Draft Call for IV Conference AIKMS 2026

Fight Corporations & Landlords:

Secure Land, Forests, Rivers:

Save Peasants and Tribals:

All India Kisan Mazdoor Sabha (AIKMS)

Central Executive Committee

Organize and Intensify Peasant Struggles

- Against Corporate Control of Agriculture and Food Markets.

- Against Landlords and Feudal Atrocities.

- For Agricultural & Homestead Land, Wages and Employment.

- Against Forced Displacement.

- For Protecting Land, Forests and Livelihood.

- For Cheap Inputs, MSP @ C2+50% and Waiver of Loans.

- For Development of Lives of the Poor and Jobs in Villages.

- Against Attacks on Rural Welfare.

- Against Fascist Repression.

- Against Sexual Exploitation, Communal Attacks and Caste Atrocities.

- Against Degradation of Environment and Ecology.

Friends,

1. With 68.9% of our population residing in the rural areas and 70% of them depending directly on agriculture, developing the agrarian base and the huge market potential of peasant masses is key to the industrial development of the country.
2. Peasantry continues to suffer from acute oppression and backwardness, wrought down by semi-feudal land relations. It suffers from little or no land, no regular employment and no rights to share-croppers. Vast sections suffer lack of basic human needs like adequate food, proper housing, drinking water, education, medical treatment. They are burdened by excessive taxes while the nexus of big landlords, comprador capitalists and the foreign companies rob them of the fruits of their labour. Peasants are denied remunerative prices for their produce while they pay for costly and even improper inputs, ending up in debt.
3. In the midst of rapid advancement of infrastructure and luxuries for the rich, failure to develop basic facilities and jobs for poor people in villages has led to hordes of rural

poor migrating to cities for employment, livelihood and survival. This is further perpetuated by the anti-peasant policies of the ruling classes, particularly acquisition of cultivated farmland and its diversion to non-agricultural use, not generating any employment. The link between agriculture and industry, disrupted since British rule, needs to be re-established by creating assets for employment generation in rural areas to solve the twin problems of poverty and unemployment.

4. Development claims notwithstanding, bulk of the people remain extremely poor with India being very high on hunger index and very low on health and well-being. Disparity between the rich and poor is continuously rising.
5. Agriculture is still the biggest employer in the country as well as a great absorber of economic shocks, as was also witnessed during Covid. Yet it remains under continuous and enhanced attack of the rulers. Most unorganized sector workers serving as cheap labour for capitalists have one foot in villages.
6. Govt policy is to continue to throw peasants out of agriculture by withdrawing support and to change the crop pattern to grow crops for Corporate led export markets in western countries, in the name of value addition. They have scant regard for food security, as allocations to almost all sectors dealing with agriculture and rural areas have been reduced, leaving peasants to the mercy of the corporations.
7. Corporations have been able to take over peasant resources, including their land, water, and forests, freely and with impunity. At the same time, basic amenities and pro-poor welfare are decreasing. This has made the peasantry easy prey for big capital, and under more pressure to work for inhumanly low wages. As a result, rural misery, displacement, hunger and a higher cost of living combined with low, insecure wages, rising indebtedness, unemployment and migration dominate rural life today.
8. This period has seen several new policy attacks in favour of corporate penetration and control over agriculture and the grave failure of the neo-liberal economy to take humane care of its citizens during challenging times. During Corona virus pandemic the government shut its doors to provide care and deliberately refused to provide scientific safety advisory. It enforced inhuman restrictions and brutal repression on workers reduced to sudden and deliberate destitution, forcing reverse migration of a scale not seen since partition. While villages and democratic forces, peasant and workers organizations stood up to manage relief and providing succour, ruling class parties, police, administration and even courts stood beyond reach, on a self-declared high 'moral' pedestal of 'not the time to discuss Rights'. RSS-BJP union government chose this period to impose the three Black Farm Laws.

9. Vast sections belonging to Dalits and other oppressed castes suffer from inhuman caste oppression. Women continue to remain pushed down to the lowest level of amenities and rights, other than also suffering sexual exploitation, as is also a diktat of 'Manuwad'. Ruling classes have given up implementation of progressive land reforms, in fact land resources are being pooled for commercial and corporate use.

10. The RSS-BJP government, led by Narendra Modi, that came to power with the strong backing of domestic and foreign Corporate Houses has combined its pro-Corporate push in agriculture with continuing support to big landlords and mafia interests. This has intensified the insecurity in the lives and livelihood of peasantry, despite the fact that the vast majority of them belong to their core '*Hindutwa'* electoral constituency.

11. During this period, fascist repression has taken its toll, both on masses as well as leaders and it remains an important issue to address through building of militant peasant struggles. Peasants in states with 'double engine' governments, fare worse.

12. Rural landless have suffered the most, deprived of any scope of obtaining land through government distribution. Even house sites have come under question as the government, having abandoned land reforms, is increasingly reclaiming village common lands and ponds. Animal husbandry has become unsustainable as a livelihood means, more so after ban on cow slaughter and RSS goons attacking cow traders. Agriculture is being mechanized further, reducing workdays and real wages. With complete government apathy towards protecting their rights, the rural landless count massively towards making India a world leader in poverty and destitution.

13. State welfare is increasingly being withdrawn to push for privatization of government funded amenities; towards unaccountable private supply in place of government-sponsored essential agricultural infrastructure and inputs; towards changing cropping patterns to suit domestic and export corporate markets; towards corporate control over food markets and processed food markets including cheap food imports. These measures undermine India's food security and curb the growth of peasant income.

14. Modi Govt has announced several agricultural schemes and missions in recent Union Budgets with meagre allocations which remain unimplemented as they were meant only for propaganda. The most prominent of these Missions include those for Cotton Productivity as a five-year science and technology support, National Mission on High Yielding Seeds to make available high-yield and pest-resistant seeds, Price Deficiency Payment System (PDPS) under PM AASHA to cover the difference between the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and actual market prices for pulses and oilseeds, 'mission for pulses', 'mission for vegetables and fruits', etc.

15. Now, with further manipulation of election process in states through SIR, use of central forces, manipulating of counting and trading of MLAs and further subservience of judiciary, the danger of Hindutwa fascism is on the rise. It calls for greater political vigilance and careful planning to unleash mass mobilization of peasants to check and counter these anti people measures.

Region wise Preview of Peasant Issues and Movement:

16. The peasant masses, largely divided and in disarray have mostly remained restricted to state/ area level and caste based electoral orientation. This period, however, saw the shining light of the glorious farmers' movement against three Black Farm Laws. It was a valiant struggle, unparalleled in Indian history, led mainly by the revolutionary

left-leaning peasant forces which successfully forced the government to withdraw the laws. It emerged in opposition to an all-round attack on the land of peasants, the very existence of agrarian life, their market security and in opposition to the attempt to throttle mass protests in the name of the Coronavirus pandemic. The movement pierced into the powerful bastion of central rule by the youthful brigades of militant peasants and challenged the very foundations of fascist rule being layered into governing institutions, including the Supreme Court, by the RSS and BJP. Limited by uneven rural conditions, the movement aroused antipathy to pro-corporate state agriculture policy and it wove a mesh of unity, encouraging peasant organizations of differing and opposing inspirations to come together as the *Samyukt Kisan Morcha*. It popularized issues of MSP and Debt waiver, offered a beacon of hope and many lessons.

17. Despite the continuing prestige of the SKM's struggle banner, in states other than Punjab, Haryana and some West UP, peasant mobilization has remained weak, formal, infrequent and unfocussed, serving purpose of propaganda.

18. In Punjab, issues taken up have increased systematically and the mobilizations have sustained with many victories. They include land questions for Dalits, ceiling surplus and cooperative society lands for agriculture and housing; caste atrocities; ownership rights of refugees; water table crisis, state rights over water resources, irrigation canals; MSP, procurement, debt waiver; change towards sustainable pro-farmer, pro-environment agro-climatic cropping pattern ending monoculture; direct cross border trade; against land pooling and acquisition plan; promotion of agro processing industry in govt and cooperative sector to solve unemployment problem.

19. In Haryana along with many above issues including on land, water table, against imposition of crop pre-registration for procurement have been taken up, albeit with lessor, but regular mobilizations.

20. Western UP has seen some mobilizations on issues of cane prices, paddy procurement, and against installation of smart metres as also in Western Odisha, with peasants removing and depositing the metres with the govt.

21. In Bihar and also East UP protests have been raised against lack of govt market yards, for grant of pattas, against uprooting houses of poor from pond land, upper caste feudal atrocities linked to land, against land pooling by the state and for manual sand mining rights, villagers being uprooted in the name of wild-life sanctuaries and for occupying ceiling, Bhoodan and village common lands under occupation of landlord forces.

22. The issue of payment and rate of compensation in land acquisition is on the rise all over the country with land being taken over for highways, power plants and townships, overhead high-tension transmission wires, refineries, economic corridors, large dams, railway lines and ports, etc, on a huge scale. In Odisha, Chattisgarh and such other forest area states like AP and Telangana, saving land is the main issue

against acquisition for mineral wealth and for Rights of Tribals and other Forest people. Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi districts are seeing struggles to save land and in Ganjam against a dam to supply water to Adani's Gopalpur Port. Another movement is against displacement in Siliguri, North Bengal. A successful movement against land acquisition for airport expansion was also fought in Karnataka. Recently a successful movement for proper compensation for land having HT electricity wires overhead was fought in Morbi, Gujarat.

23. In Western Odisha there have been partially successful mobilizations for procurement of paddy @ Rs 3000 per quintal.

24. In AP and Telangana, mobilizations are for irrigation, on debt, share cropping, against land banks and urbanization, on forest related issues of rights of traditional forest dwellers and tribals, for procurement of paddy, cotton, chilly, turmeric and maize and failed promises of cash payments.

25. There are serious and long standing disputes relating to sharing of river water between Maharashtra, Telangana, AP, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka in the south (Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery) and between Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP and Delhi in the north. A movement against forced displacement by Ken-Betwa River Linking Project is on in Madhya Pradesh. This is due to failure of the govt to preserve and maintain natural water bodies and refusal to promote and support scientific agro-climatic zone based cropping pattern. Moreover, the govt has failed to apply its own enunciated Riparian principle, which can form a basis to resolve the immediate issue.

26. In WB, issues of compensation for crop destruction by wild animals, particularly elephants, on pension, pds and house-sites, corruption in cold storage functioning, on rural jobs, etc have come up.

27. In Assam, peasant mobilizations on issues against eviction and displacement, handing over Kaziranga elephant corridor area to Hyatt for building resorts, of paddy procurement from each village, cold storage facilities, settlement of surplus land, corporate land take over, issues of forest and tribal areas are being taken.

28. In the Western states of Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat, cash crop pricing issues relating to soyabean, onion, milk, cotton, find expression in mobilization. Farmers have protested against diversion of irrigation water for industrial and commercial use.

29. Issues of caste atrocities and police repression constitute important issues of protests all over the country.

I - Land, Livelihood, Unemployment and Basic Rights

30. Nearly half of the rural agricultural work force, ie, a third of India’s population, is landless. They and poor peasants depend on wage labour income as agricultural and migrant workers, both short term and long term. They normally get only seasonal work and very low wages with very little bargaining power. The government has failed to

provide them any statutory rights for livelihood, housing, education, health, transport, or communications; there is no legal machinery to implement their general rights of minimum wages, working hours, holidays, pensions, insurance for health or life, compensation for accidents, properly equipped safe workplaces, equal pay for equal work for women, and relief during natural calamities, etc. Withdrawal of land reforms has further reduced them to destitute conditions. Government schemes themselves pay much less than the declared minimum wage. These sections are economically and socially the most impoverished sections of society, vast sections being Dalits, tribals and EBCs.

Rights of Women Labourers.

31. Of the rural labour force, the worst sufferers are women. Having achieved some degree of education they still form the cheapest rung of work force in rural areas and markets. Their plight is best reflected by the miniscule payments of Rs 2000 to 7000 per month made by the Governments in government schemes—school cooks, Asha and Anganwadis, billed as scheme workers, NOT employees. They receive paltry sums of a few thousands per month in private jobs also. Few of them have been organized into government Self Help Groups that provide some low interest loans, which pile up. While the younger lot aspires for better life, feudal values and male domination continue to keep them deprived in family and in society. Struggles for parity with males, for minimum wages and a dignified life are major concerns. Other than struggles against atrocities on them, there is a crying need for establishing low fee, government owned quality educational institutions at all levels and of proper health care services at the doorstep to alleviate their misery.

Land Distribution Unsolved, Increasing Attacks on Rights of Village Poor and their Resources.

32. According to the Socio-Economic Survey, 2011, around 56% of agricultural manpower in India is landless, and over 86% of land holdings are small (2.5-5 acres) or marginal (<2.5 acres). Inequality is alarming: according to a working paper from the World Inequality Lab, the top 10% of rural households in the country own 44% of the land, the top 5% own 32%, and the top 1% owns 18%, while 46% of rural households are landless. The 77th round of NSSO held in 2019, however, puts the total agricultural work force in India only at 9.3 cr families, ie, 54% out of a total 17.24 cr rural families. States with higher landlessness are AP-73.4%, Kerala-72.5%, TN-73.4%, Telangana 57.5%, Manipur 70%, Goa 91.6%, Mizoram 79.5%, Tripura 68.3% and Meghalaya 76%.

33. Land reforms are thus urgently required, especially since land is a basic source of sustainable livelihood. However, state governments are pooling land to create land banks for corporate projects and real estate business, with administrations refusing to grant agricultural pattas on village common lands to the landless poor. Movements for taking over village common lands are being threatened with land-grabbing cases. Legal

provisions are being undermined and changed to allow transfer of SC, ST lands to others, as in the case of assigned lands in AP.

34. The state machinery's attitude is aided by a Supreme Court ruling to restore old ponds and peasants who have been in possession of such farming land and house-sites for decades are being evicted without compensation or alternative. Such evictions are carried out without any opportunity for legal redressal and bulldozers are used with impunity. At the same time, large tracts of government-owned land continue to be under the illegal occupation of the powerful village elites, i.e., the rich and the upper castes. Far from being met with eviction, in these cases, records are often manipulated to legalize their ownership. Essentially, under claims to free up village common lands and uproot illegal occupants, the main targets are the poor, with the rich being spared.

35. Many 'attempts' at land distribution remain incomplete. In Bihar, the Bandopadhyay Commission indicated that at a ceiling of 15 acres there would be 20 lakh acres of surplus land available to distribute. However, no follow up was ever seen. Bihar also has almost 4 lakh acres of Bhoodan land in addition to religious and charitable trust lands that is under illegal possession of landlords. Another attempt, this time in undivided Andhra Pradesh, was the Koneru Ranga Rao Commission, which, in 2004, recommended that 10 lakh acres of land under the control of the forest department could be made available for redistribution. However, no distribution has yet been made. In addition, there are approximately 400,000 to 450,000 acres of endowment lands under encroachment by landlords and wealthy farmers. These sections control resources, and dominate auctions, leaving little room for redistribution.

36. However, there are examples of success struggles also. In Punjab, Dalits successfully led landless peasants in five districts to redistribute Panchayati land and over last 12 years they have achieved annual auctions and occupation of up to 4,000 acres land in over 150 villages, braving state repression and arrests, and are proud to have one martyr. This movement has also mobilized large numbers on issue of ceiling surplus land in Begumpura. Land struggles have also come up in other states, particularly Bihar.

37. The ceiling limit was fixed everywhere over 50 years ago. Renewed determination of ceiling limits has become necessary with increased productivity under new technology. In addition, the purchase of large agricultural tracts by the urban rich and companies for non-agricultural use without any application of ceiling limits also needs to be addressed.

38. Though the movement for allocation of land pattas, possession of allocated pattas and house sites has been on a low key, the problem is grave and needs attention. Even ruling-class parties have made election announcements of procuring land for allocating house sites for the poor. The land issue remains vital and one of the most potent issues for mobilization of the village poor.

Land Leasing and Share Cropping.

39. Share-croppers and tenant farmers continue to suffer lack of legal benefits and rights. The long standing demand of registration of tenancy and grant of cheap seeds, fertilizers and other inputs, bank loans, compensation for crop loss, right of government procurement and of compensations in case of acquisition remain unattended. Various types of land leasing/ tenancy have increased across the country, with AP registering the highest level. Land rent is as high as Rs 75,000 per acre for banana plantation and Rs 25,000 per acre for cotton. In AP, despite ban on right to possession of long term tenancy land and tenancy registration, share croppers were denied government benefits as tenancy certificate from the owners was made mandatory. West Bengal also registers share-croppers without granting any rights.

40. **Sand Mining:** Related to rights over agricultural land is the issue of mining rights with boats from river bed. Undermining this tradition where village poor, mostly from fishermen community excavated and sold sand, now large scale mining is being resorted to by sand mafia and big contractors from river ghats with machines. This has been causing large scale erosion of embankments, degradation of the river bed, ecological balance, vegetation and fisheries apart from displacing manpower from the mining operations. An illegal order to permit mining only from unsubmerged surfaces has been issued by BJP govt in UP for benefit of sand mafia. Mining in seasonal rivers needs to be limited in depth to protect the water table and river bed. The rights of mining from receding submergence after rainy season needs to be balanced with river bed farming by local villagers and mining rights need to be restricted to the village poor through Gram Sabha rights.

Displacement:

41. Land acquisition is the mainstay of corporate projects throughout India – crude exploitation of land, water, minerals remaining most important resources for enhancing corporate growth. In several such 'developing' sectors, agricultural land is being acquired and entire villages are being uprooted. The land acquired often includes a wide corridor along the main linear project threatening / displacing a very large section of rural folk. These projects include Bharatmala project, Dedicated Freight Corridor, High Speed Railway Corridors, Economic Corridors, Industrial Corridors along Mumbai – Delhi, Amritsar – Kolkata, Chennai – Bengaluru involving industrial hubs, smart cities, data centres, New Airports, Ports and coastal projects, urban expansion, townships and smart cities, energy, mining and industrial projects and specially under this government tourist resorts, entertainment hubs and religious tourist resorts, etc.
42. In these infra corridors and mining projects more than 50% of the displaced persons are tribals. States like Odisha, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh having large forest and tribal areas are hotspots of large scale devastation of forests, environment and peoples' livelihood.

43. Land Acquisition rules notified by different states have effectively amended the LARR 2013 in so far as payment of 2 to 4 times the market rates for the area reducing it substantially. They have also centrally diluted the mandatory need to make Environment Impact Assessment in the name of fast tracking the projects and state governments have weakened the provisions of the mandatory Social Impact Assessment.

44. State governments are also quietly implementing land pooling policy to be able to make large land blocks available to commercial and Corporate projects and in PPP mode. Punjab recently implemented a land value sharing policy to develop large scale townships over several years in many districts which was successfully opposed.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act -2026

45. The recent amendment in MMDR Act made by the central govt are anti people, anti environment and pro Corporate. This amendment allows for large scale mining of minerals through extension of existing leases in place of new grants. The central govt has taken over the rights over all mineral bearing land will seriously harm rights of mineral rich states. Earlier the law limited open market sale of minerals up to 50% of industry's production capacity. Now it is open ended. Injudicious mining for profits will completely undermine the inter-generational equity and devastate vast areas of natural forests and habitat causing large scale displacement of people mainly tribals.

II Attacks on Rights of Tribals, Scanty Implementation of FRA, Changes in Forest Conservation Law, Declaration of Tiger, Wild Life and Natural Habitat Sanctuaries.

46. Attacks on forests and against tribals, to snatch away whatever had been gained through struggles have been intensified. India's total forest land is around 7.12 lac sq kms, or 21.67% of the total land mass. Implementation of laws like PESA and FRA, which recognize some rights is tardy. As per status report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, MOTA, till 30 June 2022 only 21,33,260 individual title deeds, i.e. 49% of the total applications were approved and 46,01,400 acres were distributed to tribals. That too at an average of 2.16 acres per family in place of 10 acres as per the law. These grants were of individual rights only. Community rights were discouraged and Habitat rights over contiguous areas were completely denied. Moreover, in mineral rich areas no forest rights, whatsoever, were given to tribals and traditional forest dwellers. And Non Tribal Forest Dwellers have not been given any pattas throughout India.

47. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was made to conserve forests and check permissions granted by states for diversion of forest land use without explicit permission from the central government. The Central Forest Advisory Committee was to play a key role in such approvals. It had correctly described commercial crop plantations as non-forest use. In 2022 the RSS-BJP made Forest Conservation Rules 2022 to facilitate handing over of forest lands to corporate houses, completely undermining provisions of Forest Rights Act, 2006, especially in relation to power of Gram Sabhas to approve diversion of forest land for non-forest use. These 2022 rules provide for 'mitigation' of loss of environment security, wild-life, flora and fauna, compensatory afforestation with monetary compensation. There is a separate CAMPA act for mitigation of forest cover, for which land being cultivated by Adivasis is being forcefully taken over.

48. The FRA 2006 provided that the Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate rights of individuals and the community over forests. Permission from Gram Sabha land for diversion of land use is mandatory. The PESA Act 1996 gave mandatory power to scheduled area forest villages to grant license or mining lease. The LARR 2013 provisions also including forest villages.
49. RSS-BJP Government promulgated the Forest Conservation Amendment Act, 2023. It narrows the definition of forests to those officially notified as forests in government record registered on or after October 25, 1980. It removes deemed forests, unclassified forests and others, which is nearly 20% of the total forest from conservation under the Act (Supreme Court has ordered that definition of forest will remain as per dictionary meaning, as per its 2005 Godavarman judgement). 2023 FCA Act exempts land within 100 km from international borders for strategic liner projects, permits establishment of all security infrastructure in any forest, allows for roadside amenities, zoos, safaris, eco-tourism, etc. It again specifies prior central approval for diverting forest land use. Commercial oil plantations are now increasingly being recognized as part of bio-diversity. These are enabling provisions to further facilitate corporate loot and plunder of nature.
50. Further, the number of wildlife sanctuaries and Natural Habitats has been increased with aim to displace tribal and mixed villages from their traditional lands and means of livelihood without implementing FRA. Basically, this is to develop eco and wildlife tourism for the rich, alienating those who have lived and protected wildlife for centuries, stripping them of their most essential resource and claiming a high moral ground of preserving nature and wildlife. Even areas which have no real wildlife are being taken over for such 'development'. As of this year the government has established a total of 574 wildlife sanctuaries in India covering an area of over 1,23,762 sq kms.
51. Apart from this, there is a continuous struggle for rights over minor forest produce which are illegally taxed by state officials, depriving the tribals this tradition.
52. While tribals and other Forest Dwellers have been resisting this onslaught, the central government forces have delivered a massive blow to the resistance in vast areas of central India. There is already a large presence of Private Corporations cutting lakhs of tree (Hansdeo, etc) and building a wide network of roads and communications networks there. There is need to view the task of saving forest wealth, nature and environment and human habitation from corporate loot with a renewed perspective.

Bio Diversity Act.

53. The Biological Diversity (Amendment) Act, 2023 and its implementation increasingly favours corporate interests by weakening regulatory safeguards and makes it easier for large companies in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, cosmetics, and commercial agriculture to promote and access biological resources and traditional knowledge with fewer restrictions.
54. Major concerns are dilution of local community rights; erosion of role of local bodies and biodiversity management committees; and easier access for corporations. The amended

law exempts certain categories of practitioners, AYUSH companies and cultivated medicinal plant users from strict approval requirements. Also amended is provision that emphasized “access and benefit sharing” (ABS), meaning that corporations using local biological resources should compensate indigenous communities and traditional knowledge holders. Promotion of corporate over this prospective market sector will adversely impact indigenous and tribal communities, especially those relying on biodiversity for livelihoods and cultural practices. Under pressure from industry lobbies ecological protection has also been eased out to improve “ease of doing business”.

III Recent Corporate/ MNC Attacks on Peasants

55. Central government has intensified implementation of the following more blatant, thoroughgoing and devastating anti-peasant measures after the victory in Bihar state elections.

The New Electricity Amendment Bill 2025.

56. This bill gives control over electricity regulation to the Central Regulatory Authority, snatching this right from state governments. It promotes privatization raises tariffs, undermining state-specific consumer interests. It mandates that all consumers — domestic, commercial and industrial will be charged full, equal rates and mandates installation of pre-paid digital smart meters, that also run faster. It bars cross-subsidies that allow lower tariffs for weaker sections and rural consumers.

57. The government’s rationale is that power corporations are suffering losses. All power infrastructure has been built by tax-payer money and power generation via hydro dams, thermal, solar and nuclear plants and transmission towers have taken up farmers’ land in the name of supplying cheap power to the poor. Major losses have accumulated due to payment default by big Industrial and business houses, closed and sick industries, and government offices. The government also deliberately signed costly Power Purchase agreements (PPAs) with private Corporate producers like Enron, then supplied this electricity to private DISCOMs at subsidized rates, generating huge losses. These Discoms charged consumers higher rates and failed to deposit their own dues to the Govt. Together, these arrangements have intensified loot of the power sector. Yet, the government blames the poor for illegal connections and non-payment of bills and is extracting money through artificially inflated bills and smart metres.

58. Promises of cheap and limited free power during elections by major parties highlights the gravity of the problem. State governments like Tamil Nadu (200 units), Punjab (for tube wells + 300 units domestic), Rajasthan, Karnataka (75 units to Dalits and BPL families), Telangana and AP (for tube wells + 200 units for SC/ST and BC houses and for handloom and power loom), Madhya Pradesh (for up to 5 hp pumps and to SC/STs owning less than 1 hectare), West Bengal (200 units election promise) and Delhi (200 units) give limited free power.

Replacing MNREGA with VB GRAM G Act

59. MNREGA provided ‘work on demand’ for village development works as decided by Gram Sabhas with 90% of payments from the centre. VB-GRAM-G Act cheats the rural poor and helps landlords and corporates gain cheap labour.

60. Now the number of work days and funds will be limited to the jobs allocated to villages by the centre only in areas and states selected by it. It will not be implemented all over India. Only 60% of payments will now be made by the Centre shifting 40% of the burden of even in these jobs to states. This centralized control is against Panchayati Raj Act. It allows job allocation to be used as a political weapon against opposition ruled states and as an election bribe.

61. VB GRAM G also allows works aligned with Corporate Viksit Bharat 2047 — i.e., related to Adani’s Jal Jeevan Mission, cold storage facilities, food processing units, compost pits for ZBNF, buildings for FPOs, SHGs along with earlier Mnrega works.

62. VB GRAM G clearly states that guarantee of 125 days of work will be by state governments and will be paid for by state government budgets. In earlier work guaranteed of 100 days in a year average work given was between 39 and 52 days only. Claim of 125 guarantee is a hoax.

63. Wages under VB GRAM G will remain the same as under MNREGA. GRAMG prohibits work during the 60 day peak farming season period in order to help landed farmers obtain cheaper labour during peak season.

64. While MNREGA corruption included absentee beneficiaries and commission extraction, in the more backward regions, access to work under MNREGA reduced migration to cities. Despite wages being half of prevailing market wages, women workers, Dalits, tribals, EBCs, and those with physical limitations unable to migrate, especially elderly people were important beneficiaries. The reduced rural work guarantee will further increase city migration of entire families leading to further reduction of urban wages.

The Seed Bill 2025.

65. This bill focuses on the ‘ease of doing business’, not on farmers’ need of good quality seeds, availability on time for sowing, and at affordable prices. Such clauses have no mention in the New Seed Bill. This is a big threat for food security. Moreover, the bill commits to price regulation ‘only in emergent situations’, implying that companies can charge at will. This implies private corporations, both MNCs and domestic, will control Indian seed market. They command 60-65% of the market share presently, providing mostly high margin hybrids, Bt and GM seeds. The public sector’s share is 35-40%, mostly in low value, high volume, staple foods like cereals and pulses.

66. The bill mandates registration of all seed procurers, dealers and nurseries, making unregistered sale a major offence with a heavy fine of Rs. 10 lakhs; while sub-standard seed supply is only a minor offence with a fine of Rs. 1 lakh. Second, the bill only permits seed inspectors to file complaints against cheating and the supply of spurious seeds. There is no provision by which farmers can complain or be compensated for crop loss due to spurious

seeds. With companies experimenting with newer varieties, that is bound to happen. Third, the bill allows importer companies to register and import seeds solely on the basis of results from trials conducted abroad, without requiring testing or government certification in India. This will be prevent use of traditional seeds, and will allow MNCs to conduct field trials by selling new varieties to unsuspecting peasants. The bill specifically overrides the Seed Act 1966 that restricted imports, and also overrules the Seed Rules 1983, that banned black marketing of seeds.

67. The bill establishes a National Seed Agency to provide a central thrust to change cropping pattern. Combined with corporate control, this will also increase use of high-cost genetically engineered seeds, chemical inputs and equipment, leading to input expenditure.

68. This tasks us to demand that the govt should take full responsibility of seed development, safeguard food security, ensure farmers income and secure safety of biodiversity and ecology.

Indo-US Trade Framework, The 'Collapse' of WTO.

69. Though the war on Iran and cancellation of Trump tariffs by US Supreme Courts has pushed back the actual agreement on Bilateral Trade with the USA, on February 6 this year the government of India had accepted the terms of BTA framework, clearly against India's trade and agricultural interests. Broadly, it included an increase in tariffs on exports from India from an average of 2.5% to 18%, with the GOI declaring it as a victory as recent imposed arbitrary tariffs were 50%. India reduced its own tariffs on imports from USA from an average of 37% to zero opening up Indian markets to US Company products. When cotton tariffs were brought down from 11% to zero in August 2025, prices in India fell. There is serious threat of surge in cheap imports of soyabean, maize, distilled dried animal feeds, ethanol, dairy products including milk powder, poultry, wheat and fruits like apples, etc that will flood Indian markets and ruin our peasants. Other Free Trade Agreements, FTAs, Bilateral Trade Agreements, BTAs and Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreements, CETAs also will harm local agriculture and small producers. The clauses under FTAs have adverse recommendations on govt procurement and PDS.

70. Cheap US agricultural products are a result of high level of government subsidies and funding given to US farmers, up to 50% of the cost, and the heavy use of harmful GM seeds. The average land size of US farmers is 2000 acres, while in India it is 1.8 acres (0.74 hectares). Putting both on equal footing is like placing a goat and a lion in the same cage.

71. Indian govt also meekly accepted US government's demand to stop cheap imports of oil and gas from Iran earlier and reduce cheaper Russian crude oil imports now.

72. The imperialist world has been pressurising developing countries for new bilateral/ free trade agreements/ and regional groupings to increase their exports beyond what WTO can enforce, giving up their 'Rules Based' trade structure. To avoid anti-dumping export clause and legal challenges in WTO, USA has blocked the appointment of officials in WTO's Dispute Settlement Appellate body and paralysed it. Western countries are protecting their own

markets. India suffers as our governments have failed to defend our trade interests in WTO then and in FTAs/ BTAs now.

73. Modi government propagated gains for farmers and urged them to adopt export-oriented, high-value crops to boost income. This was the exact propaganda during WTO also that proved to be a failure in general. Supporters of government policy present a frivolous trader's argument to justify its stand. They claim cereals, pulses, oilseeds occupy 77% of gross cropped area and contribute 41% to total value output, while HYV, fruits, vegetables, fibre, condiments, cane, spices occupy 19% and contribute 41% (DFI Committee, Ashok Dalwai, Sept 2018). The question before India is to protect food security for 145 crore people and its crop markets to secure income for farmers.

IV Rising Indebtedness, Despite growth in agricultural production

74. In this period, peasant indebtedness has more than doubled. Total outstanding KCC loans have increased by 140% from Rs. 4.26 lakh crore in 2014-15 to Rs.10.2 lakh crore in 2024-25. From the banker's perspective, this represents growth. However, growth in agricultural production (GDP) between 2015 and 2024 is just 4.42% in real terms or around 56% in 10 years. This is just 40% of the debt growth. Of this, livestock and fisheries grew at a Compound Annual Growth Rate, CAGR of 12.77%, food grains at 3.41% and horticulture at 2.49%. These growth figures tell nothing about the incomes or financial security of peasants! Govt is promoting agricultural credit growth to sustain high-cost inputs in farming.

75. Bank credit data hides what qualifies as agricultural sector lending. Prior to 2013, NABARD categorized and disclosed agricultural credit as direct (going to farmers) and indirect (going to cooperatives or other agri-businesses). This distinction has now been dissolved. It is unclear how much credit went to peasants and how much to agro-processors, agri-businesses, FPOs and PACS. It is commonly known that a significant part of priority-sector credit goes to FPOs and MFIs registered in rural areas and misappropriated for non-productive luxury purchases in cities.

76. The Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), 2024-25 increases KCC credit from Rs 3 to 5 lacs per annuum as concessional short-term agricultural loans for crop production and allied activities, at 7% per annum with an additional 3% subvention for timely repayment. Private microfinance loans linked to self-help groups are availed by landless and poor peasants and charged at between 27 and 36% per annum. These micro finance institutions (MFIs) operate like *Sahukars:* they grow through stock-market investments and are unscrupulous in their recovery methods, forcing the debtor landless to flee to escape insult. Bihar is witnessing growth of a new class of organized gangs who give loans to landless and poor peasants @ 10-12% per month along with mortgaging their land.

77. According to the NSS 77th round All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS, 2019), the net-worth of cultivator households, measured as its assets minus debt, declined by 33.8%.

Over the same period, incidence of indebtedness among all rural households increased by 11%; average debt per rural household rose by 60% compared to 2013; and outstanding debt increased 84% among rural cultivators. Presently 34% of this debt comes from non-institutional sources. This shows that the trend of bringing down the share of money lender loans from 70% in 1951-52 to around 26% in 2001 is reversing.

78. More than 4 lakh indebted peasants, around 48 a day, have committed suicide between 1995 and 2018. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) records indicate 10,700 suicides by agricultural works and peasants in 2023. Of this, 60% were due to bankruptcy, indebtedness and crop failure and 75% were small and marginal farmers who depended on high interest informal loans.

79. Set against all this are the debt write-offs. Between 2018-19 and 2023-24, banks wrote off approximately between Rs. 1.07 lakh crore to Rs. 2.4 lakh crore every year. Between 70 and 80% of these were loans to corporate houses, while 10 and 20% were to MSMEs. Retail, housing and agricultural loans accounted for a miniscule share of write-offs.

Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022.

80. This fancy slogan was popularized in the Budget for FY 2017 and 2022 has come and gone with increase in farmers' distress, indebtedness, land mortgaging, eviction and migration. Sectors of focus for this doubling only saw further corporate penetration - in irrigation, crop intensity, quality seeds, soil health, warehousing, cold chains, value addition through food processing, national farm market, National Crop Insurance, etc. Doubling farmers' income had required 10.4% growth in agriculture, while it remained at 4.42%.

81. Data from the 77^{th} round of NSSO in 2019 indicates that average farmers' income was Rs. 10,218 per month. Of this breaks Rs. 3,798 is from agriculture (excluding family labour costs), Rs. 3,803 from non-farm labour wages, Rs. 1,582 from livestock, and Rs. 641 from non-farm businesses. The increase in real terms from 2012-13 was just Rs. 2000 (to Rs. 8,300) or around 31%, mainly from wage labour and livestock income, with income from agriculture having fallen. More and more landed farmers are now competing for wage labour.

V The Samyukt Kisan Morcha, Agriculture Policy and MSP

Minimum Support Price, Double Speak on Bonus, Procurement.

82. Prices of crops are allowed to remain low to keep general wages low and industrial raw materials cheap. But prices of agricultural inputs, goods and services used by peasants rise continuously. Farmers remain deprived of their due profits. The correction of this imbalance between the Corporate economy and the Agricultural economy in favour of peasants is at the heart of the demand to ensure MSP at C2+50% and to waive farmer debt. The BJP itself, for electoral considerations, announced a bonus of Rs. 800 on the procurement of paddy, albeit with limited and delayed procurement. This only reinforces the justification of this demand.

83. However, despite written commitment given, the government continues to prevaricate. It asserted in an affidavit to the Supreme Court that the MSP is meant to assure a fair price and is not an income policy, and that procurement at an MSP of C2+50% for all crops would cause market distortion and therefore cannot be implemented. Currently, MSPs of the 22 declared crops generally hover around A2+FL, which remains 20-30% below the desired level, while market prices typically remain *even below* A2+FL. In place of MSP the government policy now is to propagate the 'best possible price'.

84. Conditional on the MSP being set, farmers only benefit when there is procurement. Improper or delayed procurement forces small and marginal famers to sell sooner in the open market at depressed rates. Despite this issue remaining in national headlines, the government has refused to establish proper mandis for timely procurement, primarily relying on few Paddy Purchase Centres (PPCs), which mostly are outlets of rice millers. The benefit of higher government prices or bonuses goes to rich peasants, landlords and middlemen.

85. The government has been denying payment of MSP to common peasants in various ways. a) Procurement is subjected to pre-registration of crop, denying unregistered peasants and share-croppers. But cheap paddy procured from other states, UP and Bihar, continues to be sold every year in Haryana and Punjab by big traders. Paddy has sold for as low as Rs. 1400 in several districts in Bihar and UP due to lack of Govt procurement. b) In states where procurement is done, they set limits to the amount to be procured per acre. c) The central government has deliberately failed to provide the requisite MSP for pulses, oilseeds and millets despite strong movement for crop diversification and even the state government having raised the issue. It however spends huge amounts on edible oil imports. d) The Finance Ministry recently wrote to some state governments that the "bumper production of wheat and paddy" has resulted in "stocks far in excess" of PDS and other requirements, "creating a burden on the public exchequer", and further that the announcement of bonus would "lead to higher sowing and production" and create problems of "groundwater depletion, soil degradation, biodiversity loss and stubble burning. It asked the states to "discontinue the bonus on wheat and paddy" and to shift attention towards pulses, oilseeds and millets. It gave no suggestion of raising MSP for promoting these crops.

86. The nightmare of continuing agriculture with rising costs and poor payments haunts the Indian peasantry ever more than before. The situation calls for serious efforts for a movement focusing in this direction.

Attack on Fertilizer Subsidy, ZBNF, Other Input Subsidies.

87. The government has continuously attacked the subsidy on fertilizers by promoting Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) and recommending 'chemical fertilizer and pesticide-free' organic foods with branded 'Organic Value Chains'. The goal in either case is the same, i.e., to cut down fertilizer dependence. The key concern is that hybrid seeds were developed to thrive only with chemical inputs and organic inputs will decrease the yield by more than 20%. T

88. The government has brought down its fertilizer subsidy from a high of Rs 2.55 lakh crores in FY23 to Rs. 1.71 lakh crores in FY27, real reduction due to inflation, devaluation is higher. Prices of DAP and other phosphatic fertilizers has sharply risen. Urea in short supply and sale linked to land records, leading to black marketing. Already its standard packaging was lowered from 50kg to 45kg at the same price. The govt has also tried to force sell Nano urea and Nano DAP (absorbed from the leaves), which is marginally costlier and has added spray costs. Studies shown a lower output by 5 to 10% with Nano particles.

89. For making ZBNF and chemical free, organic production succeed, there is need for the public-sector to genetically develop our traditional seed varieties, that give equal yield. But there is no serious effort in that direction. Previously, HYV seeds sold by MNCs used huge chemical inputs and now GM seeds, designed to use with poisonous chemical herbicides are being promoted. This is deepening famers' dependence on chemicals and corporations. ZBNF and organic farming are merely a pretext to cut fertilizer subsidies. A similar policy adopted recently by the government of Sri Lanka in 2022 led to a major food crisis.

Crop Losses, PMFBY, and Private Insurance Interests.

90. Crop damage and resulting financial losses continue to be a grave problem for agricultural households. With the government failing to address climate change, or safeguard nature and the environment, the number of calamities and the extent of damage has been on the rise. Stray animals, cows let loose due to ban on slaughtering, elephants, pigs, blue bull, monkeys displaced from jungles ravage crops. Unseasonal rains, floods, droughts, pest inflictions and losses due to spurious seeds, adulterated fertilizers and fake pesticides all add to peasant woos.

91. Policy planning and assets are under government's control and onus is on the government to guarantee compensation. It provides 'relief' only when loss is big and widespread, that too is very meagre. It is generally only Rs 8,500/ ha for dryland areas, Rs 17,000 for Assured irrigation crops and Rs 22,500 for Perennial corps, assessed on input investment, not as value of the crop yield.

92. Farmers compensation through PMFBY has been implemented as a corporate exercise to widen the premium collection network and to guarantee income to private insurance companies. The companies earned almost Rs 22,000 cr from crop insurance in 2017-18. PMFBY does not cover destruction caused by domestic or stray animals and is designed to promote use of modern equipment, credit flow, diversification, etc. Food is a national need and insurance must be designed to benefit the cultivator, not insurance companies.

Central Cooperatives Ministry, FPOs, SHGs.

93. The government is altering the role of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), changing them from being government agencies that serviced peasant agricultural operations into registered 'companies' to which peasants are tied, focussed on 'profit making' and serving interests of big corporations. Under the guise of empowerment and 'independent income', women SHGs are roped in to provide newer agricultural services at low wages.

94. With the formation of the Central Ministry of Cooperatives, formed in July, 2021, the government has taken over all cooperative policy coordination, promotion and regulation of multi-state cooperatives. The stated goal of the ministry - to streamline 'ease of doing business' is in direct opposition to the stated objectives of India's Cooperative movement, which was to serve members, not to make profit.

95. The FPOs are to work as rural agencies that facilitate commercial operations of big Corporations. Around 45,000 FPOs having been registered. They will be leveraged for Corporate controlled crop commerce by establishing private markets, e-trading platforms, direct marketing, trading, and by providing inputs, credit, equipment and post-harvest processing. Mechanization of all processes, Women SHGs 'Namo Drone Didis' are part of such operations.

96. Third, the government intends to promote cluster farming and contract farming to ensure area concentrated crop supply; consolidate fragmented land-holdings; and promote single crop growth under the ambit of 'One District-One Product'.

Mandi's, Irrigation, Infrastructure.

97. While the govt has not taken any step to build new market yards and there are none in states like Bihar, private Corporations are building private silos aimed at end-to-end operationalization of food commodity supply chains, digital marketing, storage facilities, etc. All India linkage through e-NAM portal helps bulk purchasers get better crops and better prices, though it is propagated to be of help to all farmers who obviously cannot sell their produce at far off places.

98. Recently the Food Corporation of India dropped its anti-monopoly clause resulting in 77.5% of the total storage capacity contracts being taken by Adani and Leap India. Silos will have Hubs linked to centralized storage locations with container depots and dedicated railway connections for bulk transportation. It will have Spokes as decentralized storage units located closer to farmlands and connected to hubs.

99. Irrigation infrastructure development continues to remain ignored, though the govt claims that with completion of old projects and increase in gross irrigated area from 91.8 mha in FY12 to 122.4 mha FY23. Old canal projects are under maintained and peasants depend on tube wells. In Punjab, the demand of 'Har Khet Ko Pani' has picked up. The central government has aggravated the crisis by taking control over existing irrigation infrastructure of the state government in the name of DAM safety Act. Narmada dam waters have been diverted for industrial and commercial use depriving irrigation supply and the same problem faces several other projects.

National Policy Framework for Agriculture and Marketing (NPFAM), Food Processing, Trade, Centre versus State Rights.

100. The NPFAM proposes to reforms in state APMC Acts, creation of a Unified National Market for Agriculture with single licensing /registration system, a single fee, without provision for MSP, government procurement or the PDS. It aims to ensure 'ease of doing business' and

undermines diverse needs of agriculture and development of the peasantry. It violates the basic objective of APMC to "ensure reasonable gain to the farmers by creating environment in markets for fair play of supply and demand forces … ".

101. Agriculture is a state subject, along with water, canals and irrigation, land including agricultural land, tenancy, fisheries, and markets and fairs. State governments are best positioned to address variance in agro-climatic, geographic, and socio-economic conditions, special needs protecting forests and tribal areas, state cooperatives and state level marketing boards, prices of forest produce, tribal agriculture and state specific crops like millets, pulses, oilseeds and others.

102. The policy pushes for Corporate and MNC owned food processing, increasing crop and food trade to make Indian farming 'viable'. Corporations stifle growth of peasant enterprises, their incomes and rural employment. Only with promotion as govt and cooperative enterprises with ban on private corporations can lead to space for locals, developing their purchasing power, Indian markets and industry. Recent demand to open agriculture trade for central Asia at the Indo Pak borders in Punjab further highlights such need.

103. Private corporations have always ruined social concerns, squeezed out small owners and traders, undermined rural employment, reduced food and nutritional security, reduced rural income and raised rural poverty and food inflation.

Agristack, Data, and Data Centres

104. The government is also developing a complete rural data base in order to help commercial use by corporations. Such data can easily be used for benefit of peasants. But RSS govt's thrust is to provide this data base to Corporations.

105. AP and Maharashtra have rushed clearance to data centres in Vizag and Thane, bypassing environmental appraisal from the Union government and public hearings. Such Data centres create environment hazards as they use very large magnitude of clean water for cooling starving supply for agriculture.

VI Social Protection

PDS Rations, Food Security, Hunger Data, Starvation.

106. For long the WTO and private corporations have tried to do away with distribution of cheap ration and government procurement and to transform the Public Distribution System (PDS) into a cash transfer system. It was the devastating impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and ensuing lockdown that forced the government to not only continue providing subsidized rations of 5 kg per beneficiary per month, but to also introduce an addition 5kg of free rations. Presently it is reduced to only 5 kg free ration.

107. PDS is part of the Food Security Act and number of beneficiaries have been notified and sealed as per 2011 consensus. New cards are made only in lieu of deaths or removal of earlier beneficiaries. Cards often get cancelled due to inaccuracies of the name, finger printing, etc. The biometry identification is being used to exclude beneficiaries. These

limitations seriously impact the poorest working sections with obliterated finger print most, particularly Dalits, Tribals, OBCs and migrants.

108. During this period of liberalization India has been gradually moving down the Global hunger index ladder. We were at 105th rank out of 127 countries (with a score of 27.3 that puts us in a 'Serious' category) in 2024 and 102 out of 123 countries in 2025. This index takes into consideration undernourishment, Child stunting, Child wasting and Child mortality for under 5 years and is derived from data provided by the Government of India!

109. The Government of India has claimed that since 2005-06 to 2019-21 more than 41.5 crore people have been lifted out of poverty. It now calculates poverty through the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index that captures 3 Dimensions and 10 parametres. India's Niti Ayog has added two additional criteria, Maternal Health and Bank Accounts. The 10 dimensions are Health including Nutrition and Child Mortality; Education including years of schooling and school attendance; and Standard of Living including cooking fuel, Sanitation, Drinking water, Electricity, Housing, and Assets. These are weighted and anyone falling below one third of the weighted scores allocated is considered poor. Niti Ayog's claim is that poor population in India fell from 29.17% to 11.28%, with 24.82 crore escaped MDPI in India during Modi rule from 2013-14 to 2022-23.

110. These are extremely serious misrepresentations. They are based on assumptions that grant of 'Poshan Abhiyan', 'Anaemia Mukt Bharat', and 'Ujwala Yojana' and even bank accounts (zero balance) have played a critical role in mitigating poverty and deprivation. Data is computed based entirely on existence of these schemes with no evaluation on delivery. Other methods like Household Monthly Expenditures have been used without proper and periodic data collection, many a times by earlier figures extrapolated with inflation linked statistics.

111. Government claims apart, large sections of people are being deprived of their basic food needs and means of livelihood and shelter. This manifests in their not being able to afford several essential needs. Any assessment of poverty in India must address these needs to understand and estimate who is poor. These needs are food and nutrition, housing, electricity, education, health, basic transport, means of communication, etc. As per National Family Health Survey, 2019-21, reflecting just the data on food and nutrition for children under 5 years, 35.5% suffer stunting (height for age), 19.3% suffer wasting (weight for height) which means acute food deprivation and 32% are underweight (weight for age). Moreover, 67.1% of them suffer from anaemia, while 59.1% adolescent girls and 57.2% women in child bearing age group suffer from anaemia. It also shows that 18.7% women and around 17% adult men are underweight, ie, their Body Mass Index is less than 18.5.

112. So, real poverty and deprivation are actually very high despite growth in production and technology. Lately the govt has pushed for diversion of stored food grains to large scale production of ethanol and DDG (Dried Distilled Grain) animal feeds that will aggravate food crisis and damage the water table even more.

Pensions.

113. Old age pension contribution by the centre is only Rs 300 pm since 2007, despite rise in cost of living. With state government making separate provisions, the actual pension received ranges from Rs 1000 to 3000 pm.

PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana.

114. The government claims to have transferred Kisan Samman Nidhi funds into over 11.3 cr accounts, the declared rate being Rs 6000 per annum in 3 equal installments since 2019 Lok Sabha elections. While the aid amount remains static for over last 7 years, the number of beneficiaries are being reduced systematically. The government data on how many have received all instalments is not uploaded, while earlier data had shown that it was less than half. Currently the number of beneficiaries to be 9.32 cr families. Some state governments give higher amounts and based on per acre land.

Govt structure of basic services:

115. **Basic Rural Infrastructure:** This period has seen further erosion of Government owned and operated rural infrastructure relating to health, education, civic facilities, road transport, irrigation, etc. Presently even water supply and waste disposal are being promoted as Corporate and Contractor schemes. Govt of India's expenditure on social welfare is amongst the lowest in the world.

VII Repression, Communal divisions, Caste Atrocities.

116. Curbing democratic protests by disallowing criticism of the government, pressurising and penalizing media critics and by invoking misuse of social media, peoples' democratic rights are being continuously crushed. The right to expression, assembly and protest is being barred and prosecuted as obstruction to government functioning and as being anti national. Imposition of false cases, misuse of Corona Epidemic, arrests, refusal of bail, prolonging of bail process, misuse of draconian laws like UAPA, NSA, Gangsters Act and the New BNSS granting arbitrary rights to the police to detain the accused have been implemented. Bulldozers are the latest monsters targeting mainly minorities, small shops, houses and kiosks of the poor, etc. BJP led state govts are encouraging police to do encounter killings and cause encounter injuries to accused persons, to create an atmosphere of fear in poor masses. The SIR exercise is the latest attack on both minorities and voting rights of general opponents.

117. RSS-BJP rule has continuously communalized masses, increased majority religious mobilizations and organized attacks and lynching on Muslims using various pretexts like Cow slaughter, restoration of ancestral temples, insult to Hindu deities, restrictions on festivals of minorities and prayer proceedings, other than of course the NCR, NPR and CAA have been calculated attacks on their constitutional rights. All efforts are to vitiate secular peace to the extent possible. Victory processions are also organized to instil fear amongst minorities and common poor. The police and administration have stood behind to support these communal forces.

118. Under the Manuvadi motivation of rulers, Rights of Dalits and women and direct attacks on them also have increased in several places. Several such incidents of blatant attacks including the involvement of senior BJP functionaries and of various religious Babas have also come to light during this period.

119. With blatant use of central sponsored violence in recent West Bengal and other state elections the need for higher vigilance in organizing masses and educating them on finding common ground to fight for basic issues as well as in combating communal, casteist, patriarchal, Manuvadi and fascist propaganda has come on the agenda. Rallying masses is the only method to defeat fascist forces. The experience of SKM's struggle has been very positive in relation to this.

VIII Conclusion:

BJP government is ruling by accelerating these anti peasant, anti poor policies, reducing Indian peasantry to an appendage of big Corporations and MNCs. We must build strong movements against these policies and lay emphasis to build militant mass struggles on the following demands. We must also play a leading role in joint movements of peasants and to take the peasant movement ahead on the path of revolutionary change of society.

1. Reduce agriculture land ceiling to 5 and 10 acres for irrigated and non-irrigated lands; distribute ceiling surplus, Bhoodan, temple, endowment and charitable trust lands, government lands and river bed lands to the poor. Ban sale of agriculture land for commercial use. Impose ceiling on agriculture land sold for commercial use.
2. Stop all forced displacement of farmers and tribals. Implement peasant consent and Social Impact Assessment in all projects. Ban industries and cities on farmland. Stop sale of land to MNCs. No to displacement without alternative allocation and compensation.
3. Implement FRA 2006 and PESA; annul Forest Conservation Act 2023; Enforce Gram Sabha Rights on decisions of changing forest land use. Grant pattas to tribals and traditional non tribal forest dwellers. Guarantee tribals rights over minor forest produce. Grant Scheduled status to all tribal populations and villages left out. Organize cooperatives to guarantee sale and remunerative prices of forest produce. Grant individual land rights, Habitat and Community Rights. Develop regional tribal autonomous councils and facilities for education, health and tribal culture.
4. Allocate at least 200 sq metres homestead land to each household and grant of funds for construction of houses.
5. Withdraw the New Electricity Bill, 2025. Give 300 units free power for all, withdraw smart metres and fast running digital metres, subsidize power for weaker sections and waive old power dues.
6. Withdraw VB GRAM G. Restore MGNREGA with 200 days work and Rs 700 per day wages.
7. Enact comprehensive legislation and registration for all share-croppers and lease holders with grant of benefits of welfare programs, irrigation rights, subsidized seeds

and fertilizers, loans, procurement, insurance and compensation of crop loss and land acquisition.

8. Enact comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers guaranteeing registration, work, minimum wages, regulation of working hours, equal wages for women, compensations for loss of work, accidents and benefit of ration, pension, education grants, medical aid, etc. Provide statutory administrative structure for implementation.
9. Ensure MSP at C2+50% with guaranteed procurement.
10. Waive loans of all peasants, including agriculture workers, and pending Microfinance loans and private loans. Provide interest free survival loans.
11. Rally peasant masses to fight feudal atrocities on poor, Dalits, tribals and women; to fight caste oppression, untouchability, discrimination; to fight unscientific, backward and medieval practices; to stop communal mobilizations and communal attacks. Demand punishment to the guilty of communal riots. Punish police and administration responsible for prevention. Educate peasants against dangers of Hindutwa Fascism.
12. Restore and maintain natural water bodies. Construct canals, tanks, check dams and lift irrigation projects to provide water to all farms, ensure uninterrupted power supply to them. Enforce rights of states under riparian laws. Special schemes to preserve fertile top soil. Withdraw central controls through Dam Safety Act.
13. Oppose the New Seed Bill, 2025. Demand government investment to develop high yielding traditional seeds with reduced chemical use, promoting suitable organic and traditional farming methods; a scientific cropping policy as per agro-climatic zones and food requirements; and a sustainable agricultural model. No to seed imports without government approval and certification. No to GM and Bt seeds. Restore state control over seed management and planning.
14. Implement PDS rations as per law to all beneficiaries with pulses, oil, sugar and other food needs; provide enhanced allocations for undernourished families, supply of eggs and milk in Mid Day meal and Anganwadi schemes. Open portal to ensure all beneficiaries are registered.
15. Ensure Fasal Bima Scheme is implemented with the government paying premiums; evaluating full value of losses on each plot of land with full compensation. Ensure government responsibility to fully compensate across the board damage due to calamities.
16. Payment of old age, widow and handicapped persons pension at Rs 10,000 pm with allowance increment for inflation.
17. Raising payment of Kisan Samman Nidhi to Rs 10,000 per acre. Payment of minimum survival allowance to all landless peasants @ Rs 10,000 pm.
18. Withdraw all indirect taxes including GST on items of common consumption, local production, traditional crafts, all agriculture inputs and implements. Regulate and reduce cost of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and ensure their free supply. Provide agricultural machinery to poor peasants at cheap rental rates. Reduce prices of diesel, petrol and cooking gas.

19. Provide free government health care and uniform education facilities to all. Guarantee of minimum government wages to all scheme workers in health and education.
20. Stop repression on peasant struggles. Stop implicating peasant leaders in false cases and indiscriminate arrests. Stop false encounters and custodial killings. Guarantee the right to peaceful protests. Build broad based struggles against repression on peasant struggles, demand annulment of black laws including UAPA, NSA and draconian provisions of BNSS granting unbridled rights of police detention. Stop bulldozing peoples' properties. Punish officials guilty of false prosecution and wrongful confinement.
21. Oppose wars of aggression by imperialist countries. Support anti-imperialist struggles of people of all countries.
22. Take up joint activities with other peasant organizations, maintain and strengthen SKM. Build solidarity struggles with other working sections.
23. Oppose and fight against domination and exploitation of corporates and their financial institutions in agriculture sector.

2 Sept, 2026

Central Executive Committee

All India Kisan Mazdoor Sabha