The IV National Convention on Millets with the theme ‘Ending Hunger, Achieving Food and Nutritional Security & Promoting Sustainable Agriculture’ brought together farmers, scientists, nutritionists, environmentalists, academicians and civil society activists concerned about millets belonging to several regions of India – from the hills of Himachal Pradesh to the plains of Deccan, from the adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh to the mountains of Nagaland. They all have met at Centre for Economics and Social Studies, Hyderabad in Telangana on November 25 & 26, 2015 to discuss the various facets, strengths and problems of millet cultivation and consumption in India.

The Convention was divided into a two day event with a number of Listening Sessions to discuss the role of Millets in Food and Nutritional security of India, Millets and the Climate Change and Millets as backbone of ecological agriculture, in which we heard farmers, scientists, policy makers from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Tamil Nadu who vividly described the millet situation in their states. We also heard presentations of scientists, especially from the Centre for Economic and Social Studies & Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad. Parallel to the session, women farmers from Deccan Development Society exhibited the variety of millets they cultivated at the venue.
Mr. Parthasaradhi IAS, Principal Secretary of Agriculture, Government of Telangana opened up the first day of the conference, stressing the need for instrumental promotion for the welfare of the people, especially emphasizing the role of millets to reach food sovereignty. He also took on an ecological, holistic approach. He firmly stated that being self sufficient in food grains simply is not enough, but what type of food grains is what really matters. He expressed concern about the growing malnourishment in India and pointed out the high nutritional value in millets and its high content in calcium, iron, betacarotene, protein and vitamins.

Mr. Parthasaradhi also expressed regret about India’s agricultural policy on intensive agriculture with cash crops and huge investments. Seen to the spread of wheat cultivation in north India and rice cultivation in the southern parts, ”we now realize that we have to retrieve to plants important for biodiversity, nutrition and climate reasons”, Mr. Parthasaradhi said. He went on to push for further focus on production and harvest technology for seeds such as bajra, jowar and ragi. He stressed the need for a ”huge jumping production” to make millet cultivation more attractive to farmers, increase millet consumption and to secure an adequate nutritional food supply. He advocated the need to breed for higher nutritional values.

Mr. P.V Satheesh, National Convenor, MINI, in his key note address remembered the days when fields were full of millets and incidences of human diseases were rare, “now it’s the opposite, It’s a plethora of clinics where the millet fields shrunk. There was a direct connotation between the emergence of the two” he said. He discussed how Gross National Happiness (GNH) was more important than GDP. “Economics don’t automatically make people happy” he added indicating to the state of the countries such as USA. Millets is the combined happiness of the people” he added. We have to redefining our economics, our happiness and markets” he said.

Mr. Satheesh spoke about the efforts of DDS to make Telangana a millet state: “only then we can claim this as a golden state” he said. He appealed to the policy makers to look into the already existing examples and success stories to weave them into a policy for health, nutrition and welfare of nation and environment.

Prof. S. Galab, Director, CESS who described himself as “development economist” said that the transdisciplinary research along with all the stakeholders of millets should be documented and technology with multi dimensional benefits should be developed to promote millets. He promised the support of CESS for such a research.
A MINI Publication “Widening Wings” was released and the millet farmers who have been the biodiverse conservers were honored on this occasion.

The session ‘MINI and its spread’ chaired by Dr. B. Suresh Reddy from CESS, Hyderabad enabled the MINI partners to give a brief history and introduction to their work.

Ms Uma, Women’s Collective, Tamil Nadu, Mr. Jogi Naidu, Sarada Valley Development Samithi (SVDS), Andrah Pradesh, Mr. Tushar Pancholi, Pariyavaraninya Vikas Kendra, (PVK) Gujarat, Mr. Prasant Mohanty, NIRMAN, Odisha, Mr. Stephen, North East Network, (NEN) Nagaland, Mr. Ajit Kumar, Lokshakti Sangathan, Odisha, Mr. Yadaiah, Pragjothi Rural Development Society, Karnataka, Mr. Spurgeon Raj, MINI Secretariat & Telangana were on the panel.

Ms. Uma from Women’s Collective (which has a reach over 6500 women) presented their work in Tamil Nadu. She expressed an increased interest for millets in terms of nutrition and other value additions among middle class families in their work area. Mr. Jogi Naidu from SVDS presented their extensive work in revival of millet cultivation, starting a seed bank and opening up the first millet shop in Naviandra. Mr. Sushar Pancholi from PVK also spoke about their work for revival of millet cultivation, bringing forward the PVK statement “we used to produce what we don’t eat” and that “with MINI, we started to see what we were losing.” Mr. Prasant Mohanty from NIRMAN also pointed to an increased knowledge and understanding of millets and biodiversity since joining MINI. He ended on a hopeful note, saying “We have a lot of hope that we will be able to change and make impacts on policies”.

Mr. Stephen from the North East Network (NEN) brought forward the cultural bonds to millet cultivation, and how NEN is reconnecting with the farming communities in order to restore millet cultivation and seed keeping practices. This work has spread to the neighbouring State Manipur, and NEN is also engaged in an exchange with Myanmar. Mr. Stephen also welcomed a new de-husking machine introduced among the communities, facilitating the otherwise difficult de-husking process. Mr Ajit Kumar from Lokshakti Sangathan and Yadaiah from Pragjothi Rural Development Society, also presented bright images of their work, as
well as Mr. Spurgeon Raj, representing DDS and the MINI Network overall.

Mr. Raj pointed to a few major achievements by the MINI Network, including the inclusion of millets in the National Food Security Act of 2013 and the space given to decentralized PDS in the Act. He also highlighted the Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP); a Rs.300 Crore program that was launched by the Government of India during the Kharif season of 2011. The program envisages the augmentation of millet promotion by using intensive agricultural practices like mono-cropping, pesticide and fertilizer application and by the use of hybrid and HYV seeds. MINI and DDS presented an alternative way of working under INSIMP which involved practicing mixed cropping, abstinence from the use of pesticides and fertilizers and the use of traditional landraces of crops. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to the proposal and permitted MINI to work on one unit of 1000 hectares, in the Zaheerabad region of Medak District. At the end of the season, it came to light that the productivity achieved by the farmers in Zaheerabad was as good as or better than that achieved by farmers elsewhere, who worked under the conventional method of INSIMP. In recognition of this fact, the government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned the release of Rs.19.3 lacs to the Medak District Millet Farmers' Federation; and the Commissioner has invited MINI to work on more units in the next season.

The session on Millets as Backbone of Ecological Agriculture was chaired by Dr. T.G. Nageshwara Rao, Director, Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad. Ms. Sammamma, Ecological Farmer, Medak, Telangana, Mr. Bharme Gowdra, Formerly President of OFAI & Organic Farmer, Gadag, Karnataka, and Prof. E. Revathi, Professor, CESS, Hyderabad spoke in the session.

Dr. T.G. Nageshwara Rao presented the work of the Indian Institute for Millets Research, where much of the work is concentrated on jowar and how to increase the yield of the jowar crop through hybridization. The Institute has already developed 20 products with sorghum and Dr. Rao brought forward the nutritional aspects of millets, with high content of zink, iron and more, with huge capacities to end hunger and malnutrition in India. However, he also emphasized a need for further up scaling to attract more farmers. He also pointed to the difficulty of getting millets in to the cities and how to market the products.

Ms. Sammamma, ecological farmer in Medak, Telangana, came forward with her own story as a millet farmer. She reported how landlords historically had access to the best soil, but that today, she is far better off than the landlords. In spite of the marginal soil, she has achieved this by growing organically without applying any chemical fertilizers and practising mixed cropping. She expressed her confidence in providing enough food for herself, her family and their animals. She firmly stated that she will continue to grow in the same manner without
shifting to large profit seeking agrobusinesses.

Mr. Bharme Gowdra problematised the focus on rice in the National Food Security Plan, selling at 1 Rs./kg it has become the natural choice of food for most poor people. "Millets have become the rich man’s food." Mr. Gowdra proclaimed. He said that rice is easier to cook than millets, and how millets are more difficult to harvest and process than rice. Dr. Rao picked up on the issue with processing and de-husking of millets, explaining that this is due to the fact that millets come in different sizes and shapes, which requires different machines for different types of grains. However, he added, there is ongoing work to come up with one single machine that fits all types of millets.

Professor E. Revathi kept a persistent focus on the issue of seeing agriculture as a holistic approach. She blamed the reductionist, mechanic approach of today to be a highly isolated approach. She also criticized the unjust agricultural system worldwide.

– We know how rich countries give hidden subsidies to their farmers. This is the framework of mainstream agriculture that has emerged. The developing countries have lost out, we are not able to compete.

She further emphasised the insufficient institutional support from the Government to small holder farmers. In this context, she highlighted further emphasis on adequate markets and a minimum support price. She also pointed to farming not being given a decent social status. She further stressed the need to bring back indigenous knowledge in to agricultural practices and thereby restoring the natural ecosystem. Finally, she problematised the development of hybrid crops, and how this stands in relation to agroecology and millets.

The session Can millets offer nutrition security to India’s poor? was chaired by Prof. Vijaya Khader, Formerly Dean of Home Science, Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad. Dr. K. Manorama, Principal Scientist - Quality Control Laboratory, Prof. Jaya Shankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad, Dr. P Janaki Srinath, Senior Consultant Nutritionist, NUTRIFIT Diet & Nutrition Counseling Clinic and Ms Lakshmamma, Deccan Development Society, Medak District, Telanagana were on the panel.

In the session, Dr. Khader suggested further work on close documentation on millets through case studies. Millets are the miracle grains, we know it. The World Bank is also speaking about millets, its’ nutritional values and potential in reaching food security. We should document the traditional knowledge from each State - as a scientist
*I know only a little bit, but farmers are aware of all the problems, they know everything, we should document it.*

She also raised the issue of overeating and obesity in the cities and in the West, and how millets can serve as a health food to take care of the dysfunctional eating patterns.

Dr. K. Manorama shed light on numbers from the World Bank, ranking India second in the world of number of children suffering from malnutrition. Malnourished children are mostly found in rural areas, with 10 percent of all rural villages and districts accounting for 27-28 percent of all underweight children in the country. The States with the worst performance in malnourishment and underweight in children under the age of five are Madhya Pradesh, Jharkand and Bihar. *"Scheduled tribes have the lowest nutritious status and the highest waste numbers, despite the fact that these tribes are the ones contributing to biodiversity the most"*, Dr. Manorama said. She also stressed the importance of replacing foods low in nutrients with grains with higher nutritional value, and that diversity is key to food and nutritional security.

She also advocated the need to increase the demand for millets by making them available through the PDS and inclusion of millets in other governmental programs. She continued by raising the many positive nutritional aspects of millets; their low glycemic index and their high levels of good fats such as linolenic acid. She described millets as "ancient foods in modern forms" and how diversity through the whole distribution chain is the key to food security. She also mentioned a millet technology bank being set up, with the development of market products. On the other side of malnutrition she raised concern about the growing number of diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular diseases in the cities, and how the urban-rural health divide is thereby slowly disappearing. Finally she welcomed the Nutritional Security Through Millet Promotion (INSIMP).

*Dr. P. Janaki Srinath expressed great support for the millet and organic food movement. She spoke about a new understanding among people, moving away from the technologies of the green revolution, and how instead "the word ancient is attracting everybody - people want to eat the grains untouched by humans, they have realized that a lot of bad things have come to those crops we have hybrided."

Additionally, she pointed to growing public diseases such as cancer, gluten intolerance and skin problems. In this context, she raised great concern about the consumption of processed white wheat on a large scale. "How many urban people know about millets?" she questioned, and expressed regret over the changing consumption patterns and the urban lifestyle in the cities, where "people don’t have time and they have lost the technology of making food at home."
Good nutrition throughout life is a clear factor in determining the quality of life a person may expect in later years, she said and ended by bringing forward the anti-inflammatory values of millets, containing high levels of antioxidants, which can protect us from modern world stress.

The second day of the convention started with the session **Millet - Key for Food Security. Dr. N.D.R.K Sarma, State Level Consultant (National Food Security Mission, AP) Retd. Sr. Scientist and Head, Millet Research Centre, Vizianagaram** chaired the session and the speakers were **Ms. Saraswathi, Secretary, SABALA, Vizianagaram** Mr. Sanjay K. Rai, Director Asian Institute of Management (AIM, Lucknow & Member, Food First Information & Action Network, India (FIAN) and Mr. Nimmaiah, PEACE, Telangana

Mr. Nimmaiah spoke about the work of PEACE, operating in an area prone to drought. He witnessed about how millet crops were abandoned in favour for cotton cultivation after the green revolution and how children of today don’t know the value of millets anymore. "Even today, the number of millet farmers is slowly disappearing. We have to reset the mind set of the people”, he said. He gave a few examples of the work of PEACE and yet again emphasized the acute situation of drought in their operating districts in Telangana.

The session ended with a vivid discussion between Mr. Satheesh and Dr. Sarma, where Mr. Sateesh questioned why the national science sector is falling behind the work of social scientists in relation to food security. He emphasized a need for a change in attitude, saying "**The behaviour change needs to come among the scientists, not among the farmers**", and called for a need of an alliance between farmers, civil society and scientists.

The convention keenly listened to the millet farmers from across the country who actively took part in the session **Peasant’s View on Millets.** The session was chaired by Sri S. Malla Reddy, President, Telangana Raithu Sangam. Session speakers were Ms Uma, Coordinator, Women’s Collective, Tamil Nadu, Ms. Mahalakshmi, Ecological Farmer, SABALA, Andrah Pradesh, Mr. Vishwanath Patil, Ecological farmer & President (KRRS - Bidar), Karnataka, Mr. Nekram, Ecological farmer and grass-root worker, Lok Vigyan Kendra, Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Anbu Selvam, Kudumbam, Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Nekram shared how in their State, they could reach to more than 100 villages and more farmers are approaching them to know about millets. He said that millets such as Bajra have great importance during festivals. Pointing to the significant decline in the cultivation of millet crops and degraded forest lands, he expressed a disappointment. "**But interventions such as MINI enabled community gatherings, farmer associations which helped our people realize the importance of biodiverse farming and keeping cattle**” he said.
The communities always knew that millets are good for health, however through awareness programs on local traditional food varieties through education material and posters they are now backed with more scientific information on nutritional values he said. “Millets are innovation” said Nekram in the context of MNREGA and crisis management.

Anbu Selvam, a farmer from Tamil Nadu survived in the crisis by growing millets. “Though our place Tanjavur is known as rice bowl, the particular region I come from is situated in rain shadow area and is comparatively dry. We grow millets such as Kodo millets and other which gives us immediate revenue unlike other cash crop” he said.

Ms Mahalakshmi, an ecological farmer from Coastal Andhra Pradesh expressed a similar affinity to millets. She expressed a gratitude to the organization Sabala which helped her community to bring back the millet varieties that have disappeared.

Mr. Reddy pointed to the declining trend in millet cultivation; from 90 million in the beginning of the 1970’s, to only 5 million tons per year today. He took on a policy perspective, criticizing the PDS system and the Seed Act of 2004, which is still pending in Government.

The session on Millets: Climate for Change was chaired by Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, CESS, Hyderabad. Ms. Seno Tsuhah, Coordinator, North East Network, Nagaland, Janardhan, PILUPU, Telangana and Dr. Prudhvikar, CESS spoke on the session.

Ms Tsuhah strongly stood up for NEN’s belief and confidence in their farming system. She brought forward the role of women and marginalised people, who “are the backbone” of farming. She witnessed about the return of millet cultivation and consumption in Nagaland, with revival of millets by 60 percent in the last 4-5 years. Additionally, the State Government has also taken an initiative to discussing millets. “Climate change is here with us but there are also solutions in communities and we need to build strength if we are to survive” she said. She also pushed for millets to be the fore runners in State policies and at the centre point of discussion when it comes to food sovereignty. “Millets are the bonding crops in the war tone States like Nagaland” she exclaimed.

Dr. Prudhvikar from CESS presented hard data on millets in terms of production, showing India as the world leading producer of millets, but with the lowest yield in the State of Andrah Pradesh. It gave a clear overview of how things are changing at the grass root level, with bright examples from different areas where millet cultivation has been revived. However, Dr. Prudhvikar also brought up some undeveloped areas in order to increase
millet cultivation; fragmentation of land, low technology input, unsustainable water management, poor infrastructure and low value addition. He also pointed to the untapped potential of ground water sharing. "With 60 percent of dry land in India there is a need for a paradigm shift", chairman Prof. Reddy added. He also stressed the need to present millet cultivation as a complete solution to the State Government.

Mr. Janardhan spoke about the work of PILUPU in terms of climate adaptation, where a recently opened resource center helps farmers improve their knowledge on what type of crop needs to be grown at what time, and presenting sustainable techniques such as contour plowing and more. The operating area has experienced drought in the past 8 years and many farmers have stopped agriculture altogether. PILUPU is trying to prevent this ongoing trend by promoting millets as an alternative way.

The session concluded with a Conference Declaration chaired by Mr. Aman Singh, KRAPAVIS, Rajasthan and Mr. P.V. Satheesh, National Convenor, Millet Network of India facilitated the session. It resulted in a declaration of 29 recommendations to be narrowed down and sown together to act as a powerful tool for political influencial work. The full declaration is listed below.

**IV National Convention on Millets**  
*Ending Hunger, Achieving Food and Nutritional Security & Promoting Sustainable Agriculture*  
*CESS, Hyderabad, Telangana India*  
*November 25-26, 2015*

We the farmers, scientists, nutritionists, environmentalists, academicians and civil society activists concerned about millets belonging to several regions of India – from the hills of Himachal Pradesh to the plains of Deccan, from the adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh to the mountains of Nagaland – have met at Hyderabad in Telangana on November 25 & 26, 2015 to discuss the various facets, strengths and problems of millet cultivation and consumption in India.

We divided the two day event into a number of Listening Sessions to discuss the role of *Millet in Food and Nutritional security of India*, *Millets and the Climate Change* and *Millets as backbone of ecological agriculture*, in which we heard farmers, scientists, policy makers from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Tamil Nadu who vividly described the millet situation in their states. We also heard presentations of scientists, especially from the Centre for Economic and Social Studies & Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

After detailed discussions of the hopes and fears raised by the participants in the convention, a careful analysis of the issues presented, we have drafted the **Hyderabad Declaration on Millets** to bring out the current concerns of the millet community for
the consideration of policy makers, administrators, scientists, farmers and civil society groups in India and abroad.

1. The IV National convention sincerely thanks the August Parliament of India for having passed the National Food Security Act, and wants to remind the honorable parliamentarians that the spirit of the Act is still not being realized because of the failure of Food Corporation of India and the State governments to procure and supply millets in PDS.

2. The convention notes with deep concern that while the entire world is turning towards ecological/organic agriculture for its food and nutritional security, India is still grappling with conventional models of chemical and high input farming. Therefore this convention strongly recommends that the governments take note of changing food preferences and make India a strong base for ecological agriculture.

3. In the light on the Paris summit on climate change, India should make a climate commitment by providing guaranteed MNREGA employment to support millet farming.

4. The convention reiterates its demand made in previous conventions to provide certain honorarium to millet farmers for their contribution to climate change, water conservation and nutrition.

5. The convention urges the government and civil society organizations to work together to provide a new recognition for millets through celebrations of National and International Day of millets on the lines of International Day of Quinoa. Such celebrations should foreground the contribution of millets to human health, nutrition and environment. This effort should be brought up by pitching for special slots on Radio and Television.

6. The convention has heard a large number of farmers’ experiences from across the country that celebrate millet based ecological agriculture. These experiences could be woven into a policy matrix that ensures the security of India’s food, farming and climate. In this process we urge science and research community to recognize millet farmers’ knowledge as authentic science.

7. The Paramparagat Krishi Vigyan Yojana (PKVY) is a laudable effort from the government to re-emigrate the traditional agricultural systems and practices. A major portion of PKVY program should dedicate itself to a millet mission that seeks to promote millet anchored biodiverse and ecological farming practices.

8. Apart from ensuring security for food, fodder, health, livelihood and climate **millet also promote peace.** There is an urgent need to recognize this especially in the context of conflict torn States for whom **millet are the bonding crops.**

9. A prestigious awareness program of the ministry of government of India has somehow missed the environmental significance of millets all this years. This shortcoming must be corrected by designing an NEAC specially focused on millets should formulate a special program for growing millets and their invaluables environmental contributions. If done in 2016 it will create a Nation-wide awareness about millets and add to India’s efforts to mitigate climate crises.

10. A longtime absence of focus on and encouragement for millet farming has resulted in a severe shortage of traditional cultivars of millets even while the National and International gene banks such as NBPGR and ICRISAT of dealing with a wealth of
such cultivars therefore this convention demands that these organizations take proactive steps to repatriate the heirloom seeds and germplasm to the communities of this country who have grown these crops and have trustfully deposited the seeds in the Gene banks.

11. Many misleading claims by agricultural input companies have tempted farmers to purchase environmentally harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides as well as genetically engineered seeds that will permanently cripple our environment as well as farmers’ knowledge, therefore this convention strongly demands that the Advertising Standards Council of India keeps a close watch on and seriously regulate such advertisements.

12. Misplaced subsidies by the governments at the States as well as Center have moved our agriculture towards high input dependence and mechanization. If this subsidies can be routed for traditional farm tools which are in line with the agro ecological practices of the small and marginal farmers (for example in various parts of the country traditional ploughs utilize more than half a dozen species of trees each dedicated to a particular ploughing purpose and thereby enhance the biodiversity of farm bund plantations).

13. The public food programs of the governments must now concentrate more and more on the nutritional security of the children, women and the poor thereby shifting the focus from food security to nutritional security. Therefore all public food programs must mandatorily be linked to the cultivation and consumption of millets.

14. In line with demand, this convention recommends all the government medical institutions – AYUSH and Naturopathy hospitals to serve millet food for its inherent medicinal and nutritional values.

15. Keeping farmers’ parameters at center stage, studying ecological, economic, cultural and nutritional contributions of millets should be in the fore front of the National Agricultural Research system, parent-teacher and children education.

16. One way of ensuring that all the above demands are successfully met is by ensuring higher minimum support price for millet farmers. Comparatively richer and more articulate farmers who cultivate cotton, cane and other commodity crops have seen that their MSPs jumping at least two-three folds in the last five years. Millet farmers in comparison have neither the voice nor the organization to amplify their demands therefore the governments must unilaterally increase the Minimum Support Price for millets in line with the other crops.

Endorsements from

1. Sri C. Parthasaradhi, IAS, Principal Secretary of Agriculture, Govt. of Telangana
2. Prof. S. Galab, Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad
3. Dr. TG. Nageshwara Rao, Director, Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad
4. Mr PV. Satheesh, National Convenor, Millet Network of India
5. Prof. E. Revathi, Professor, CESS, Hyderabad
6. Prof Vijaya Khader, Formerly Dean of Home Science, Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad
7. Dr N.D.R.K Sarma, State Level Consultant [National Food Security Mission, AP], Retd. Sr. Scientist and Head, Millet Research Centre, Vizianagaram
8. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy, Associate Professor, CESS, Hyderabad
9. Dr K. Manorama, Principal Scientist - Quality Control Laboratory, Prof. Jaya Shankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad
10. Dr P Janaki Srinath, Senior Consultant Nutritionist, NUTRIFIT Diet & Nutrition Counseling Clinic
11. Dr MV Nagesh Kumar, Principle Scientist, Prof Jayashankar Telangana State University, [PJTSAU], Hyderabad
12. Dr D Shashibhushan, Scientist, Prof Jayashankar Telangana State University, [PJTSAU], Hyderabad
13. Ms Lakshmamma, Deccan Development Society, Medak District, Telangana
14. Ms Umadevi, Women's Collective, Tamil Nadu
15. Mr Jogi Naidu, Sarada Valley Development Samithi, Andhra Pradesh
16. Mr Tushar Pancholi, Pariyavaraniya Vikas Kendra, Gujarat
17. Mr Prasant Mohanthy, NIRMAN, Odisha
18. Mr Stephen, North East Network, Nagaland
19. Mr Sibaprasad Sahu, Ahinsa Club, Odisha
20. Mr Ajit Kumar Pradhan, LokShakti Sangathan, Odisha
21. Ms Yadaiah, Pragjothi Rural Development Society, Karnataka
22. Ms Sammamma, Ecological Farmer, Medak, Telangana
23. Mr Bharame Goudra, Formerly, president of OFAI & Organic Farmer, Gadag, Karnataka
24. Ms Saraswathi, Secretary, SABALA, Vizianagaram
25. Mr Sanjay K Rai, Director Asian Institute of Management [AIM], Lucknow & Member, Food first Information & Action Network, India [FIAN].
26. Mr Nimmaiah, PEACE, Telangana
27. Ms Jyothi, Womens Collective, Tamil Nadu
28. Ms Mahalakshmi, Ecological Farmer, SABALA, Andhra Pradesh
29. Mr Vishwanath Patil, Ecological farmer & President [KRRS - Bidar], Karnataka
30. Mr Nekram, Ecological farmer and grass-root worker, Lok Vigyan Kendra, Uttar Pradesh
31. Mr Anbu Selvam, Ecological Farmer, Tamil Nadu
32. Ms Seno Tshuah, Coordinator, North East Network, Nagaland
33. Mr Janardhan, PILUPU, Telangana
34. Dr. Pridvikaran, Professor, CESS, Hyderabad
35. Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, CESS, Hyderabad
36. Mr Spurgeon Raj, Coordinator, Millet Network of India, Hyderabad
37. Mr Madhava Reddy, Vandemataram Foundation, Hyderabad
38. Dr M Satyanarayana Reddy, CRYD, Hyderabad
39. Mr P Krishna, Ecological Farmer, Nagalonda District
40. Mr A Narayana Reddy, Ecological Farmer, Nalgonda District
41. Ms Caroline Nordvall, Intern, DDS, Medak District
42. Ms Kajsa Sennemark Aldnan, Intern, DDS, Medak District
43. Ms Ameeta Sahu, Ecological Farmer, Odisha
44. Ms Suvenchi Banik, Ecological Farmer, Odisha
45. Mr Kesim, Ecological Farmer, Gulbarga District
46. Mr Narayan, Ecological Farmer, Gulbarga District
47. Mr Aman Singh, KRAPAVIS, Rajasthan
48. Ms Thuigunglung, Ecological Farmer, Nagaland
49. Ms Kezukhalo Lasuh, Ecological Farmer, Nagaland
50. Ms Thenole, Ecological Farmer, Nagaland
51. Ms Wenrjitso-u, Ecological Farmer, Nagaland
52. Dr Harpalsingh Negi, Secretary, Uttaranchal Youth & Rural Development Centre, Uttarakhand
53. Mr Sidharth Singh, Uttaranchal Youth & Rural Development Centre, Uttarakhand
54. Mr Devender Parihar, Ecological Farmer, Uttarakhand
55. Ms Kamala Devi, Ecological Farmer, Uttarakhand
56. Mr Dwijendra Nath Guru, Gaia Technologies, Bengaluru
57. Ms U Maisaiah, Ecological Farmer, Chowdaripally, Nalgonda District
58. Mr L Lakpathi, Ecological Farmer, K K Thanda, Nalgonda District
59. Ms Chellammal, Ecological Farmer, Tamil Nadu
60. S Malliga, Ecological Farmer, Tamil Nadu
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62. Ms Khatija A Ladhan, Ecological Farmer, Gujarat
63. Mr Suleman, Ecological Farmer, Gujarat
64. Mr MCV Prasad, Prakruthi Foundation, Madanapalli
65. Mr J A Chowdary, Food 360 Foundation, Hyderabad
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67. Ms L Rama Devi, Ecological Farmer, Anakapalli, Andhra Pradesh
68. Mr M S Prakash Rao, Community Services Enables, Hyderabad
69. Mr J Venkatata Ramana, Ecological Farmer, East Godavari
70. Ms V Sri Lakshmi, Ecological Farmer, Vizianagaram
71. Mr Prakash, Ecological Farmer, Bidar District
72. Mr Subhash Sangappa, Ecological Farmer, Odisha
73. Mr Adhitya Pratap, Ecological Farmer, Odisha
74. Ms Mararshi, Ecological Farmer, Odisha
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76. Mr Suresh Kumar, Millet Network of India, Hyderabad
77. Ms Jayasri Cherukuri, Millet Network of India, Hyderabad
78. Ms Tejasvi Dantuluri, Deccan Development Society, Hyderabad

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