



KRISHAK SAMACHAR

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Inauguration of the 4th National Agriculture Fair

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The 4th National Agriculture Fair was inaugurated on Saturday, 12th November, 1966 at 5.00 p.m. on the auspicious Diwali day at the spacious Sawai Man Singh Stadium Ground by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia. He was received by Shri A.M. Thomas, Minister of Defence Production and President, Bharat Krishak Samaj and Fourth National Agriculture Fair and conducted to the dais. In spite of the fact that the inauguration of the Fair took place on a Diwali evening the audience was large and representative. Among the audience were many of the Ministers and Officials of the Rajasthan Government, the Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany and his staff, officials of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, representatives of the participants, farmers and local gathering.

The proceedings began with a devotional song followed by garlanding of the photograph of the late Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Shri Sukhadia, the Chief Minister, Rajasthan Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Minister of Agriculture, the Consul General, Federal Republic of Germany, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Shri A.M. Thomas, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj and 4th National Agriculture Fair. The Messages were then read by Shri Deshpande, Director of the Fair.

Shri Thomas then delivered his welcome speech. He said: This Fair marks another significant milestone in the very vital and ambitious tasks which the Samaj has undertaken with great confidence and courage, especially in the organization of Agricultural Exhibitions in the country.

I am very happy today that we are opening the 4th Fair of the series in this great city of Jaipur, metropolis of a great State which has made spectacular progress in the field of agriculture as well as cooperation. It is most appropriate that this Fair is organised in this State which is trying its best under

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your able guidance and administration, Mr. Chief Minister, to make rapid progress in the field of agriculture and all round self-sufficiency. We have been keenly looking forward to this day, which has been made possible by the unstinted help and cooperation which we have been receiving at every stage from your State Government.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj, which is yet in its infancy, being only about 11 years old, has been undertaking very ambitious schemes and activities which may even appear to be audacious. In 1958, it set up the National Cooperative Marketing Federation and the Farmers Cooperative Bank of India in 1960. It was indeed a very bold step holding the World Agriculture Fair which was followed by playing host to the 11th General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in 1959, holding the Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organization Conference in 1961 and resolving to make it into a permanent organization, holding National Agriculture Fairs from year to year, etc.

The Samaj is a body of farmers devoted to improving farming and the farmers economically, socially and culturally, so that the whole nation may progress all round. We have no other aim, and we are determined not to deviate from this course by allowing any exterior consideration or interests to come in. I am glad to say that during the last few years that we have built up this Organization, we have kept ourselves steadfastly to our ideas and ideals, under the able guidance and Presidentship of the late Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, the Founder-President of the Organization.

Well planned and properly executed agricultural exhibitions can, in our opinion, constitute veritable colleges of agriculture extension, for the poor and the illiterate. To them the Exhibitions give a quick, direct, up-to-date and intensive visual education. More important than all these considerations is that they also inspire them to prompt and better action. In the context of our future National plans and the country's immediate and urgent need for greater agricultural production, I do not think anybody can question their importance and beneficial results.

Shri Thomas then requested Shri Sukhadia to address the gathering and inaugurate the Fair.

Shri Sukhadia in his address said: This Fair is intended to fulfil many objectives. It provides a unique opportunity to our farmers all over the country and particularly those who belong to this State to obtain a more detailed knowledge of the developments that are taking place in the field of Agriculture in our country and elsewhere, with a view to utilising such knowledge to the best advantage for increasing our agricultural production and making the country not only self sufficient but also producing some surplus for export to other countries.

As I have already said, agriculture is our age-old industry and almost 3/4th of our population is dependent on this industry. They had their own methods and practices in this flourishing occupation. The agricultural techniques of old times satisfied the needs of the people in these days. The times have now changed. We are living in a dynamic world and as such we face constant change. New circumstances have arisen. The new challenge of the times has to be met. Our population has been rapidly increasing. The extent of new land which could be brought under cultivation is limited. Our production has to be increased in order to meet the growing demand from both urban and rural areas and our techniques have also to be modernised in order to suit the present day conditions. No doubt hard work will bring in better results. But it has to be realised that our implements have to be modernised and our agricultural practices have to be brought up-to-date.

We, in Rajasthan, are indeed very thankful to Bharat Krishak Samaj for holding this Fair here and giving an opportunity for the people of Rajasthan to see and study the latest developments in agriculture not only in our country but in other countries as well. I hope this Fair will not only show the progress so far achieved but will also emphasise the need for sustained efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in Food and Industrial raw materials as quickly as possible.

Shri Sukhadia declared the Fair open by lighting a Panchdeep.

The German Consul General also then addressed the gathering. He said:

A large number of German firms have agreed to send exhibits to this year's German Pavilion and I think this is all the more to be appreciated as this fair is not exactly a

commercial exhibition and exhibits which have come out from Germany have to be sent back after the exhibition. Nevertheless these firms have considered it worthwhile to show what they have achieved in the field of agricultural technology and how methods and techniques developed in Germany to meet the requirements of the German soil may be adapted to prevailing conditions in India.

As far as the Indian agriculture is concerned the future seemed to hold tremendous possibilities for development. No doubt, the tasks are staggering, but I think they are not without a great chance of success, to the benefit of the Indian people. This agricultural fair in Jaipur proudly bears witness of the achievements already reached in the

different Indian States. But—and this seems even more important to me—it is the visible proof of the fact that both the competent agricultural organizations in India and the Indian authorities want to face the urgent need to improve the agricultural methods and welcome friendly nations to share with them their own particular experiences in this field.

He also declared the German Pavilion open. Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Minister of Agriculture & President, Rajasthan Krishak Samaj then thanked the guests and the participants.

The function came to a close by singing the National Anthem.

The audience then went round the Fair and saw some of the Pavilions.

Twelfth National Convention of Farmers

The Twelfth National Convention of Farmers and the 20th All India Farmers Council Meeting will be held at Jaipur from 28th to 30th December. During this period a National Seminar on Farm Management and Productivity will also be held in collaboration with the National Productivity Council.

The Topics for discussion are:-

1. How agricultural production can be stepped up in the shortest possible time.
2. National Seminar on Farm Management
3. How Agricultural Administrative Machinery can be improved to suit farmers, interests.

The Tentative programme has been fixed as follows—

27th December 1966,
10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Seminar on
& Farm Management
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. Registration of Delegates begins.

28th December, 1966
10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Meeting of the Governing Body.
2.30 p.m. to 3.30. p.m. Election of the President and the Vice-Presidents.

4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Inauguration of the 20th Meeting of the All India Farmers Council.

29th December, 1966
10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Council meeting continues.

3.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Inauguration of the Convention.

6.00 p.m. to 9.30. p.m. Visit to the Fair.

30th December 1966
10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Convention continues
3.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closing plenary session of the Convention.

5.00 p.m. Prize Distribution.

Arrangements have been made for putting up delegates in the *pucca* quarters near the Fair site (Stadium Grounds). Detailed information alongwith the railway concession certificates will be despatched to members soon.

MESSAGES

RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN
NEW DELHI.

OCTOBER 20, 1966

I am glad to know that the Bharat Krishak Samaj is holding the Fourth National Agriculture Fair and Twelfth National Convention of Farmers at Jaipur in November-December, 1966. I send my best wishes for the success of the Fair and the Convention.

S. Radhakrishnan
President of India

I am glad to know that the Bharat Krishak Samaj is organising the Fourth National Agriculture Fair at Jaipur from the 5th November to 31st December. I send my best wishes for its success.

Yours sincerely,

Zakir Hussain
Vice President of India

24th October, 1966

*Prime Minister's House,
New Delhi.*

Self-reliance is our prime need. The goal can be achieved sooner in agriculture than in industry. Our strength depends on the speed with which we can manage without imports of grain and other farm commodities.

The kisan has not always received the required support from the administration or from industry or indeed the whole social system. These defects we are attempting to remedy. Fortunately the kisan has shaken off the old sense of resignation. In spite of neglect and Nature's wrath for centuries, the man with the hoe has prevailed in our land. He can now triumph if he adopts the new scientific techniques.

Agricultural fairs and conferences help farmers to learn new techniques and absorb new ideas. They can thus make a great contribution to our quest of self-reliance.

My good wishes to the Fourth National Agriculture Fair and the Twelfth National Convention of Farmers being organised at Jaipur by the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

Indira Gandhi.
Prime Minister of India

October 28, 1966.

Agriculture in Rajasthan is beset with several problems which are more or less of a unique type. Many of these problems are off shoots of the situation created by the great paucity of water from which the State suffers. The soil is virgin and good but the scarcity of water prevents it from making its full contribution to the prosperity of the State. There are also the difficulties created by the desert.

I trust that the Fourth National Agriculture Fair will, while keeping in view the questions connected with agriculture in general, be able to pay particular attention to the requirements of this State and help the local cultivator in making the best use of the resources at his command. It would be interesting if some attention were paid and some experiments initiated in connection with the technique of soil-less cultivation which should prove specially helpful in our desert tracts.

October 19, 1966.

Sampurnanand
Governor, Rajasthan.

I am happy to learn that this year the Fourth National Agriculture Fair is being held at Jaipur from November 5th, 1966.

I have had occasion to see the previous National Fairs and found them quite useful in providing the much needed scientific information about the Agricultural development to the farmers. Rajasthan's Agricultural potentialities have come to be known throughout the country in the recent past and the State Government has been making all out efforts to increase agricultural output to its maximum. Various schemes of irrigation and agricultural development have been undertaken.

Besides taking up irrigation projects of minor, medium and large size, the Government has taken certain basic steps to revolutionise the land pattern and introduce land reforms through progressive legislations. All intermediaries now stand abolished and the ownership of land vests with the farmer.

Now our efforts are directed towards educating and moulding the outlook of the farmer. He should be educated in the modern techniques of agriculture and should basically understand the vital national significance of his task. I am confident the Fair would provide the farmers with an opportunity to see and learn. I hope the Rajasthan Krishak Samaj would propagate the special features of the Fair amongst the farmers of Rajasthan and seek co-operation from Panchayati Raj institutions to provide them facilities to see the "Farmers own Pavilion" in which farmers from all the districts of Rajasthan will be exhibiting their achievements in the field of Agriculture. Apart from the farmers, the Fair is intended for all citizens working in various walks of life. It will help in creating the atmosphere favourable to production programme and make them understand the responsibilities of the task involved.

I extend my warm welcome to the foreign participants of the Fair and assure them of best co-operation on behalf of the State Government. I am sure the exhibition put forward by Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Israel would not only prove suggestive but inspire our agriculturists and manufacturers of tools and implements to a great extent to adopt suitable methods.

I appeal to the people of State to avail of the opportunity and wish the Fair all success.

Mohanlal Sukhadia.
Chief Minister, Rajasthan

November 2, 1966.

I am glad that the Bharat Krishak Samaj is organising the Fourth National Agriculture Fair at Jaipur from 5th November, 1966. On this happy occasion, I send my best wishes for the success of the fair and congratulate the organisers.

22nd October, 1966

C. Subramaniam
Minister of Food and Agriculture

On the occasion of opening of the Fourth National Agriculture Fair at Jaipur by Bharat Krishak Samaj I send my greeting to the organizers and wish the fair all success.

27th October, 1966

Y.B. Chavan
Minister of Defence

I am happy to learn that the Fourth National Agriculture Fair organised by the Bharat Krishak Samaj is being held at Jaipur this time.

It may be a truism to repeat that agriculture is the king-pin of the Indian economy at present. But constant reiteration and emphasis have become necessary to make the people realise that unless agricultural production makes headway, the economic progress of the nation cannot take any perceptible stride. India has to make decisive efforts not only to attain self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains but also increase production of agricultural raw materials as her external viability is dependent on export of agro-based products to a large extent.

In this regard, agriculture fairs have a significant role to play in imparting a new urgency for the stepping up of agricultural production. The Fairs constitute a good form to bring together various organizations and persons interested in the promotion and modernisation of agriculture. The visual demonstration of the working of agricultural machinery and equipment will have considerable educative value to the peasants and farmers and generate enthusiasm among them to achieve a substantial increase in agricultural output.

In order to enable the country to achieve quicker results which are so imperative, more rural demonstrations and seminars at district or even at taluq levels will produce good results during the next few years. In view of the vastness of the country and the difference in the crop production patterns, soil and weather conditions, more fairs, albeit smaller in scope, could be held more frequently for people to understand the implications of modern techniques of production.

I wish the National Agriculture Fair success.

21st October, 1966

Manubhai Shah
Minister of Commerce

I understand that the Bharat Krishak Samaj is organising the 4th National Agriculture Fair and its 12th National Convention of Farmers at Jaipur during the months of November-December, 1966.

I am sure that the Samaj will take this opportunity to underscore the benefits to be gained from modern, scientific farming. Of course, farmers in their turn would like to draw attention to their own practical problems which merit an urgent solution, I think this Fair and Convention will have served a valuable purpose by Organising such a two-way flow of problems and their solutions. It is important that agricultural production be stepped up on an emergent basis and that farmers, agricultural scientists and administrators be brought together in this shared endeavour.

17th October, 1966

Ashok Mehta
*Minister of Planning
and Social Welfare.*

Agriculture, which is the backbone of the country, is on severe trial at the present moment, Weather, which has a vital role in productivity, has been most unpredictable during the last two years and this poses a challenge not only to the government but also to our farmers and all others engaged in agriculture. We have, therefore, to harness latest technology and use it, to the fullest extent to improve our farm productivity and produce enough to meet the growing demand. I am happy to note that the Bharat Krishak Samaj is organising the National Agricultural Fair at Jaipur to focus the attention of all concerned on the latest advance in the field of agriculture and urgent for exploiting them to maximise production. Such exhibitions have a vital role in educating a large section of the farming community. They also afford a meeting place for the many organisations connected with agriculture, official and non-official, and provide an opportunity to exchange ideas and information.

I hope that at this crucial period it will create the necessary awareness to step up agricultural production in the shortest time possible and wish the Fair all success.

29th October, 1966

P. Govinda Menon
Minister for Food.

It is indeed heartening to note any effort which focuses attention on increasing agricultural production. And more so by organisations which have a past record of service in this direction. It is necessary for our agriculture to break tradition and broaden out to adopt all that increases its production. Exchange of experiences by all those engaged in this venture is therefore a practical approach to effect improvements. The Fourth National Agriculture Fair should help in this, especially because of the different categories of participants expected to participate in it. Foreign participants should further lend to its utility but not only exhibiting improved techniques but also helping Indian agriculturists to adjust their sights on higher targets and more intensive efforts. This is the only way to make our agriculture scientific and technically advanced and to obviate the recurring phenomenon of failure of crops in one or the other region owing to a variety of causes. The fair will have achieved its purpose in so far as it helps agriculturists to gain better knowledge of improving farm practices. I wish it success.

29th October, 1966

Annasaheb P. Shinde
*Dy. Minister, Food, Agri., Comm.
Development and Coop.*

Welcome Address by Shri A. M. Thomas at Fourth National Agriculture Fair, Jaipur

Mr. Chief Minister, Shri Nathu Ram Mirधा, Hon'ble Ministers, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me immense pleasure to extend to you a hearty welcome on behalf of the Bharat Krishak Samaj on the occasion of the inauguration of the 4th National Agriculture Fair. It is a happy coincidence that the Fair is opening on this auspicious "Diwali" day and I take this opportunity of wishing you all a very happy "Diwali."

This is the first National Agriculture Fair the Bharat Krishak Samaj is holding after the sad and sudden demise of Dr. Panjabrao Desmukh, the Founder President of the Samaj, who conceived the idea of organizing these Fairs and implemented it.

Many of you, like me, who knew the late Dr. Deshmukh intimately, will sadly miss him today.

This Fair marks another significant milestone in the very vital and ambitious tasks which the Samaj has undertaken with great confidence and courage, especially in the organization of Agricultural Exhibitions in the country.

As most of you know, in 1959 the Samaj undertook the organisation of the World Agriculture Fair, the very first International Food, Agriculture and Rural Industries Exhibition which was ever organised on a world-wide scale in the annals of World agriculture. Mr. Eisenhower, the then President of the United States of America, came to India especially to grace the inauguration ceremony of the World Agriculture Fair. It was a unique historic occasion when the Fair was inaugurated at New Delhi by the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then Rashtrapati, who was the first Chief Patron of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

Among the vast gathering were a number of foreigners who represented their countries, that had participated in the Fair, besides several Diplomats. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the Patron of the Fair, called the inauguration of the Fair "A very auspicious occasion", "auspicious", not because of the position of the stars. It was "auspicious" because the first International Agricultural Exhibition was organised by India, a predominantly agricultural country, with more than 70% of the people depending on agriculture. The Prime Minister subsequently more than once spoke of the great benefits the farming community derived from the displays, which were presented in the World Agriculture Fair, and what tremendous impact it had made on their psychology. He even mentioned that such exhibitions should not only be held on an International scale, but they could be more useful to the farmers if they were only held at the National and the State levels.

Addressing the Conference of the Ministers of Agriculture in New Delhi in September 1960, the late Prime Minister even mentioned that such Exhibitions should ultimately be held even at the District levels.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj had in fact already taken such a decision and it planned to hold annually National Fairs after the World Agriculture Fair. Our enthusiasm and zeal were greatly enhanced by the encouragement the late President, the late Prime Minister and other leaders gave us. Thus the first National Agriculture Fair was held in Calcutta in January/February 1961, the second in Madras in January/March 1962 and the third in Ahmedabad in January/March 1965. The third National Agriculture Fair was originally scheduled to take place in Bombay in 1963, but due to the Chinese aggression, it had to be



Mr. A.M. Thomas delivering the welcome address

cancelled. The first State Agriculture Fair was held at Lucknow in January—March 1966. These National Fairs have not only been acknowledged as the biggest exhibitions ever organised in those parts of India but were also acclaimed as beautiful and educative. The displays by the various participants in the National Fairs were in many respects an improvement over what had been seen in the World Agriculture Fair.

I am very happy today that we are opening the 4th Fair of the series in this great city of Jaipur, metropolis of a great State which has made spectacular progress in the field of agriculture as well as cooperation. It is most appropriate that this Fair is organised in this State which is trying its best under your able guidance and administration, Mr. Chief Minister, to make rapid progress in the field of agriculture and all round self-sufficiency. We have been keenly looking forward to this day, which has been made possible by the unstinted help and cooperation which we have been recei-

ving at every stage from your State Government.

Your personal interest in the Fair, Mr. Chief Minister, has been very encouraging. Shri Nathu Ramji, the Minister for Agriculture, has been looking after our smallest needs from the very first day we took the decision to hold the Fair in this city and no praise would be too great for him and his devoted and dutiful officers. I also wish to take this opportunity to convey my most sincere thanks to the officers of the various departments particularly Agriculture, P.W.D., Electricity Board, the Directorate of Public Relations, the Jaipur Municipality, Police and the Fire Brigade, for extending their cooperation and helping us in every way to put up the Fair so successfully within such a short time. The Rajasthan Krishak Samaj and its enthusiastic Secretary, Shri Ram Singh, have been fully cooperating with the Fair Authorities since the very beginning. To them also, I extend my sincere thanks. I would be failing in my duty if I

did not expences my sincere thanks to the members of the Local Advisory Committee of the Fair. I am grateful to them for their valuable advice and I hope that their advice will be available until and even after the closure of the Fair.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj, which is yet in its infancy, being only about 11 years old, has been undertaking very ambitious schemes and activities which may even appear to be audacious. In 1958, it set up the National Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Farmers Cooperative Bank of India in 1950. It was indeed a very bold step holding the World Agriculture Fair which was followed by playing host to the 11th General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in 1959, holding the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization Conference in 1961 and resolving to make it into a permanent organization, holding National Agriculture Fairs from year to year, etc.

I am sure you will agree with me that these constitute a series of great ventures on our part. Since we have acquitted ourselves most creditably in respect of all these undertakings, I hope, those assembled here and others will permit us to entertain a feeling of some pride for what we have achieved so far in a short span of only a decade.

The Samaj is a body of farmers devoted to improving farming and the farmers economically, socially, and culturally, so that the whole nation may progress all round. We have no other aim, and we are determined not to deviate from this course by allowing any exterior considerations or interests to come in. I am glad to say that during the last few years that we have built up this organization, we have kept ourselves steadfastly to our ideas and ideals, under the able guidance and Presidency of the late Dr. Panjabrao, S. Deshmukh, the Founder-President of the Organization.

The Samaj has broadly a two-fold programme. The first is to study the various problems facing the farmers in respect of the crops they grow, the marketing system that exists, the prices that rule and the economic conditions they live in. On the basis of these studies, we have persistently put forward their viewpoint before the public as well as the

Government for such remedial measures as they may find it possible to take. We have completely eschewed any agitational approach, and I am glad to say, that the Samaj has at no time deviated in the slightest from this line of action. We have also a second approach to the problems of the farmers and farming and that is to build up institutions for upholding and furthering the interests of the farmers as a whole. In this behalf I might mention that the Bharat Krishak Samaj in its Conventions resolved that there should be a National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation which should deal in foreign trade of agricultural commodities produced by the Indian farmers, This Federation was registered on the 2nd October 1958, and is rendering useful service to the farmers of India. The second is the establishment of panels of experts and farmers to deal with the problems of each major crop. The third is the setting up of the Farmers Co-operative Bank of India. This bank was registered in November 1961 and has been doing useful work. The fourth was establishing the World Agriculture Fair Memorial Shivaji College in the rural area of Delhi and grant of scholarships for higher education in agricultural and allied subjects to the sons and daughters of farmers of India from the World Agriculture Fair Memorial Trust Fund. The Samaj has also undertaken farmers exchange programme with foreign countries and also within the country.

The Samaj also holds an annual Convention, which is attended by a large number of farmers from the remotest parts of India. The membership of the Samaj is increasing fast and the organization is becoming more and more broad-based.

We are deeply grateful to the Rajasthan Government for inviting us to hold this Fair here and to keep at our disposal such generous assistance of every kind—men, material, and advice. It is needless to mention here that the exhibits put up in this exhibition, the architecture of the pavilions erected by the participants; the manner of their presentation and other details are a definite improvement on those in the previous Fairs. I feel confident that you will yourself come to this conclusion when you have the opportunity to visit the various pavilions. It is the dream of the Samaj that the organization of the National

Agriculture Fairs should enable our great agricultural country to develop and perfect a rural and agricultural exhibition technique which was conspicuously lacking before the holding of the World Agriculture Fair.

Well planned and properly executed agricultural exhibitions can, in our opinion, constitute veritable colleges of agricultural extension for the poor and the illiterate. To them the Exhibitions give a quick, direct, up-to-date and intensive visual education. More important than all these considerations is that they also inspire them to prompt and better action. In the context of our future National plans and the country's immediate and urgent need for greater agricultural production, I do not think anybody can question their importance and beneficial results.

There are many methods of providing education. Literature published by the Departments of Agriculture is one of them; but many people in this country are illiterate and they cannot, therefore, derive any benefit from it although the publications are often produced at great expense. Therefore, in the conditions obtaining in this country, there is no better method of providing education to the millions of our farmers except through the audio-visual means and media of exhibitions.

The cinema films and radio can produce some similar results. There are no substitutes for organized demonstrations where the visitor is in a position not only to see and learn but to participate and question in what is shown to him. Thus such exhibitions alone can afford to the farmers an opportunity to quench their thirst for information and knowledge regarding better techniques and methods in agriculture and allied fields.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj has been convinced about this, and from the number of suggestions it has received from leaders and farmers from all parts of the country, it feels that agricultural exhibitions should as well be organised at the State levels. The Samaj has

already held the first State Agriculture Fair at Lucknow from January 28 to March 1, 1966. This indeed was held because the National Fairs would naturally take time to reach every State. Maximum possible efforts will be made by the Samaj in this direction so that the farmers may know the latest improved agronomic practices in the field of agriculture, adoption of which help them in increasing agricultural production and bettering their standards of living.

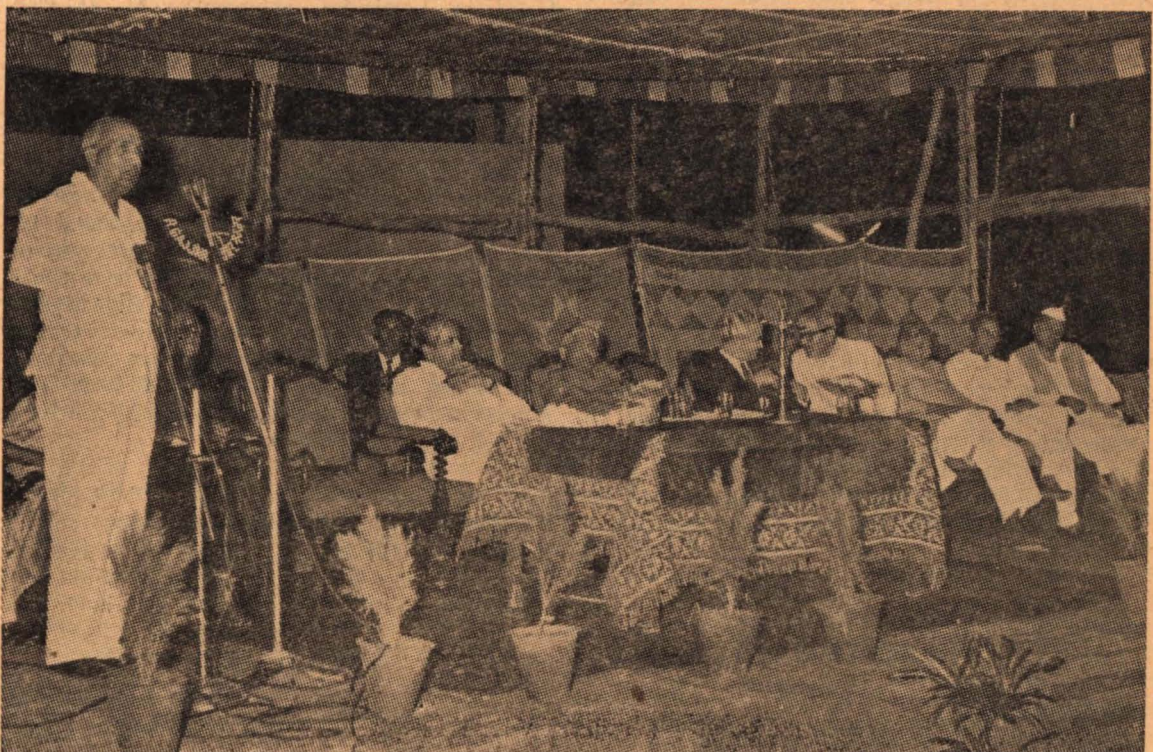
It is significant that many of our leaders have sent us very encouraging messages which embolden us to plan our future programmes in an appropriate manner. Many of these invaluable messages are worth memorising and should be immediately implemented. We have decided to make the Agricultural Fairs an important activity of our programme year after year. We shall continue to make every effort to make the Fairs increasingly better and more effective means of the extension education.

The Governments of Federal Republic of Germany, which has been consistently participating in our Fairs, Israel and, two firms from Japan, 8 Ministries of Government of India, 3 Indian States and a large number of firms dealing in agricultural machinery, fertilisers, pesticides, chemicals, etc., as also dealers and manufacturers of house-hold goods have participated in this Fair. I wish to convey my most grateful thanks on behalf of Bharat Krishak Samaj to all the participants for the ready response and full cooperation we have received from them in putting up this Fair. The Pavilion of Rajasthan State, the host, is the biggest and most elaborate and, therefore, the State Government deserves our special thanks and congratulations. We have made an earnest effort to provide them all with the necessary conveniences and facilities to the best of our ability. However, I am conscious that there have been some omissions and lapses causing them inconvenience, for which we ask them to forgive us.

I would now request you, Sir, to kindly address us and inaugurate the Fair.



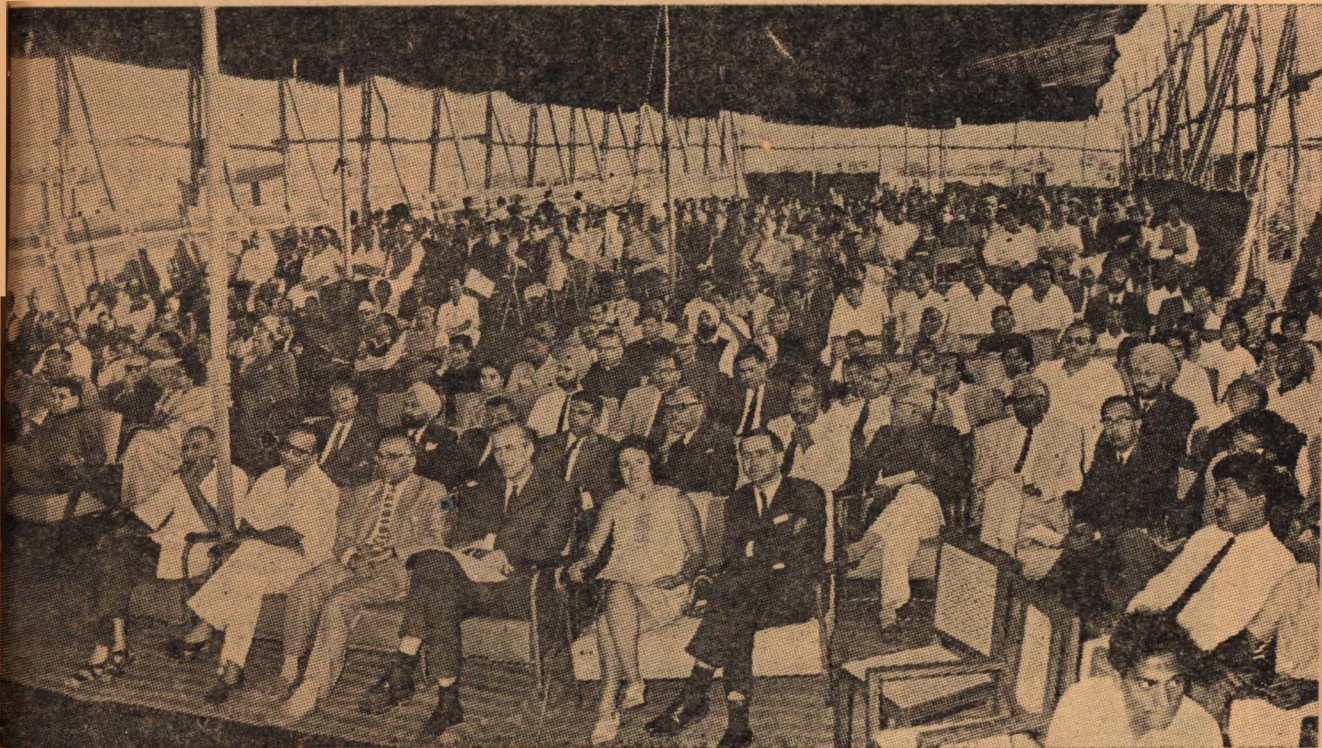
Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia inaugurating the Fair by lighting up a Panchdeep



Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha giving thanks



Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia delivering the inaugural address



A general view of a section of the audience



**Shri R.B. Deshpande Director,
N.A.F. reading the messages**



**Shri A.M. Thomas discussing
the Fair with Director and Jt.
Director, NAF.**

Text of the Inaugural Address Delivered by Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Chief Minister, Rajasthan

Mr. President and Friends,

I am indeed very happy to be able to come here this afternoon and inaugurate the 4th National Agriculture Fair organised by Bharat Krishak Samaj which has taken up the task as part of National effort to educate the farmers by propagating the modern improved methods of farming in all its aspects. It is most appropriate that the Bharat Krishak Samaj has selected this auspicious day which is celebrated as Deepavali throughout the country. This Fair gives an opportunity to the farmers of Rajasthan and the neighbouring States to see for themselves the latest scientific advancement in the field of agriculture and allied subjects so that it may serve as an incentive for implementing these improved methods and practices in the field for increased production. Perhaps you are all aware that the Samaj has held the First World Agriculture Fair at Delhi and also the First, Second and Third National Agriculture Fairs at Calcutta, Madras and Ahmedabad, respectively. It is our good fortune to have the Fourth National Agriculture Fair here in Jaipur.

This Fair is intended to fulfil many objectives. It provides a unique opportunity to our farmers all over the country and particularly those who belong to this State to obtain a more detailed knowledge of the developments that are taking place in the field of Agriculture in our country and elsewhere, with a view to utilising such knowledge to the best advantage for increasing our agricultural production and making the country not only self-sufficient but also producing some surplus for export to other countries.

Since more than 70 percent of the popula-



Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia

tion of India is making a living through the means of agriculture and about 50 percent of the total national income is derived from this sector, I need hardly emphasise that agriculture will continue to play an important role in all-round economic development of the country under the successive Five Year Plans. I am glad that it is now increasingly realised that the entire future success of our Plans to usher in a self-generating economic

development depends mainly on the satisfactory and adequate production of food, fodder and fibre and other industrial raw materials.

Ever since the advent of Independence we have been formulating projects and programmes for the balanced and integrated development of the country in all departments of activity with a view to raising the standard of living of the people and ensuring their welfare. Political freedom enabled us to sit round the table to take stock of our economic situation and to formulate Plans for our future growth and development. Successive Five Years Plans have thus come to be formulated involving a number of schemes and covering all sectors.

Ours is a vast country with a large population. Agriculture is our basic industry and it has been so for centuries. It has been our endeavour to place agriculture on a more stable footing and also to start modern industries with a view to placing our country on the Industrial Map of the world. We have achieved a fair measure of progress in every field of activity and our requirements have been formulated into Plans and schemes and are being implemented by harnessing all our resources and utilising them for the public good. Our ultimate goal is the establishment of a welfare State with a better and higher standard of living for all people, and I have no doubt that we will succeed in reaching our goal much earlier provided there is a firm determination among all sections of the people to exert their utmost to procure more wealth in agricultural and industrial fields.

As I have already said, agriculture is our age-old industry and almost 3/4th of our population is dependent on this industry. They had their own methods and practices in this flourishing occupation. The agriculture techniques of old times satisfied the need of the people in those days. The times have now changed. We are living in a dynamic world and as such we face constant change. New circumstances have arisen. The new challenge of the times has to be met. Our population has been rapidly increasing. The extent of new land which could be brought under cultivation is limited. Our production has to be increased in order to meet the growing

demand from both urban and rural areas and our techniques have also to be modernised in order to suit the present day conditions. No doubt hard work will bring in better results. But it has to be realised that our implements have to be modernised and our agricultural practices have to be brought up-to-date. All these considerations have been taken into account and our schemes under the Five Year Plans in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and other allied sectors have provided for better production under modern conditions. Our farmers have to use the best seed available in order to obtain better yields. The soils on which crops are grown have to be made richer by adding adequate manures and fertilizers. The use of fertilizers has now become very popular and new methods of cultivation have also been introduced and the farmers educated in the new agronomic practices.

Both the Government in the Centre and in the States have implemented a number of schemes for providing assured irrigation. Our large Hydro-Electric and Thermal projects have enabled us to extend electricity to more than 50,000 villages in addition to industrial centres where large and small scale industries are established. We in Rajasthan can certainly take credit for our Electrification which in turn has helped in energising wells for irrigation purposes. It will be seen how modern methods have helped agriculture in every way and it is for our farmers to take advantage of the new amenities and utilise them for increasing our agricultural production.

Of course, I fully realise that we are now confronted with very critical situation due to natural calamities which we have to face very boldly. The Government has taken adequate steps to tide over this difficulty and I also earnestly request all concerned to cooperate so as to ameliorate the hardships.

Agriculture Fairs, such as this, will provide ample opportunities to our farmers and others to study the various modern methods that are used in the practice of agriculture and utilise the latest scientific knowledge in their own fields. If it could be practically demonstrated how, by using modern methods and resorting to improved ways better yields can be obtained, and if a farmer is fully convinced

of the efficiency of these methods, then it would be very easy to make others accept the new methods and to put them quickly into practice. This is successfully illustrated in our Package Programmes, Fairs and Exhibitions are, therefore, very valuable and immensely useful for disseminating up-to-date knowledge gained by research in agricultural fields to our farmers who can weigh for themselves the relative advantages in these methods for adopting them in their own fields. Agriculture is closely allied to Animal Husbandry, Poultry Farming, Cottage Industries, Forestry, etc., and it should be our effort to develop all these on modern lines. We, in Rajasthan, are indeed very thankful to Bharat Krishak Samaj for holding this Fair here and giving an opportunity for the people of Rajasthan to see and study the latest developments in agriculture not only in our country but in other countries as well. I hope this Fair will not only show the progress so far achieved but will also emphasise the need for sustained efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food and Industrial raw materials as quickly as possible. With the implementation of the various projects and schemes in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans this State, which was formerly a very deficit one in the matter of food, has now turned the corner, and in a favourable period we hope even to have a surplus. It has, therefore, been our endeavour to make the State self-sufficient even in an adverse year and also to step up production so that we will have a larger margin of surplus of food and industrial raw materials. The schemes under the Fourth Five Year Plan aim at an additional production.

Rajasthan is one of the few States which is facing water difficulties for irrigation purpose and under these conditions efforts are being made in further exploiting the minor irrigation and ground water resources by way of improvement to existing tanks, wells, etc. Higher production is possible by more intensive cultivation. The local manurial resources of the State are being further augmented and they have to be utilised to the best advantage. But higher yield is also dependent on the preservation of our crops from attacks of pests and diseases and here also modern methods need to be used. I am sure the people will have an opportunity in this Fair to see for themselves the use of Pesticides in the protection of crops.

Our farmers must keep themselves in touch with the various agricultural research stations where valuable research work is going on on plant protection and find out the latest methods of combating diseases and pests.

The problem of storage and marketing has to be successfully tackled. Besides foodgrain crops the other crops include cotton, oil-seeds sugarcane, coconut, cashew nut, tobacco etc., each of which has its own peculiar problem in respect of cultivation, processing storage, marketing, etc. Our Plans cover all these commodities and with the knowledge gained from the latest developments in agricultural practices and methods, it should be our utmost endeavour to adopt them and try to make our country self-sufficient in food and industrial raw materials. Considering that ours is a large agricultural country with more than 70 percent of its population engaged in agriculture it is a matter of shame that we should be required to import food grains from other countries, like the U.S.A., for instance, which has much smaller population engaged in this industry and yet is able to export food grains after meeting her own needs.

The Panchayat Samitis have a great responsibility in this regard. Under the scheme of democratic decentralisation, people's representatives in villages and in development blocks have to do their best in raising public opinion and securing whole-hearted cooperation of the people for making our agricultural production programmes a complete success. The entrusting of functions and responsibilities to the Panchayats has been a progressive measure under which the people of the village may feel that it is their own task to see to the implementation of the schemes efficiently.

I do not wish to take much of your time. I take this opportunity of welcoming you all. I also wish to thank all the participants in the Fair for contributing their share in making this Fair instructive, interesting and purposeful. I have now very great pleasure in declaring the Fourth National Agriculture Fair open. I hope it will be possible for all our farmers not only to pay a visit to this Fair but also to study the various aspects of agriculture that are presented herein, so that they can derive the maximum benefit from such instruction and study and share their experience and the knowledge thus gained with their fellow farmers.

4th National Agriculture Fair Jaipur

Speech of the German Consul General at the opening ceremony of the 4th National Agriculture Fair

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is for me a great pleasure indeed that the Indian Farmers' Union, as the organizers of this Fourth National Agricultural Fair, have given me the opportunity to address you at the opening ceremony.

When the German Government was approached by the sponsoring authorities of the fair to participate again in this year's fair, the suggestion was considered most favourably right from the beginning. The Federal Republic of Germany has made it indeed a tradition to participate in representative fairs and exhibitions in India and welcomes these opportunities for an exchange of experiences. We are therefore no newcomers either at India's agricultural fairs, having participated only last year in the Third Agricultural Fair in Ahmedabad with a German Pavilion.

A large number of German firms have agreed to send exhibits to this year's German Pavilion and I think this is all the more to be appreciated as this fair is not exactly a commercial exhibition and exhibits which have come out from Germany have to be sent back after the exhibition. Nevertheless these firms have considered it worthwhile to show what they have achieved in the field of agricultural technology and how methods and techniques developed in Germany to meet the requirements of the German soil may be adapted to prevailing conditions in India.

You will also notice that certain of the firms concerned exhibit items which were manufactured here in India in India-German joint ventures according to priorities established by the Indian Government. May I mention here the big chemical firms like Bayer,

Hoechst and BASF active in the fields of pesticides and fertilizers, the engineering firms like KSB, which is well known in this country for their production of irrigation pumps and have sent a complete set of pumps to this fair, M/s. Eicher, who sent a small tractor fabricated in India especially adapted to Indian requirements, and finally in the electrical sector the Siemens concern.

Thus, the organizers of the Fair, the German Government and German private partners agreed that this display of Germany's activities in the field of agriculture would be fruitful to both parties concerned.

Let me mention in this context that, as in India, our rural population upheld tradition longer than other social groups and we even have a proverb which says "The peasant won't eat what he does not know" illustrating the deep seated suspicion of changes and new things on the part of the man who works on the land. Our population grew rapidly in consequence of the industrial revolution, but it took our farmers a generation or two to understand that progress means experimenting and adopting new processes and techniques in other words ; that there can be no progress without breaking with tradition.

Chemists like Justus von Leibig, economists like Albrecht von Thaer and rural organizers Schultze-Delitsch paved the way in the first half of the last century towards rural development. They promoted the ideas of intensive cultivation by the utilisation of fertilizers, studied the conditions of the agricultural market and stressed the necessity of co-operatives. In their wake followed agricultural research and training centres, farming experts, who could advise the farmers how to

make most of his resources. A flourishing chemical and engineering industry provided the necessary means for a new generation of farmers, who were open-minded to new ideas.

When the majority of the rural population finally came to accept the new ideas about a progressive society—and it certainly took some persuasion and prompting by the German Governments of their days to achieve this—the agricultural revolution followed. Within a generation the German farmer widely discarded his old implements and adopted new ones, applied chemistry to his annual routine by using new fertilizers on his fields, sowed better strains, improved the races of his beasts by selected breeding, improved his storage methods, joined hands with his fellow farmers organising village co-operatives for buying machines and for the marketing of products and thus achieved higher yields from his land and stable and better living standards for himself and his family.

These modern concepts enabled the German agriculture to meet the challenge following the way by which Germany was deprived of the major part of her most fertile soils in the East. New and more difficult tasks had to be met by the agricultural sector of the German economy as a result of the speedier industrial development in the years after the war. For this reason a large-scale structural programme involving considerable budgetary funds had to be introduced by the German Government from 1955 onwards.

As far as the Indian agriculture is concerned the future seemed to hold tremendous possibilities for development. No doubt, the tasks are staggering, but I think they are not without a great chance of success, to the benefit of the Indian people. This agricultural fair in Jaipur proudly bears witness to the achievements already reached in the different Indian States. But—and this seems even more important to me—it is the visible proof of the fact that both the competent agricultural organizations in India and the Indian authorities want to face the urgent need to improve the agricultural methods and welcome friendly nations to share with them their own particular experiences in this field.

My Government has given the most open-minded response to the wish of the Indian Government to lend a helping hand in the development of rural regions. In the Mandi District, Germany's main contribution to the intensive agricultural district programme of the Indian Government, German experts, together with their Indian counter-parts have proved how successful co-operation can be. Fertilizers and implements have been given as grant by the German Government. But what is more important is that a change in the outlook of the rural population could be brought about by the patient work of those German and Indian experts. They succeeded in turning a deficit district in a district which at the present moment sends food grains to other parts of India. Therefore, not only new scheme like dairy and animal husbandry development programmes will be carried out in Mandi, but an extension of the whole project to the Kangra district in the Punjab and the setting up of a similar project in the Nilgiris, South India, has been started.

Thus we thought it advisable to show in one section of the German Pavilion what has been achieved in Mandi; in the other sections we tried to give examples of the agricultural technology in the field of agricultural machinery, animal breeding and husbandry, seed selection, pesticides and fertilizers.

I hope that what you will find exhibited in the German Pavilion may be of interest to you and may give you certain suggestions for your own work.

I wish this Fourth Agricultural Fair in Jaipur full success and herewith declare the German Pavilion open.

Due to the holding of 12th National Convention of Farmers in December, 1966, there will be no December issue of the Krishak Samachar. The next combined issue of Krishak Samachar will appear in the month of January, 1967.

What B.K.S. and its members are doing to strengthen the Food Front

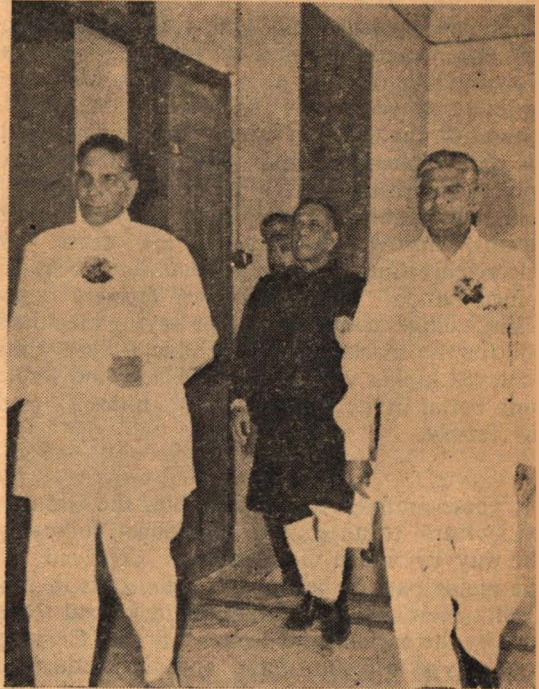
Farmers Forum Tiruchirapalli District Centre

District Centre was founded in April 1966. The Centre meets on the last Sunday of each month, when specialists of the State Department of Agriculture are invited to address the members. The talks are followed by discussions and questions and answers pertaining to the farming problems. Particulars of the talks so far held are :

1. May, 1966 Talk by Shri M. R. Arumugavel, B.Sc. (Ag.) District Agricultural Officer on the Potentialities in the District for Intensive Agricultural Development.
2. June, 1966 Talk by Shri A. Subramaniam, M. Sc. (Ag.) Crop Specialist, Regional Research Station, Aduthurai on High Yielding Variety of Paddy ADT 27 and its Cultivation.
3. July, 1966 Talk by Shri C.K. Rajagopal B.A., I.A.R.I., Assistant Soil Chemist, Soil Testing Laboratory Aduthurai on "Soil and Plant Growth".

The aim of the District Farmers' Centre is to bring the district to the forefront in the field of agriculture and for this purpose it is maintaining a close contact with the officials and the producers in order to help to solve the problems of the latter and to render such timely service and assistance as needed by them.

The useful work undertaken by the Dist. Centre of the Tiruchirapalli Dist. Farmers Forum is highly praise-worthy and it is earnestly hoped that the example set by them will be followed by the Samajs all over the country at the different levels in the interest of the farmers and farming in the country.



Shri Bhagwan Sahai, Governor of Kerala, Shri A.M. Thomas, & Shri V.G. Suknmaran arriving at the Convention venue.

The 10th Convention of the Farmers' Forum, Kerala, was held at the Government Victoria College, Palghat on the 29th and 30th October, 1966. Shri Bhagwan Sahai, Governor of Kerala inaugurated the Convention; Shri A.M. Thomas, Union Minister and President, Farmers' Forum, India, presided; Shri R. Prasad, I.C.S., Adviser to Kerala Governor, Shri K. K. Ramanakutty, I.A.S., Agricultural Production Commissioner, Kerala Government, Shri M. Janadhanan Nair, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Government of Kerala and many other officials also participated in the Convention and addressed over 500 delegates who attended. An Exhibition was also arranged as part of the Convention.