

ABOUT NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
BACKGROUND

India is supporting 18% of the human and about 11% of livestock’s population on just 2.4% land and 4.2% of water resources of the world. Country needs to produce about 5–6 million tonnes additional food grains every year along with proportional increase in oilseeds, fibres, sugar, vegetables, fruits and livestock’s products to meet the requirement of the burgeoning population. At the same time, Indian agriculture is facing second generation problems such as decline in ground water table, factor productivity, benefit: cost ratio, soil health, use of organic sources of nutrients, land holding per capita, and deterioration of natural resources. These issues are threatening the food, water, nutritional, health and environmental security in future.

Past strategy for development of the agriculture sector in India has focused primarily on raising agricultural output and improving food security. This strategy involved (a) an increase in productivity through better technology and varieties, and increased use of quality seed, fertiliser, irrigation and agro chemicals; (b) incentive structure in the form of remunerative prices for some crops and subsidies on farm inputs; (c) public investments in agriculture; and (d) facilitating institutions. The strategy paid dividends as the country was able to address severe food shortage that emerged during mid-1960s. During the last half a Century (1965 to 2015), since the adoption of green revolution, India’s food production increased 3.7 times while the population multiplied by 2.5 times. The net result has been a 45% increase in per person food production, which has made India not only food self-sufficient at aggregate level, but also a net food exporting country.

The strategy did not explicitly recognize the need to raise farmers’ income and did not mention any direct measure to promote farmers’ welfare. The experience shows that in some cases, growth in output brings similar increase in farmers’ income but in many cases farmers’ income did not grow much with increase in output. The net result has been that farmers’ income remained low, which is evident from the incidence of poverty among farm households. The NSSO data on Consumption Expenditure Survey for year 2011–12 reveals that more than one fifth of rural households with self-employment in agriculture as their principal occupation were having income less than the poverty line. The proportion of farm households suffering from poverty was quite high in some states. The highest incidence was observed in Jharkhand where 45.3% of farm households, the lowest in Punjab where 0.5% farm households were under poverty with 22.5% at National level.

Farmers’ income also remained low in relation to income of those working in the non-farm sector. During early 1980s, farm income per cultivator was just 34% of income of a non-agriculture worker. This disparity was quite large and required a policy response to raise farmers’ income at a faster rate. After 1993–94, relative income of farmers worsened and reached one-fourth of income of non-agricultural workers. There was some improvement during 2004–05 to 2011–12, but no change over the 1983–84 level. The past four years (2012–13 to 2015–16) again witnessed deterioration in relative income of farmers.

The low and highly fluctuating farm income is causing detrimental effect on the interest in farming and farm investments, and is also forcing more and more cultivators, particularly younger age group, to leave farming. This can cause serious adverse effect on the future of agriculture in the country.

Realising the need to pay special attention to the plight of farmers, the Central

Government changed the name of Ministry of Agriculture to Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in 2015. It is apparent that income earned by a farmer from agriculture is crucial to address agrarian distress and promote farmers welfare. In this background, the goal set by the Hon’ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi to double farmers’ income by 2022-23 is central to promote farmers’ welfare, reduce agrarian distress and bring parity between income of farmers and those working in non-agricultural professions.

Doubling real income of farmers till 2022–23 over the base year of 2015–16, requires annual growth of 10.41% in farmers’ income. This implies that the on-going and previously achieved rate of growth in farm income has to be sharply accelerated. Therefore, strong measures will be needed to harness all possible sources of growth in farmers’ income within as well as outside agriculture sector. The major sources of growth operating within agriculture sector related to “**Doubling Farmers’ Income**” are:

- Improvement in productivity
- Reduction in cost of cultivation
- Increase in cropping intensity
- Diversification towards high value crops
- Increase in production of livestock
- Improved price realisation by farmers

The proposed symposium on “**Doubling Farmers’ Income Through Agronomic Interventions Under Changing Scenario**” will provide platform for interaction among the scientists, research scholars, industrialists, policy makers and farmers, working on various aspects of Doubling Farmer’s Income and will come out with concrete recommendations for solving the emerging challenges of Indian Agriculture.

THEMATIC AREAS

The Symposium will be organized with following sub-themes

1. Efficient Management of Low- or no-cost Inputs and Bio-resources Utilisation
2. Efficient Rain and Irrigation Water Management
3. Diversification for Sustainable Resource Use & Farm Income Under Changing Scenario
4. IFS and ICM for Different Agro-ecosystems and Resourcefulness
5. Conservation Agriculture and Climate Resilient Agronomy
6. Organic, Precision and Contractual Farming
7. Farm Mechanisation, Post-harvest Management, Processing, Value Addition and Marketing
8. Agronomy Education, Training, Technology Transfer and Enabling Policies to support income generating activities

DATE AND VENUE

The symposium is scheduled to be held at Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur during 24–26 October, 2018.

ABOUT UDAIPUR

Udaipur is one of the most beautiful cities of India. It is well connected by train, bus and air from different parts of the country. Udaipur, formerly the capital of the Mewar Kingdom, is the city in the western Indian state of Rajasthan. Founded by Maharana Udai Singh in 1559, it is often



referred as the “**Venice of East**”. It is located at 24°58' N and 73°71' E coordinates and lies at an altitude of 582 m above mean sea level. Udaipur is the heroic land of unrivaled legendry “**Maharana Pratap**”, a name that conjures before ones eye the entire panorama of Indian history replete with the annals of patriotism, valor and self-sacrifice. The “**City of**

**Lakes**” is located around sapphire water lakes and is hemmed in by lush green hills of Aravallis. Apart from beautiful lakes, Udaipur is known for its history, culture, scenic locations and palaces. Udaipur has been an inspiration of countless artists, architects, poets and film makers over the years. Udaipur with the treasure of history, picturesque architecture and bewitching landscape is an unparalleled destination on the tourist map of India. Serene in the shadows of dark green hills, Lake Pichola is shimmering jewel, from the opal surface of which rise fairy snow white palaces, Jagmandir and Jagniwas. Among numerous exquisite places to visit are city palace, Jagdish Temple, Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Sahelionki Bari, Pratap Memorial (Moti Magri), Fateh Sagar, Shilpgram and the Monsoon Palace (Sajjan Garh). The nearby attractions include the famous Haldighati, the battlefield of Maharana Pratap lead Mewar forces and the Mughals. The famous temple of Srinathji at Nathdwara, Eklinji, Charbhujaji and Kesriyanathji along with Lake Jaisamand, the second largest man made lake of Asia, Lake Rajsamand, Kumbhalgarh and Chittorgarh forts are favourite environs places of visit.

The weather in Udaipur during second fortnight of October is mild with average minimum and maximum temperatures of about 15 and 33°C, requiring mild woolen apparels.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

Agronomists, Scientists, Students and other Stakeholders of related disciplines are invited to participate and share their experiences in the symposium. They are requested to contribute articles for poster presentation in the form of “Extended Summary”. The ISA **will publish soft copy of the Extended Summaries** of the papers meant for poster presentation. The “**Extended Summary**” is to be submitted on A4 size paper, typed double space in English and should not exceed 2 pages with 25 mm margin all around. It should contain title, name of authors with place of work (name of person making presentation along with his mailing address to be indicated as footnote), objectives of study, methodology, results and conclusion. The data, if necessary, may be restricted to one small table. References should be restricted to 2–3 only. The paper may be submitted by Email: secretary\_isa@hotmail.com latest by **May 31, 2018**.

INVITED PAPERS

Keynote addresses and invited papers from eminent experts have been planned for presentation.

REGISTRATION FEE AND MODE OF PAYMENT

	Up to 14-8-2018	After due date
Members	6,000/-	7,000/-
Non-members	8,000/-	9,000/-
RA/JRF	5,000/-	6,000/-
Students	4,000/-	5,000/-

A/C payee DD/Multicity cheque in favour of **Secretary, Indian Society of Agronomy, New Delhi** or through NEFT.



First Circular

DATES TO REMEMBER

Last date for submission of Extended Summary May 31, 2018  
Last date of registration with normal fee August 14, 2018  
Date of symposium October 24–26, 2018

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Official language of the symposium is English.

FIELD VISIT & POST SYMPOSIUM TOUR

It is proposed to organize a field visit and tour to the places around Udaipur during the symposium.

CONTACT

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XXI BIENNIAL NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2018

On

“Doubling Farmers’ Income Through Agronomic Interventions Under Changing Scenario”

24-26 October, 2018

at

Rajasthan College of Agriculture, MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan

REGISTRATION FORM

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Full Name (in block letters)

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Designation

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Organization

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6.

Title of the paper

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7.

The paper relates to theme

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8.

I am attending

Yes/No
9.

I am presenting the paper

Yes/No
10.

I am enclosing the extended summary

Yes/No
11.

I am interested in post symposium tour

Yes/No

Date: Signature

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OF INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRONOMY 2018

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ORGANIZERS

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AND



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