical Officers in the Ministry of Agriculture which are sufficient in numbers to have an Organized Cadre of Service as per the norms. of the Govt. of India. The Govt. have created other several organized cadre of services even when they are less in number.

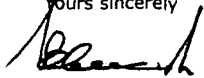
While you have appreciated this problem way back in 2000 and had recommended to then Agriculture Minister vide letter dated 20.12.2000 for carving out an organised cadre in the Ministry of Agriculture. A copy of the letter is enclosed for ready reference.

In absence of any organized cadre, the officers don't have opportunity to rise in the service career and most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

In view of the above, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture is quite genuine & justified on principles of equal justice and deserves to be considered on priority for their career advancement and smooth functioning/implementation of agricultural development programmes in the country for food security and also in the interest of farming community.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely

(Vijay Bahadur Singh)

Shri Sharad Pawar,
Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture,
Govt. of India,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Residence: 1-C, Beli Road, Allohahabad (U.P.) • Tel.: 0532-2642626, 2642727 Fax: 2642828
Constituency: Hamirpur, Dist. Mahoba (U.P.) Farm House Niswara (Panwari) Dist. Mahoba (U.P.)
Tel.: 05281-242424, Fax: 242425

ALL INDIA CONVENTION ON AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

VJAY BAHADUR SINGH
Sr. Advocate
Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)



51, South Avenue,
New Delhi - 110 011
Mob.: 09013180444
09415239393
Tel.: 011-23795354 (Fax)
011-23795355
E-mail: vbsallahabad@gmail.com

Dated: June 23 , 2010

Dear Dr. Manmohan Ji,

Your kind attention is drawn to the long pending demand of creation of Central Agriculture Services, an Organised Integrated Cadre Service for Technical Officers working in Ministry of Agriculture and its attached and sub offices, as recommended by various committees, such as Nalagarh Committee (1958), National Commission of Agriculture (1976) and 5th & 6th Pay Commission.

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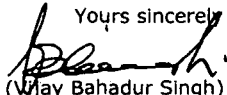
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In absence of any organized cadre, the officers don't have opportunity to rise in the service career and most of the technical officers in Group 'A' remain on the same post for more than 20 years while the cadre service officers joining at Group 'A' at junior time scale reach at the level of Joint Secretary within a period of 17 years.

In view of the above, the demand of technical officers of Ministry of Agriculture is quite genuine & justified on principles of equal justice and deserves to be considered on priority for their career advancement and smooth functioning/implementation of agricultural development programmes in the country for food security and also in the interest of farming community.

I shall be grateful, if you kindly look into the matter personally and initiate actions for creation of Central Agriculture Service.

With regards

Yours sincerely

(Vjay Bahadur Singh)

Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
Government of India,
South Block, New Delhi

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VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH
Sr. Advocate
Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)



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New Delhi - 110 011
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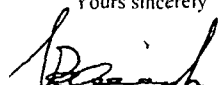
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(Vijay Bahadur Singh)

Prof. K. V. Thomas,
Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture,
Govt. of India,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Residence: 1-C, Beli Road, Allohahabad (U.P.) • Tel.: 0532-2642626, 2642727 Fax: 2642828
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Tel.: 05281-242424, Fax: 242425

यशवीर सिंह

संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

सदस्य:-

संसदीय सलाहकार समिति विदेश मंत्रालय

संसदीय स्थायी समिति वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय



9, वी पी हाउस

रफी मार्ग

नई दिल्ली-110001

फोन : 011 23708144

Dated: June 22, 2010

Dear Shri Pawar ji,

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With regards

Yours sincerely

Yashvir Singh
22-6-10

(YASHVIR SINGH)

Shri Sharad Pawar,
Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture,
Govt. of India,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

यशवीर सिंह
संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

सदस्य:-

संसदीय सलाहकार समिति विदेश मंत्रालय
संसदीय स्थायी समिति वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय



9, वी पी हाउस
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22.6.10
(YASHVIR SINGH)

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Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
Government of India,
South Block, New Delhi

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संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

सदस्य:-

संसदीय सलाहकार समिति विदेश मंत्रालय
संसदीय स्थायी समिति वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय



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Govt. of India,
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