

ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA

32nd Conference

January 7 - 10, 2010

Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

DOCUMENTS

**ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA (AIKS)
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Proceedings

1. The 32nd Conference of All India Kisan Sabha began with flag hoisting by Com. Benoy Konar, veteran Kisan leader and Vice President, AIKS on the 7th January 2010 at Com. Harkishan Singh Surjeet Nagar at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). It was followed by offering of floral tributes to the martyr's column. Portrait of Com. H.K.S. Surjeet was garlanded by the President and General Secretary of AIKS.

2. Condolence resolution was moved by Com. N.K. Shukla, Joint Secretary, AIKS. The Conference paid rich tributes to the memory of late Com. H.K.S. Surjeet.

3. General Secretary, AIKS proposed the names for the following Committee

a) Steering Committee- comprising of all office bearers of All India Kisan Sabha

b) Resolutions Committee:

Madan Ghosh : Convenor
P. Krishna Prasad
R. Chandra
Dulichand
Kuldeep Tanwar

c) Credential Committee

K. Balakrishnan : Convenor
Biplab Mazumdar
Omalar Shankaran
Lalan Chowdhary
A.B. Patil

c) Minutes Committee:

6

Tikender Singh Panwar : Convenor
Jaswinder Singh
Partha Prathim
Fazlur Rahman
Abhiram Behera

5. On behalf of the Reception Committee formed for the 32nd Conference of AIKS, welcome address was delivered by its Chairman Com. N. Venugopal Rao.

6. The Conference was greeted by Comrades C.K. Chandrappan, former MP and President of All India Kisan Sabha (4, Windsor Place, New Delhi), A. Vijayaraghavan, General Secretary All India Agricultural Workers' Union, Tapas Sinha, General Secretary of DYFI and K. Bhaskar of SFI. The AIDWA sent a message of greetings to the Conference.

7. AIKS President Com. S. Ramachandran Pillai delivered the Presidential speech. (Speech enclosed).

8. AIKS General Secretary, Com. K. Varadha Rajan presented the Report to the Conference elaborating the struggles of the peasantry in various states of the Country against the crisis ridden neo-liberal policies of the Central and non Left State Governments (Report is enclosed).

9. On the last day of the Conference i.e. 10th of January, 2010, a well attended mass rally was held at Guntur which was addressed by Comrades S. Ramachandran Pillai, President AIKS, Brinda Karat, Polit Bureau Member of CPI(M), K. Varadha Rajan, General Secretary, AIKS, Narasimha Rao, Secretary of the Reception Committee and Sreenivas Rao, Central Secretariat Member of CPI(M).

10. On the second day of the Conference i.e. 8th of January, 2010, altogether 37 nos of delegates from all States participated in the discussion on the General Secretary's Report and enriched it by concrete suggestions and criticism based on their states experiences.

11. The General Secretary replied to the discussion on the 9th Janu-

ary, where he clarified on certain issues and accepted several suggestions and criticisms made by the delegates. Thereafter General Secretary's report was unanimously accepted (General Secretary's Reply enclosed).

12. The Conference was divided into four Commissions for detailed discussions on specific topics:

a. Commission on Land and Land Related Matters

Convenors: Surya Kanta Mishra and Venkatesh Athreya

b. Commission on Public Investment, Rural Credit and Insurance

Convenors: Ashoka Dhawale and V.K. Ramachandran

c. Commission on Seed Monopolies, GM Crops and Bt Brinjal

Vijoo Krishnan and Pabitra Kar

b. Commission on Agricultural Prices

Prasenjit Bose and Prakashan Master

Each of the Commissions, were attended by nearly 200 delegates, and in each, around 25 delegates participated in the lively discussion and enriched the documents. The Conference, directed the newly elected CKC to finalise the documents and formulate the tasks on the basis of Commission Reports (Separate booklet to be published)

13. The Conference adopted ten resolutions on various topics. Amendments were moved by the delegates, some of which were accepted by the movers. The Conference then adopted the resolutions unanimously.

14. The Credentials Committee Reports was placed by Com. K. Balakrishnan and the same was unanimously adopted by the Conference.

15. The Income and Expenditure Account for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (up to 30th Nov) were presented by Finance Secretary Com. Noorul Huda and accepted unanimously by the Conference.

16. Com. Benoy Konar, senior leader of AIKS proposed the name

of Com.S.Ramachandran Pillai for the post of President of All India Kisan Sabha and it was seconded by K.Varadha Rajan. It was unanimously accepted by the Conference.

17. The Conference unanimously elected 138 members to the All India Kisan Committee (AIKC), which met immediately afterwards under the Presidentship of Com. S.R.Pillai and elected a 54 member strong Central Kisan Committee (CKC) and 14 Office Bearers with Com. K.Varadha Rajan as the General Secretary.

18. The Conference concluded after the valedictory speech of the President Com.S.Ramachandran Pillai, who thanked the Reception Committee, the untiring efforts of the volunteers and all the delegates and observers attending the Conference for successful conclusion of the 32nd Conference of All India Kisan Sabha at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. He outlined the tasks ahead of the AIKS and fervently hoped that the Kisan Sabha would be able to further improve its organisational functioning as to intervene on all the burning issues related to peasantry and agriculture and take advantage of the opportunities for more rapid growth and all round expansion of the movement.

Condolence Resolution

The 32nd Conference of the All India Kisan Sabha being held at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh dips its banner in memory of those who have sacrificed their lives in the service of the peasantry, working class and other rural masses in resisting the onslaught of imperialism, big bourgeoisie and landlordism.

They were the outstanding leaders of the democratic movement who had continuously fought for preserving our sovereignty and independence as well as the interest of the most oppressed and exploited sections of our society in the country during the last seven decades regardless of caste, community and religion. In doing so, they faced the murderous attacks of the casteist and fundamentalist religious bigots as well as other reactionary forces backed by landlords, big capitalists, imperialists and imperialist agents.

The 32nd AIKS Conference pays homage to the memory of these departed leaders respectfully and vows to carry forward the glorious tradition of united struggle of workers, peasants and toiling millions and will work consistently and continuously to achieve the demands of the widest sections of the peasantry for which our illustrious predecessors had fought and died.

Com. Harkishan Singh Surjeet:

Veteran freedom fighter, outstanding Kisan leader and former General Secretary of CPI(M), who passed away on 1st August 2008 at the age of 93.

Com. Surjeet was a prominent political personality, well-known throughout the length and breadth of our country. He plunged into freedom struggle soon after the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh and his

two associates in 1931, when he was only 15 years of age.

He was elected Secretary of Punjab State Kisan Sabha in 1938 and led anti-betterment levy struggle in Punjab in the late fifties. He was elected General Secretary of AIKS in 1974 and its President in 1989. He was Vice-President of AIKS, when he breathed last. He wrote books on "History of All India Kisan Sabha" and "Land Reforms in India" which have inspired lakhs of Kisan Sabha activists in the country. He remained committed to life-long struggle for the cause of peasantry, agricultural workers, working class and other toiling millions. He also fought for the cause of democratic rights, secularism, national unity and integrity and national sovereignty of our country. His death is a great loss for the entire country, particularly for the left, democratic and secular forces.

Com.E.Balanandan: Leader of the working class, former President of CITU, former member CPI(M), Polit Bureau, who breathed last on 19 January 2009 at the age of 84.

Com. Chittabrata Majumdar: General Secretary CITU, and member of CPI(M) Polit Bureau, who passed away at the age of 71. He made valuable contribution to the cause of working class and championed the cause of worker-peasant unity.

Com.Anil Biswas: Member of Polit Bureau of CPI(M) and Secretary, CPI(M) West Bengal State Committee. Well known exponent of Marxism-Leninism and brilliant organizer.

Com.P.Ramachandran: Former Member of CPI(M) Polit Bureau, Trade Unionist and Party organizer. His life was totally devoted to the cause of toiling masses.

Com.Sheopat Singh: Vice President of All India Kisan Sabha, Former Member of Parliament and 4 time member of Rajasthan State Assembly. He was a powerful Kisan leader and led several militant struggles in Rajasthan. He was 80.

Com. Mehboob Zahedi: Vice President of All India Kisan Sabha, 5 times elected Member of Parliament and ex-Minister West Bengal Left Front Govt. He greatly contributed in developing Kisan

movement in Hindi region. He was 77. He had also served as Joint Secretary of AIKS.

Com.T.K. Ramakrishnan: Former Joint Secretary of All India Kisan Sabha and former General Secretary of Kerala Karshaka Sangham. He was a Cabinet Minister of Kerala LDF Govt. on three occasions. He died at the age of 84.

Com.Koratata Satyanarayana: Former Member of Central Kisan Committee of All India Kisan Sabha and former Polit Bureau Member of CPI(M), participant of historic Telangana armed struggle and former member of Andhra Pradesh State Assembly. He was 83.

Com.Ahilya Rangnekar: Joined freedom struggle as a young student, she was a former member Mahila Sangh in Maharashtra. She was actively engaged in revolt by Royal Indian Navy- 1946. She was formerly the working President of AIDWA, Central Committee Member of CPI(M) and Member of Parliament. She died at the age of 87 years. She was jailed for seven years and remained underground for 2 years.

Com.Prabhakar Sanzgiri: Former President of Maharashtra State unit of CITU and its All India Vice President for many years. Former Member of Central Committee of CPI(M) and State Secretary of CPI(M) Maharashtra State Committee. He spent five and half years in the Jail.

The 32nd Conference of All India Kisan Sabha deeply mourns the death of **Com. Prithvi Singh**, former General Secretary of Haryana State Kisan Sabha and also the former member of the CKC, **Com.C.P. Balan Vydyar**, a member of AIKC and one of the Office Bearers of Kerala Karshaka Sangham, **Com.P.Sudhakaran**, AIKC Member and Office Bearer of Kerala State Karshaka Sangham, **Com.Bahadur Singh Dhakar**, former CKC member and former state secretary M.P.State Kisan Sabha, **Com. Gangadhar Appa Burande** veteran freedom fighter, former President Maharashtra State Kisan Sabha and former CKC member, **Com. Ishwar Das**, veteran freedom fighter and former President of Orissa unit of AIKS, **Com.Mohar Singh** veteran freedom fighter and former AIKC member, **Com. Onkar Nath Trishal**, President, Jammu & Kashmir unit of Kisan

Sabha, **Com. M.P.Narayan Nambiar**, former CKC Member from Kerala and veteran freedom fighter, **Com. Banmali Das**, former, CKC Member and founder president of Orissa Krishak Sabha, **Com.Sridhar Malik**, Member, AIKC and President of our Burdwan District Unit, **Com.Farooq Azam**, AIKC member from West Bengal, **Com.Jayant Bhattacharya**, member AIKC from West Bengal, **Com.Sunil Santra**, PKC member Paschim Banga Krishak Sabha, **Com.Purnamohan Tripura**, **Com.Bhumkesh Halam**, **Com.Charan Debbarma** and **Com. Dinesh Debbarma**, veteran GMP leaders of Tripura, **Com.K.Ramani**, veteran trade union leader of Tamilnadu, **Com.C.Kannan**, veteran trade union leader of Kerala, **Com. Saroj Chanda**, former, Vice President of AIAWU from Tripura, **Com.Ram Swarup**, AIAWU leader from U.P., **Com.Viswanath Singh**, popular leader of peasantry of Bihar, **Com.K.Krishnamurti**, AIAWU leader from Andhra Pradesh, **Com.V.R.Vommareddy**, veteran intellectual from Andhra Pradesh, **Com. Sukra Munda**, veteran leader of land struggle of Ranchi (Jharkhand) **Com. Prabhat Singh**, CITU leader from Haryana, **Com. I.Vasudevan**, former Office Secretary of AIKS, **Com.P.B.Rangnekar**, veteran leader of working class and peasantry of Maharashtra and freedom fighter, **Com.Luisa Pereira**, veteran mass leader from Goa **Com. Ranjit Basu**, **Treasurer**, CITU and **Com. S.K.Dhar**, popular leader of Railway Employees.

The AIKS dips its red banner in memory of these veteran and popular mass leaders and sends heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family members.

The 32nd. Conference of All India Kisan Sabha deeply mourns the passing away of **Shri.V.P.Singh**, former Prime Minister of India, **Com.Bhogendra Jha**, former General Secretary of AIKS (4, Windsor Place)

Resolution on Martyrs

The 32nd Conference of All India Kisan Sabha deeply mourns and expresses its strong anguish at the brutal killings of over 200 innocent people by terrorists at different places of Mumbai on 26th Nov.2008 and at some other places in the country in the intervening period.

The 32nd Conference of All India Kisan Sabha registers its strong protest and anguish at the brutal killing of **Com. Inderjeet Singh**, member of AIKC and vice president of Punjab State Kisan Sabha, by the criminal and goondas employed by class enemies and **Com. Chandra Mohan Deb Burman**, GMP leader killed by the banned NLFT extremists in Tripura.

The 32nd Conference of All India Kisan Sabha expresses its strong protest and anguish at the brutal killings of a number of comrades by the goons of landlords in Bihar, farmers and cadres killed by police firing in land struggles in Andhra Pradesh and in struggle for water and power in Rajasthan, hundreds of comrades killed in West Bengal by Maoists & Trinamool Congress and several comrades killed by RSS goons in Kerala since last all India conference. The 32nd Conference of All India Kisan Sabha salutes their martyrdom and also of all those martyred, who have laid their lives fighting against class enemies, separatists extremists, communal and divisive forces in different regions of the country and dips its red banner in their memory and pledges to continue the struggles for the sacred cause for which they gave their supreme sacrifice.

Presidential Address

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the All India Kisan Sabha, I greet all the fraternal delegates, delegates and friends. We are holding this All India Conference in Andhra Pradesh after a gap of twenty years. The 26th Conference of the All India Kisan Sabha was held at Khammam from April 27-30, 1989. Before that, the 8th All India Conference was held at Vijayawada on March 14-15, 1944 and the 5th Conference at Palasa on March 26-27, 1940.

We are very happy to hold this All India Conference in Andhra Pradesh. Kisan Sabha in Andhra Pradesh has a long history and played an important role in the freedom struggle, struggles against landlordism, struggles for the formation of the state of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis, struggles against anti-peasant policies of the Central and state governments and struggles for the genuine demands of the people. The peasant movement in Andhra Pradesh started as early as in 1923. The peasants in Mandasa, Kalipatinam, Challapalli, Munagala and Venkatagiri revolted against the zamindari/jagirdari system and fought against the British. The peasant march from Itchapuram to Madras in 1937 was an important event in the history of the peasant movement not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in the country. The heroic Telangana armed struggle will always be remembered as one of the important struggles of the peasantry in India. During the peak of the struggle, more than three thousand villages were liberated and over ten lakh acres of land of landlords were distributed among the people. Importantly strong resistance was also built against caste oppression and feudal practices like the Vetti system as well as unpaid labour and illegal exactions. The slogan of "Vishalandhra" was raised for the first

time preceded by the book “Visaala Andhralo Praja Rajyam” by Comrade P. Sundarayya. The Kisan Sabha in Andhra Pradesh has conducted many struggles against debt burdens, for remunerative prices, for expansion of irrigation facilities, against the eviction of tenants from endowment lands, against imposition of additional taxes, water cess, high electricity charges, against irregular supply of electricity, for land reforms and other land related issues, etc. In the recent period, the Kisan Sabha led many struggles against the World Bank-sponsored power reforms.

I congratulate the Andhra Pradesh unit of the Kisan Sabha for taking up the issues of the peasantry and always remaining in close contact with the people.

We are holding the 32nd Conference nearly four years after the 31st Conference which was held in Nashik, Maharashtra from January 28-31, 2006. Many important developments are taking place in the world and in India which have relevance to the life of the peasantry, common people and the country. The report of the General Secretary will deal with these aspects in great detail. I shall only try to touch upon some important aspects as an introduction.

In many countries, the neo-liberal economic policies pursued by the governments are forcing the peasants to produce for export and to corporatize agriculture. International institutions such as World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the Free Trade Agreements compel the peasantry to carry out the neo-liberal economic policies. These international institutions do not represent common people’s interests. The neo-liberal economic policies are dismantling peasants’ agriculture and corporatizing agriculture. During the past decades, peasants are displaced in many countries and a handful of large Trans National Corporations (TNCs) have taken control over food production, agricultural production and trade (from seeds production to supermarket chains).

The world today is facing crises of finances, climate, energy, food and bio-diversity. The only way out from these crises is to abandon the neo-liberal policies and to take an alternative path of development and to put in appropriate safeguards. The solution sought at present for the global economic crisis by the capitalist countries is

within the same neo-liberal framework. This approach will lead to another round of crisis. The only sustainable solution to the global economic crisis is to give up the imperialist globalization and export-oriented growth and focus on State intervention by individual countries to expand domestic demand by enhancing the purchasing power of the toiling people. But we see a different approach from the countries that follow capitalism: renewed attempts to conclude the Doha Round negotiations at the WTO, the increasing number of Free Trade Agreements, the European Union’s offensive towards African countries for endorsement of the economic partnership agreements and the talk of a new green revolution based on biotechnologies, etc.

The Copenhagen Climate Conference ended without meeting its goal of a legally binding agreement. Without a legally binding agreement committing the rich and industrialized countries to deep carbon emission cuts, the lives and well-being of hundreds of millions of people, especially in the developing world, have been put at danger. The global warming will most adversely affect the people in South Asia, large parts of Africa, Latin American countries, least developed countries and the Island nations. The failure of Copenhagen Conference points out the inhumane nature of capitalism.

The world is gradually marching towards a severe energy crisis with an ever-increasing demand of energy overstepping its supply. Prices for all energy sources have been rapidly increasing for the last five years. This has increased the cost of production in agriculture. Agricultural production is heavily dependent on hydro carbons for energy. Production of chemical fertilisers is dependent on natural gas. The decision to develop bio-fuel industry through subsidies and tariffs in the United States of America and some other countries has increased food costs globally.

The richness and complexity of the natural world is declining at an ever-accelerating rate due to overexploitation by capitalism. A majority of biologists believe that a “mass extinction” of plants and animals is under way that poses a major threat to humanity. This issue has to be addressed appropriately.

The peasants who produce food that feed the people of the world have been pushed to dire poverty. They cannot eat what they

produce. As per one estimation, 842 million people in the world live in conditions of chronic persistent hunger. Millions of people, including six million children below the age of five, die each year due to hunger. 50 per cent of the hungry and malnourished worldwide are small holders and another 22 per cent are landless and rural workers.

The reason is that though the land, water and seeds should rightly belong to the peasantry, they are, in reality, operated and controlled by landlords and Trans National Corporations. Hence, the issue of land has become the most fundamental issue confronting the peasantry worldwide. Everywhere in the world, struggles are taking place for land and for genuine land reforms. The peasants are facing most brutal forms of violence and repression from landlords and State apparatus.

In many countries, peasant organizations raise the slogan of "Food Sovereignty". Food sovereignty embraces the principle that food is a basic human right and demands sustainable management of natural resources by those who work in the land and asserts the need for genuine agrarian reform. It also includes the following points:

- 1 Guarantee every one access to safe nutritious and culturally appropriate food in sufficient quantity and quality to sustain a healthy life with full human dignity.
- 1 Give landless and farming people, especially women, ownership and control of the land they work and return territories to indigenous people.
- 1 Ensure the care and use of natural resources especially land, water and seed.
- 1 Oppose WTO, World Bank, IMF policies that facilitate the control of Multi National Corporations over agriculture.
- 1 Regulate and tax speculative capital.
- 1 End the use of food as a weapon.
- 1 Stop displacement, forced urbanization and repression of peasants.
- 1 Guarantee involvement of peasants, small farmers and rural women, in particular, in formulating agricultural policies at all levels.

At the world level, peasant resistance is growing against neo-liberal economic policies, forced displacement of peasants, using price of agricultural commodities as a form of exploitation, imperialist domination and corporatisation of agriculture. Many demonstrations, direct actions, conferences, street theatre programmes, etc., took place in different parts of the world during the recent period. In Brazil, land occupation has taken place in more than eight states demanding settlement of more than one lakh families. On March 30, 2009 Free Trade Agreement talks between Central America and the European Union collapsed after Nicaragua left the negotiating table under pressure from the peasant organizations. On April 14, 2009, the Bolivian President Evo Morales and 2000 supporters came out of a hunger strike demanding recognition of the indigenous communities in the country. Peasant actions took place in Australia, USA, Columbia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Philippines, Greece, etc.

In India, distress among the peasantry is growing. There is no end to peasants' suicides and the suicides are continuing. Unemployment is growing. Poverty and hunger is spreading. Agriculture is increasingly becoming an unviable venture for the large majority of the peasantry. The prices of agricultural inputs and necessities are rising. The price of agricultural commodities are unremunerative and fluctuating. Landlessness is growing at a faster pace than at any time during the post-independence period. About half of the peasants are indebted. Most of them took loans from moneylenders, traders and other sections who charge exorbitant rates of interest. Natural calamities and pests are ruining crops every year. Every year floods and droughts affect large parts of the country. As no redemption measures are taken to mitigate the adverse impact of natural calamities, the adverse nature of the impacts is increasing year by year. Lack of transport system, communication facilities, public health facilities, public education facilities and cultural facilities in the rural parts are causing great difficulties for the peasantry. In most states, rampant corruption exists in the administrative system. The peasantry and the rural poor are suffering many miseries due to the growing agrarian crisis.

The present agrarian crisis is the direct result of the skewed nature of the capitalist path of development pursued by the ruling classes

since independence. The State-sponsored phase of capitalist development till 1991 and the State withdrawal or the neo-liberal phase of capitalist development since 1991 totally failed to solve the problems of the peasantry and agriculture in India. The present UPA Government at the Centre is the worst anti-peasant and anti-agriculture government that India ever has seen. Instead of protecting the interests of the peasantry and agriculture, the present government is protecting only the interests of the traders, big corporates and multinational companies.

This anti-peasant attitude can be seen in the many steps taken by the UPA government in agricultural sector.

The UPA government introduced the Seed Bill in Parliament to take away the birth right of the peasantry to produce, preserve and transfer seeds among themselves and to handover these rights to corporates and multinational companies. The legislation was not passed because of the strong protest of the peasantry.

The amendments proposed to the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the provisions in the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill contain many loopholes and do not adequately protect the interests of the peasantry. Among other things the All India Kisan Sabha has asked for the inclusion of a provision in the amendment to the Land Acquisition Act 1894, enabling the affected persons of the land acquisition to get a share in the increased income arising from the change in land use, which is expressly prohibited in 1894 Act. Rehabilitation and Resettlement of all affected people should be made before the land is acquired. The government has not accepted our demands.

The government passed an Ordinance amending the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act in order to reduce the sugarcane price that the peasants were getting. But the UPA government has not invoked the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act to curb hoarding of sugar stocks or against the black-marketeers or mill owners. Instead of ensuring remunerative prices for sugarcane producers, the UPA government passed the Ordinance to protect the interests of traders, exporters and mill owners.

Without conducting appropriate and adequate experiments, the

Genetic Engineering Approval Committee had decided to approve the environmental release of Bt. Brinjal from Monsanto/Mahyco in India. Hence AIKS opposes the introduction of Bt. Brinjal. The UPA government is taking steps to handover the production of seeds to Indian corporates and multinational companies.

All India Kisan Sabha and other patriotic organizations consider that the 1994 agreement that brought into existence WTO is uneven and against the interests of India and other developing countries. The measures taken on the basis of the agreement have already created great difficulties to the peasantry in the developing world. All India Kisan Sabha is asking the government that any new agreement related to WTO should be made only after a review of the experience of the performance of the 1994 WTO Agreement. For this, the Central government should publish a white paper and have a national debate. Instead of doing this, the UPA government took the initiative to call a meeting of the Commerce Ministers of many countries in New Delhi, in order to find ways to remove the so-called road blocks in the Doha Round of WTO negotiations. As the WTO negotiations are not making any progress, India is entering into FTAs with many countries. The FTA India signed with ASEAN countries will create disastrous consequences to the lives of the peasantry, fishermen, workers in light industries and textiles. Kerala will be worst affected by this Agreement. It is learnt from an answer by the Commerce Minister in Parliament that the government is discussing 56 similar FTAs with various other countries. The UPA government is surrendering the interests of the peasantry and agriculture for serving the interests of the corporate houses.

The strategic alliance that the UPA government is building with the USA has serious implications for the agricultural economy and the well-being of the peasantry. The four areas in which cooperation is envisaged between India and US under US-India Agricultural Knowledge Initiative are on food processing and marketing, biotechnology, water management and university capacity building. The US-India Agricultural Knowledge Initiative will tighten the stranglehold of MNCs over Indian agriculture.

Land grabbing by corporate and unbridled diversion of agricultural land for different types of real estate ventures have become a hallmark of India's neo-liberal regime. The Special Economic Zones

have become the principal vehicle for land grab. As the 'Satyam scandal' in Andhra Pradesh has revealed, corporates are creating huge private hoards of land for speculative purposes. It is a fact that industrialization and modernization of infrastructure is as essential for economic development as is the development of agriculture. A planned, balanced and harmonious development of industry and agriculture not one at the cost of another is necessary in the present situation.

There are serious weaknesses in the implementation of NREGA and Forest Rights Act.

All India Kisan Sabha champions an alternative approach to protect the peasantry and agriculture from the disastrous consequences of integration with global capitalism. Corporate agriculture cannot provide a way out of the present agrarian crisis. All India Kisan Sabha stands for deliberate intervention of the state to promote peasant agriculture.

The alternative approach should concentrate on the conditions of the life of agriculture-dependent population. It should focus upon the production conditions from the point of view of the agrarian classes than the quantity of commodities produced by them.

Peasant agriculture depends on the support of the state for its survival and growth. The state should make greater investments in irrigation, electricity, science and technology, rural development and social sectors like health and education in rural areas. The state also should actively intervene to provide debt relief measures, institutional credit at low rates of interest, extension services and good quality inputs at affordable prices. Most importantly, the state should ensure remunerative prices for agricultural crops by expanding procurement, operations on the basis of Minimum Support Price to all regions and crops backed by an appropriate tariff policy. Foodgrain production should be prioritized. Firm steps should be taken to check corruption and leakages in the public procurement and distribution machinery.

It is also necessary to take appropriate measures for value addition and diversification in agriculture without endangering food security. Agriculture has to be modernized to reduce the drudgery of peasant life and to make it an attractive occupation for the younger genera-

tion. Most importantly, the unfinished task of land reforms in most states should be taken ahead by breaking land monopoly, vesting ceiling surplus land and redistribution of land among the landless households. Land reforms can also create a more homogenous class of peasants who can cooperate among themselves without any danger of one section dominating and exploiting another. The bound levels of custom tariffs on agricultural goods in the WTO should not be further reduced. There is immense pressure from United States and developed countries for greater market access for their agri-business companies. All these pressures should be withstood firmly. The issue of agricultural workers should be addressed appropriately. The government should come forward to ensure minimum wages, equal wages for men and women for equal work, better service conditions, social security, education, welfare fund, health, insurance, compensation and supply of essential commodities through Public Distribution System. Agriculture cannot be sustainable, if 40 per cent of the workforce suffers from insecure and poor working conditions and live in poverty. The NREGA should be expanded and eventually transformed into a constitutional guarantee of the right to work. The Panchayat Raj institutions should be freed from the stranglehold of the rural elites as well as casteist and communal elements and transformed into a vibrant institution of democratic decentralization.

All India Kisan Sabha is also asking the government to increase direct and indirect subsidies to agriculture. Most of the countries are giving huge subsidies to agriculture. Developing countries like China have been increasing direct and indirect farm subsidies in recent times. The Indian government, on the other hand, is steeped in an illogical anti-subsidy mindset. This attitude has to be changed in order to safeguard the interests of the peasantry. Agricultural sector needs protection and support from other sectors.

All these steps are necessary to come out of the present agrarian crisis. This requires a radical change in the approach of the UPA Government.

Dear comrades,

All India Kisan Sabha is trying to build the unity of the peasantry on the basis of their genuine demands. Wherever the peasantry is under attack, we should come forward to intervene and build

resistance with appropriate forms of action. We should be able to tackle the unevenness in growth of the organization. We should work hard for rapid expansion of the Kisan Sabha in weaker areas. The independent and democratic nature of the organization should be strengthened further.

All India Kisan Sabha has made efforts to build worker-peasant unity. In the recent period, we held a joint Convention of All India Kisan Sabha, All India Agricultural Workers Union and Centre of Indian Trade Unions in Delhi on August 31, 2007. The Convention identified 10 issues for countrywide campaign with trade unions. We should give more attention in the coming period to strengthen worker-peasant alliance in order to successfully fight the wrong policies of the ruling classes and for implementing alternative policies.

The ruling classes are attempting a two-pronged tactics against the democratic movement in India. On the one hand, they try to divide the unity of the people by using divisive slogans. Caste and communal forces are trying to divide the people on caste and communal lines. The divisive slogans divide the people and their fighting strength as well as radicalisation is hampered by them.

On the other hand, the ruling classes are organizing physical attacks against the cadres, their houses, offices in the strong centres of the Left and progressive movement in the country. They are concentrating their attack against Kisan Sabha and the other Left and progressive forces in West Bengal. Trinamul Congress and Maoists are spearheading the attack in West Bengal. They have killed many of our activists. The efforts of the ruling classes will be defeated as in the past. The peasantry, the working class and other progressive Left and democratic forces will stand together to resist the efforts of the enemies of the people. The peasantry, the working class and all other Left and democratic forces in the country should come forward to support and extend their solidarity with the people of West Bengal in resisting the attacks of the enemies of the people.

Comrades,

The All India Kisan Sabha calls upon the peasantry to stand united and to build powerful struggles to resist the anti-peasant and anti-

agricultural policies and for the alternative suggested by the All India Kisan Sabha.

Comrades,

We have assembled here to review our experience of the past four years and to chalk out the future tasks. I am confident that this Conference will successfully and efficiently discharge its responsibilities.

On behalf of AIKS, I once again greet you and congratulate the Andhra Pradesh unit of the Kisan Sabha for undertaking the responsibility of holding this Conference.

Long Live unity of the peasantry!

Long live worker peasant unity!!

Long live All India Kisan Sabha!!!

S. Ramachandran Pillai
President
All India Kisan Sabha

General Secretary's Report

Dear Comrades,

The 32nd Conference of the All India Kisan Sabha is being held in Guntur after nearly four years since the 31st Conference was held at Nashik, Maharashtra, in January 2006. Guntur has a special place in the history of the peasant movement in India.

When we met at Nasik four years back, the Congress-led UPA government was in the second year of its 1st term evoking a lot of illusions among the peasantry for the simple reason that it had come to power and adopted a Common Minimum Programme, which contained a lot of assurances for the peasantry. The UPA government's appointment of National Commission on Farmers and the recommendations of the Commission also raised expectations. However, as rightly pointed out in the 31st Conference the hopes were soon belied. We are now witnessing the second edition of the UPA government, which pursues the policies of liberalization, privatization and globalization with far greater vigour.

World Economic Crisis

The current crisis, probably the most acute and all encompassing since the great depression of 1929, has left no field untouched.

Thousands of factories are closed. Agrarian and rural economies are under distress, intensifying misery and poverty of millions of cultivators and farm workers. Inequalities are increasing across the globe – the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. More than one billion people, one sixth of the humanity, go hungry.

To find a way out of the crisis that has engulfed them, the capitalist ruling circles everywhere are pouring in billions of dollars

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for the captains of business and industry. About 14 lakh crore dollars worth of bailout package have been given to these sections by various governments. The burdens are being passed on to the workers and common people through retrenchment, closures, wage cuts, price rise and so forth. Thus profits are “privatized” while losses are “nationalized” and shoved on the shoulders of the people.

The dominant imperialist powers are seeking their way out of the crisis by seeking to further penetrate deeper and dominate the markets of developing countries. This they are trying to achieve through WTO, World Bank, and IMF. Besides the Doha round of talks wherein they are trying their best to pass on the burden to the poorer countries, they now try to transfer the entire burden of safeguarding the planet from climate change, for which in the first place they are primarily responsible, on to the poorer countries.

The charter of demands adopted at the conclusion of the National Seminar at Wayanad in January-February 2009, analysing the present situation pointed out that:

“The present situation in Indian agriculture is characterised by two important contradictions. The first is the sharp division between the rural rich comprising landlords, big capitalist farmers, large traders and moneylenders and their allies on the one hand and the mass of the peasantry, comprising agricultural workers, poor and middle peasants and rural artisans on the other. The second is the growing opposition to imperialist driven policies of the government not only from the mass of the peasantry but also from sections of the rural rich.

Today, as the world goes into an economic crisis unprecedented since the Great Depression of 1930s, which is already weakened by a prolonged crisis of its own, these contradictions are being intensified. The burden of the current crisis is being shifted to the peasantry, rural labour and the working class. The neo-liberal policies pursued by successive governments have led to stagnation in agriculture as public investment and institutional credit have been systematically withdrawn from the agricultural sector. Trade liberalisation has exposed the peasantry to the volatility of international

agricultural prices and highly subsidised import competition. The lack of adequate social expenditure and the crippling of the Public Distribution System have led to the impoverishment of the rural poor. The stagnation of agriculture and lack of public expenditure has also translated into growing unemployment for rural labour. The global economic crisis - through domestic deflation, credit squeeze and sharp fall in crop prices - is certain to worsen the state of agrarian distress unless immediate corrective steps are taken."

Agrarian Crisis Intensifies

Indian agriculture has been going through severe distress under the neo-liberal policy regime. Government policies during the past two decades have not only intensified the plight of the farm sector including both the peasantry and the agricultural labour, but also increased hunger and malnutrition among large sections of people.

There are several linkages between the global crisis and Indian agriculture.

As the quantitative restrictions on agricultural trade were removed under the WTO regime, there was steep decline in the prices of agricultural commodities in developing countries because of the increased import of heavily subsidized cheaper agricultural goods into the domestic market. The farmers growing oil seeds and cotton have already been affected. This impact will spread to other commodities also

Subsidy is a must in agriculture. The developed countries are giving enormous subsidy to agriculture while they are compelling the developing nations to reduce it in order to facilitate their market. When they give subsidies to agri commodities even to the extent of 90% Indian rulers have cut the subsidy from 4% to 3% under their pressure, which is harming the agriculture in our country.

Because of the economic slowdown of the world economy India's exports of tea, coffee, spices, meat and dairy products are being affected.

For the past two decades agriculture has been in crisis due to decline in public investment, steep increase in input costs, collapse

of output prices because of unrestricted cheap imports, decline in the amount and increase in the cost of institutional credit, decline in rural development expenditure leading to weakening the research and extension systems and the collapse of the public distribution system due to targeting

Slowdown of Agricultural Growth

The acute agrarian crisis and slowdown of agricultural growth in 2008-09 have had a severe impact in the rural areas. The misery has been compounded by the deficient monsoon and severe drought conditions during Kharif sowing this year. This has led to a drastic reduction in the acreage of all the major crops. 23 of the 36 Met subdivisions in the country received deficient rainfall (a shortfall ranging from -20 per cent to 59 per cent). Nearly 300 districts across the country have been declared as drought hit or having drought-like conditions. There has been a shortfall in paddy cultivation over the normal cropped area by nearly 76 lakh hectares, i.e. lower than the last year by 61.09 lakh hectares. The case of other crops like bajra, maize, jowar, groundnut and sugarcane is also not encouraging. At the advent of the Rabi season many states faced a situation of unprecedented floods that have destroyed the standing crops. The floods have caused untold damage and loss of lives in many states.

The gross capital formation in agriculture sector as a proportion of total investment in all sectors in the country declined from around 10.3 percent in 2002-03 to just 7 percent in 2006-07. The Union Government spending on rural economy (comprising all expenses on agriculture and allied activities, rural development, special area programmes, irrigation and flood control, and village and small scale industries) as proportion of total union government expenditure on all heads increased substantially from a mere 9.9 percent in 2004-05 to 22.24 percent in 2008-09. This increase was primarily because of the consistent pressure from the Left parties to make more provisions for the rural sector. However, in the new regime the figure dropped drastically to less than 17 percent of all government expenditure in budget 2009-10. The allocation for agriculture and allied activities alone declined from around 16 percent to 10.5 percent between 2008-09 and 2009-10 BE. The projected growth for agriculture and allied activities for the current year 2009-10 is

estimated to be negative at -2 percent.

The Government has provided little support in terms of Plan outlays to overcome the acute agrarian crisis. The Finance Minister's Budget speech sets a target of 4 percent growth rate for agriculture in 2009-10. This has to be seen in the context of the Economic Survey figures which clearly point to a decline in the growth originating from agriculture and allied activities from an annual average growth rate of over 4.9 percent over three years (2005-06 to 2007-08) to merely 1.6 percent in 2008-09. There are no concrete measures by the government to bring about a turn around. The agrarian sector has witnessed a sharp decline in growth rate and there is a fall in production of food grains. Except for rice which has registered a marginal increase of 2.4 percent over and above the targets for 2008-09, all other food grains have shown a decline. It is a decrease of 1.1 percent for wheat, 7.9 percent for coarse cereals, 8.5 percent for pulses and an overall decline of 1.4 percent in food grains. The decline is higher for oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane etc.

A large majority of the cultivating peasantry (nearly 84% of all farmer households) consist of small and marginal farmers who own only 25 to 30 % of land area. As many as 8 million people had to quit farming between the two censuses of 1991 and 2001. The rate of people leaving farming has risen since then, but we'll only have the updated figure of cultivators in the census of 2011.

The share of agriculture, which was 36.4 per cent of the GDP in 1982-83, declined to 18.4 per cent in 2006-07, although it continues to provide employment to 52 per cent of the work-force, indicating the skewed nature of economic growth and the magnitude of the rural-urban divide. There has been a deceleration in the rate of growth of foodgrains production since 1990. During 1989-90 and 1999-2000 foodgrains production declined to 1.92 per cent per annum as compared to 3.54 per cent per annum during the 1980s. While the population grew by 1.9 per cent during 1990-2007, foodgrains production grew only by 1.2 per cent, resulting in decline in per capita cereal production and consumption.

Of the 89.33 million farm households in India nearly 43.42 million farm households are indebted. Small and Marginal Farmers constitute 83.8% of the farm households and of them 46.28% are indebted.

A large section hence still remains untouched by the loan waiver. These figures speak louder than words about the inadequacy of the Scheme. The Loan Waiver Scheme has also not addressed the loans from informal sources. The Government has thrown to winds the crucial proposals of the National Commission on Farmers like the setting up of a Price Stabilisation Fund for agricultural produce, the universalisation of the crop insurance scheme, increased public expenditure on rural development, food subsidy and employment generation. The recommendation of the Commission to reduce the interest rates to 4% which would have benefited farmers in distress has also not been implemented.

According to the NCRB data, farmers' suicides account for 14.4% of all suicides and for the six years from 2002 the annual average has risen to 17,366 from 15,747 during 1997-2001. It must be noted here that women farmers are not accepted as farmers as land is normally not in their names. Their existence is often seen only in terms of their relation to the male farmers. Thus countless women farmer suicides are excluded. The much-hyped packages to the suicide prone regions were limited in scope and related mainly to Vidarbha.

Productivity in Indian agriculture is much below the international standards. Research and development in area specific seeds, technique and cultivation, proper utilization of water, scientific use of chemical fertilizers with added use of bio-fertilizers, bio-fertilizer innovation, proper storage – all are missing now. After TRIPS, everything has been left to the MNCs and Corporate Sector.

Land Question and the Rural Poor

There has been a distinct trend to reverse Land Reforms and undermine land-ceiling laws. As a result of the agrarian distress, the peasantry, particularly the poorer sections, are increasingly being forced to sell their assets including land and livestock. The advent of MNCs into the countryside in the form of contract farming and corporatisation as well as the dilution of ceiling laws in many states to implement the Neo-Liberal model of "Land Reform" on the pretext of land consolidation is a serious problem. Farmers are increasingly becoming landless. The 59th Round NSS on land and

livestock, conducted in 2002-03, estimated that the proportion of landless households at the all India level is 32% compared to around 22% during the 40th Round Survey in 1992. NSSO 63rd round estimates the proportion of landless households to be 35 percent in 2006-07. Land is limited and mechanization is growing and the employment in agriculture is declining. Rapid industrialization is urgent to absorb the surplus population, but proper compensation to a rehabilitation of peasants and stopping misutilisation of land should be ensured. Nothing has been done to reverse this trend.

The Government claims that the Amendment Bill to the Land Acquisition Act and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill was prepared to protect farmers and others dependent on farming from unfair displacement. However, it is to be noted that they tried to pass the Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill clandestinely on the last day of the Parliament Session by passing procedure without incorporating changes suggested by the Standing Committee. This would allow market-based land acquisition by undermining the State and people's right to determine land use policies, the right to fair compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. It was the spirited opposition by the Left Parties and various mass organisations that stalled the passage of the Bill. The AIKS will have to be vigilant and expose such attempts by the Government to subvert the actual intent of the Act.

The proliferation of SEZs that are effectively islands of monopoly capital are emerging as a serious threat to the peasantry and under the garb of industrialization there are efforts to deprive farmers of their land and place it at the disposal of the real estate mafia. The Model APMC Act aims to promote contract farming and this will gradually lead to dispossession of the farmers from their land. The Kisan Sabha will have to take up struggles to protect the limited gains of the Land Reforms and to ensure that the Government does not compromise the farmers' interests before the land sharks and MNCs.

Skyrocketing Prices and the Question of Food Security

Several countries have been witnessing a food crisis precipitated by steep increases in food prices; the people of India too have been

adversely hit. Although the severity of the inflationary pressures is having more debilitating impact on the rural and urban poor, the other sections have also felt the pinch. The operation of free market policies and speculative futures trading in agricultural commodities has led to galloping food inflation which has crossed 19 percent. Corporates and big traders have been utilizing shortages for hoarding and reckless profiteering. The Congress-led UPA government has failed miserably to control food prices because of its blind pursuit of "free market" policies. The prices of rice, wheat and pulses as well as vegetables have reached levels that are beyond the reach of the common man. Though prices are rising peasants do not get the benefit. Internal prices of agri-commodities are declining and also because of raising input costs. The Central government has doled out Rs.4.12 lakh crore as budgetary relief to the corporate sector while Rs.90 thousand crore would be enough to introduce universal PDS.

The acute agrarian crisis and income deflation has already led to distressingly low levels of per capita food grain consumption as well as extreme malnutrition and starvation. About 50 paise in every rupee spent by an average Indian a day is spent on food 77 percent of the population was spending less than Rs.20 per head per day in 2004-05. Things have not improved much since then. The Government is making efforts to place the onus of the food inflation on the "high MSP" and is thereby seeking to draw a rift between the urban poor middle class and the peasantry. One must be vigilant against such machinations and expose the Congress-led Government.

Faced with such a situation, the Government came up with a much hyped proposal of a Food Security Act which however is aimed at cutting down entitlements as well as the number of beneficiaries. The erstwhile Universal PDS has been gradually dismantled and the Targeted PDS has made it ineffective in addressing the food insecurity.

Exorbitant Input Costs, Price Volatility and Unremunerative Prices

In the context of the extraordinary situation of the global recession and debilitating impact it has on the agricultural incomes and food

security, the issue of remunerative prices for agricultural produce is very important. The steady decline in prices of agricultural commodities for more than a decade even as costs of cultivation have been rising has led to the creation of a situation detrimental to agricultural production itself. Leave alone getting remunerative prices, the farmers are often not even able to realize the costs of cultivation.

A major impact of the current crisis is an imminent depression in the world demand and prices of primary agricultural products which are cultivated on a commercial basis with the purpose of export. We can locate this phenomenon in the context of the already declining real returns from agricultural production, especially for commercial crops, in the post-liberalization period. The global economic crisis will further intensify the income deflation that the primary sector in the country has witnessed in the recent past. The world commodity markets are witnessing drastic price falls and our farmers are exposed to the vagaries of the volatile world market prices. The Indian peasantry can be protected from such effects only if the Government puts in place an effective procurement policy complemented by remunerative support prices. In this regard the suggestion of the National Commission on Farmers to institute a **Price Stabilisation Fund** has not yet been implemented. It also entails a complete **Ban on Futures Trading** which introduces speculative trading into agriculture. The minimum support price for basic food grains like rice and wheat however increased only by around 10 % and 8 % respectively compared to a 23 percent increase in wholesale prices of foodgrains and cereals during April 2008 and October 2009. This increase however does not correspond to the Swaminathan Commission recommendation of C2+50% and is far below expectations of the farmers. It is worth mentioning here that the MSP for several crops such as bajra, jowar, urad and maize has not increased during this period. Effective procurement at assured remunerative prices is also scarce and skeletal in nature.

While this is the reality as far as the commodity prices are concerned, input costs have risen to exorbitant levels. Seed monopolies as well as the MNCs and big Indian Companies monopolizing the chemical input industry are raking in super profits in the form of high royalties and exorbitant prices. The Government in the meantime is withdrawing subsidies. The recent move of reducing budgetary allocation for

fertilizers by over Rs.25,000 crores when compared to the revised estimates of 2008-09 on the pretext of reducing use of chemical fertilizers is without an effective alternative being put in place and represents a serious attack on farmers.

Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement: Sounding the Death Knell of Indian Farmers

The UPA Government has signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the ASEAN at Bangkok recently ignoring the serious misgivings expressed by certain State Governments, Peasant Organisations, parliamentarians and experts. The concerns are specifically in relation to the implications it has for the agricultural sector, fisheries, textiles and light manufacturing goods industry. The FTA envisages total elimination of tariffs on a reciprocal basis. It will come into effect from 1st January, 2010 in a phased manner. This Agreement will result in elimination of tariff on about 3,200 products by December 2013 while tariff on remaining 800 products will be brought down to zero or near zero levels by December, 2016. This will cover more than 80 per cent of the goods that are traded between India and ASEAN. The Agreement also has identified certain products as Sensitive, Highly Sensitive and products to be put in the Negative List. The UPA claims that this categorisation will provide protection for the products mentioned in the list. The Negative List contains 489 items which includes 303 items of agricultural sector, 81 items of textile sector, 50 items of auto sector and 17 items of chemical sector. The reports show that certain marine products coconut, cashew, vanilla, nutmeg, coriander, cardamom, ginger, turmeric, copra, coconut oil, tobacco, natural rubber, certain items of textiles and auto products are in the Negative List. One aspect of the Negative List is that India has to maintain one consolidated Negative List of 489 items for all ASEAN countries, but individual ASEAN countries can hold a Negative List of 489 tariff lines as per each individual country's sensitivity to Indian imports. This also limits the possibility of exports from India even while products similar to the ones produced here can be imported. There also will be a yearly examination of the Negative List and further opening up. The FTA will adversely affect the interests of the peasants who are cultivating coconut, tea, coffee, pepper etc, fishermen and workers who are working in textiles and light manufactur-

ing goods industries.

The FTA will adversely impact these sectors in many States. It is bound to open the floodgates for cheap imports from the ASEAN and hurt domestic growers of tea, coffee, cashew, coconut, oil palm, rubber, spices and other plantation items. For products not in the Negative List, duties will be reduced in a phased manner and brought to zero by 2019. The implications are bound to be more severe given the fact that our country is characterised by low levels of productivity and also high costs of cultivation. This will make it near impossible for our farmers to compete against the cheap imports. The productivity level of many of the crops is far higher in many ASEAN countries. Pepper productivity in Kerala is around 320 kg while Vietnam produces 1.2 tonnes and Indonesia 2.3 tonnes per hectare. Productivity of coffee in India stands at 765 kg per hectare while Vietnam produces 1.7 tonnes per hectare. The cost of cultivation is higher in India than what prevails in ASEAN countries. In such a situation, the reduction of tariff rates will increase imports from ASEAN countries and effect steep fall in prices of agricultural crops. Already the peasants are suffering due to the steep fall in prices of crops and price fluctuations. This is also bound to adversely affect the plantation workers who already are living under precarious conditions.

GM Crops and Perpetuation of Seed Monopolies

The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) met on October 14th 2009 to discuss the Report of the Bt Brinjal Expert Committee and take a final decision on the environmental release/commercial cultivation of Bt Brinjal in India. The GEAC had decided to approve the environmental release of Bt Brinjal from Monsanto/Mahyco in India which would for all purposes permit the use of transgenic and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and products for edible purposes. In the event of such a decision, Bt Brinjal will be the first transgenic vegetable to be cultivated and sold in Indian markets. This happened even as there are many unresolved issues surrounding the environmental release of the transgenic vegetable as well as genuine concerns expressed over its safety for human consumption. However, protests by various organisations led the Government to put a hold on the implementation of the GEAC decision until discussions and wider consultation with farmers' organisations, NGOs,

scientific community etc. The Kisan Sabha stands opposed to the commercial release of Bt Brinjal without addressing all concerns and placing of all facts under public scrutiny.

Genetically modified crops are to be used only after adequate trials and safeguards are put in place. Such technology is now sought to be monopolised by the multinationals and their domestic collaborators. The use of biotechnology must be done through public research institutions and they cannot be the preserve of the private sector. There is also the added threat of all future seeds and therefore of Indian agriculture coming under the control of global MNCs and of the charging of extortionate prices from Indian farmers.

Playing To the Tune of the Sugar Lobby

The Government sought to bring drastic changes in the sugar policy through the backdoor by amending the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 through an Ordinance on 22nd October, 2009. This has led to the abolishing of a four decade old system of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) and State Advised Price (SAP). This move was aimed at helping the mill owners, traders and corporates. The sudden move subverted the usual democratic processes and conventions existing in the country by ignoring the Parliament, State Governments and also farmers' organisations. This Ordinance set in motion a process for amendment of the Sugar Control Order (SCO) 1966 and a dilution of the State's right to announce the SAP which has usually been higher than the SMP. This was also in contravention with the principles of federalism guiding Centre-State relations as well as against the spirit of the Apex Court judgment in 2004 reinforcing the State Governments' right to announce SAP. These moves must be seen in the context of the peasants getting unremunerative prices and reducing acreage under sugarcane cultivation as well as the fact that there is no Government intervention to check blackmarketeers and hoarding of sugar. The Government had to finally backtrack and withdraw the move under immense pressure and threat from agitating farmers.

Dismantling of Extension Services

The presence of effective extension services is indispensable for the dissemination of best practices as well as technology transfer for

enhancing productivity. However, the Government has continued with the dismantling of extension services and even under the programmes like the National Food Security Mission indulged in mere tokenism. The Government resorted to a full-page newspaper advertisement with 'tips to improve production' even as the network of extension services has collapsed. The Government is taking forward its agenda of dismantling extension services in agriculture and shirking its responsibility from providing extension services to farmers by routing it through certain NGOs. The reports that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has come up with a "new initiative" to reach their technology to farmers needs closer examination and investigation. The modus operandi proposed for technology transfer is through a motley crowd of NGOs "working" with farmers which is questionable and unacceptable. The Indo-US Knowledge Initiative in Agriculture is putting the interests of our research institutions at stake and tailoring it to meet the needs of MNCs like Monsanto and Walmart. The autonomous functioning of the research institutions is being hampered and the profit motive of the MNCs is bound to decide the direction of research. This is against the interests of the peasantry as well as against national interest.

Dalits and Tribals

The Government talks about 44,000 villages where the population of Scheduled Castes is more than 50 percent and proposes integrated development in 1000 of them (which is less than 3 percent) and allocates a humiliatingly low Rs.100 crores for developmental activity. This is pittance and a mockery in the name of social justice. Tribals constitute 8.2% of the total population of India and according to the 2001 Census their numbers are around 8.45 Crores. There are about 700 State specific STs of which 75 are classified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG). Around 91.7% of STs live in rural areas mostly in and around forests. In spite of expanding economic opportunities, 81% STs are cultivators with very small land holdings or agricultural labourers as against the national average of 53.2%. The socio-economic condition of the SC and STs even after 62 years of independence remains dismal and their access to land is also minimal.

Acts of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and STs are on the rise.

Reports suggest that a crime is committed against a Dalit every 18 minutes and 27 atrocities against Dalits every day. Between 2004 and 2007, the atrocities against Dalits increased substantially. Between the years 2006-08 the National Crime Records Bureau recorded 81,461 atrocities against Dalits. As per the information by the NCRB, the incidences of rape of Dalit women have increased by around 15 percent during the period and rapes of 3 Dalit women are reported everyday. Registered cases under SC/ST Prevention Of Atrocities Act have also increased at a similar rate. As per the figures for 2007, the top 5 states in terms of crimes against Dalits are UP, Rajasthan, MP, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar that collectively account for more than 68 percent of all crimes against Dalits. Many such cases however go unreported and the Kisan Sabha should take up the challenge to ensure strong deterrent action for the perpetrators of such crimes as well as to create an environment free of untouchability and caste oppression.

The Tribal areas have been witnessing certain kinds of oppression and perpetration of crimes. One has been caused by the corporate plunder in the form of mining and the resultant coercive displacement without any proper rehabilitation or respect for their rights. The second has been in the form of communal attacks; the third has been in the form of violence of the "Maoists" as well as armies like the Salwa Judum and the fourth in the form of State repression. Forcible eviction as well as encroachment of land by vested interests is a major problem in some of these regions. The Tribal regions have been having dismal indicators as far as health, education and economic development are concerned. Kisan Sabha has to effectively intervene in ensuring Forest Rights and access to land for the ST community as well as to politically mobilize them against forces of oppression and mindless violence.

Condition of Women

Women have been facing social as well as economic discrimination and there have been increasing attacks on them in a patriarchal society like ours. The total number of sexual harassment cases was 10,950 in 2007. The total number of cases pertaining to cruelty by husband and relatives was 75,930. There were 61 cases of importation of girls. Altogether, there were 38,734 cases of molestation in 2007. Atrocities in the name of dowry and against inter-caste mar-

riages are rising and women are the worst affected. According to the latest National Crime Records Bureau 2007, a total of 1,85,312 incidents of crime against women (both under Indian Penal Code-IPC and Special and Local Laws-SLL) were reported in the country during 2007 as compared to 1,64,765 during 2006, thus recording an increase of 12.5% during 2007. Every hour in India two women are raped, two are kidnapped, four are molested and seven others face violence at the hands of their husbands reveal the latest national crime statistics. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the numbers are swiftly increasing. Among states, Andhra Pradesh topped the list of crimes against women with 21,484 cases, accounting for 13 percent of the total incidents in 2006. Uttar Pradesh was a close second, with 9.9 percent of such crimes.

Women are not considered tillers of the land and often they are not grouped as farmers in spite of playing a major part in cultivation; thereby they are deprived of the right to land and pattas are being denied to them. This anomaly has to be addressed and there has to be greater efforts to sensitise the community as well as safeguard the rights of the women peasantry.

Forest Rights Act and Its Implementation

Recently the STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers' (TFD) Recognition of Forest Rights Act 2006 has been notified and has come into force. The Act recognises and vests the forest rights and occupations in forest land in STs and other TFDs. By this Act, forest rights are redefined and Gram Sabha shall be the concerned authority.

However, the implementation of the Act is tardy in most States and the land rights have not been granted to STs in a big way. The lack of concern for the forest dwelling people is especially evident in the way in which the UPA government has gone about implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act 2007. The Kisan Sabha has made some efforts in this direction by filing applications on behalf of the Tribal population and mobilizing them to ensure effective implementation of the Act.

As per the information collected till 31st October 2009, more than 24.90 lakh claims have been filed and only 5.68 lakh titles have been

distributed. Tribals find it hard to file claims with forest committees that are constituted at the level of the revenue Panchayats and not the Gram Sabha. A large number of claims are rejected too. In the light of this as well as the Government proposals to allow mining in forest areas, the Kisan Sabha is faced with the daunting task of opposing the outright commercialisation of forests as well as ensuring the just implementation of the Forest Rights Act. Only with the just implementation of this Act can the process of displacement be averted.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Its Implementation

The implementation of the NREGA has given rise to hopes of the rural unemployed masses as well as the peasantry for securing gainful employment in the lean period. However, while tall claims are made of more than 83.05 lakh rural households being provided employment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), it remains a fact that there is rampant corruption and lack of any serious social audit of its implementation. The wages paid are far below the statutory minimum wages and the maximum days of work secured are well below 100.

Though the wage rate is raised to Rs.100/- it is yet to be implemented in many areas.

Experiences of Left-led Governments

The Left Front Government in West Bengal has over the last 33 years set an example for the country in Land Reforms and effective functioning of the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Rural Development as well as agricultural productivity enhancement has been a priority. Today it is the largest producer of some of the major crops. In Kerala, the first state to implement Land reforms under the first Communist Government, new experiments in people's participatory planning as well as an integrated development of agro-based industries has been taken up. The examples of the Debt Relief Commission, Rubber Cooperative (RUBCO) and the high MSP for paddy have been appreciated. Pensions and welfare schemes for peasants and agricultural workers are also unique. In Tripura, the large-scale adoption of the System of Rice Intensification covering more than

3,50,000 farmers as well as the registered seed growers programme has led them to emerge as a seed exporting state and to achieving near self-sufficiency in rice. Land Reforms have been implemented and agriculture is seen as a remunerative occupation.

However, there have been concerted efforts to attack the Governments in these three states by organizations and political parties from extreme right to the ultra left forces and many comrades have been killed. The Kisan Sabha has to take up an intense campaign at all levels to protect the hard won rights of the toiling masses and politically isolate the forces of mindless violence.

In sum, the LPG policies of government involving massive tax concession to the rich amounting to nearly Rs.5 lack crores per year during the current crisis, have imposed huge burdens on the peasantry. Today the Indian peasant faces:

- | Rapidly rising input costs
- | Declining and volatile output prices
- | Higher cost of credit and lesser access to it
- | Declining irrigation and infrastructure facilities, including research and extension support
- | Weak domestic market due to collapse of PDS and cut backs in development expenditure
- | Exposure to speculation trade and finance capital

It is against this background that we must review our work since the Nashik Conference.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The effort here is not to list all activities during the last four years, but to state the major activities that were carried out along the direction of the last Conference and to develop future strategies on the basis of these experiences. The coming days are going to witness heightened attacks by our class enemies both politically and in terms of the economic policies pursued by the government and there is need to intensify our struggles and organize the peasantry on a much larger scale. In this regard there is a need to lay greater

emphasis on building worker-peasant alliance as well as broader alliances with other like-minded organisations.

All India Campaigns & Struggles

All India calls given for all India struggles and the general implementation in various states are comparatively better in this period, though we cannot say, it reflects the need of the day.

All India Jatha and Delhi Rally

In view of the acute and ever deepening agrarian crisis due to wrong, neo-liberal policies adopted by the successive central governments and non-Left state Governments during the last two decades and the present UPA Government's abject failure to implement promises made to the peasantry, the 31st conference of All India Kisan Sabha at Nasik, Maharashtra (January 2006) and later endorsed by Central Kisan Committee and All India Kisan Council decided to conduct jathas from the four corners – south, east, west and north – of our country culminating in a massive rally in Delhi on 20th November 2006.

Southern Jatha

The Southern jatha started on 31st October, 2006 from Kanyakumari to Delhi. In 22 days it crossed Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, UP before reaching Delhi. K.Varadha Rajan led this jatha from beginning to the end. Other state leaders participated in this jatha in their states. The sub jatha from Kanyakumari to Hyderabad was led by K. Balakrishnan in Tamil Nadu and Malla Reddy in Andhra Pradesh respectively.

Eastern Jatha

One part of eastern jatha was inaugurated by Suryakant Mishra, Joint Secretary, AIKS at Behrampur (Orissa) on 2nd November 2006. It met with the other part at Bhagalpur, Bihar on 11th November after crossing West Bengal and Jharkhand. The other part of Eastern jatha was inaugurated by Benoy Konar, on 5th November at Sabrum, Tripura. Subodh Roy, and Anil Basu, MP, joined the jatha at Moradabad. After crossing Bihar and UP, it reached Delhi.

Western Jatha

Western jatha started on 11th November from Mumbai which was inaugurated by N.K. Shukla who remained throughout Maharashtra. Ashok Dhawale, remained in the jatha upto Delhi which passed through Gujarat and Rajasthan. The state leaders represented the jatha in their states respectively.

Northern Jatha

The northern jatha was inaugurated at Jammu on 12th November by Noorul Huda. In this jatha, Harpal Singh, Secretary, Haryana unit accompanied upto Delhi.

Delhi Rally

Over 40 thousand attended Delhi rally on 20th November 2006. Main participants were from Maharashtra, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh followed by UP and others. It was the largest independent rally organized by AIKS in recent years. Those who attended the jathas and joined the rally were greatly enthused.

Tribal Rights Act

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is taken up in some States effectively. As per Central Kisan Committee's (CKC) directive to all AIKS units, all over India to actively participate on demands of the Tribals, the States of Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Kerala, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam took steps to popularize the demands of the Tribals by publishing booklets and organised demonstration, meetings, picketing to highlight Tribals problem and for proper implementation of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

In Tripura, a fortnight long campaign was organized on August 16 - 31 for proper implementation of Forests Rights Act. At the call of Gana Mukti Parishad (GMP), awareness campaign on Forest Rights Act was held in nine sub divisions.

In Kerala, AIKS units along with Adivasi Kshema Samithi con-

ducted land struggle convention on 26th July 2008 attended by 1000 people.

In Maharashtra, AIKS units took initiative to fill up Forests Rights forms by the Tribals and 25 thousand forms were filled up in the districts of Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Yavatmal, Amravati and Nanded. Our activists secured majority in Forest Rights Committees in over 300 villages. In December 2006 and January 2007 massive victory rallies were organized to hail the passage of Tribal Forest Rights Act by CPI(M), AIKS, AIAWU and AIDWA in the districts of Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Amravati and Yavatmal. Around 1.25 lakhs of peasants and agricultural workers attended the rallies. It had a good political impact. On 30th August, 2007 massive demonstrations were organized in 25 districts on the issue of proper implementation of REGA, Forest Rights Act, against eviction of Tribals for issue of pattas, against SEZ and for strengthening PDS. More than 50 thousand peasants participated. AIKS units took initiative to fill up Forest Rights forms in 7 districts in Maharashtra.

In Rajasthan, booklets were published to propagate Forest Rights Act. Big demonstrations were held on 24th and 25th September, 2007. Rajasthan Kisan Sabha published booklets to propagate Tribal Forest Rights Act and held local meetings in Tribal districts of Udaipur and Dungarpur. Big demonstrations were held at Jhadol and Kotara in Udaipur district.

In Tamil Nadu, the 5th Conference of Tribal peoples' Association was held on 2-4 October 2008. They decided to picket before the Govt. offices demanding implementation of Forest Rights Act. State level rally was conducted in Harur, Dharmapuri district wherein more than two thousand Tribals participated. K. Varada Rajan addressed the gathering.

Continuous struggles for getting compensation for the people who were affected by police lathi charge were conducted. The movement has led to big success getting 1 crore 24 lakh as compensation for the Tribal people of Vachathi affected village.

In Madhya Pradesh, booklets and forms were printed to mobilize and help the Tribals in getting Forest Rights Act implemented. Any

resistance by the Tribals against eviction is falsely publicised as Acts of Naxalism and the administration resorts to heavy repression. Tribals and Kisan Sabha cadres faced severe repression from the forest officials and the police. On 28th May, 2007 Brinda Karat and Amra Ram addressed protest meetings against the repression. In Majholi (Sidhi) 2000 Tribals men and women demonstrated. AIKS Joint Secretary N.K. Shukla addressed the gathering. On 30th August, 2007, 1500 Tribals from 100 villages attended the demonstrations which were held in front of forest posts. A public meeting was organized by Kisan Sabha and CPI(M) against police atrocities on 1st Sept 2008. AIKS Joint Secretary, N. Huda, addressed the rally.

In Jharkhand and Chattisgarh, Kisan Sabha units took steps for implementation of Forest Rights Act. Demonstrations were held jointly by Kisan Sabha and Adivasi Ekta Mahasabha.

In Orissa, on 31st July 2007, Kisan Sabha organized a state level Tribal convention at Bhuvanesar for implementation of Tribal Forest Act.

NREGA & PDS

The joint demonstration conducted by AIKS - CITU - AIAWU on 18th April 2007 all over India for proper implementation of REGA and PDS, issue of ration cards and stoppage of caste atrocities in different parts of the country was successful with participation by lakhs of peasants, workers and other common people. State level conventions were held in Karnataka, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Assam, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

In Kerala marches were organised to the Central Govt. Offices in district headquarters. In Rajasthan the day was observed by holding joint rallies in 22 district headquarters. In Bihar joint demonstration and mass meetings were held in Patna and 23 other district headquarters. In Karnataka the day was observed in 15 districts. In Maharashtra the day was observed through demonstration and dharnas in 50 centres in 21 districts wherein 60,000 people attended.

In Chhattisgarh dharnas were organised in 8 centres.

In H.P. it was observed in 24 centres.

In Punjab it was observed in 20 districts and Tahsil headquarters.

In Assam it was observed in 25th April in all district headquarters.

In Tripura, the day was observed on 17th and 18th April 2007 and joint rallies were organised in all sub division and block headquarters.

In Tamil Nadu, state government officials are reluctant to pay minimum wage by showing wrong measurement. Our cadres are organizing kisans through picketing and demonstrations, even facing lathi charge and arrests.

In Rajasthan, with the demand for proper implementation of NREGA and payment of minimum wages, AIKS units have organized kisans in the districts of Sikar, Nagore, Churu, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Dungarpur.

In Assam on NREGA and steep price rise, demonstrations were organized at district and local levels all over the state on 15th June 2008. Workshops on NREGA were organized in many districts.

In Orissa, State Government is not giving job cards to all the applicants and in many places they are not paying even Rs.40 per day against the declared minimum wage of Rs. 70. So the Kisan Sabha units are organizing kisans against such blatant cheating.

In Haryana, dharnas and demonstrations have been organized on the demand of preparing proper list of BPL families.

Against Price Rise And Central Government Policies

During the fortnight of 16 - 30, August, 2007 vigorous campaign was organized in West Bengal through demonstrations and street corner meetings before central government establishments.

The AIKC meeting at Villupuram, Tamil Nadu met on 22nd and 23rd Sept. 2009 adopted a resolution to highlight the demands of the peasantry and agriculture workers and directed all AIKS units to organise demonstrations, dharnas on 4th and 5th December

2007 and condemned the attitude of UPA Government which has backtracked from the promises made to the peasantry through the common minimum programme.

The Bengal unit of AIKS adopted two more demands namely, rapid industrialisation in the state and maintenance of peaceful situation in the state. On 4 and 5 December 2007, sub divisional block and local level demonstration and sit in programmes were organised throughout the state. In most of the other states demonstrations in district headquarters were organised.

A Joint Convention of CITU, AIAWU and AIKS was held in New Delhi on 31st August 2007 which enthused our cadres. Total delegates were 900 out of whom 330 were from AIKS.

In Nagpur, Maharashtra a book titled "Peasants' Suicides - Problems and Solutions" was released at a well attended function.

In Karnataka, because of increased peasants suicides during the last 1 ½ years, Kisan Sabha units conducted dharnas in Kolar, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Koppal. Kisan State Committee organized State level rally on 30th October 2007 against new agricultural policy of the States and Central government.

In Kerala, on 8th April, 2007, Karshaka Sangam organised dharnas at district centres along with CITU and other mass organisations.

On May 12 2007 a State level convention was held at Ernakulam in association with CITU and KSKTU.

All India Kisan Sabha organised demonstration in Delhi on 3rd August 2009, against price rise and provide adequate relief to the drought affected regions. A sizeable number of kisans from Haryana, Rajasthan and Western U.P. participated in this protest rally.

July 2008 Campaign

The CKC Meeting in New Delhi on 10-11 May 2008 condemned the wrong neo-liberal policies pursued by the Govt. as result of which the peasantry has been facing acute distress and pauperization resulting in suicides by large number of peasants. The CKC called for a campaign fortnight in July 1-15,2008 on main all India issues viz., amendment to loan waiver scheme, credit at 4 P.c interest reduction

in prices of inputs and consumer goods, strengthen procurement on remunerative prices of agricultural produces, comprehensive crop insurance scheme, proper implementation of NREGA and Tribal Rights Act and house sites for the landless.

In response to the CKCs above call, the state Kisan Sabha, in West Bengal widely conducted campaign all over the state. In Karnataka rallies were organised in 9 districts, in Assam local level demonstrations in 6 districts, in Bihar dharnas in 23 districts, in Punjab - Jathas - in 200 villages in several district, in Maharashtra, Orissa, T.N. and U.P. dharnas & procession in a number of districts, in H.P.& Uttarakhand, state level seminars were organised. In Kerala- Kisan Sabha demanded Vidharbh like packages and organised dharnas before nationalized banks.

In A.P dharnas were conducted in 9 districts regarding debt problem, protests and blockades were organised on shortage of fertilizer in Nalgonda-Khammam districts- they were lathicharged in Khammam.

In Tamillnadu, one day picketing was organised throughout the state for land and house sites in which 20 thousand people participated and 10 thousand were arrested.

In Kerala, dharnas were organised before 63 railway stations against import of edible oil in which more than 28 thousand people participated. Cattle owners' marches were organised in 14 November 2008 before district dairy development offices for increasing price of cattle feed.

In Punjab, a week was observed between 23-30 Nov.'08 at 38 places demanding purchase of cotton on M.S.P. and against privatization of Punjab State Electricity Board.

Wayanad Seminar

To update the alternate policy document adopted by the All India Kisan Sabha and All India Agricultural Workers Union, a seminar in Wayanad, Kerala was organised on 31st January and 1st February 2009. Representatives from all the states from both the organisations have participated. This was very helpful to educate the alternative

policy. An 8 point charter of demands was unanimously adopted in this seminar.

On WTO

A Joint protest demonstration was organised in Delhi on 3rd.Sept.09 under the banner of "WTO Virodhi Jan Abhiyan" against UPA Government's policy of surrendering before WTO negotiations. Majority of participants were from AIKS - units of Punjab, M.P., Haryana and Western U.P.

Food Security

Joint Convention on Food Security was organised by CPIM and other mass organisations in Delhi on 26 August '09, in which a good number of AIKS cadres participated. The convention called upon all states units to organise such joint convention and campaign on food security, against price rise and for strengthening of procurement and P.D.S.

ACTIVITIES IN THE STATES

WEST BENGAL

Immediately after 34th State conference, all efforts were given to the election battle of 15th Lok Sabha with organizational revamping through village level to state level conference, from September 2008 to January 2009. State have to fight a serious battle from all major reactionary political parties, forces, media, to a good number of *nouveau riche* in rural area and Seudo-Left and Ultra-Left wings were combined with single target to downsize and corner Left Front in West Bengal. Along with justification in campaign they continuously try to resort to any type on physical attacks of our workers and area leaders continuously. Many comrades had to sacrifice their lives, many more are thrown out of their homes, profession and even from land. Kisan Sabha comrades had to face all sorts of attacks in conducting election campaign and setting up of election organization.

In the light of seminar of AIKS and AIAWU held at Kalpetta, Kerala

and the present situation in the state a document on crisis in agriculture and attack on farmers and formulating our present day task have been taken up after discussion in the state committee. Attack on water resource and our task in this regard have been included. This document is further discussed at district level extended meetings. Village level campaigns have been planned to involve people in mass scale.

Joint call of four Left Kisan Organizations in the form of leaflet have been circulated in lakhs of copies.

After the election, attacks all over the state have been intensified. At the call of state AIKS protest agitation and resistance movement is regular feature, regular campaign programme in the deep root of village community is going. In the campaign, it is advised that leadership along with base level workers have to meet people even those who left us and admit if any wrong doing on our part have been occurred even in past, disclosed the role and target of reactionary games and pledge for unity of rural poors ignoring colours.

With 7 points, state and local level urgent issues mass meeting, district, block, GP level mass deputations, rallies are being held for last six months.

31st August is the Martyr-Day of Food movement. Big rally was called by Left Front at Kolkata. It was big success with participation from rural districts also. The day was observed all over the state in village level also.

Wage movement along with demand of job in NREGA have been organized. Workers of the village also participated. Kisan Sabha is trying to build up unorganized workers movement in rural areas.

Movement for compensation of damage of potato and paddy have been organized. Though the state government and insurance companies placed their part of fund, the Government of India is still delaying. Kisan Sabha raised the problem faced by the farmers in central supply of fertilizer. Kisan Sabha intervened timely in the case of low rainfall in sowing season, flood in some part of the state and severe AILA storm, purchasing of paddy at remunerative price and

purchase of raw jute by JCI, etc., from poor and marginal farmers.

Joint meeting and movement with three other Left Kisan organizations are now a regular feature.

KERALA

On 6th March 2006, a farmers' grand meet was organised demanding abolishing of agricultural debts, guaranteed fair price to agricultural products, giving proper financial assistance to the families of those farmers who committed suicide, implementation of low interest loan scheme, implementation agricultural welfare schemes, saving agriculture and correction of the central policy which was included rubber and coffee in the global agreement. This meet was organised in front of the State Secretariat at Trivandrum and 13 District Collectorates in the State. In these struggles 42028 people participated. 1,90,000 pamphlets, 2,25,000 posters, 490 boards and around five lakh notices were printed. Prior to this, struggle meetings from unit level upto district level were organised.

March to Raj Bhavan

On 2nd September 2007 the State Coconut Convention was organised at Thirur and decided on various demands regarding coconut growers.

Besides the demands of coconut growers, Raj Bhavan March was organised by including arecanut, black pepper, coffee, cardamom and tea.

Prior to this struggle, a state level convention was organised at Thirur, Malappuram district. 938 persons participated. After this convention, district, area, village and unit conventions were also organised. In district conventions the participation was 6,617, in area conventions 18367, in village conventions 19311 and in unit conventions 59228.

As part of its campaigning the Karshaka Sangam printed 89000 pamphlets, 90300 posters and 2,74,000 notices.

In order to take the message to the people the Sangam organized

three zonal campaign jathas from March 9 upto March 19. A total of 204 reception meetings received these jathas. 49,298 people participated in these meetings. These marches were inaugurated by All India Kisan Sabha President S.Ramachandran Pillai.

On March 27 the protesters marched to the Raj Bhavan at Trivandrum. 29871 people participated. Around 9000 people who arrived from northern districts were provided with food and accommodation by the farmers of Trivandrum district in their homes.

Day Night Struggle

The Left Democratic Government in Kerala has taken up steps for big changes in agriculture sector. On the backdrop of Central Government's deliberate attempts to undo these changes the Karshaka Sangam organized a 51 hour 'day and night' struggle on 19-21 December 2008.

This struggle intended against the Central government's laziness in not raising the price of copra, not collecting raw coconut and allowing the import of palmolein. The Sangam demanded the support price of copra should be fixed at Rs.55, Rs.1000 to each of the felled coconut tree, make available the financial aid of Rs.4368 crore which was the package approved under productivity, stop the tax free import of edible oils, ban the import of tyres, raise the price of paddy to minimum 12 rupees which was recommended by the central value fixation commission, fix the price of cattle feed, raise the price of milk, stop the import of black pepper and raise its price and stop the import and save the sectors of coffee, vanilla, and cardamom. The struggle also raised the question of Central Government's inaction in preventing the diseases in arecanut trees and the uncontrollably raising prices of diesel, kerosene and fertilisers which are widely used in agriculture.

In Idukki and Wayanad districts the struggle was organized in front of Central Government Offices and in other districts it was organized in front of major railway stations. For the success of this struggle the Sangam organised workers district meets from December 7 to 12. Thereafter Area Conventions also were organized. In order to attract popular attention we conducted wide ranging area jathas, posterings,

notice distribution, wall writing and displaying of boards.

In this struggle 4811 people participated full time and around 17000 people participated during the day time.

The March and Dharna in front of Central and State Government Offices

During our struggle of 3rd July 2009 we raised the issue of Centre's lack of interest in procuring copra and coconut, the ownership deed problem of farmers due to Central Government's Forest Act, compensation to farmers who did not have any benefit from central government's debt waiver scheme, membership to all milk producers in the welfare scheme and protection of paddy fields. In Kannur and Wayanad we organized marches and dharnas in front of district collectorates and in other districts in front of central government offices. In Idukki district the protest was not organised. 10028 people participated in this struggle.

Struggle Against ASEAN Agreement

On August 9th, torch lit processions at Panchayat level and on August 10th marches and dharnas to Central Government Offices were organized against the Central Government's move to speed up the signing of India - ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. 13508 people participated.

A state level convention was organized at Thrissur on August 20th. It was inaugurated by S.Ramachandran Pillai. 1119 people participated.

Widespread agitation was launched against the Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN which is harming Kerala a lot and due to price crashes of above items. One big 802 km long human chain was held on 2nd October 2009 where 50 lakh people participated. Prakash Karat, General Secretary of the CPI(M), AIKS President S.Ramachandran Pillai and other state kisan sabha leaders attended.

Kisan sabha conducted a jatha in Alappuzha demanding implementation of M.S.Swaminathan Commission's reports and amendment

in Debt Relief Schemes.

Convention on Coconut Farmers

A convention of coconut farmers was organised on 2nd September 2007, at Thirur with the slogan "Save Kerala" in order to spread the message of effectiveness, scientific agriculture, increase in value and defense against diseases of coconut trees among coconut farmers.

TRIPURA

The Kisan Sabha and the Gana Mukti Parishad in Tripura organised huge protests against the anti-people, anti-peasant policies of the Congress-led UPA Government. The All India Jatha received enthusiastic response and subsidiary programmes were held in all districts and even the Panchayat level. The AIKS intervened in the preparation of the Perspective Plan for Self Sufficiency in Food Grains, Vegetables and other Agriculture Allied Activities and this has helped the peasantry as the implementation of the Plan has led to enhancement of productivity in major crops. Agro-processing and rubber-based industries, which have been a long-standing demand of the Kisan Sabha, have also become a reality, thereby boosting the confidence of growers of rubber and horticultural crops.

On the basis of the Forest Rights Act the Kisan Sabha and the Gana Mukti Parishad have helped the members of Tribal community to fill up application for Land and about 1 lakh pattas have been so far distributed. With a view to enhance the economic viability of these lands, a stress on horticultural development and promotion of rubber has also been taken up according to our proposals. Tribal population is thereby ensured of remunerative crops in these areas where food grain cultivation is not productive enough.

The Kisan Sabha has educated and involved large sections of the peasantry in the programme for popularization of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and more than 3,50,000 farmers are benefiting from this and it has helped the State to achieve near self-sufficiency in rice. The Seed Guarantors/ Registered Seed Growers is a unique

programme undertaken wherein Tripura has transformed from a Seed Importer in Paddy to a Supplier to the National Seeds Corporation. Farmers are benefiting in the form of subsidies and remunerative prices. The same is being expanded to crops like mustard and potato with considerable success.

The signing of the Indo-ASEAN FTA is a big blow to the farmers of the State especially the growers of Tea and Rubber and the Kisan Sabha has organised an extensive propaganda campaign against this dangerous move.

The Kisan Sabha has intervened effectively in the NREGS and ensured optimum utilization of funds for providing employment as well as for development of irrigational facilities and other works helpful to agriculture. The shortage of fertilizers and pesticides is a problem that the Central Government has refused to address despite repeated protests. The problem of railway connectivity is something raised by the Tripura Government and some relief has been recently come in the form of a new line. This will reduce the problem of transport of fertilizers and pesticides to some extent.

Study camps and classes at different levels for political-ideological training are also a regular feature. The Kisan Sabha and the Gana Mukti Parishad have actively involved in campaigns against insurgency, Maoist attacks in Bengal and also against the Neo-Liberal economic policies.

On Land and Land Related Issues

KERALA

AIKS units conducted March to the Collectorate demanding pattas to all families who are eligible taking 1st January 1997 as the cut off date. This was a very successful movement and thousands of peasants participated.

ANDHRA PRADESH

At the initiative of A.P. Rytu Sangham, 195 organisations unitedly started movement for occupation of land for house-sites with effect from 2nd May 2007. Approximately 1.5 lakh acres of land was occupied and huts raised in 102 municipalities out of total of 136.

Though huts were repeatedly demolished, and the administration resorted to severe repression, including lathi charge, arrests, even police firing resulting in seven deaths and injuring 32, the peasantry and their organizations stood their ground and continued the struggle. Leading members of front organizations including MLAs, MLCs and Kisan Sabha leaders took active part in the programme. AIKS leaders S.Ramachandran Pillai and K. Varadharajan visited the affected families. In Delhi our AIKS organized a protest demonstration in front of A.P. Bhawan jointly with other mass organizations and Delhi unit of the CPI(M).

Struggle was also organized on problems of displaced people who lost lands under various projects. Landless and poor peasants under AIKS banner occupied forest lands in Anantapur and Khammam districts, Relay hunger strike before the district collectorate took place for 18 days demanding compensation and rehabilitation.

TAMIL NADU

In the year 2006, 2007 and 2008, struggles continued for distribution of waste and khas lands to the landless. Village level and block level campaign and meetings with beneficiaries was held on 15th July 2008. Approximately 90 thousand people participated in the struggle. Gherao was organized in 157 taluk offices. In 2009 on the same patta issue, 20 thousand kisans resorted to one day picketing out of whom 10 thousand were arrested.

On temple land issue, a special conference was held at Nagapattinam on 24th July 2007 where a detailed plan of action was chalked out.

Issue of the lands allotted to poor people in Siruthavoor village near Chennai which was occupied by J.Jayalalitha, AIADMK Chief, was taken up by Tamil nadu Kisan Sabha. On 22.7.06, under the leadership of K. Balakrishnan, General Secretary of Tamil nadu Kisan Sabha more than thousand peasants ploughed the lands. This gave new hopes to the people. After this movement, the present state government has appointed a commission to look into the matter and the commission is examining the witnesses for the past two and half years.

On 17th August 2006, a special convention demanding land rights

was conducted in Chennai. More than 2500 participated. The convention decided to launch mass rally in each district head-quarters on 21st September 2006 and submit memorandum to the collector demanding rights to land. This movement is very much successful in almost all the district. More than ten lakh petitions have been submitted to the collectors concerned.

After this movement, kisan sabha conducted so many movements like picketing, dharna, agitations, court arrest and thereby succeeded to some extent by getting pattas to the lands. More than 6.5 lakh pattas have been given to the landless poor.

In Kaverirajapuram village, Tiruvallur district, Justice Dinakaran, Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court, has occupied more than 300 acres of Government poramboke lands and water canals. Tamil Nadu Kisan Sabha exposes it by conducting powerful movements. In order to protect justice Dinakaran the State Government tried to crush our movements. But it failed miserably. On 9th November 2009, under the leadership of K. Varadarajan, General Secretary of AIKS, a movement for taking over the lands was conducted. In this movement more than 350 peasants were arrested. Tamil Nadu Kisan Sabha continues its struggle to get lands to the landless poor.

BIHAR

After the 2006 All India Kisan Conference at Nasik, some movements were organized for distribution of ceiling surplus lands and issue of pattas as well as defending the lands occupied during 2006 and 2007-08 Kisan Sabha cadres fought successfully against eviction at Bodh Gaya, Madhepura, Khagaria and Darbhanga districts. Demonstrations were organized throughout the State demanding 4 decimal lands for house sites for the landless. AIKS cadres Suresh Vidyardhi Ilias Ajmi, Murari Mandal, Ananda Mohan Singh, Kaiful Shah Brahmaded Thakur, Ilias Ansari, Birendra Singh were murdered by landlord and their criminal associates. State level Anti Eviction Convention was held at Purnia on 14th June 2007 which was inaugurated by AIKS President, S. Ramachandran Pillai.

KARNATAKA

Three powerful kisan rallies were organized for pro-farmer land

acquisitions. Along with other sister organizations AIKS cadres actively participated in struggle for house sites and regularization of Government lands occupied by rich farmers. In Bangalore district, 70 thousand applications were submitted to the state government seeking house sites.

Karnataka Prantha Raitha Sangha made efforts to organise the REGA workers and also increased the wages from 82 to 100 and also petitioned against the wage freeze in the High Court. Schedule of rates have been increased for earth work and also Rs.3/- is given by Government for bearing the rent of the implements. This has also helped to increase membership of the KPRS in many districts.

ORISSA

For the last two years Kisan Sabha has been demanding distribution of 75 lakh acres of Government land to the 50 lakhs of landless families and also for house-sites. Share croppers of Puri Jagannath temple held demonstration before the state assembly demanding pattas for the farmers.

Besides this Maharashtra, UP, Uttarkhand and some other states we have particulars in joint struggles protesting land taken for projects and demanding adequate compensation, etc.,

HARYANA unit of Kisan Sabha organised March to Chandigarh, State Headquarters, demanding regularisation of Abadkar land and on compensation issue.

UTTARKHAND continued movement for restoration of Land to refugees from East Bengal and got some victory.

Issue of Irrigation, Canal Water and Power Supply

MAHARASHTRA

On May 27, 2008, Two thousand strong Peasants' Convention was organized by Kisan Sabha in Solapur district for getting irrigation water from Ujni dam to two taluks of South Solapur and Akkelkot. Peasants from twenty villages attended. A call for demonstration was given for 11th June. CPI(M) MLA, N. Adam, and AIKS Joint

Secretary Ashok Dhawale addressed the convention.

RAJASTHAN

AIKS units initiated agitation for implementation of the agreement between state Government and farmers' leaders. There was brutal lathi charge on 10th October 2006. AIKS activist Chandu Ram was killed in police firing and hundreds were injured. State-wide campaign was organized culminating in 22nd February 2007 Jaipur March. Defying all repressions 10 thousand farmers reached Jaipur addressed by CPI(M) General Secretary, Prakash Karat. At the instance of AIKS Centre solidarity actions were observed all over the country. The AIKS centre organised solidarity meeting and demonstration on 22nd February 2007 in support of Rajasthan Farmers' struggle at the office of the Resident Commissioner of Rajasthan in New Delhi. A memorandum was submitted seeking the implementation of the agreement between Rajasthan state Government and the Kisan, agricultural workers and traders' Sangharsh Samiti. Re-distribution of water for irrigation as per agreement and also release of leaders and cadres from jail and withdrawal of cases was sought.

In Kerala, around 4500 village committees of Kerala sent telegrams to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Vasundhara Raje Scindhia demanding recognition of the rights of the Rajasthan farmers.

Rajasthan being a drought-prone state, movement for water and power has to be organized again and again.

On Demands of Sugarcane Growers

UP: Issue of arrear payment and price of sugar cane was taken up in 12 districts.

The central government issued an ordinance fixing sugar cane price as Rs. 129.84 per quintal which caused widespread anger and resentment among cane-growers which burst into spontaneous protest. One huge demonstration was held in Delhi on 19th November 2009. It was called by Lok Dal leader Ajit Singh but majority participants were general cane growers who came forward to register their protests. Leaders of all political parties addressed the gathering including CPI(M) leader, Basudeb Acharya. AIKS representatives

were also present.

Though some issues are still pending, but the central government was forced to announce continuation of adding the SAP (State Advised Price).

Madhya Pradesh: Kisan Sabha conducted a month long campaign for payments of sugarcane supplied to cooperative sugar factories in Morena district after a demonstration on 25th August, 2009 management announced payment of Rs. one crore out of dues to 3.18 crores.

Maharashtra: The state government announced compensation of Rs. 25,000 per hectare of cane which was ridiculously low. On May 28, 2009 Kisan Sabha organized dharnas of hundreds of peasants in Beed and Parbhani districts.

Tamil Nadu: Under the banner of Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Growers Association, a rally in Chennai for sugarcane growers was organised on 26.11.2008. Three thousand sugarcane growers participated despite Nisha cyclone. A picketing was conducted all over the state following this rally in which 13 thousand sugarcane growers were arrested. The government is compelled to announce 50 rupees more by these struggles.

The demand of sugarcane growers was widely taken up also in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

Problems of Displaced People

Andhra Pradesh: In Anantapur district, sadassu of displaced persons under SEZ at Chudamatthur and picketing of MRO office took place. Relay hunger strike was conducted before district collectorate in Anandapur for 18 days demanding compensation. Assurances were obtained from district collector and concerned minister.

Flood and Drought Relief

Bihar: Due to sudden change in course of Kosi River, devastating floods occurred in Supaul, Madhepura, Saharsa and Araria. 15 districts were affected by floods. Hundreds died, thousands of cattle

were swept away. Lakhs of dwelling houses were devastated.

On 12th September 2008, a state level convention on flood, erosion and rehabilitation was held in Begusarai attended by 850 delegates from 17 districts. From AIKS centre, N. Huda and N.K. Shukla attended. President S.Ramachandran Pillai visited flood affected areas to assess damage and rehabilitation proposals. AIKS cadres started relief camps in Saharsa Madhepura and Supaul districts. Different state units of AIKS came forward for monetary and other collections. West Bengal Kisan Sabha contributed Rs. One lakh for Bihar Flood Relief. Some other states and mass organizations sent blankets and some other items for flood affected people.

Haryana: Kisan Sabha units held dharna and demonstrations in Bhiwani and Hissar districts demanding compensation from damaged crops and pumping out water from the field. The State Government agreed to conduct special survey for the damaged crops.

Maharashtra: Drought situation developed in large parts of the State. Kisan Sabha units held demonstrations and dharnas in 10-12 districts demanding relief and compensation to the peasantry and work for agricultural labour.

Andhra Pradesh: Our units demanded compensation for the damaged crops. Dharnas and gheraos were organised in Krishna and Prakasam districts. State Government agreed to pay compensation in principle.

Credit, Power Supply, Fertilizer, Seeds

Andhra Pradesh: Kisan Sabha units, through agitation and struggle forced seed companies to pay compensation for defective supply of seeds. Thousands took part in blocking local banks on debt waiver problems in July and August.

Rytu Mithra Group leaders' Sadassu was organized with 400 participants in Vijayawada to get loan facility for tenant farmers. Similar struggle was organized in Krishna district. Another Sadassu was conducted at Bhimavaram in West Godavari district. District officials attended the Sadassu and promised to give loans to tenant farmers through 17 thousand Rytu Mithra Groups. About 1000 groundnut

farmers gheraoed local market committee office at Anantapur demanding supply of groundnut seeds. Bandhs were organized in the districts, 63 mandal headquarters and in three towns. As a result, 55 lakh quintals of groundnut pods were distributed for seed purposes.

A dharna was organized by 300 fruit growing farmers on June 11th before the office of local Assistant Director of Horticulture at Anantapur demanding supply of quality fruit nursery seedlings.

Maharashtra: In May and June 2008 ten thousand peasants from districts of Vidharbha, Marathwada and Western Maharashtra held demonstrations and in some places gheraoed banks demanding change in loan waiver schemes. Our units conducted surveys in selective villages in each districts to assess the actual impact of loan waiver scheme.

Punjab: Six thousand farmers participated in movements for loan waiver and for more credit facilities and for proper implementation of loan waiver scheme.

Kisan Sabha organized rallies and marches as also mass dharnas at Patiala on power issue and against privatization of Punjab State Electricity Board on 23rd October 2008.

Rajasthan: Sustained movement was launched for adequate canal water, proper power supply and against exorbitant increase in power rates. The state government was forced to accept the main demands.

Andhra Pradesh: Dharnas and Rasta Rokos were organized in 33 centres for regular power supply.

Haryana: Demanding adequate and regular power supply, Rasta roko was organized in Kurukshetra, Faridabad districts in 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Prices of Crops and Other Activities

Punjab Kisan Sabha demanded Rs.1300 per quintal of paddy and organised a number of agitations.

Haryana unit intervened and agitated demanding purchasing of mustard at MSP rate and for including frost (paala) in the list of natural calamity.

Karnataka Kisan Sabha units took up the problems of sugar cane growers and demanded fair and remunerative prices of sugar cane. A state level convention on this issue was held on 18th October 2008.

Bihar: A State level Convention was held on the issue of opening of purchasing centres for maize. The convention also demanded procurement of paddy at MSP rate. Agitations were also organised against spurious seeds of wheat and potatoes by organising bundh and rasta roko.

H.P.: Kisan Sabha organized movements for protection of crop from wild animals. The state government was forced to give permission to kill wild animals like monkey.

20th August 2008 General Strike

CKC decided to highlight burning demands of the peasantry in course of totally support the General strike called by Trade Unions.

AIKS units in West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar participated to make the call a success, where a Bundh like situation developed.

In other states like Punjab, Karnataka, UP, Rajasthan, Assam, Haryana, H.P., Gujarat, Kisan Sabha organised Rasta Roko and helped to make the strike a success.

On Wage Problem of Agricultural Workers

In West Bengal, district Kisan Sabhas organised workers conventions for enhancement of agricultural workers' wages. One day token strike was conducted in some districts. Strike continued for several days in some places to achieve the demand. The success of this movement roused the agricultural workers to consolidate their gains. Deputations and demonstrations were organized for speedy implementation of NREGA and distribution of job cards.

OTHER ISSUES

West Bengal: Along with CITU, Kisan Sabha units took steps to organize workers in unorganized rural sector.

Kisan Sabha units observed martyrs day on 31st August in memory of 80 martyrs who were killed by the then congress state government in 1959.

Maharashtra: Movements were organized against Khairlanji massacre of dalits and killing of a cotton grower farmer by police at Wani in Yavatmal district.

Karnataka: All India Seminar on Silk Board Act 2006 was organized on 2nd December 2008 at Bangalore.

Tamil Nadu: In Tamil Nadu, under the banner of Tamil Nadu Milk Producers Association, milk producers demonstrated all over the state, twice in 2009 for their demands.

All India Kisan Sabha intervened on Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill 2007 and also on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2007. President S.R.Pillai presented the views and suggestions of the AIKS in detail.

Representatives of AIKS centre participated in several meetings called by CACP under the Ministry of Agriculture and intervened to ensure remunerative M.S.P. for both Kharif and Rabi crops.

ORGANISATION

The main tasks set out in the 31st All India Conference were:

1. Identify the local issues and organise continuous local struggles independently and jointly.
2. Concentrate on specific problems of the peasantry and organise militant struggles on its basis.
3. Strengthen the District and State Centres and ensure their regular effective functioning.
4. Organise yearly political-ideological training for the cadres at

all levels in all States.

5. Unit and Block level Conferences must be organised on a yearly basis.
6. Organise the rural poor for effective implementation of poverty alleviation, employment generation and rural development schemes
7. To organise struggles on a priority basis against atrocities on Dalits, Adivasis and Women.
8. Strengthening the All India Centre and State Centres to be taken up seriously.

On some of these matters there have been genuine efforts made. Central Jathas and Sub Jathas were held followed by a rally at Delhi's Ramlila Grounds coinciding with the 70th year of the formation of the Kisan Sabha and the 150th year of the First War of Independence with the Slogan "Save Peasantry, Save Agriculture, Save The Country". It also called on the peasants to give up suicide and unite for struggles.

The All India Centre has been strengthened with the inclusion of Vijoo Krishnan. There has been regular publication of the AIKS Bulletin as well as timely responses to the Government policies as well as on agrarian issues.

The National Seminar at Wayanad jointly organised with the All India Agricultural Workers' Union helped formulating our response to the global economic crisis effectively. Timely protests on issues like the drought and the WTO Ministerial meeting as well as the issue of Bt Brinjal independently as well as along with other organisations received wide coverage.

Regular contact with the States has been established and the leadership has also participated in some of the local struggles. State-level camps were organised in Kerala, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Karnataka, Haryana and Rajasthan to educate the cadres.

Protests on local issues were organised in most States and also mobilization around the NREGA as well as other poverty alleviation programmes.

The recent struggles in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan on the land question, water and power and the success achieved have helped to expand to new areas.

Membership

When we met at Nashik in January 2006, our membership was 1,88,52,910. Now our membership is 2,26,32,584. The increase of membership in this period is 37,79,674. Of this increase, West Bengal accounts for 18,16,686. Kerala for 9,13,966 and Tripura for 1,10,295. The increase in these three states is 28,40,947.

In Rajasthan the increase of membership in this period is 1,68,027, in Tamil nadu it is 1,43,175, in Bihar it is 1,20,260. In Andhra, Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Jharkhand the increase is about 50 thousand. In Karnataka it is near 50 thousand (i.e., 49761).

In Punjab, UP and Orissa the increase is above 25,000.

The West Bengal membership accounts for 70.46 % of the total membership. In the last conference it was 75%. West Bengal and Kerala put together account for 84 % of the total membership. In the last conference it was 86%.

In many weaker states fluctuation in membership continues to be a major problem.

AIKC & CKC

- 1) In the last 4 years the AIKC met 3 times and the CKC 5 times. Full office bearers met nine times and the central functionaries met 32 times.
- 2) The English Bulletin was regularly brought out and now we have started printing the Hindi Bulletin also. Five bulletins in English and two bulletins in Hindi have been brought out.
- 3) Documents of 31st Conference and Commissions Report both in English and in Hindi, A book on agrarian crisis in Hindi by S.Ramachandran Pillai have been brought out. At the time of Delhi rally, two small pamphlets, one is written by S.Ramachandran Pillai and another is written by K. Varadara-

jan have been brought out. Alternative Agricultural Policy has been reprinted in Hindi. Wayanad seminar papers were also printed in Hindi. The response was good for these publications.

Regular state bulletins or journals were brought out in West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

Main Weaknesses: The decision to allot at least two or three cadres to work from State Centres was not fulfilled in many states. In some weaker states the attendance of delegates in local and taluk level conferences was very poor and in some States no lower level conferences were conducted before the State Conference.

Tasks Ahead

Though the above work report shows that we have taken up many important issues, affecting the peasantry in various states during this period, we cannot say that deeper crisis has been reflected in a way that should have been there. We have not discussed deeply why we are not able to mobilize the peasantry in large number all over India. We have to work out plans for independent and joint actions on issues affecting the peasantry wherein the experience is that thousands of peasants were organized wherever we intervene at the right time.

We have to plan for a work-shop of our cadres working in Hindi speaking states to concretely study the situation and work out an action plan. Though we had decided the workshop long back, we have not implemented so far.

- * Fight against imperialist globalization and Central Government's surrender to the imperialist dictates at the cost of the peasantry and other toiling masses should be taken up independently and jointly with other mass organizations.
- * Strengthening of State Centres by ensuring a minimum of 3 full time cadres to work on a regular basis from the State Centre.
- * Land remains a central question in all the States and mobilization against reversal of Land Reforms as well as distribution of surplus land must be taken up on a priority basis.
- * Raising the social issues along with the economic demands and

also address the specific problems of women is to be given.

- * Regularise political-ideological education camps on a yearly basis in all States. A consistent ideological offensive against imperialist globalization, communalism and casteism has to be built on the basis of such camps.
- * Publication of the Kisan Sabha Bulletin in vernacular languages. Efforts should be made to make it a monthly publication.
- * Regularise political-ideological education camps on a yearly basis in all States. A consistent ideological offensive against imperialist globalization, communalism and casteism has to be built on the basis of such camps.

Comrades, the Report has made an effort to briefly place the overall agrarian scenario, the responses of the Kisan Sabha over the last 4 years on different issues affecting the peasantry as well as an evaluation of the major activities of the Kisan Sabha both at the Central level as well as in the States. The tasks set by the last Conference and the targets achieved have been evaluated and suggestions for the future based on those experiences are placed for discussion. We call upon all of you to look into the details and based on your rich experience participate in the discussions in due seriousness so that we can arrive at correct conclusions and objective analysis, which will help give proper direction for the peasant movement in coming days.

The Kisan Sabha will be completing 75 years in 2011 and there is a need to recollect the glorious history of struggles and draw inspiration from them to build consistent struggles in the present day. The message of the organization and the historic role it played in Indian history has to be taken to the widest possible sections and the opportunity has to be used to take the organization to a new high. We hope the entire organization will make serious efforts to implement the tasks set forth by this Conference and radicalize the peasantry to challenge and defeat all the forces of oppression. The Kisan Sabha has been steadfast in its commitment to the cause of the peasantry and rural poor and shall live up to the expectations of the peasantry who are seeking a way out of the acute agrarian crisis.

With Revolutionary Greetings

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K.Varadha Rajan
General Secretary

Discussion on General Secretary Report

01. Achintya Mallick (West Bengal)

Imperialist attack is on the increase. Agriculture sector has been badly affected and food security is under threat. MNCs are trying to convert agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. Only a very small section of people have benefited because of LPG policies while the large majority remains in distress. Some weaknesses are observed in fighting against the globalization and neo-liberal policies in the agricultural sector. The report is silent on the need to raise consciousness of the peasantry. Reactionary forces are active in tribal and minority areas. Socio-economic conditions in rural Bengal still need improvement despite our efforts. Because of land reforms, most of the lands are in the hands of poor and marginal farmers. The new generation needs to be educated about Left Front Government's policy initiatives regarding industrialization. Fight against reactionary forces on the issue of acquisition of land for industrialization led to lot of problems though heavy compensation was paid to the farmers. The opposition and the media are misleading the people. Investment from Central Government is needed, which is not forthcoming. Maoist and Trinamool Congress are killing large number of our comrades. The role of the media is nasty and negative. Our class base has weakened to some extent. The unity of the poor is the need of the day. Krishak Sabha has been fighting enemy attacks regularly. West Bengal has become a battleground. Democratic movement in the country should make it an issue. We are confident of moving forward and defeating the conspiracies hatched by the enemy classes.

02. P.K. Sudhakaran (Kerala)

Agribusinesses are now playing a dominant role in agriculture causing imbalance in the economic system of our country. Distress among farmers is increasing. Throughout the world farmers are protesting against penetration of MNCs and Corporates in the agricultural sector. Regarding transfer of technologies through private sector and Indo-US Knowledge Initiative in Agriculture, we have to build awareness and protest. At the Copenhagen Climate Conference, they are trying to protect the imperialist interests. Threats to biodiversity are being ignored. ASEAN Free Trade Agreement is not just against Kerala where approx. 30 lakhs of people took part in the protest against it. The Central Government is not in a mood to hear the protest from all over the country and revise its anti-farmer policies. We need to repeat Kerala's experience and take it up at the national level. Issue of acquisition of the land for industrialization should be closely looked into. The UPA Government has thrown the Common Minimum Programme to the winds and is imposing anti-farmer policies.

03. Pabitra Kar (Tripura)

Since there is the serious problem of uneven development of All India Kisan Sabha, the Central Kisan Council (CKC) should be pro-active and more frequent meetings of the AIKS central council and State Kisan Committees should be held. It will not do if CKC meets 5 times and AIKC 3 times like during the last term. Leading AIKS functionaries as well as intellectuals should help the weaker states. There was no follow up action after the 2006 November rally in Delhi. We should take stock of farmers' suicides in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and other States and find out means to stop these deplorable incidents. The murderous attacks on the Left parties and mass organizations in West Bengal by Trinamool-Maoist unholy combine should be exposed and protest actions organized throughout the country. This attack should be treated as an assault on left and democratic movement in the entire country. The AIKS membership is increasing but lower committee level functioning is not up to expectation. We are facing problems of input supply in Tripura, especially fertilisers. 50 percent of fertiliser is being supplied by the Left Front State Government We have formed

separate committees for tea growers and horticulture crops. In Tripura, 64 days of work was available for NREGA last year and 70 days for this year.

04. Kisan Swarup (Haryana)

LPG policies of Central and State Governments are affecting agriculture in our State. Crop yields are very low. Basmati rice is grown but deregulation has hit the farmers. Rainfall was inadequate and drought conditions reduced acreage of cultivable land. The State Government is coercing the peasants to sell lands for commercial purposes. Because of our struggles we forced the Chief Minister to start dialogue with us. He has promised to concede some of demands. Sale of spurious fertilizers and seeds was a big problem. We conducted many land related struggles. The peasantry faced power and credit problems as well as exploitation by private money lenders, who charge 60% interest. It is difficult to break the collusion between moneylender and vested interests.

05. Gurucharan Singh (Rajasthan)

The ruling classes divide the peasantry on the basis of caste and religion. As far as implementation of NREGA is concerned, there is division between small and marginal peasants on one side and rich peasants on the other. It is a challenge for us and in this regard our intervention was positive. In Rajasthan there is no pension for old people. Still today, cold wave damage is not considered as a natural calamity. On behalf of Kisan Sabha, we are raising these issues. River water dispute should be settled after tripartite discussion between the Centre and the concerned States. We cannot allow division among Kisans on this issue. Drought and famine like conditions prevail in Rajasthan every year. There is no response from the Central Government They should come out with special relief package for Rajasthan.

06. Fazlur Rahman (Assam)

Economic crisis has deepened. Agricultural production has gone down. There are no irrigation facilities worth the name. Supply of spurious seeds has become a serious problem. Although land surveys were started in 1970, they have not been completed, because

of which large number of peasant families are deprived of pattas. Lakhs of people are rendered homeless because of Brahmaputra floods. Government takes no action for relief and rehabilitation. Betelnut and coconut producers suffer a lot. BPL cards are not given to genuine beneficiaries. Rice and Kerosene are not regularly available in Fair Price Shops. There is high rate of corruption in PDS. Despite the Forest Rights Act, Tribal people's rights are not properly implemented. Bodo people's issue has not been settled. Border problem with other States should be solved because otherwise it threatens the unity and peace among toiling people in the North East region.

07. Tulsinarayan (Tamilnadu)

Kisan Sabha organised land struggles in a big way. 5 lakhs of people were mobilized for gherao programme in 160 talukas. In the struggle on the issue of pattas, 20 thousand people were arrested. In Andhra Pradesh AIKS conducted land struggles along with other Left organizations but we failed to consolidate beneficiaries in both land patta and land grabbing struggles. High Court Justice Dinakaran's case exposed the land grabbers and how they connived with the district administration in many places. We have had some experience in mobilizing Dalits and untouchables. During temple entry struggles, Kisan Sabha activists were attacked but the All India Kisan Sabha Centre failed to issue statement to condemn it. A 3 day political education camp was conducted and separate classes for women were held. We are planning to organize regular classes.

08. Karamveer Singh (U.P.)

We are facing the danger of communalism, casteism and regionalism in our State. BJP has weakened but they have not given up their policy of disrupting the unity of the people. Mayawati Government has strengthened casteism and she has proposed 4 part division of the State on caste lines. Mulayam Singh is against division of U.P. LPG policies have led to rise in input prices and low, fluctuating prices for outputs. Though organizationally weak, we gained by intervening on some land issues. Increased interventions from the AIKS All India Centre are needed. Sugarcane issue united farmers from various outfits. Six of our leaders were arrested by the police and criminal cases were slapped against them. We need to take up

such correct issues to strengthen our organization. On land acquisition for SEZ, AIKS Centre should issue clear directives.

09. B.R. Kaunswal (Uttarakhand)

The State was formed nine years ago. Horticulture is the main activity. Rural people are facing unemployment and there is no source of livelihood. Because of wrong policies pursued by the Government, land grabbing for industrialization is going on in a big way. Tax evasions by corporate sector are rampant and labour laws are not implemented by the owners. Most of the farmers are small and marginal. Construction or proposed of 558 hydro electric projects, is affecting the forest land and their dwellers. The State is facing frequent landslides because of proximity to the Himalayas, Out of 90 lakhs population, 20 lakhs are dependent on agriculture. In the plain areas too, source of livelihood is limited. PDS is on decline and the condition of BPL families is very bad. Black- marketing and adulteration are on increase. Out of 13 districts, Kisan Sabha organization is in 9 and out of 95 blocks, we are working in 25. Some district Kisan Sabhas are functioning independently. Regular meeting of the committees are held. Corruption in NREGA schemes is on increase and we need to mobilize on this issue.

10. Arjun Ade (Maharashtra)

We face drought problem frequently because of limited irrigation facilities in the state. Maharashtra can boast of the maximum cases of farmers' suicides in India, particularly in the Vidarbha region. This is directly because of LPG policies pursued by both the Central and State Government. Prime Minister's loan package does not benefit all farmers because of corrupt bureaucracy. Investment in agriculture is declining. Peasants are forced to take loan from the private moneylenders, who wield strong influence. We organized dharnas on the issue of sugarcane prices, launched cotton farmers' struggles and the Save Kisan Jatha attracted large number of kisans. We could send big contingent of farmers to the Delhi All India rally in 2006. There is increase of Kisan Sabha membership by 50 thousand. Out of 35 districts, AIKS is functioning in 22. We are trying our best to expand the movement.

11. Tikender Singh (Himachal Pradesh)

Wild animal menace is a big problem in our State. An estimated sum of Rs.300 crores is lost every year due to attacks by monkeys and wild animals. Culling animals is banned. AIKS is a supporter of wild life preservation. We have submitted memorandums to the authorities to permit culling and export of those wild animals like monkey as to save the crops of peasants. Animal Husbandry is not given due weight, where 50 % women are engaged. In our state 66% is forest land and only 10% is agricultural land. Encroachment of forest Land is a serious phenomenon. Our intervention has prevented felling of fruit trees. 6 lakh hectares of agricultural land is earmarked for industrial purposes and hydro-electric projects. Farmers inform us whenever lands are acquired for non- agricultural purposes. Sangharsh Samiti comprising of worker-peasant alliance has been formed but the Government tries to break it. 11 thousand crores of rupees are lying idle with the Government which is meant for forest conservation. Privatisation of water and hydel projects is serious problems which call for our intervention. CITU helps us in various ways.

12. Devendrajit Dhillon (Punjab)

Movement on local issues was taken up. We organized 3 month long dharnas on issues of land documentation and record preparation, where we were able to mobilize approx 50 thousand kisans. The authorities called us for talks. Corruption is rampant. Diesel issue is common to all farmers and we tried to mobilise farmers from other outfits also. On credit issue rail roko was organized in which farmers, artisans and others participated. We demanded for waiver of private loans too.

13. Kuberbhai (Gujarat)

We had actively participated in the All India Jatha. The PDS needs to be strengthened. Movement was launched on issues of price rise and irrigation subsidy. National Highway work prevents access to farmland and farmers have to walk 5 to 6 KM extra. This is a problem in many areas. Rain water stagnation leads to inundation of farmlands. We demanded 8 hours work for agricultural labour and implementation of Forest Rights Act. Kisan Sabha convention was held in Ahmedabad.

14. Avdhesh Kumar (Bihar)

District conferences were held in 28 out of 39 districts. Organizationally there was some improvement in the Kisan Sabha organisation. Two whole timers work from the State centre. Kosi river spate and floods caused havoc. It is an international water dispute because Nepal is also involved. We intervened in relief work and for getting proper compensation and rehabilitation. 8 comrades sacrificed their lives in land struggles in Bihar. We want the setting up of a Land Commission on the West Bengal Model but the other parties do not agree. 27 lakh acres of surplus land are available for distribution. We organized struggles for adequate compensation for failed seeds and forced the authorities to concede. We raised the problems of sugarcane prices and power shortage. There was drought condition in a number of districts. Kisan Sabha exposed Nitish Kumar Government on land reform issues. The attacks on West Bengal Left Front Government and Left Front cadres by Trinamool-Maoist gangs should be taken up for all India campaign. Rehabilitation issue should also be taken up with all seriousness. The All India Kisan Sabha Centre should devise plans to develop organization and struggles in the Hindi Speaking States. AIKS should also take up issue of protecting Bihar labourers who have been working in other parts of the country.

15. Ramnarayan Kuraria (Madhya Pradesh)

Only 31% of land is irrigated. River water is being privatized. Electricity is being privatized by dismantling the State Electricity Board. Spurious seeds pose a big problem. 17 hydro and other projects are coming up where problems of land grab and relief and rehabilitation would have to be faced. Our intervention is inadequate because of organizational weaknesses. Whenever Kisan Sabha starts a movement, false cases are instituted by the authorities. We launched movement for implementation of Forest Rights Act. There is shortage of competent cadres. More efforts are necessary. There was only one political class for the Kisan Sabha cadres. All India Kisan Sabha Centre should intervene in State's problems. Bulletin should be regularly published in Hindi. A national workshop for Hindi states should be held soon.

16. Surjit Sinha (Jharkhand)

Jharkhand is a tribal dominated state. Tribal Advisory Committee is not functioning. Land grab by corporations and tribal evictions pose serious problems. AIKS intervention prevented land transfer to non-Tribals. The State Government is not interested in holding elections for Gram Sabhas and other Panchayat bodies. There have been no land reforms in our State. 75% of the farmers are marginal. Landlord goons attack the poor farmers. Organisation is weak. The AIKS Centre should help and guide us how to strengthen the movement.

17. Y.Samanta Roy (Orissa)

Government failed to distribute any land to the landless but have given 6 thousand acres of land to the big corporates like Jindal, Tata, Reliance etc. We were successful in occupying 76 acres of land for the last 5 years and the struggle goes on. Farmers' suicides are on the increase. Because of our interventions, those families got compensation of 5 lakhs. We have demanded allotment of houses for those families. A State level Seminar was organized in Orissa to discuss and take stock on suicides. We also staged dharna during Assembly session. Fishing is a major activity in our state and the new Bill has affected the rights of fishermen in coastal regions. We oppose the Bill. We demanded loan waiver for all. P.D.S. is in a poor condition. NREGA implementation is very much faulty. Only a wage of Rs.60 to 70 is given. Forest Rights Act has not been implemented properly. Efforts have been made to intervene on these issues.

18. G.N.Malik (J&K)

In Jammu and Kashmir only 40 % of land is irrigated. Availability of water is a big problem as 3 rivers go to water Pakistan. As per our estimate only 4% of rural people get BPL cards. Ration Quota is very low. MNCs supply spurious seeds. LPG policies have alienated people. Horticulture has become the biggest victim. Lakhs of acres of land are lying arid. In spite of large alienation of people, we were able to increase our activities among the kisans. We staged dharnas on many occasions in front of district headquarters. People participated in large numbers during the J&K Regional Kisan Conference. We have Kisan Sabha organization in 12 out of the 22 districts. The

present membership is 50 thousand.

19. U. Basava Raj (Karnataka)

Negative propaganda by the media regarding our struggle and organization needs to be addressed. On local issues like unemployment, land, PDS and atrocities on Dalits, two state level cadre camps were organized. We are campaigning for proper implementation of Forest Rights Act. We staged 30 day dharna on expansion of irrigation facilities in which hundreds joined. State Kisan Sabha Centre has been strengthened with two comrades regularly functioning from the Centre. Kisan Sabha is functioning in five new districts. We are planning to take up issues connected with NREGA, land and electricity. BJP Government has given 20 acres of land to the RSS for "Save Cow" campaign- They attacked the churches and targeted the Dalits. They are using this to divide the society and spread ill-will against Dalits, Muslims and Christians.

20. B. Balaram (Andhra Pradesh)

Situation is changing very fast in our State. 85 % of farmer households are in debt trap, mostly from private moneylenders. No fresh credit for farmers is forthcoming. Farmer suicides are continuing. They number approximately 460 this year. Andhra Pradesh is the seed capital but now it is in the grip of MNCs. All micro irrigation projects target agricultural land and the State Government acts as real estate agent. We along with the Agricultural Workers' Union and many other organizations organized struggles for house sites and also occupied land and cultivated it collectively in some areas.

21. Rishi Gupta (Chhattishgarh)

Every year 1600 Kisans commit suicides; which is perhaps the highest rate in the country. We are facing rising input costs and farmers are falling into debt traps. There has been huge number of encroachments in forest lands. Tribals are not getting any benefits from the Government. After 1980, thousands of tribal families were evicted but there was no rehabilitation package for them. Valuable minerals have been exploited by private agencies with the conniv-

ance of State Government. PDS is in a dismal state. Majority of the (BPL) ration cards are in the hands of influential people. In the last State Kisan Conference, we have identified priority issues. Kisan Sabha membership is very low. There should be a central plan for training cadres from Hindi speaking States.

22. Pulin Behari Baske (West Bengal)

Since 1977, the Left Front Government has been able to bring down poverty level. There is now good health care system. Land reforms viz distribution of surplus land, barga (sharecropper) registration etc. have benefited lakhs of poor and marginal kisans. SC/ST families are the major beneficiaries of land reforms. There has been democratisation of Panchayats and municipal boards and regular elections are held but the Maoist and Trinamool gangs are disturbing peace and blocking development activities as a result of which several hundreds of our kisans and other Left democratic cadres have been mercilessly killed, thousand of houses gutted and many rendered homeless. In Nandigram, there was no acquisition of land, but the TMC/Maoist combine resorted to violent massacres. They were backed by a hostile anti-Left media. However, Kisan Sabha and other Left democratic organizations are putting up resistance and we hope to beat them back.

23. M. Prakasan (Kerala)

We want more initiative on the part of All India Kisan Sabha Centre. CKC and AIKC are meeting for 5 and 3 times only. This is grossly inadequate. They should meet more frequently and pay attention to State kisan committees with a view to removing weaknesses in State's functioning. We talk about the plight of agricultural labour but are not in a position to guide them to more militant actions. Caste oppression is prevalent in many States. Political classes should be conducted regularly at both Central and State levels. There should be at least one National level programme in a year. Regarding farmers' suicides, there should be Central campaign to expose the character of bourgeois-landlord political leadership and their neo-liberal policies.

24. Ramnaresh Jamatia (Tripura)

Ethnic identity politics is creating a divide among peasants. Remarkable achievements were made by Left Front Government, in education and health. 160 thousand, acres of land were distributed among the Tribals. We are helping the non-Tribals, too in various ways. Congress Party and other reactionaries collude with divisive forces in the entire north eastern region. Several thousands of Ri-ang Tribals were driven out from Mizoram and we have helped to rehabilitate them. Autonomous Hill Councils are functioning well. Their language has been given recognition. We have ensured that forest lands are given to the Tribals.

25. Giridhari Singh (Rajasthan)

Experience of Rajasthan should be incorporated in the Report. In one day, a membership fee and contributions of 12 lakh rupees was collected. Strong districts should help the weaker districts, like-wise stronger States should help the neighbouring weaker States. There are 6 whole timers working in the State Centre. Implementation of NREGA is very important because it enables us to organize the rural poor. Poorer sections of people need to be organized. Independent activities of Kisan Sabha are needed. Workshops for Hindi speaking states should be given top priority. I believe that cadres from strong States should visit the weaker State so as to facilitate exchange of opinion and experiences.

26. Gajen Barman (Assam)

It is a multi language populated state as well as economically poor. In 2006, we had participated in the Jatha programme and the Guwahati Rally was quite successful. We have organised movements regarding NREGA, BPL, pattas, river erosion etc and mobilised rural people. There is lot of corruption in implementation of NREGA. The Kisan Sabha State Centre has been strengthened but lower committees like primary and zonal committee are very weak. Kisan Sabha membership has increased to some extent but there is big potential. We hope to publish a Kisan Sabha Bulletin in April next. There is one pro-maoist kisan organisation working in our State. They are misleading the kisans by raising militant slogans.

27. R Chandra (Tamilnadu)

River water dispute is not mentioned in the General Secretary's report. Regular Bulletin should be published to react to the current developments and also to guide the Kisan Sabha lower committees from time to time. While mobilizing farmers at the local level, the contradiction between the peasants and landlords needs to be focussed. We are in the process of identifying important issues so that we can take them up for launching movements and strengthening our organisation.

28. L.B.Dhangar (Maharashtra)

In Maharashtra Forest Rights Act has not been implemented properly. Ration cards are not issued to the Tribals. There is need to focus on Tribals' issues because they face lot of discrimination. Out of 2.5 lakh Kisan Sabha membership, 1.5 lakh are Tribals. This is a reflection of our organizational efforts to mobilize them. Committees formed by the Kisan Sabha are not functioning regularly. Approximately one lakh peasants were arrested in Jail Bharo agitation on various issues. All India struggle is required.

29. Sreeja (Kerala)

Central Government has not taken concrete steps to mitigate acute economic crisis faced by the farmers. The Left Democratic Front Government gave Rs.50 thousand each to the families where farmers committed suicide. The LDF Government purchased paddy on remunerative basis to protect growers and also hiked milk prices from Rs.15 to Rs. 20 per litre to benefit milk producers. Since 2006, there have been no suicides by the farmers. P.D.S. has been successful in the State. Paddy field conversion is a punishable offence and needs official consent. REGA has been successfully implemented. Mega processing park has been established in Wayanad and Idukki. Kerala is the only State, where pension scheme to farmers has been introduced.

30. Kuldeep Singh Tanwar (Himachal Pradesh)

Activities of State Kisan Committee are limited because of cadre scarcity. Movements in weak States should be critically reviewed. Now out of 12 districts, our presence is in 11 districts. It is neces-

sary to strengthen the Self Help Groups. We are weak at Gram Panchayat level. Our membership target is 1 lakh. AIKS presence is still limited. We must plan how to reach the rural masses cutting cross caste/religion/politics. We wish to raise the following issues for consideration by the AIKS Centre:

- i) Consolidated report of CKC, AIKC and States.
- ii) Crop-wise peasant organisation.
- iii) Democratizing Panchayati Raj and Cooperative institutions.
- (iv) Social security for farmers and people in rural areas.
- (v) NREGA- how to organise them.
- (vi) Need a vibrant All India Centre and National Research Centre. AIKC and CKC should meet more frequently.
- (vii) Separate workshop for Hindi speaking states is required. Organization literature, bulletins, booklets are needed for political, ideological training.

31. Daljit Singh Johal (Punjab)

All India Centre should organize workshop to educate cadres. Farmers fear losing lands due to SEZs, land mafia and real estate activities in the garb of industrialisation. Irrigation facilities are very poor. Privatisation of seeds is a problem. Groundwater depletion is going on. Agriculture has become more expensive. Land grab by corporates- the problem is how to ban transfer of agricultural land. It can be done if we could strengthen the Kisan Sabha organization manifold. We staged dharna on sugarcane issue- even BKU participated. It is a common issue for 4 to 5 States. Centre should take initiative on conducting a workshop on debt.

32. Gourang Majhi (Andaman & Nicobar)

We started Kisan Sabha activities only 5 years back. We are attending the AIKS Conference for the second time. CKC does not correspond with us and we feel neglected. There are no irrigation facilities, we are trying to organise the poor on various issues. There are as many as 30 islands in Andaman & Nicobar and it is difficult to travel from one island to another. We need help and assistance from the AIKS Centre. Farmers are migrating to other jobs.

33. Tarpan (Manipur)

Total population is 26 lakh out of whom 1/3rd are Naga and Kuki Tribals. Congress-led coalition Government is in power and CPI has got one cabinet minister. The Central Government sent armed forces to suppress the insurgents, common people get harassed. On 23rd July 2008, we organized kisans against police excesses. We could enroll only 3040 members but our target for the coming year is 5000. There is high level corruption in the State. Central Government Schemes like NREGA, PMRY are not in proper shape. A lot of money is siphoned away by bureaucrats-politician- insurgent nexus. Peaceful atmosphere is absent even in Imphal.

34. Sanjay Putatundu (West Bengal)

After the last Lok Sabha elections we had reviewed the situation trying to find out as to why a section of our supporters has been alienated and did not vote for the Left candidates. Organizational work is in progress and we are organising sericulture workers etc. Kisan Sabha has demanded insurance cover for farmers affected by natural disaster on crops like potato, paddy etc. We are concentrating our organization forces to restore confidence among the people. We are resisting the murderous onslaught by Trinamool-Maoist nexus.

35. Vasudeva Reddy (Andhra Pradesh)

Land rent is very high. Institutional credit was given to 10 thousand Rytu Mitra Groups due to our intervention. 195 mass organizations formed a united front on Land struggle. There was heavy repression. Seven activists were killed in police firing and thousands were arrested. Government took up irrigation projects in Khammam after 48 hours of gherao of the collector. Due to police firing in Bhadrachalam, many of our comrades were injured. Displaced worker are facing major problems. Crop-wise groups were formed on sericulture, sugarcane etc. Due to struggles in the coastal region we achieved some victory. New cadres were enrolled. We have 6 whole timers in the State Kisan Sabha Centre. All districts have elected kisan committees. We are planning to cover 3000 villages. 30 percent of the membership is women. They are however not yet

adequately represented in leading positions. Regular political classes are held. Rytuvani is published every month.

36. George Mathew (Kerala)

MNCs acquired land in a big way. Tasks set out in Wayanad Conference have not been implemented. We should have a clear-cut policy regarding SEZs. 2000 acres of land were acquired in Kannur for industrial purpose without any problem. Farmers and landowners should be focused to rally farmers behind the Kisan Sabha. Agitation has been planned against ASEAN FTA in front of Central Government Offices. Central leadership should plan for joint movement. Migration is on the increase. Daily wage is 125 in Kerala while the NREGA wage is Rs. 100 only. No Central relief package for Wayanad farmers, who had committed suicides.

37. Janardan Bhuye (Maharashtra)

Load shedding and unremunerative prices for peasants' produce are big problems. Input costs are soaring, climate change is affecting crops. Sugarcane and cotton prices fell. Thousands of farmers are committing suicide. 25 Kisan Sabha district Conferences and 100 taluk Conferences were held. We covered 1000 villages.

General Secretary's Reply

Dear Comrades,

Thirty Seven delegates participated in the discussion on the General Secretary's Report over the last two days. More than ten hours have gone into the discussion on the Report and there is a marked improvement in the quality of discussion when compared to the earlier Conferences. Comrades have brought out the nature of the acute agrarian crisis in their respective States and the discontent that is pervasive in the villages has been highlighted. Rightly all have stressed on the need for intensification of struggles and building broad-based movements at the National level. The new CKC and AIKC will have to give serious thought for channelising the discontent against the Governments pursuing Neo-Liberal policies and Kisan Sabha will have to emerge as the voice of the struggling peasantry. The need for strengthening Worker-Peasant alliance and launching joint struggles have also been rightly pointed out and steps in the direction should also be surely taken up. Comrades also have made a critical evaluation of the political-organisational aspects and highlighted specific experiences of States. Compared to last Conference concrete criticisms have been made. Major struggles have also been mentioned by Comrades during the discussion. Some issues raised need to be addressed and constructive suggestions should be taken forward. Comrades expressed genuine concern for spreading the movement. No major differences existed and there was a general acceptance of the Report.

Comrades rightly pointed out that the issue of climate change must be included. This is a serious matter that could have disastrous consequences for agriculture. Already we have been witnessing its adverse effects on productivity. The President's Address covered

many of these issues in detail. Many suggestions and innovative ideas have been given by the delegates based on the experience of their struggles for strengthening the organisation and streamlining its functioning. The new AIKC and CKC will give serious thought to these suggestions and chart out a suitable course of action.

The Congress-led UPA Government has continued to pursue the policies of imperialist globalization even more vigorously. The major contradictions in rural India are becoming more pronounced. Increasingly the Multi National Companies and International Monopoly Capital is intervening in the rural countryside and indulging in unbridled exploitation of the peasantry. All sections of the peasantry are affected although the impact varies from one class to another. The basic contradiction between the rural poor, the landless agricultural workers, small and marginal peasantry on the one hand and the rural rich, the landlords and rich peasantry on the other continues to be an issue around which we need to mobilize. In this regard our experience in different states point to the fact that we have been able to gain the confidence of even the middle peasantry and have succeeded in enlisting them in the struggle against Neo-Liberal Policies, trade liberalisation, exorbitant input prices and falling prices of agricultural commodities. Struggles revolving around the basic contradiction cannot be set aside in the course of these struggles and there is a need to build movement around the question of land, against caste oppression and such issues. Mobilise all the farmers. Our concentration should be on the poor peasants in a big way. I would like to once again briefly discuss some of the major concerns raised in the course of the discussion.

There is a need to build the organisation by taking up the contradictions between landlords and the small and marginal peasantry. The land question has taken a new dimension with the advent of the SEZs. The peasantry is losing land to the SEZs and land sharks that are also using it for real estate purposes. More than 450 SEZs have been approved by the Central Government. In Andhra Pradesh alone around 50 SEZs covering more than 1 lakh hectares are proposed. In Tamilnadu also the Government is signing MOUs with companies. In Andhra the issue has been taken up and joint struggles along with the Agricultural Workers' Union and many other like-minded organisations have been taken up. In Tamilnadu

also this issue has been taken up, but the experiences are different. In Tamilnadu also due to the struggles the Government has been forced to give lakhs of pattas. There is the issue of benami holdings and encroachment of lands belonging to Tribals and Dalits and that also has to be taken up seriously.

The Kisan Sabha has put specific proposals for amending the Land Acquisition Act (1894) and coming up with a Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement Legislation to safeguard the interests of the peasantry. Mobilisation around these issues is very important to take forward our movement. Some Comrades demand a ban on conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, we cannot take a rigid position that no agricultural land shall be taken for industrial purposes or other developmental activities. We cannot ask for a law to ban conversion of land from agricultural to non-agricultural purposes; that can not be our immediate slogan. In certain States the Government land is very less and land is genuinely required for industrialization. In Bengal the Government has only 1 lakh acres under its possession. In such cases taking agricultural land may be unavoidable. The question however, is the manner in which the confidence of the peasantry is won and what is the best rehabilitation and resettlement policy that has to be implemented. The Bengal experience is that enemies used it against us. In most States a much larger quantity of land is taken away and used for real estate purposes. There is a fundamental difference from Compensation given in Left ruled States is much more than what they get in other States. A share in profits of the company and valuation of land keeping in view the imminent enhancement in land value once the area is developed must also be considered. Widest possible discussion and consensus must be aimed for. Land remains a central question and Kisan Sabha should continue to raise it in a consistent manner.

The Kisan Sabha should also intervene on social issues and organize against caste based oppression and discrimination. Even on such issues building fronts with other organizations should be considered. In Tamilnadu there were struggles against caste oppression and untouchability as well as on the land rights of the Dalits. Certain other States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have also had campaigns on the issue. In Tamilnadu K.Balakrishnan and others were brutally attacked by the police and also arrested. There should have

been a protest action against the police atrocities but there was a communication gap and we could not have such action in solidarity with them. In Karnataka the issue of the Kambalapalle massacre of Dalits was taken up and the Karnataka Prantha Raitha Sangha was also actively involved in it. On the issue of Forest Rights Act and its implementation for Adivasis as well as other traditional forest dwellers a few States have taken initiatives by filling application forms and mobilising these sections around the issues. Tripura, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have seen mobilisations around the issue. Greater sensitivity to the issues of the Dalits and Adivasis has to be systematically built up even among our cadre and leadership.

The Indo-ASEAN FTA will have serious implications on the peasantry, fish-workers and other sections. The historic Human-Chain in Kerala was a timely effort and the participation was unprecedented. In coming days another 56 FTAs are in the pipeline. There is need to build awareness against such Agreements and this is an issue that will affect peasantry across the country. It requires a mobilisations of peasantry across the country against FTAs. The Indo-US Knowledge Initiative in Agriculture is another of the UPA Government's efforts to strengthen the hands of global monopolies by sacrificing the interests of the peasantry. Our cadres need to be equipped better to counter the Government propaganda on these issues and build resistance to them.

On the issue of irrigation and electricity also we must intervene effectively. More than 50% of the land is unirrigated and water is a very important input. Private players are raking in huge profits by selling water and few resource-rich are draining out all water in some States by sinking tube-wells indiscriminately. Better water-management is something we must also be willing to engage with. Demands for water harvesting, repair of old tanks, ponds and water bodies, developing new sources of rain water storage and such issues are to be taken up. Better agronomic practices that reduce the use of water but does not affect productivity adversely must be explored. The timing of power supply is a problem; in some States that claim to be providing free power, the supply is at unearthly hours, often late in the night or even after midnight. Form Struggle Fronts with various other organizations and take up such issues. State Govern-

ments were forced to concede to our demand wherever we formed Struggle Committees and fought. On specific issues we must go for united struggles. Uninterrupted and affordable power supply for agricultural activity during the day time must be our demand, rather than the populist demand of free power. On the question of irrigation and electricity, the Rajasthan experience in advancing the movement based on Joint mobilization is worth taking note. We managed to mobilize people far beyond our organizational strength. Broad-based Struggle Committees were formed and we could force the Government to accept the demands. The success also enhanced the acceptability of the Kisan Sabha and replication of such efforts in other States based on the specific ground scenario has to be attempted.

There are some issues like inter-state river water disputes. This is a complicated issue and not easy to resolve. We have made some efforts to build confidence among the peasantry of Karnataka and Tamilnadu in the Kaveri Basin and attempted to try to come with constructive suggestions. We have also tried negotiating with Tamilnadu and Kerala. This is an important issue but should be handled carefully and caution should be exercised because our enemies could use it against us. On this question the other groups easily take chauvinist positions and compete with one another in a spirit of one-upmanship. We cannot take such positions and drive a wedge and divide the peasantry across different States.

Input costs have been rising and there is also the increasing intervention of foreign MNCs in the input sector. Monsanto, Cargill, Syngenta are some of the big players that have entered in a big way and by a policy of acquisitions, mergers and collaborations they are gradually capturing large part of the market. The MNC agribusinesses have received a further boost under the Congress-led UPA government and companies like Monsanto and Wal-Mart have been included in the Board of the India-US Knowledge Initiative in Agriculture. So they are also able to dictate the agenda of agricultural research, seed policies and even Government policies on other agricultural inputs. Spurious seeds are a serious problem and these Companies have no accountability when it comes to crop losses due to failure or underperformance of the highly priced seeds and pesticides. We should demand adequate compensation and have

united struggles locally. The Congress-led Government's fertiliser policy also is seeking to place the burden on the poor. It is necessary to have a studied response and mobilise around these issues.

The Report has pointed out in detail the nature of indebtedness. This is an extremely important issue and under a scenario of heightened indebtedness in the rural countryside debt relief and cheap agricultural credit are issues on which we should intervene and mobilize the peasantry. Many small and marginal farmers don't even have access to credit. The dependence is entirely on the private money-lenders and the interest rates are extremely high. In some States the big farmers and landlords are also playing the role of money-lenders and instances of loss of land as well as bondage by contract have been witnessed. The loan-waivers do not touch these poor farmers whose debt has been accumulating and leading to increased landlessness. It is here that our demand for a Debt Relief Commission along the lines of Kerala is very important. This should be taken as a big issue. We decided to have a separate Commission and discuss on the issue because of its significant role in a peasant's life. Insurance is a major problem and the NAIS is not effective. One of the problems is that the village is not taken as the unit and the District is taken as the unit while deciding on compensation for crop losses. This issue has to be addressed.

Comrades have rightly pointed out that we should have meetings of the AIKC and CKC more often. There is a skewed nature of our membership with 85% members being concentrated in 3 states. In these States the Panchayat elections, followed in quick succession by Municipal elections and also Assembly elections. When elections come we are unable to meet regularly. We could not take up activities in the Hindi speaking States like Workshops, Classes etc. By 2010 end we assure Hindi speaking states will be covered and classes will be conducted. Kerala said that Kisan Sabha Centre should be doubled and strengthened. Strong States should spare cadres for this purpose. There is reluctance on the part of our major States to send Comrades for working at the Centre. Noorul Huda and Vijoo have been added in the last 3 years. This has helped in improving the functioning of the Centre. Will try and get some more cadres. The State Centres may come up with suggestions in this regard and we can act on it.

An Agrarian Support Group to help the functioning of the Centre has been planned involving economists, agricultural scientists and social scientists. If this materializes it will be helpful to improve our Bulletins, responses to Government policies etc. Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Kerala and West Bengal bring out their regular Bulletins. Bulletins are supposed to be brought out every quarterly but we were not able to bring it regularly. However, there has been some improvement in publication of the Bulletin in the last one year. We shall from now on bring the Bulletin as a bi-monthly. Efforts to bring it out in Hindi as a bi-monthly will also be made on a priority basis. Circulars and calls are issued regularly from the Centre but there is however, a problem of States not reporting on a regularly as to the follow-up actions. This has to be rectified and the Centre also has to strengthen the interaction and ensure accountability on implementation of programmes. States must also report about activities and struggles and share their experience for the benefit of the organisation in different parts.

We have been having at least one All India Protest actions every year. The All India Jatha with the slogan "Save Peasantry, Save the Nation" was a successful programme. Delhi rally was also quite impressive. We also had a timely protest on the issue of drought in August 2009, but it drew people only from the North-Indian States. We are not averse to All India calls but we are not uniformly strong. We have responded very timely on all issues. On India-ASEAN FTA, Bt Brinjal, Budget, MSP etc immediate statement was issued. Our proposals to the CACP on MSP for Kharif and Rabi crops have also been more organized.

In some States the intervention in NREGS has been successful and we have also been able to improve our membership. Karnataka is an example of such intervention. We have to come up with creative alternatives to strengthen the bond between the peasants and agricultural workers and use the provisions of the NREGS to improve conditions for both the sections. Tamilnadu identified local issues and struggles were launched. Some other States also made efforts in this direction. In the case of Andaman also there is need for monitoring and guiding the movement in the islands. It has been rightly pointed out that Panchayat Raj and Cooperatives have remained untouched. Kisan Sabha activists should intervene in these and

other such organisations including SHGs. Such intervention should be with the objective of improving the implementation of policies like credit facilities, insurance programmes, NREGS, agriculture and allied activities. Participation in the democratic bodies including in elected capacities must be seen as part of local-level intervention for broadening the organisational base.

The Conference has deliberated on many important issues and charted a course of action on them. The tasks ahead are of a very serious nature and require intensification of struggles as well as spreading the reach of the Movement. Local issues will have to be identified and consistent organised struggles built around them in addition to the other issues identified at the National level. I am confident that the comrades will go ahead and spread the message of the Conference across the country. The new leadership will have to carry forward the spirit of this Conference and build consistent Movement and launch intense struggles against anti-peasant policies of the ruling classes. Oppression is their privilege; protest is our right. Struggle shall be our answer.

Revolutionary Greetings,

K.Varadha Rajan

Resolutions

In Defence of the Struggle for Democracy In West Bengal

The 32nd Conference of AIKS condemns the semi-fascist attack on Left and democratic forces and the Left Front Government of West Bengal let loose by the Trinamool Congress-led alliance of reactionary forces comprising extreme rightists and pseudo-Left terrorists, that is, the self-styled Maoists. Between May 16, 2006, i.e., after the Left Front Government was returned to office with well above three-fourths majority for a seventh consecutive term, and January 10, 2010, 371 comrades have been killed. Of them, 146 were murdered after the last parliamentary elections. A large number of them are from the poorest and socially deprived sections. Of these victims 28 are tribal comrades, 42 OBCs and Scheduled Castes and 22 are from the Muslim Minority Community. Thousands of Left Front supporters were forced to leave their villages, their houses torched to ashes or demolished to dust. Hundreds of share-croppers and patta holders were evicted from their lands and even peasants were forced to transfer their *rayyati* land free of cost by means of registered deeds with the stamp duties paid from their own pockets.

It may be recalled that these attacks started with Nandigram and then at Singur, followed by the so-called mass resistance against police atrocities in Lalgarh. According to the twisted reasoning of these criminals, to plant mines designed to carry out the "death penalty" against the Chief Minister is "democratic" and attempts to apprehend these criminals is "anti-democratic." They received overt and covert support from the hired hands of the right wing bourgeois media and from assorted self-styled "intellectuals". The

demand of the TMC Chief and Union Railway Minister that President's Rule be promulgated by invoking Article 356 in West Bengal and for withdrawal of Central paramilitary forces from Lalgarh is designed to make it a liberated zone for Kishanji alias Koteswar Rao and his mercenaries. "Kishanji" himself is not ashamed to take the name of Mao Zedong and then ask people to boycott elections in which they want the TMC supremo to get elected and become Chief Minister of West Bengal. For her part, the Railway Minister, like her double-speaking counterparts among her "Maoist" allies, refuses to recognize the Maoist hand in blowing up railway lines and stations. Although the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister have declared that they consider the Maoists to be the single biggest threat to internal security, responsible for around 4,000 killings in the last five years, they do not, of course, utter a word against their new found ally in the UPA-2 Government. They kept such silence in order to get rid of their dependence on the Left during UPA-1 Government, a dependence that was much to the dislike of their imperialist mentor and strategic partner in Washington. Comprehensive attack on the Left in general and particularly in West Bengal the advanced outpost of democratic movement in the country is being unleashed to try and weaken Left influence.

The Union Home Minister has, of late, written a long letter to express his dismay in public at the "inability" of the Chief Minister of West Bengal to contain the insurgency in Lalgarh. Where the TMC or their past allies are not a major force, his party men in West Bengal in some districts have themselves joined the killing spree directed against Left Front workers. A number of office buildings of the CPI(M) and Left mass organisations have also been targeted as well as burnt down by the miscreants of the Maoist-TMC combine. The TMC has also joined hands and gone for electoral alliance with the separatist forces in Darjeeling and the Kamtapuris in the districts of North Bengal.

Such are the diabolical designs of this unprincipled alliance. However, as history has proved time and again, these allies have contradictions among themselves and their alliance therefore cannot be a permanent phenomenon. Fissures have already started appearing here and there.

The AIKS takes pride in the fact that it is the Kisan Sabha that has made most of the sacrifices in the brave mass resistance put up by its West Bengal detachment. It has done so along with its fraternal mass organizations and the Left and democratic forces by organizing movements and struggles and mobilizing millions of peasants under its banner.

The 32nd Conference also takes note of the fact that it is the mighty movement of the peasantry and the political will of the Left Front Government that has made it possible to distribute 1.97 lakh acres of land among 1.76 lakh tribal families in West Medinipur district. This district alone accounts for about half of the martyrs in the state in the post-Lok Sabha election period. The Left Front won all the parliament seats in the three districts bordering Jharkhand, which has been the main target of attack. In the Jhargram parliamentary seat, the main focus of attack, the CPI(M) candidate won over 59 per cent of the votes, and won in all assembly segments with massive margins, including Binpur Assembly constituency, in which Lalgarh is located.

The 32nd conference of AIKS, which is being held in the land of the mightiest movement of peasantry in the country, resolves to extend its solidarity and all possible support to the heroic struggle of the peasantry and all democratic forces in West Bengal against the heinous attacks of the reactionary combine. The AIKS resolves to take up a countrywide campaign in February 2010, to mobilise the working masses and all democratic and patriotic forces in defence of this advanced outpost of democracy in order that democracy, secularism, national integration, self reliance and sovereignty of our country are defended at all costs. This Conference firmly believes that, as in the seventies of the last century — when the semi-fascist terror in West Bengal culminated in the proclamation of Emergency all over the country — reaction will not have the final say. It is the movement of the working people and democratic forces that will become victorious, in the battle for democracy and emerge ever stronger than before.

Proposed By: Com.Ashok Dhawale

Seconded By: Com.Noorul Huda

On Land Reforms

After Independence, the principal contradiction in India has been changed to the contradiction between the mass of the working peasantry and labourers on the one hand, and the minority of landlords, traders and moneylenders who monopolized control over land and money-capital, thereby exploiting the peasantry through rent, interest and exorbitant traders' margins. The principal contradiction implied that the need of the times was to break land monopoly by measures of effectively redistributing land from the landlords to the land-poor and landless, to break the monopoly of credit and marketing through co-operative institutions of the peasants themselves on the one hand, and state intervention in channeling credit to the credit-starved and setting up non-profit marketing institutions between producer and consumer with the aim of stabilizing prices for both. It was imperative in order to overcome the low level of productive forces in agriculture, the deep poverty- overwhelmingly rural in nature- and low standards of material life in the villages, and the need to expand the internal market and make industrial expansion and overall development self-sustaining, which was only possible through measures increasing mass purchasing power. Carrying out land reform was also important to break the continuing caste, class, gender and other social types of oppression in a particularly intense form in rural areas. But the modern Indian state under the leadership of big capital miserably failed to address the very important agrarian question and the question of national development free of imperialist pressures.

The non-left political forces, economists and planners in India have consistently underestimated the role of effective re-distributive land reforms for breaking the economic and social power of the rural landed minority, thereby widening the social base of rural investment, and raising the rate of growth of both retained and marketed output. They did not understand its importance as a precondition of mass poverty reduction and for providing an expanding market for industry, and its importance for reducing the old class, caste and gender based forms of inequalities which express themselves in high levels of illiteracy, declining sex-ratios, atrocities against dalits and the persistence of child labour. Only in states where the

Left movement has been influential were some effective measures of land reform undertaken, with a very positive impact despite their relatively limited nature.

While the achievements of the first four decades of planned development in India since independence were in many ways substantial, its economic and social failures have been equally glaring. These lay in the inability to substantially reduce mass poverty, which is particularly concentrated in rural areas; an insufficient growth of the internal mass market and hence the emergence of pressure to seek external sources of growth in collaboration with foreign capital thus the state succumbing to the neo-liberal epoch in early nineties of the last century.

Except for the states of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura under the left-led governments, there has been in general no serious attempt at land reform and distribution of either ceiling-surplus land or government waste lands to the landless and poor peasants. 84 percent of land West Bengal is owned by poor and marginal peasants and account for 22 percent of total ceiling surplus land distributed in the country. Over 29.8 lakh acres of land has been distributed to around 28.49 lakh landless families so far in Bengal. Over 10 lakh families were given homestead land. The total number of families with vested land allotted, recorded share croppers and recipients of homestead land in West Bengal alone will exceed 45 lakh which accounts for 48 percent of total land reform beneficiaries in the country. In Kerala, 1.4 percent of land owners with above 10 hector land had owned 31.8 percent of land in 1956. That has come down to 0.4 percent land owners and 12.4 percent of land in 1970-71. Due to land reforms, 26 lakh tenants got land and 5.5 lakh families got 10 cent land and household right. The present LDF government has started a campaign to provide homestead land and house to all homeless families in the state under EMS Housing Scheme and targeted to construct 5 lakh houses. The LDF government has vigorously started distribution of minimum one acre land to all landless tribal families, distribution of surplus and wasteland to landless poor and providing land possession documents and Patta to peasants in the hilly region.

All India Kisan Sabha expresses its concern on the distinct trend of

reversal of land reforms in many states with ceiling being revised upwards and lands in government possession assigned on long leases at throwaway rentals to big business and Multi National Companies. The advent of MNCs into the countryside in the form of contract farming and corporatisation as well as the dilution of ceiling laws in many states to implement the neo-liberal model of 'Land reform' on the pretext of land consolidation is a serious issue to be addressed immediately.

As a result of agrarian distress, the peasantry particularly the poorer sections, are increasingly being forced to sell their land and livestock. According to NSSO survey the proportion of landless house holds is to be 35 percent in 2006-2007 comparing to 22 percent in 1992. In several states, land grabbing by the rural and urban rich including the real estate mafia is widespread. Land is being bought at distress prices from peasants indebted due to agrarian crisis and moneylenders are taking illegal possession of peasants land and any resistance is sought to be suppressed using criminal means.

The proliferation of Special Economic Zones are emerging as a serious threat to the peasantry and under the garb of industrialization there are efforts to deprive farmers of their land and place it at the disposal of real estate mafia. The Model APMC Act aims to promote contract farming and this will gradually lead to dispossession of the farmers from their land. The UPA government is hesitant to incorporate clauses suggested by the Parliament Standing Committee to the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill that protect the interests of peasants. This would allow market based land acquisition by undermining the state and people's right to determine land use policies, the right to fair compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. The Kisan Sabha has to intensify struggles to protect the limited gains of land reforms and to ensure that the government does not compromise the farmer's interests before the land mafias and MNCs.

According to National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data of 2003, 3.5 percent of households with 4 hectare or more land owns 37.72 percent of the total land in India. The small and marginal peasants consists 80.40 percent of land owners and they own 43.50 percent of the land. 16.10 percent of land owners have above 1 hectare and below 4 hectares of land and they own 18.78 percent

of land.

The above data clearly establishes the significant scope of redistributive land reforms in India. The All India Kisan Sabha state units have undertaken massive agitations in the past to end landlordism and to ensure effective redistribution of the land. The 32nd Conference of AIKS calls upon the peasantry all over India and the landless rural proletariat to revitalize the struggle for land and homestead and to defend the gains of the limited and reforms.

Proposed By: Com.Samar Baora

Seconded By: Com.C.H.Rajagopal

Against Untouchability and Oppression of Dalits

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS strongly condemns the shameless practice of untouchability and caste oppression that unfortunately continues in India despite 62 years of independence. Caste oppression is the worst form of human subjugation and is intolerable and unacceptable in any civilized society. There exist numerous forms of untouchability, about 148 to be more precise. Dalits are denied elementary democratic rights. In thousands of villages, they cannot walk wearing footwear or holding umbrellas on streets inhabited by caste Hindus. They cannot access the common wells or drinking water sources. They are not served in teashops along with caste Hindus but must drink tea from separate tumblers or cups kept exclusively for Dalits to "avoid" caste Hindus being '*polluted*'. They are denied access to temples and cannot even worship gods on an equal footing with the rest of the population. Elected representatives are prevented from performing their duties and humiliated. Manual scavenging continues despite laws for ending the practice and even in the case

of cremation the discrimination continues. Unapproachability and unseeability are certain other manifestations of caste oppression. These are only a few of the numerous forms that untouchability takes and it occurs in streets, schools, temples, common places and houses in rural India as well as in urban India. Despicably it pervades all spheres of socio-economic and cultural life.

More than 60 years of bourgeois-landlord rule in India have failed to make a serious dent on untouchability and caste oppression despite the presence of constitutional provisions. Dalits continue to suffer from the practice of untouchability and oppression by caste Hindu society. Without a resolution of the land question, breaking up land monopoly and redistributing land to the rural poor including Dalits, caste oppression cannot be eliminated. An ideological offensive against feudal values is inevitable for the success of the struggle against untouchability and oppression of Dalits. In the same manner, the struggle against land monopoly cannot succeed without a simultaneous struggle against untouchability and caste oppression.

It is a national shame that every 18 minutes, a crime against Dalits is committed in India. Atrocities and crimes against Dalits have increased in recent years. The States of UP, Rajasthan, MP, AP and Bihar together account for 68% of all crimes against Dalits. It is only in the Left-led States that an uncompromising fight against caste oppression and untouchability has been carried out. Dalits form a significant share of those who have benefited from Land Reforms carried out by Left-led Governments of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS demands that:

- | **Strong deterrent action be taken against the perpetrators of crimes against Dalits and action on such cases should be expedited.**
- | **The Governments implement the Prevention of SC/ST Atrocities Act and other Constitutional provisions against the practice of untouchability vigorously.**
- | **The reservation provisions with respect to Dalits in education and employment be implemented scrupulously.**

- | **Comprehensive Land Reforms be carried out to ensure land and homestead to all Dalit and other poor rural households.**
- | **Central and State Governments should ensure adequate allocation to the Special Component Plan for SCs in accordance with the Dalit population in each State and also effective spending of the amount.**
- | **Implement ban on manual scavenging stringently and provide for scientific sanitation facilities.**

Caste discrimination and oppression and the divide among the toiling people in the countryside based on it constitute a serious barrier to the advance of the struggle against ruling class policies and for democratic advance. The AIKS calls upon all its units throughout the country to take up the fight against untouchability and caste oppression in all forms systematically. The AIKS has a glorious history of fighting both caste oppression and land monopoly. The 32nd Conference of the AIKS hereby rededicates itself to the struggle against all forms of untouchability as well as caste oppression and calls upon all units to launch an ideological offensive against feudal values.

Proposed By: Com.R.Chandra

Seconded By: Com.Y.Keshava Rao

On Forest Rights Act

The 32nd Conference of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) expresses deep concern over the tardy implementation of the Forest Rights Act in large parts of the country.

The Forest Rights Act was enacted in 2006 as a result of sustained countrywide mass struggles of millions of Adivasis and as a result of the concerted pressure on the UPA Central Government by the Left Members of Parliament.

As a result of this Act, for the first time since Independence, millions of Tribals won the right to forest land and forest produce,

which had been denied to them not only by British colonial rule but also by successive Congress and BJP-led Central Governments even after six decades of Independence.

However, even after the lapse of three years, the implementation of the Forest Rights Act is scandalously unsatisfactory in several states across the country. Bureaucratic delay and intransigence, unwarranted interference by the forest officials and a complete lack of political will displayed by state governments led by the bourgeois parties are at the root of this malady.

For instance, in some states arbitrary deadlines are being set for the implementation of the Act, when the Act itself stipulates no deadline at all. In some states, the fact that some Tribals have some land on their names is used as an excuse to deny them land under the Act, although they have been tilling it for decades. The definition of other traditional forest dwellers in the Act must be amended to include the non-Tribals who have been residing permanently on or before 1971 and the 3 generation time period be reduced to one generation.

Wild life sanctuaries are used as an obstacle to prevent land being vested in the name of Tribals. In many places, after the original application forms for land have been filled two years ago, new and more cumbersome forms are being freshly issued to delay and then derail the whole process. The GPS machines for measuring the land are very few and can measure just 15-20 forest plots per day, out of the thousands of forest plots for which application forms have been received. At this rate, the implementation of the Act will take many decades. Even after the enactment of the Act, developmental activities in the Tribal areas are being prevented.

As a result of all these serious roadblocks, millions of hectares of forest land that have been tilled by Adivasis over several generations have not yet been vested in their names. What is even worse, eviction of Tribals from their land by the forest department and the police are still continuing unabated in large parts of the country, as if the Forest Rights Act did not exist at all! The situation is equally grim so far as the non-Tribal traditional forest dwellers are concerned.

On the other hand, the same governments that deny the Tribals

their right to forest land are taking steps to give away large chunks of forest land to corporates and multinationals as part of their neo-liberal policies. It is this anti-Tribal and anti-peasant approach of the powers that be that is leading to the malnutrition deaths of lakhs of Adivasi children in several parts of the country. This approach is aggravating the incidence of migration from the Tribal areas which leads to the exploitation and suffering of millions of Tribals. It is also thwarting the rapid and balanced development of the Tribal areas as a whole.

This Conference of the AIKS notes with appreciation that the Left led State Governments of Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala are taking concerted steps for the implementation of the Forest Rights Act and lakhs of pattas of forest land have already been vested in the names of the Tribals in these states.

This 32nd Conference of the All India Kisan Sabha gives a clarion call for launching a nation-wide mass struggle to ensure the full and immediate implementation of the Forest Rights Act by sweeping aside all the obstacles in the way. For this task, the Conference calls upon all Kisan Sabha units in the country to make concerted efforts to organise both the Tribal and non-Tribal peasantry to win back their fundamental right to forest land and forest produce.

Proposed By: Com.Baju Ban Riyan

Seconded By: Com.J.P. Gavit

On Food Security and Universalisation of the PDS

The 32nd Conference of the All India Kisan Sabha expresses serious concern over the rising prices of food grains and other essential commodities.

Food price inflation in India has risen to very high levels. Measured by wholesale price index, annual inflation in food articles was 18.22% in the week ending 26th December 2009. The rise in prices

of vegetables, pulses and cereals are particularly sharp. In terms of consumer price indices, India has the highest inflation rate among all the G 20 countries. The Government has been publicly stating that the reason for food price inflation is because crop prices for farmers have been increased. Such pronouncements, besides concealing the real situation being faced by the peasantry also seek to divide the people and drive a wedge between the peasants and other sections of the working people. Bulk of the Indian peasantry is a net buyer of food. They are also suffering due to the steep rise in food prices. The main reasons behind high inflation, especially rising food prices are fourfold: (i) neoliberal policies causing agrarian crisis and eroding food self-sufficiency, (ii) weakening of the Public Distribution System (PDS), (iii) failure to check hoarding and speculation and (iv) increase in fuel prices.

Eroding Food Security

Agricultural output in India, which grew at above 3.5% during the 1980s, decelerated to 1.2% during 1990-2007, lower than annual rate of growth of population averaging 1.9%. The per capita availability of cereals and pulses, witnessed a decline during this period. Indigenous research on production enhancing technologies and agricultural inputs including HYVs is not being encouraged; this also led to stagnating production of many major food crops. The consumption of cereals declined from a peak of 468 grams per capita per day in 1990-91 to 412 grams per capita per day in 2005-06, indicating a decline of 13%. An acute crisis gripped the entire agriculture sector during the Tenth Plan period (2002-2007), with agricultural growth falling below 1% between 2002 and 2005. This was caused mainly because of the decline in public investment in agriculture in the 1990s, especially in irrigation and agricultural research and extension. Heavy cuts in agricultural subsidies also had an adverse impact on agricultural production. There has been drastic reduction of fertiliser subsidies and artificial shortages are also adversely affecting farmers. The opening up of the agricultural sector under the WTO regime also led to worsening terms of trade, making farming unviable, especially for the small and medium farmers. Growing indebtedness pushed nearly 2 lakh farmers into suicide since the mid 1990s. Food security has therefore been jeopardized by the neoliberal policies pursued by the successive

Central Governments.

Persisting Hunger

The Government often showcases India's GDP growth rate to claim economic progress. However, such GDP growth over the past two decades has not addressed the basic issue of ensuring nutrition security of the population. Instead, nutrition indicators have stagnated and per capita calorie consumption has actually declined, suggesting that the problem of hunger may have got worse rather than better. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 2005-06 show that 46 per cent of children below 3 years are underweight; 33 per cent of women and 28 per cent of men have Body Mass Index (BMI) below normal; 79 per cent of children aged 6-35 months have anaemia, as do 56 per cent of married women aged 15-49 years and 24 per cent of similar men; 58 per cent of pregnant women have anaemia.

In terms of calorie consumption the picture is even worse. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) large survey of 2004-05, the average daily intake of calories of the rural population has dropped by 106 Kcal (4.9 per cent) from 2153 Kcal to 2047 Kcal from 1993-94 to 2004-05 and by 51 Kcal (2.5 per cent) from 2071 to 2020 Kcal in urban areas. The average daily intake of protein by the Indian population decreased from 60.2 to 57 grams in rural India between 1993-94 and 2004-05 and remained stable at around 57 grams in the urban areas during the same period.

Public Distribution System

The biggest blow to the PDS came with the introduction of the targeting system in 1996, which made people's entitlement to cheap food contingent upon the official poverty estimates. The current average national poverty line according to the Planning Commission is only around Rs. 11.80 per person per day for rural areas and Rs. 17.80 per person per day for urban areas. Everyone above these meager income levels are considered to be Above Poverty Line (APL) and therefore excluded from access to subsidised food. This has meant over half of agricultural labourers in India as well as half of dalit and adivasi households are excluded from the BPL category. This faulty policy of dividing the beneficiaries into APL/BPL/Antodaya

and other categories, besides excluding a large number of deserving poor, has also led to unviability and closure of several PDS outlets, thus further shrinking its coverage. The weakening of the PDS has deprived people of any relief in the backdrop of the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities.

The Government's proposed Food Security legislation will be only for BPL cardholders, ensuring 25 kg of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to all BPL families at Rs. 3 per kilo. The total number of BPL families at present is 6.52 crore, which the Government proposes to cut down to 5.91 crore. Antodaya benefits will be eliminated and Antodaya cardholders who at present are getting foodgrains at Rs. 2 per kg will have to pay Rs. 3 per kilo. For both BPL and Antodaya cardholders the quota will be cut by 10 kg per family from the present 35kg to 25 kg. No foodgrain will be allocated for APL sections. Not only will the APL subsidy be eliminated but the APL category will also be cancelled. The proposed law would therefore mean a higher level of exclusion and actually squeezing whatever people are getting today. The 32nd Conference rejects these provisions of the proposed Food Security legislation and demands that changes be made to protect the present entitlements of the people.

The only effective way to ensure food security and providing genuine relief to the people against price rise and inflation is to reintroduce the universal PDS and bring about a massive expansion of PDS outlets. Moreover, alongwith foodgrains, sugar, pulses and edible oils should be supplied through the PDS in cheap rates. The supply of jowar, bajra and other coarse cereals in areas where they are the staple diet should also be ensured. This Conference resolves to intensify the countrywide struggle against price rise of food articles and for the Universalisation of the PDS.

Proposed By: Com.Dulichand

Seconded By: Com.Abdour Rezzak Molla

On the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The UPA government of 2004-2009 was pressurised to pass the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in its present form, thanks to the political intervention of the Left Parties and the support of other progressive forces. However, while the government is making tall claims about the benefits to the rural poor from the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) under the NREGA, the reality on the ground is very different. The promise of 100 days of employment has not been met anywhere. The wage of 100 rupees a day is implemented only in a very few instances, such as in the State of Kerala, where in fact the daily wage provided is 125 rupees. The minimum wage has to be increased to at least 160 rupees by keeping in consideration the minimum requirement for decent livelihood in times of rising prices of essential commodities. The implementation of the NREGS is marked by considerable corruption and little transparency. In many places, wages are not paid on time, but delayed with a view to sabotage the scheme itself. The schedule of rates applied differs across departments within each state and also across states. The workers are denied access to the documents necessary to claim compensation in the event of non-provision of employment. In some places, the landlords obtain cards in bulk and subvert the scheme itself to carry out private works with machinery and deny workers employment. Court orders for payment of minimum wages at 100 rupees per day from January 1, 2009 including the payment of eligible arrears are not being implemented in some states.

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS demands that the NREGS be implemented in a transparent and corruption free manner. It demands that the gram sabha be actively involved in planning and executing the work under the NREGS. It demands prompt and correct payment of wages and provision of employment as promised by the Central government and provided for in the NREGA.

At the same time, the 32nd Conference of the AIKS demands that the minimum wage under NREGS must be raised. It also demands that the minimum days of guaranteed employment must be revised upward and on a per adult basis rather than a floor level for the household. It

also demands that the permissible list of works be revised to provide the flexibility to accommodate the specific needs of various states. It further demands the strict exclusion of contractors and intermediaries. It demands that proper social audit be carried out with the involvement of elected local bodies and people's organisations.

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS is of the view that, notwithstanding its ineffective and corrupt implementation by the Centre and several State governments, the NREGS provides an important entry point to the AIKS to take up the demands of the rural poor, in particular those of marginal and small farmers. It calls upon all its units to intervene powerfully in the implementation of the NREGS to ensure the prompt payment of the promised real wage of 100 rupees per day and a minimum of 100 days of employment to every rural household. The 32nd Conference of the AIKS calls upon all its units to utilize the NREGS for organising the toiling masses in the countryside under the banner of the AIKS in close collaboration with the All India Agricultural Workers' Union (AIAWU).

Proposed By: Com.Narayan Kar

Seconded By: Com.Byya Reddy

On Women's Rights

The 32nd Conference of AIKS notes that Indian society is marked by the persistence of feudal and semi-feudal agrarian relations, along with the offensive of market culture, patriarchy and male domination, all of which collectively contribute to the prevailing severe oppression of women. Neo-liberal policies have worst hit the economic rights of working women in different spheres. Discrimination against the female sex starts at the stage of the foetus itself, with the killing of the female foetus. In India, the number of females' birth per 100 male births is less than 900, while the global average is over 950. Discrimination against and neglect of the female continues through childhood, adolescence, marriage and beyond.

The strong degree of preference for sons is reflected in the low ratio of girls to boys in the age group of 0-6 years, especially in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Between 1991 and 2001, the ratio of girls to boys declined in 80% of India's districts.

Dowry has become a social menace and this evil practice has spread to all sectors in both urban and rural India. Crimes against women and girls have risen rapidly over the years. On top of a patriarchal social order and a population policy that ignores the reality of gender inequality, the promotion of consumerism in the period of liberalisation has made matters worse.

In 2007 alone, the recorded number of cases of rape was 10,950. The number of cases pertaining to cruelty by husband and in-laws was 75,730. There were 61 cases of importation of girls and 38,734 cases of molestation. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data show a total of 1, 85,312 incidents of crimes against women in 2007, up 12.5 % from 1, and 64,765 in 2006. While the general position of women is worsening, the plight of Adivasi and Dalit women is even worse.

It is witnessed that wherever women have been elected to Panchayat Raj Institutions and urban bodies and are allowed to function freely their performance has been outstanding. However, in many places they are not allowed to function freely and there is lot of discrimination. In rural India, officialdom including the banking system refuses to recognize women farmers. It does not provide credit to the woman farmer because the patta is not in her name. When women farmers commit suicide, the families are denied compensation. Women are not considered as tillers of land even when they play a major part in cultivation. They are deprived of the right to land and denied pattas.

The 32nd Conference of AIKS strongly condemns the atrocities and crimes against women. It stands firmly opposed to the patriarchal social order and to official policies and regulations that discriminate against and oppress women. It is against the culture of consumerism and commoditization of women purveyed by large sections of the media.

Hundreds of thousands of women are carrying on, under the

banner of democratic women's movement, a determined fight for gender equality and against atrocities and discrimination. The 32nd Conference of the AIKS salutes their fighters for gender equality and expresses its solidarity with them.

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS calls upon all its units to take up the cause of gender equality and ending of discrimination against women. It demands that joint pattas or pattas in the names of women farmers as appropriate, should be issued.

It demands provision of credit facilities to women farmers in charge of cultivation, even where the patta is not in their names.

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS supports 33% reservation for women in the parliament and state assemblies.

The fight for gender equality is an integral part of the fight against the forces of feudalism and obscurantism. The 32nd Conference of the AIKS resolves to campaign for gender equality and equal rights for women, both from its own platform and jointly with all progressive, secular and democratic movements.

Proposed By: Com.R.Chandra
Seconded By: Com.N.K.Shukla

Against Free Trade Agreements

The 32nd conference of All India Kisan Sabha calls upon the peasantry to rally against the Free Trade Agreements (FTA) entered into as well as proposed by the Congress-led UPA Government. The India -ASEAN FTA has come into force from 1st January 2010 onwards and will be implemented in a phased manner. The Government intends to sign more such agreements with different countries (56 such agreements are in the pipeline including with the EU). Especially in the background of the failure to complete the Doha Round of discussions of World Trade Organisation, the developed countries are compelling the present Man Mohan Singh Government to enter into more FTAs in order to ensure the dominance of

multi national corporate houses on Indian agriculture. The agro based industries and commercial business enterprises under the aegis of multinational companies and monopoly capital are the real beneficiaries of Free Trade Agreements. The fall in crop prices indirectly ensure them availability of cheap raw material and trade goods in order to augment their profit even as our farmers are faced with falling incomes. Notably even as our farmers were receiving extremely low prices for their produce, the MNCs have been raking in super profits.

The FTAs envisage total elimination of tariffs within a stipulated time frame in the international trade. It is bound to open the flood-gates of cheap import of agricultural produce from international market. The impact of India - Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement of 1999 signed by the then BJP-led NDA Government had a devastating effect especially on cash crop cultivators of our country. The crash of prices of spices, coffee and tea had resulted in the indebtedness and related widespread suicides among cash crop peasants and agricultural workers. Even after this bitter experience the Prime Minister is not ready to learn lessons and is compromising the interests of the peasant agriculture.

The propagators of free trade are spreading the illusion that consumers will get cheap products and attempt to divide the middle class and urban population against peasants. Since the price of consumer products has been influenced by the neo liberal market dominated by the corporate houses through their aggressive brand based advertising, both the consumers and peasants will be subjugated and the processing industrialists, commercial entrepreneurs and middlemen will confiscate the benefit of free trade. Globally, the farmers are getting only 10 per cent of the price of the end product purchased by the consumer while 90 per cent has been appropriated by the intermediaries. Thus free trade renders the peasant to the status of a worker in his/her own land but that too without the rights of a worker.

The productivity in ASEAN countries is far higher and also the cost of cultivation is lower than in India. Since our country is characterized by low levels of productivity and high costs of cultivation, the implications of Free Trade Agreements are bound to be more

severe. Our peasants will face painstaking competition from low priced imported

agro products. The congress-led UPA Government claims that since certain products are placed in the Negative List and thereby our farmers will be protected. However, the import of cheaper alternatives (like Palm oil to substitute coconut oil) will ensure that our farmers will be adversely hit.

The peasant agriculture is facing severe peril from the import of highly subsidized foreign agro produces ever since the implementation of neo-liberal reforms in our country. Even the rich farmers are unable to withstand the adverse impacts of such policies. Agriculture has become unviable and recent studies point out that poor and middle peasantry are compelled to quit cultivation. Hence unity of all sections against such policies that serve the interests of monopoly capital is the need of the hour. We call upon the peasantry and all sections to unite and fight against such attacks and force the Congress-led UPA Government to withdraw from such free Trade Agreements that compromise the country's interests.

Proposed By: Com.P.Krishnaprasad
Seconded By: Com.Pabitra Kar

On Natural Disasters

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS Points out that the absence of adequate means in the country to cope with Natural disaster- whether these means take the form of disaster relief or medium, and long-term planning.

The major forms of Natural disaster faced by the people are drought, flood, frost, hail, snow, pest attacks and attacks by wild animals. These can have an immediate and long-term impact on agricultural production, animal resources, public and private assets and infrastructure and can, of course, lead to injury, disease and the loss of life.

The 32nd Conference of the AIKS express its deep concern for the loss of human, animal resources and valuable assets due to natural disaster year after year since Independence.

Disaster management is an important function of governments and in the Indian context the central Government has a special role in this regard. In the year since Independence, the Government of India has utterly failed to set up adequate disaster management programmes, or even to plan for coping with drought and flood.

The AIKS believes that affective planning against the effects of natural disaster should include the following measures:

- | Disaster monitoring and relief
- | Effective irrigation and drainage management
- | Extension of electricity supply networks
- | All weather infrastructure, such as road, rail and air links
- | The extension of NREGA to include drought relief and flood prevention projects
- | Effective programmes against soil and river embankment erosion
- | The extension of Universal PDS
- | Universal Rural insurance coverage with the Revenue village as the unit instead of Block or District for impact assessment and provision of compensation.
- | Cold waves, hailstorms, frost and snow to be included as natural calamities
- | Include provision of subsidy on fodder to sheep and goats in famine code.
- | Cheap credit to the families of the victims of natural disaster
- | Provision of fodder and feed for animal resources of victims of natural disaster
- | Research in dry land farming.
- | People- based metrological importance networks
- | Plan for the involvement of local bodies in relief and planning
- | Update the criteria for eligibility in calamity Relief funds

Proposed By: Com.Nizamuddin Khan
Seconded By: Com.Lalan Choudhury

On the Menace of Wild and Stray Animals

32nd National Conference of All India Kisan Sabha expresses deep concern over the damage caused by wild animals to crops, livestock and human life.

In our country the peasantry and rural poor are suffering due to agrarian crises. Distress among the peasantry is growing and peasant suicides are continuing. Agriculture is increasingly becoming an unviable venture for the large majority of peasantry. On one hand, cost of production of agriculture i.e. the prices of agricultural inputs are rising and on the other side, prices of agricultural commodities are getting more and more un-remunerative and fluctuating. Fragmentation of land holdings is growing at a faster pace. Natural calamities, droughts, floods, untimely rains and snow are ruining the crops every year.

Since the dawn of civilization, human activity of rural and tribal population has developed through the ability to act upon the environment and harness it, not only for sustenance but also for growth. They were living in close harmony with the local ecosystem, maintaining the Ecological Balance and food chain. Often the blame of ecological imbalance is thrust upon the farmers but the unregulated damage by forest mafia is overlooked. Over the years, big contractors with the connivance of the corrupt officials and politicians have encroached upon forests. They have done large-scale felling of the trees and illegally occupied thousands of acres of forest land.

Availability of food base in forest area has decreased due to fragmentation and continuous degradation of forest as well as wrong and shortsighted govt. policy of monoculture plantation practices. Un-regulated and un-scientific hunting has also impacted natural habitat of the wild animals thus disturbing Prey-Predator balance and their Food Chain. These shortsighted and unmindful policies have led to the scarcity of food base in forest areas.

Along with this the enactment of such acts viz. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, The Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, Biodiversity Act-2002 and formation of National Wild life Board, Biodiversity

Board and Animal Welfare Board has imposed a blanket ban on killing of wild animals. Whereas, all over the world, the practice is to manage the Wild life and not just to protect them. But in India, due to the pressures of religious groups and foreign aided Animal Rights Organizations (NGOs) who managed to be the member of Animal welfare and National Wildlife Board, there is ban on the export of monkeys for bio-medical researches and scientific culling of over populated wild animals which exceed the carrying capacity of different areas.

As a result of such policies and Acts of Central Government (Forests and Wildlife management being in the Concurrent list), over populated wild animals namely leopards, monkeys, apes, wild boars, blue bulls, elephants, hare, porcupines, parrots etc. are damaging the crops, livestock and human life. Small and marginal farmers with small land holding are keeping their land barren at certain places. In a way, they are becoming ecological refugees, hence, migrating away from their villages. Stray cattle and stray dogs also damage a lot of crops.

In the 32nd National Conference of AIKS, we are confident that the menace caused by wild animals can be controlled, provided the Central Govt. takes the following measures:

- 1 The Central Government, as per section 62 of "The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 may by notification declare the crop damaging animals in different states to be "Vermin" (like Crow, bats, mice, rats etc.) area wise and for a specified period to control the menace of such wild animals as recommended by different State Governments.
- 1 As per Wild Life Management practices all over the world, there should be scientific culling of the crop damaging animals, by the concerned departments (Forests and Wild Life) of the State Governments if the population of such Wild Animals exceeds to their carrying capacity in their natural habitats.
- 1 Especially the crop damaging animals viz. Monkeys etc. should be exported for conducting bio-medical researches, as it was the common practice before 1978. At present they are exported from Indonesia, China and Malaysia to the USA and the Western European countries. It will control the population of crop

damaging animals.

- | All the crops which are damaged by the wild animals, stray cattle and stray dogs should be covered under the crop insurance schemes.
- | Govt. should develop an easy mechanism to assess and settle the compensation claims expeditiously, if there is damage to crops, livestock and human beings.
- | The collective activities of watch and ward and also all such activities to prevent damage to crops should be included in the list of NREGA by central government on the recommendation of the state governments.
- | Government of India should provide sufficient funds for plantations of wild fruit trees and shrubs to improve the natural habitat of crop damaging animals and to augment their food base.
- | Special assistance by Government of India under the supervision and the guidance of Wild Life Institute should be given to the state for mass scale; time bound sterilization of crop damaging animals.
- | Government of India should make Inter State National Wild Life Action Plan for translocation of crop damaging animals to their natural habitats, in very big National Parks, Tiger Reserves, Sanctuaries etc.
- | Central Government along with the state Governments should conduct the survey and assessment of the dynamics of human-animal conflict, especially in context of increasing damage caused to the crops, live stocks, human life and the property by the wild animals. There is a need to conduct need-based researches to mitigate this problem in a time bound manner
- | As per provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 section 5 A, 32nd National Conference of AIKS demands that Kisan Sabha representatives at the National and State level should be included as the members of National and State Boards for Wild Life, with an objective to strike a balance and to avoid the human-animal conflict.

AIKS 32nd National Conference resolves to intensify the country-wide struggles to pressurize the central government and National Board for Wild Life to plan a Nation wide Action Programme to

mitigate the damage caused to the crops, livestock and human life from Wild Animals on a priority basis in a time bound manner.

Proposed By: Com. Kushal Bharadwaj

Seconded By: Com. Khemraj Chhetri

Report of the Credential Committee

S.No. of Rorns	State	Total No of & Observers	No of Delegates & Observers	No Delegates Re-ceived
			Attended	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03	02	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36 (30+6 Obs.)	36	36
3.	Assam	22	22	22
4.	Bihar	27	27	27
5.	Chattisgarh	03	03	03
6.	Gujarat	05	05	05
7.	Haryana	15 (14+1 Obs.)	15	15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	06	06	06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	05	04	04
10.	Jharkand	11	11	11
11.	Karnataka	21 (20+1 Obs.)	21	21
12.	Kerala	75	74	74
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10	09	09
14.	Maharashtra	25	25	25
15.	Manipur	03	03	03
16.	Orissa	12	12	12
17.	Punjab	20	20	20
18.	Rajasthan	23	22	22
19.	Tamilnadu	40	40	40
20.	Tripura(AIKS + GMP)	29	26	26
21.	Uttar Pradesh	20	20	20
22.	Uttarakhand	07 (6+1 Obs.)	07	07
23.	West Bengal	275	261	261
24.	CKC	53	46	46
25.	CKC Invitees	03	03	03
TOTAL		749	720	720

1. Gender

a) Male	: 664	(92.22%)
b) Female	: 56	(7.8%)
c) Total	: 720	

2. Age

a) Below 40	: 49	(7.66%)
b) 41 to 60	: 419	(65.47%)
c) 61 to 70	: 152	(23.75%)
d) 71 and above	: 20	(3.12%)
e) Not mentioned	: 80	
f) Total	: 720	

Name of the Oldest Delegate: Jawahar Singh, 87 Years, Rajasthan.

Name of the Youngest Delegate: Deepak Chowdary, 19 Years, Rajasthan

3. Marital Status

a) Married	: 687
b) Unmarried	: 33
c) Total	: 720

4. Number of Children

a) One	: 132
b) Two	: 263
c) Three	: 172
d) Above Three	: 113
e) Not mentioned	: 40
f) Total	: 720

5. Class Origin

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a) Agricultural Worker	: 67	(9.32%)
b) Poor Peasant 31.01%)	: 223	()
c) Middle Peasant	: 293	(40.75%)
d) Rich Peasant	: 33	(4.59%)
e) Land Lord	: 12	(1.67%)
f) Industrial- Worker	: 4	(0.55%)
g) Other Worker	: 25	(3.48%)
h) Middle Class Employee	: 57	(7.93%)
i) Trader / Businessman	: 5	(0.69%)
j) Not mentioned	: 01	
k) Total	: 720	

6. Present Occupation

a) Whole timer (64.15%)	: 460	
b) Part timer	: 116	(16.18%)
c) Cultivator	: 44	(6.13%)
d) Agril. Worker (1.67%)	: 12	
e) Employee	: 59	(8.23%)
f) Other Worker (3.48%)	: 25	
g) Business (0.14%)	: 1	
h) Not mentioned	: 03	
i) Total	: 720	

7. Land Ownership

a) Landless	: 146	(20.45%)
b) Up to One acre	: 202	(28.29%)
c) above 1 to 2.5 acres	: 206	(28.85%)
d) above 2.5 to 5 acres	: 74	(10.36%)
e) above 5 to 10 acres	: 65	(9.10%)

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f) above 10 acres (2.94%)	: 21
g) Not mentioned	: 06
h) Total	: 720

8. Monthly Income

a) No Income	: 12
b) Up to Rs .1,000	: 74
c) Rs 1001 to 2000	: 140
d) Rs. 2,001 to 3,000	: 114
e) Rs. 3,001 to 4,000	: 89
f) Rs. 4,001 to 5,000	: 108
g) Rs. 5,001 to 10,000	: 106
h) above Rs. 10,000	: 71
i) Not mentioned	: 06
j) Total	: 720

9. Participation In Movements

a) Land Movement	: 487
b) Share Croppers	: 179
c) Agri Worker	: 204
d) For Remunerative Price	: 52
e) For Inputs	: 172
f) Against price Rise	: 297
g) Other Democratic	: 302

10. Education

a) Illiterate	: 4
b) Up to Primary	: 87
c) Inter / XII	: 282
d) Diploma	: 18
e) Graduate	: 212
f) LLB	: 26
g) Post Graduate	: 84
i) Not mentioned	: 07
j) Total	: 720

11. Organisational Status

a) Primary Committee	: 06
b) Tahsil/Taluk Committee	: 12
c) Dist committee	: 240

d) State Committee	: 360
AIKS Early AIKC :	: 46
f) CKC	: 46
g) CKC Invitee	: 3
h) Not mentioned	: 07
i) Total	: 720

12. Period Joining in AIKS

a) Before 1947	: 02
b) 1948 to 1967	: 106
c) 1968 to 1976	: 162
d) 1977 to 1995	: 294
e) 1996 to 2006	: 104
f) After 2006	: 48
g) Not mentioned	: 04
h) Total	: 720

Delegate Who Joined 1. Com. Nakul Mahato,
West Bengal,
Joined in 1944.
2. Com. Jawahar Singh,
Rajast-
han, Joined in 1946.

13. Mass Organisation/ Fronts Before Joining AIKS

a) TU/Employees Organisation	: 54
b) Agri Workers	: 113
c) Women	: 36
d) Youth	: 212
e) Student	: 153
f) Directly	: 141
i) Not mentioned	: 11
j) Total	: 720

14. Jail - Life

a) No Jail	: 331
b) Upto One month	: 189
c) Two Months	: 45

d) Three Months	: 48
e) Six Months	: 27
f) One Year	: 30
g) Two Years	: 20
h) Three Years	: 12
i) Four Years	: 05
j) Five Years	: 01
k) Above Five Years	: 02
l) Not mentioned	: 22
m) Total	: 720

Longest Jail Life:

- 1) Com. Devinder Jit Singh Dhillon, Punjab, 9 Years & 4 Months
- 2) Com. Benoy Konar, Vice-President AIKS, West Bengal, 9 Years & 3 Months

15. Underground Life

a) No Underground Life	: 386
b) Upto One month	: 49
c) Two months	: 36
d) Three months	:
e) Six months	: 33
f) One Year	:
g) Two Years	: 20
h) Three Years	: 8
i) Four Years	: 9
j) Five Years	: 4
k) Above Five Years	: 3
l) Not mentioned	:
m) Total	:

Longest Underground Life:

- 1) Com. Debu Roy, West Bengal, 8 Years
- 2) Com. Aijuddin S.K, West Bengal, 8 Years

16. Elected Bodies

a) Village / Ward	: 22
-------------------	------

b) Gram panchayat	: 24
c) Mukhiya / Pradhan(Panchayat Head)	: 04
d) Sarpanch (Panchayat Judicial Head)	: 02
e) Block level Panchyat	: 09
f) Zilla Parishad	: 25
g) Municipal Chairman/Vice.Chairman	: 11
h) Co-op. Chairman/Vice.Chairman	: 18
I) MLA	: 43
j) MLC	: 03
k) MP	: 02
l) Minister	: 06

Newly Elected Office Bearers of All India Kisan Sabha

President : S.Ramachandran Pillai

Vice Presidents:

1. Benoy Konar
2. Paloli Mohammed Kutty
3. Madan Ghosh
4. S.Malla Reddy
5. Amra Ram

General Secretary : K.Varadha Rajan

Joint Secretaries :

1. N.K.Shukla
2. Suryakant Misra
3. Samar Baora
4. Lehambar Singh Taggar
5. Bajju Ban Riyan
6. Vijoo Krishnan

Finance Secretary : Noorul Huda

CKC Members

From Centre

1. S.Ramachandran Pillai
2. K.Varadha Rajan
3. Noorul Huda
4. N.K.Shukla

5. Hannan Molla
6. Vijoo Krishnan

West Bengal

7. Benoy Konar
8. Suryakanta Misra
9. Madan Ghosh
10. Tarun Roy
11. Samar Baora
12. Nripen Chowdhury
13. Abdur Rezaak Molla
14. Achintya Roy
15. Biplab Majumdar
16. Sanjoy Pututundu
17. Anil Bose
18. Dinesh Dakua

Kerala

19. Paloly Md. Kutty
20. E.P. Jayarajan
21. K.V.Ramakrishnan
22. CKP Padmanabhan
23. P.Krishna Prasad

Tripura

24. Bajuban Riyan
25. Narayan Kar
26. Pabitra Kar

Tamilnadu

27. K.Balakrishnan
28. P.Shanmugham
29. K.Mohammed Ali

Andhra Pradesh

30. S.Malla Reddy
31. V.Subba Rao
32. S.Rama Rao

Bihar

33. Abdhesh Kumar
34. Lalan Choudhary

Karnataka

35. Maruti Manpade
36. G.C.Byya Reddy

Punjab

37. Lehmbur Singh Taggar
38. Guru Chetan Singh Basi

Uttar Pradesh

39. Dinanath Singh
40. D.P.Singh

Maharashtra

41. Ashok Dhawale
42. Kishan Gujjar

Assam

43. Nizamuddin Khan
44. Khemraj Chhetri

Rajasthan

45. Amra Ram
46. Dulichand

Orissa

47. Abhiram Behera

Madhya Pradesh

48. Ram Narayan Kuraria

Jharkhand

49. Rajendra Singh Munda

Haryana

50. Harpal Singh

Himachal Pradesh

51. Onkar Shad

Uttarakhand

52. Gangadhar Nautiyal

Jammu & Kashmir

53. Ghulam Nabi Malik

From Centre

1. S.Ramachandran Pillai
2. K.Varadha Rajan
3. Noorul Huda
4. N.K.Shukla
5. Hannan Molla
6. Vijoo Krishnan

West Bengal

7. Benoy Konar
8. Suryakanta Misra
9. Madan Ghosh
10. Tarun Roy
11. Samar Baora
12. Nripen Chowdhury
13. Abdur Rezaak Molla
14. Achintya Roy
15. Biplab Majumdar
16. Sanjoy Pututundu
17. Anil Bose
18. Dinesh Dakua
19. Abdur Razzak Mondal
20. Anil Patra
21. Anil Saha
22. Gour Saha
23. Ranjit Mitra
24. Manindra Gope
25. Achintya Malik
26. Timir Ghosh
27. Hare Krishna Samanta

Chhattisgarh

54. Rishi Gupta

Permanent Invitees

1. Venkatesh Athreya
2. V.K.Ramachandran

AIKC Members

28. Biswanath Ghosh (Nadia Dist)
29. Biswanath Ghosh (Maldah Dist)
30. Mrinal Roy
31. Manabesh Chowdhury
32. Ananda Bhattacharyya
33. Pratyush Mukherjee
34. Debu Chatterjee
35. Tushar Ghosh
36. Upen Kisku
37. Dinabandhu Banerjee
38. Harish Barman
39. Ashok Guria
40. Debleena Hembram (W)
41. Narayan Mondal
42. Nurun Nahar Begam (W)
43. Dilip Das
44. Anisur Rahman
45. Niranjana Shihi

Kerala

46. Paloly Md. Kutty
47. E.P. Jayarajan
48. K.V.Ramakrishnan
49. CKP Padmanabhan
50. P.Krishna Prasad
51. Kodiyeri Balakrishnan
52. M.K.Bhaskaran

53. K.M.Joseph
54. Balakrishnan Nair
55. Murali Terunelli
56. Gopi Kottamurikkal
57. G.Venu Gopal
58. Omallur Sankaran
59. Sreerenjini Vishwanathan (W)
60. Sreeja (W)

Tripura

61. Bajuban Riyan
62. Narayan Kar
63. Pabitra Kar
64. Niranjana Debbarma
65. Jitendra Choudhury
66. Narayan Deb

Tamilnadu

67. K.Balakrishnan
68. P.Shanmugham
69. K.Mohammed Ali
70. R.Chandra (W)
71. V.Subramanian
72. P.Thangavel
73. M.Narayanan
74. P.Selvaraj

Andhra Pradesh

75. S.Malla Reddy
76. V.Subba Rao
77. S.Rama Rao
78. M.Ramesh
79. B.Sri Shailam
80. P.Narasimha Rao
81. N.Ranga Rao
82. S.Vasudeva Reddy
83. Y.Joya (W)

Bihar

84. Abdhesh Kumar

85. Lalan Choudhary
86. Subodh Roy
87. Ramashray Singh
88. Ramdev Verma
89. Rajendra Prasad Singh

Karnataka

90. Maruti Manpade
91. G.C.Byya Reddy
92. Bhimsi Kaladagi
93. U.Basava Raju
94. N.Venkatachalaiah

Punjab

95. Lehmer Singh Taggar
96. Guru Chetan Singh Basi
97. Devenderjit Singh Dhillon
98. Raghbir Singh
99. Dharampal Singh
100. Major Singh
101. Daljit Singh

Uttar Pradesh

102. Dinanath Singh
103. D.P.Singh
104. Mukut Singh
105. Karamveer Singh
106. Bharat Singh

Maharashtra

107. Ashok Dhawale
108. J.P.Gavit
109. Kishan Gujjar
110. Rajaram Ozare
111. Arjun Adey

Assam

112. Nizamuddin Khan

113. Khemraj Chhetri
114. Dipak Bhattacharjee
115. Kamala Barman
116. Gajen Barman
117. Govinda Sinha

Rajasthan

118. Amra Ram
119. Dulichand
120. Vacant

Orissa

121. Abhiram Behera
122. Jameshwar Samantaray

Madhya Pradesh

123. Ram Narayan Kuraria
124. Jaswinder Singh

Jharkhand

125. Rajendra Singh Munda
126. Praphulla Linda

Haryana

127. Harpal Singh
128. Phul Singh Sheokand

Himachal Pradesh

129. Onkar Shad

130. Kuldeep Singh Tanwar

Uttarakhand

131. Gangadhar Nautiyal
132. Bachi Ram Kaunswal

Jammu & Kashmir

133. Ghulam Nabi Malik
134. Md.Afzal Paray

Chhattisgarh

135. Rishi Gupta

Manipur

136. Th.Tarpan

Andaman & Nicobar

137. Gaurang Majhi

Gujarat

138. Vacant

Permanent Invitees

1. Venkatesh Athreya
2. V.K.Ramachandran

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
Income and Expenditure Account
From 1st January 2006 to 31st December 2006

EXPENDITURE	Amount	Amount	INCOME	Amount	Amount
Total Expenses	127927.00		Affiliation fees		1108575.15
Less: Receipt	22284.00		Interest		42478.00
		105643.00	F.D. Interest		51351.00
CKC & Rallies	623981.00		Donation		50000.00
Less:	69500.00		Miscellaneous		283.00
		554481.00	Excess expenses over income		351808.75
Wage and Allowances		202050			
Subsidy		407000.00			
Medical Expenses		67608.00			
Conveyance		22845.00			
Printing		87284.00			
Telephone		53466.00			
Office expenses		26205.00			
Photostat		6113.45			
Postage		3591.00			
Stationery		6999.00			
Mess		7252.00			
Rent		20770.00			
Newspaper		10585.00			
Banking charges		3578.00			
Miscellaneous		724.00			
Amount written of		18301.45			
Total		1604495.90			1604495.90

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
Income and Expenditure Account
From 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2007

EXPENDITURE	Amount	Amount	INCOME	Amount	Amount
Tour Expenses		76455.00	Affiliation fees		957639.10
Allowances		208682.00	Interest		334695.00
Medical Expenses		22223.00	Miscellaneous		12896.00
Conveyance		13309.00			
Subsidies		512884.00			
Printing		7632.00			
Meetings		71377.00			
Telephones		44913.00			
Newspapers		14006.00			
Office Expenditure		16618.00			
Postage		10137.00			
Mess		6390.00			
Photostat		3944.00			
Stationery		5242.00			
Miscellaneous		4857.10			
Rent		8711.00			
Bank charges		5951.00			
Excess Income over expenditure		271899.00			
Total		1305230.10	Total		1305230.10

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
Income and Expenditure Account
From 1st January 2008 to 31st December 2008

EXPENDITURE	Amount	Amount	INCOME	Amount	Amount
Tour Expenses		56458.00	Affiliation fees		1128933.00
Allowances		197882.00	Interest		55069.00
Medical Expenses		47993.00	Miscellaneous		863.00
Conveyance		18644.00			
Printing		30845.00			
Meetings		31921.00			
Phones		50928.00			
Newspapers		12432.00			
Office expenditure		24916.00			
Postage		7840.00			
Mess		3162.00			
Photostat		4591.00			
Stationery		6260.00			
Miscellaneous		5691.00			
Rent		14527.00			
Subsidies to States		354246.00			
Bank charges		5800.00			
Excess Income over expenditure		310729.00			
Total		1184865.00	Total		1184865.00

ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA
BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 2006

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Opening Balance:	2622089.85		Fixed Deposits	2348308.00	
Less: Loss	351808.75		Add:	32294.00	
		2270281.10		2380602.00	
Relief Fund	568310.00		Less:	100000.00	
Add:	60000.00				2280602.00
	628310.00		Computer		52220.00
Less: Paid	500000.00		Books	12236.00	
		128310.00	Add:	5711.00	
Loan from FD		400000.00			17947.00
			FAX		14135.00
			Office equipment	3644.00	
			Less:	800.00	
					2844.00
			Loans:	25100.00	
			Add:	24800.00	
					49900.00
			Literature	25119.00	
			Less:	15868.50	
					9250.50
			Closing Balance:		2426898.50
			Cash in hand		59494.00
			Cash at bank		312198.60
					2798591.10
		2798591.10			2798591.10

ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA
BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 2007

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Opening Balance:	2270281.10		Fixed Deposits	2280802.00	
Add: Extra income over expenditure	271899.00		Add:	300128.00	
		2542180.10		2580730.00	
Loan for FD	400000.00		Less:Withdrawal	400000.00	
Paid	400000.00				2180730.00
Relief Fund	128310.00		Computer		52220.00
Add:	250000.00	378310.00	Books	17947.00	
			Add:	200.00	
					18147.00
			FAX		14135.00
			Office equipment		2844.00
			Literature	9250.50	
			Add:	59708.00	
				68958.50	
			Less:	64105.00	
					4853.50
			Loans&Advances	49900.00	
			Less:Receipts	36200.00	
				13700.00	
			Add:	11278.00	
					24978.00
			Cash at bank		574487.00
			Cash in hand		48095.80
		2920490.10			2920490.10

ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA
BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 2009

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Opening Balance:	2542180.00		Fixed Deposits	2180730.00	
Add: Extra income over expenditure	310729.00		Add:	2368.00	
		2852909.00			2183098.00
Relief Fund	378310.00				
Add:	120000.00				
	498310.00		Computer		52220.00
Paid	120000.00		Books	18147.00	
		378310.00	Add:	900.00	
					19047.00
			FAX		14135.00
			Office equipment		2844.00
			Literature	4853.00	
			Less:	4297.00	556.00
			Loans & Advances	24978.00	
			Add:	2795.00	
				27773.00	
			Less:Receipts	9000.00	
					18773.00
			Cash in hand		6015.00
			Cash at bank		934531.00
		3231219.00			3231219.00

ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FROM 1ST JANUARY 2009 TO 30TH NOVEMBER 2009.

		Rs.
1. INCOME in cash	i. Affiliation fees	145272.00
	ii. Loans repayment	10795.00
	iii. Miscellaneous	<u>14745.00</u>
	Sub total	170812.00
	Withdrawal from bank	460000.00
	Previous balance as on 31.12.2008	6015.00
	Total	636827.00
2. Total expenditure in cash)		628697.00
3. Balance – cash in hand		8130.00
4. Balance in bank as on 30.11.2009		1120332.40
5. Affiliation fees	By cheque	985466.00
	By cash	145272.00
	Total	1130738.00
6. Subsidies to states	By D.D.	396684.00
	By cash	40500.00
	Total	437184.00
7. Fixed Deposits (in Allahabad Bank)	i.	300000.00
	ii.	1447859.00
	iii.	539933.00
		2287792.00

NB: Balance Sheet for the year 2009 will be prepared for the period from 1.01.2009 to 31.12.2009 by 31st January 2010.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
EXPENDITURE FROM
1ST January 2009 to 30th November 2009.

EXPENDITURE	Rs.
Tour expenses	67957.00
Allowances	263202.00
Medical expenses	57008.00
Conveyance	19422.00
Printing	20950.00
Meetings	27089.00
Phones	42792.00
Newspapers	13820.00
Office expenditure	8901.00
Postage	9752.00
Mess	5038.00
Photostat	3334.00
Stationeries	7215.00
Miscellaneous	9433.00
Rent	10017.00
Subsidies to states	40500.00
Loans	20000.00
Books	2267
Total	628697.00

