

Movement against MOUs between The Government of Rajasthan and private seed companies

Success story of an initiative taken by
Kisan Sewa Samiti
and
Sanjha Manch



About the Kisan Seva Samiti Mahasangh (KSSM)

Kisan Seva Samiti Mahasangh, Rajasthan (KSSM) is a state level federation of block level federations (Kisan Seva Samitis). KSS undertakes advocacy on regional, national & international levels for the issues related to basic rights, economic justice, socio- economic development and issues relating to the concerns of farmers, women, dalits, tribals and the deprived. The role of KSSM is to bring the concerned issues in highlight at state and national level so that these issues can be brought to the notice of the government. KSSM plays its role in two ways, on one front, puts the issues of community in front of the government and on other side generates awareness in the community about government policies. The voice of KSSM has been strengthened through networking with other organizations.

About the Sanjha Manch

Sanjha Manch is a collective of civil society organizations of Rajasthan. The mission of the Sanjha Manch is to strengthen the civil society movement in the state in a democratic way and establish effective dialogue with government on governance and accountability issues.

The Sanjha Manch feels that there is need to widen the scope for civil society for active participation at policy level. At the same time equal emphasis should be given to develop capacity of civil society on emerging issues such as climate change, GMOs, bio-fuels, SEZ etc. In the short-term, this forum has prioritized issues including drinking water, drought and fodder, health services and malnutrition, and social violence.

This forum has also undertaken various issues related to civil society. For example awareness generation on Millennium Development Goals, midterm review of 11th Five-Year Plan, workshops on climate change and also People's manifesto prepared before the assembly elections. At present 150 partners (NGOs, media, CBOs, academicians) are associated with Sanjha Manch.



Nullify pact with Monsanto

...the Government...
 ...the Government...
 ...the Government...

राजस्थान के किसान नहीं चाहते मानसेंटो का बीज

...किसानों...
 ...किसानों...
 ...किसानों...

में फिर
 ...में फिर...

Farmer groups contest Monsanto claim

Special Correspondent
 ...Farmer groups in Rajasthan...

मुख्यमंत्री से की गुहार

...मुख्यमंत्री से की गुहार...

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Annul pact with Monstanto, demand farmers' groups

Special Correspondent
 ...Annul pact with Monstanto...

...राजस्थान के किसान...
 ...राजस्थान के किसान...



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FORWARD

I take great Pleasure in associating myself by writing this forward to the success story of a movement launched by Kisan Sewa Samiti Mahasangh & Sanjha Manch against the MOU's which were signed between Govt. of Rajasthan and Monsanto India Ltd. along with six other campiness, unmindful of the adverse effect which were likely to harm the Basic Rights of the farmers.



This movement has left a significant message that if a common issue is pleaded through democratic and constitutional means by involving people functioning at the grass root level, it would certainly be effective and lead to positive results.

I congratulate Kisan Seva Samiti, Sanjha Manch and other organizations associated with them for the success of this campaign and would like to call upon them to maintain a vigilant watch in order to safeguard the interest of common man. The conscious workers of these organizations could not be silent spectators to such adverse effecting agreements. They sought scientific opinions, legal opinions and having satisfied about the unconstitutionality of the agreements, mobilized the public opinion by educating the farmers. Please read the rest of the story in this booklet.

Once again, I congratulate all the concerned and express my best wishes for all such efforts of popular advocacy to be undertaken in future.

Justice V.S. Dave
Chairman, CECOEDECON



Introduction

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan invited letters of intent from private sector seed producers through a notification/advertisement issued on June 23, 2010 for the development of agriculture and agro-products. The precise purpose was to develop quality seeds for enhancement of agricultural production by involving private sector companies in a PPP mode. Without waiting for the offers from the interested parties in a rational and logical way, the Government of Rajasthan surreptitiously signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Monsanto India Ltd., and six other companies on 27.07.2010 and on subsequent dates, Following officials signed the MOUs on behalf of the Government of Rajasthan:-

1. Shri S. Ahmed, Additional Chief Secretary, Agriculture, Horticulture and Agricultural Education, Government of Rajasthan.
2. Shri J.C. Mohanty, Agriculture Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan
3. Prof. A.C. Gahlot, Vice Chancellor or his representative, Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS).
4. Shri Gyanaram, Director, Horticulture, Government of Rajasthan.
5. Shri Y.S. Deo, Managing Director, Rajasthan State Seed Corporation.
6. Vice Chancellor/ representative of Swami Keshavanand Rajasthan Agriculture University (SKRAU)
7. Vice Chancellor/ Representative of Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT).

Following are the companies with whom these MOUs were signed:-

1. Monsanto (USA) as represented by Monsanto India Ltd., and Monsanto Holdings Private Ltd. Mumbai (MOU signed on 27.07.2010)
2. Kanchan Jyoti Agro Industries, Jaipur (MOU signed on 30.08.2010)
3. PHI Seeds Private Limited, Hyderabad (MOU signed on 20.7.2010)
4. J.K. Agri Genetics Ltd., Kolkata/ Hyderabad (No date mentioned anywhere)
5. Advanta India Ltd., Hyderabad (MOU signed on 01.09.2010)
6. Krishidhan Seeds Ltd., Jalna (Maharashtra) (No date mentioned)



7. DCM Shriram Consolidated Ltd., New Delhi (MOU signed on 30.08.2010)

Besides being hybrid/biotech/GM seeds producers, all the above mentioned companies are also major pesticide producing companies in India.

The MOU signed with Monsanto India Ltd., covers research and development in the areas of high yielding hybrid maize and cotton seeds and the seeds of vegetables such as hot pepper, tomato, cabbage, cucumber, cauliflower, watermelon etc. This MOU contains many unusual and unique features such as -

- a) Seed production - involving undertaking field production of seeds.
- b) Seed processing and distribution- involving infrastructure and processes such as drying, treatment and packaging of seeds produced for sale, supply and distribution to the farmers.
- c) Research and development- Extensive trialing/ testing of Monsanto's proprietary germplasm in some or all of the above crops.
- d) Farmer Development.
- e) It was supposed to be a Monsanto-owned breeding programme.
- f) Government of Rajasthan will make available land and infrastructure facilities for Monsanto in order to undertake proposed activities.
- g) Monsanto will have access to the relevant capital subsidy under the scheme of the Government of Rajasthan.
- h) The contents of this MOU shall be kept confidential.

It was envisaged in the MOUs executed with Monsanto and others that an action plan will be drawn and agreement will be signed between the parties outlining terms and conditions for each specific area of collaboration in order to implement the MOU.

Antecedents of Monsanto

Monsanto is the largest seed producing company (MNC) in the world having a turnover (sales) of 4964 million US dollars (in the year 2007- Source: ETC Group 2008). It has 23% of market share in seeds supply. Monsanto is also one of the top five pesticide manufacturing companies in the world



with a turn over of 9599 million US dollars having a market share of 9% (2007 - Source: ETC Group 2008). Monsanto has acquired a large number of biotech seed producing companies and thus built a vast empire for itself. It's total assets are worth Rs. 92,000 crores. The company's headquarters are located at St. Louis in the state of Missouri (USA) and its branches and operations are spread globally. Monsanto India Ltd., is Monsanto's wholly owned subsidiary company and its face in India which works on behalf of its mother organization. The company is promoting genetically modified (GM) seeds claiming that these seeds will greatly enhance food production in the world and save humanity from hunger. It's proclaimed project and mission is to save the world through Genetic Engineering. But the GM seeds developed and supplied by the company have done more harm than good to the farmers as well as consumers. In addition, the fodder of the crops of such seeds has caused death and disease among the cattle. Those who have handled such crops reported to have developed allergy in their body. Introduction of terminator technology in seed production has resulted into production of such seeds which eliminates any possibility of raising seeds alongside the crop. That means, the farmer would not be able to grow and develop his own seed and therefore will be compelled to buy new seed from the market every time.

The farmers in Indonesia, Mexico and many other countries have made several complaints against the GM seeds provided by Monsanto. Cases have been filed against the company in many countries. The European Union has banned import of GM seed. In such a scenario, the developing countries are facing the dilemma whether to use such seeds which is being claimed by the company as highly productive and multiplier of crops needing less water to grow.

In India, BT cotton seed supplied by Monsanto has gained notoriety as a killer seed since it has caused farmers in Vidarbha (Maharashtra) and Andhra Pradesh to commit suicides. The fodder of such crops has caused large number of deaths among goats and other animals. The claim of the company that its GM seed required less water to grow and less pesticide have not proved to be true in trial wherever such seeds have been used. A packet of 450 gram GM/BT cotton seed is sold for Rs. 1600/- in India which is the same rate at which it is being sold to the American farmers. The company gets a royalty of Rs. 1200/- per packet though it does not have any patent



rights of such seed in India. Shri Y.S. Rajashekhar Rao Reddy, then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had drawn attention of Dr. Man Mohan Singh, Prime Minister of India towards these facts in a letter. The Chief Minister of Karnataka also wrote to the Prime Minister in this connection. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has filed a complaint against Monsanto for violation of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act. Similarly, Bihar Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar had written to Shri Jayram Ramesh, then Minister for Environment, Government of India against the activities of Monsanto. Dr. G.V. Ramanjanenu, Executive Director, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (a research organization), Hyderabad has very emphatically observed that it is very clear from the Andhra Pradesh experience that sowing hybrid crop on the dry land of Rajasthan is neither appropriate nor profitable. It is going to lead to the same results as we have seen in Vidarbha. Ramanjanenu believes that it is not possible to get the seed patent under the Indian law, therefore, Monsanto is attempting to get backdoor entry through private agreement. Jyoti Kaul, Senior Scientist and Director of Maize Research Institute, Delhi has said that the GM seeds developed by Monsanto have been tested by conducting research for three years at many agricultural universities and government research centers in India and found that they are not useful here. In the particular context of Rajasthan, he has observed that there are many reasons like scarcity of water and greater use of pesticides which make use of GM seed here a most unviable and highly inappropriate proposition. The farmers of those districts in Rajasthan where GM/BT seeds have been used for growing crops have made several complaints against the seed.

As a matter of fact, the seeds developed by Monsanto are already patented in the USA and the company simply wants to capture the seed market in India and thereby monopolize the food chain in the country. 'Down to Earth', a journal, in its June 16-30, 2011 issue wrote that "the MOUs, although not binding in nature, signaled a dramatic policy shift with private companies getting access to the entire range of the state's research facilities to test and market their hybrid seeds".

Involvement of Kisan Sewa Samiti and Sanjha Manch

When CECOEDECON, a voluntary organization, came to know about the agreements signed between the Government of Rajasthan and seven private companies, particularly Monsanto India Ltd., the people here



smelled something fishy, especially because of the secrecy and haste with which they were signed. The agreements having far reaching and serious implications for farmers and traders were executed without seeking the views and reactions of the farmers and other stakeholders. Moreover the circumstances and the manner in which they were executed created many doubts and raised several questions.

The CECOEDECON sought recourse to the Right to Information Act and obtained certified copies of the MOUs/ Agreements from concerned department of the state Government. Thereafter, the contents of these agreements were shared and discussed with other NGOs, farmers and farmer organizations and the media which created a grave concern and deep anguish amongst them. Since implementation of the agreements was sure to ruin farmers and small traders, a campaign was initiated against the same by Sajha Manch (a platform of 150 rural community organizations) and Kisan Seva Samity Mahasangh. The Mahasangh is a federation of farmers' organizations that works on agriculture related issues and has been opposing genetically modified (GM) seeds for a long time

Role of Legal Fraternity

Members of KSSM and Sanjha Manch met Justice Panachand Jain, Retired Judge of Rajasthan High Court to take his inputs on this MoU. After deep study of the MOU Justice Jain pointed out that in signing such agreements, the Government of Rajasthan has violated Article 299 of the constitution which deals with government contracts. The said Article states that -

"Contracts- (1) All contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State shall be expressed to be made by the President or by the Governor of the state, as the case may be, and all such contracts and all assurances of property made in the exercise of that power shall be executed on behalf of the President or the Governor by such persons and in such manner as he may direct or authorize.

In support of this campaign Justice Pana Chand Jain, in his two piece article published in a daily newspaper of Jaipur (Rashtradoot dated 18 & 19 April 2011), has raised several questions about the legality of the MOUs signed by the Government of Rajasthan with Monsanto India Ltd., and six other seed producing private companies. These issues, in brief, are as follows:-



1. The Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Rajasthan issued notification/ advertisement on 23.06.2010 inviting letter of intent from private parties for undertaking research and development work in the field of agriculture in Rajasthan. The agreements/ MOUs were signed with Monsanto and six other private sector companies on 27.07.2010 and on subsequent dates but the stamp papers on which they were drawn and executed had been purchased by the companies long before these dates. The dates of purchase of stamps and the places wherefrom they were purchased are indicated herein below:-

- (i) MOU with Monsanto India Ltd., - stamp paper was purchased on 06.05.2010 from Mumbai.
- (ii) MOU with Kanchan Jyoti Agro Industries, Jaipur - date and place of stamp paper purchase not legible.
- (iii) MOU with PHI Seeds Private Limited, Hyderabad - Stamp paper was purchased at Hyderabad on 24.05.2010.
- (iv) MOU with JK Agri Genetics Ltd., Kolkata/Hyderabad - date of purchase of stamp paper and place of purchase not legible.
- (v) MOU with Advanta India Ltd., Hyderabad - Stamp paper was purchased in Rajasthan but date of purchase not legible.
- (vi) MOU with Krishidhan Seeds Ltd., Jalna - Stamp paper was purchased on 15.07.2010 from Pune.
- (vii) MOU with DCM Shriram Consolidated Ltd., New Delhi- Stamp paper was purchased in Rajasthan but date of purchase not clear.



The question is how and why the stamp paper was already purchased by Monsanto on 06.05.2010 from Mumbai when the agreement was signed on 27.07.2010.



The date of purchase of stamp paper by Monsanto and others raises many questions and doubts.

2. An agreement to be executed by a state government requires to be signed for and on behalf of the state Governor. This is the constitutional requirement under Article 299 of Indian Constitution. But all the agreements/ MOUs being discussed here, were signed by the government officers and university officials without concurrence or authorization of the state Governor.
3. Universities are academic institutions. They cannot and should not involve themselves in commercial activities with private parties.
4. It is a well recognized principle that land and property belonging to the government can be sold to the private parties only through public auction in a transparent manner. But here the government has agreed to transfer properties arbitrarily to the Monsanto India Ltd., a private company, in a clandestine manner without observing legal obligations.
5. None of the seven MOUs have any specific mention of the date of execution and the place where the same were being executed. In the agreement with Monsanto, even the address and the headquarters of the company are not mentioned. We have found dates in some of the MOUs either alongside the stamp of the company on the stamp paper or under the signatures of officials. This is a very strange and unusual thing as far as such an agreement executed on judicial or non-judicial stamp paper is concerned since in each and every agreement, date of its execution and the place where it is being executed are essentially and invariably mentioned.
6. It is doesn't seem to be possible that all the signatories of MOU have signed in presence of all of them. They may not even be known to or recognizing each other.
7. Several cases have been filed in the USA against Monsanto which are pending before different courts, a fact which is well known. This fact seems to have fully overlooked by the government.

Joint Strategy

Sajha Manch and Kisan Seva Samity jointly started an exercise of apprising and acquainting farmers, farmer organizations and village Panchayats about the dangerous implications of the agreements and motivated them to raise the issue at local public forums. They jointly planned three tier strategies



to build pressure on the state government

- A- Grass-root or Village level - Awareness generation among the farmers, PRI members, youth groups and women groups about the MOUs and their implications.
- B- Block Level / District Level - Submission of memorandum to concerning department, rally at block level, sensitize local MLA and the Media
- C- State Level - To mobilize various farmers unions and organizations such as Kisan Sabha, Kisan Sangh, Kisan Morcha etc, lobbying with legislatures and Parliamentarians.

Mass Mobilization

As per planned strategy, KSS and Sanjha Manch started mobilizing people at all above three levels. They took Chaupal meetings in villages and convinced farmers, youth, women and PRI members to join hands for this movement. At the block level, KSS submitted memorandum to Block Development Officers

and also organized DHARNA and Rally in Phagi, Niwai and Chaksu Blocks.. Similar activities were organized by Sanjha Manch at various districts. At State level with an aim to involve public representatives in the campaign, meetings were held with 26 MLAs



and they were apprised about the gravity and importance as well as urgency of the matter. Some of the MLAs wrote to the Chief Minister. Signature campaign was initiated to emphasize the demand as part of mass awareness. Media was invited for briefing and information sharing.

Representations/ Memorandums were submitted by Kisan Seva Samity and other farmer organizations to the Chief Minister, Rajasthan to intervene in



the matter and rescind the MOUs signed with Monsanto and others. Supporting the demand of farmers, some MLAs had raised questions in the Vidhan Sabha.

Demonstration at Vidhan Sabha

On 14th March 2011, during the budget session a rally was organized in Jaipur by KSSM and Sajha Manch which was joined by many other NGOs and farmer organizations. More than one thousand farmers took part in the rally and demonstrated on this occasion. The rally started from Statue Circle (Jaipur) which culminated in a big demonstration and Dharna in front of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and a memorandum was presented to the Chief Minister demanding cancellation of the agreement/MOU with Monsanto and others.

After the demonstration at Vidhan Sabha, during the Budget session, Smt. Vasundhara Raje, Leader of Opposition expressed her concern on this issue in the house. Most of the farmer unions openly supported this campaign. Kisan Morcha, A farmers' organization led by BJP declared that this issue will be their important agenda of the year.



Government initiative

The Government of Rajasthan constituted a five member expert committee to find a way out and suggest next course of action before making the MOUs operational. The committee met on February 14, 2011 and recommended certain measures that did little to resolve the issue. Rather, they added to the uncertainty surrounding the MOUs. Moreover, the



recommendations failed to get the approval of the state Government.

The recommendations of the committee are quoted below:-

- State agriculture universities (SAUs) to continue to do basic and applied research on their own.
- Hybrids not notified should be tested by SAUs either for two years or one year at multi locations.
- Ecology-specific planning to be undertaken. Private sector hybrids/varieties should be tested in agro-climate zone before they are recommended for state -wide use. Testing should be on 0.4 hectare fields.
- Public sector hybrids/varieties to be given to private sector to produce and market, retaining the same name, on non-exclusive basis. Also standard genetic purity of the seeds must be maintained.
- Excess land in state-owned farms to be leased to private companies to provide hybrid seeds.
- Private sector to use the scientific manpower of the public laboratories and extension service to conduct specific research. Funds to be provided by the former.
- To increase production of hybrid seeds, a cell should be set up in the Rajasthan State Seed Corporation.

Reacting on the recommendations of the committee and commenting on the scenario, Sajha Manch (a farmers' forum) pointed out that "in the name of R&D, Monsanto experts will define the need and direction of future research. This in itself is dangerous because it allows a purely-for-profit entity to take such important decisions but worse, the document (MOU) clearly avoids accountability in case of any crop failure or loss to the farmers".

Resolutions taken by Gram Panchayats

A large number of Gram Panchayats passed resolution in their meetings against the agreement with Monsanto and resolved not to use GM seeds in their area. They sent copies of their resolutions to the Chief Minister and district administration. The Gram Panchayats who passed such resolutions are listed below:-



1. 10 Gram Panchayats of Tehsil Chaksu, Dist Jaipur, namely, the Gram Panchayats of Chandlai, Girdharilalpura, Kothun, Kathawala, Mahadevpura, Nimodia, Garudwasi, Tamadia, Barhli, and Harinarayanpura.
2. 8 Gram Panchayats of Panchayat Samity, Phagi, Dist, Jaipur, namely, the Panchayats of Chittoda, Pipla, Jhadla, Madhorajpura, Kansail, Ladana, Pahadia and Parwan.
3. 13 Gram Panchayats of Panchayat Samity Niwai, Dist. Tonk, namely, the Panchayats of Khandewat, Vanasthali, Mundia, Hingonia Buzurg, Raholi, Siras, Chaturbhujpura, Chanani, Luhara, Mahapura Urf Turkia, Chainpura, Kareda Buzurg and Duttwas.
4. 10 Gram Panchayats of Panchayat Samity Shahabad, Dist. Baran, namely, the Panchayats of Beelkheda Mall, Babhangawan, Devri, Kasba Nonera, Kasba Thana, Behata, Rajpur, Beechi, Khatka and Mundiyyar.
5. 3 Gram Panchayats of Panchayat Samity Malpura, Dist. Tonk, namely, the Panchayats of Pachewar, Gunwar and Rajpura.



Role of Media

The media gave wide coverage to the issue and the campaign which immensely helped the cause. Following media coverage deserves mention here:-

- Hindustan (Hindi), New Delhi - news item published on 25.01.11
- Dainik Navajyoti (Hindi), Jaipur - news published on 03.02.11
- Rashtradoot, Kota (Hindi) News published on 03.02.11
- Desh ki Dharti (Hindi), Kota - News published on 03.02.11



- Jananayak (Hindi) Kota- News published on 03.02.11
- The Hindu (English), Gurgaon/Delhi - News published on 03.02.11 under the caption "Annul pact with Monsanto- demand farmers' groups"; Feb. 16, 2011 - new published under the title "Nullify pact with Monsanto"; Feb. 20, 2011 "Monsanto clarifies pact with Rajasthan"; March 03, 2011 "Farmers groups contest Monsanto claim".
- Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi), Jaipur- Coverage given to the farmers' demand and agitation in its issues of 03.02.11, 15.03.11, 09.04.11 (3 items) and 05.05.11.
- Dainik Bhaskar (Hindi), Jaipur- news published on 08.04.11 and 09.04.11.
- Rashtradoot (Hindi), Jaipur carried two piece article written by Justice Panachand Jain (Retired Judge Rajasthan High Court) on 18 & 19 April 2011.
- Punjab Kesri (Hindi) - published news on 11.04.11.
- 'Down to Earth' a journal (English) carried an article in its issue of June 16-30, 2011 under the title- "Rajasthan Seed initiative wilts - MOU with biotech seed companies in limbo as protests force a rethink".

The Outcome

The advocacy of the cause by CEOEDECON and its associates and consistent efforts made by farmers lead by Sajha Manch and Kisan Seva Samity Mahasangh under the guidance of CEOEDECON and also the support extended by media to the cause prevailed upon the Government of Rajasthan to cancel/nullify the agreements/MOUs with Monsanto and other private companies in the first week of November 2011. This was, in fact, a great success achieved by the people working at the grass-root level which materialized through proper and intensive advocacy of their cause and by adopting constitutional, democratic and non-violent means to pursue it. The entire episode has many lessons to learn by the people functioning at different levels.





Lessons to be drawn or learnt

For the Government -

- (1) Transparency should be observed very honestly in all government dealings and activities.
- (2) Legal and constitutional provisions should be properly followed while opening the gates for public private partnerships (PPP).
- (3) Stakeholders should invariably be involved while attempting a major policy shift which has a potential of impacting the lives of millions of people. New policy should be shaped as per public perception keeping mass welfare in mind.
- (4) In agreements/ contracts such as those signed with Monsanto India Ltd., and six other private sector companies, there should be a very clear accountability clause stated in unambiguous terms
- (5) While associating any private sector company in a developmental programme, its antecedents should be properly studied and verified.

For the NGOs/ voluntary organizations -

- (1) For any campaign, success can be assured only if the cause is genuine, means adopted are democratic and constitutional and the support of the people at the grass root level is mobilized by creating mass awareness.
- (2) Adopt constitutional methods, like use of RTI Act etc., in gathering information and mobilizing support to your cause or campaign.
- (3) Create wide spread awareness about the issue among the people and share information with them.
- (4) Seek help of elected public representatives by presenting and advocating your case (or issue) before them properly.
- (5) Brief the media and mobilize media support.
- (6) Encourage all like minded people and organizations to extend help and support to your cause or campaign.
- (7) Educate stakeholders with regard to the implications of the issue and facilitate a public debate.



Revocation of agreement/MOU executed between the Government of Rajasthan and Monsanto India Ltd., by the government can very easily be called a great victory of the farmers and farmer organizations but it is more a vindication of truth than a victory. The credit goes not to any single individual or organization but to the common will of the people who presented their case very aptly and pleaded it quite forcefully. The campaign has laid down a methodology which will prove to be useful and effective guideline for undertaking such endeavors in future.

Finally, it may be added that if a genuine issue is taken up at the right time and pursued through a right process with involvement of people having proper understanding of the cause and formatted through right networking, it would certainly be effective and yield desired results.



Memorandum submitted by Kisan Seva Samiti at Malpura



Dharna at Madhorajpura