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COUNTRYWIDE DRIVE TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

On the appeal issued by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, members of the Samaj in all parts of the country are vigorously implementing the programme of the Kharif Production Campaign.

Reports received from Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Bombay show that the State, District, Village and Taluk branches of Krishak Samaj are fully active.

In Bombay

Shri V. P. Naik, President, Bombay Krishak Samaj, has appealed to all District Organisers of the Samaj to strengthen and establish farmers' organisations at taluk and village level. He said that Samaj branches must be established in all districts of the State and programme of work should be formulated.

Shri Naik has expressed the hope that Krishak Samaj would do its utmost in making the Kharif Campaign in Bombay State, successful.

Shri Anil Jhaveri, Secretary of Bombay State Krishak Samaj has issued a circular to all members of the Samaj requesting them to seek help from District Agricultural Officers, District Development Board, Members of Legislative Assembly and Council to form Krishak Samaj branches at various levels.

He has suggested that seminars, camps and conventions may be held by farmers to popularize message of the Samaj and push forward the grow more food campaign.

Shri Jhaveri has expressed the hope that with the experience gained in the Rabi Campaign the members would be able to organise a more effective Kharif drive.

The East Khandesh (Bombay) Krishak Samaj is taking great interest in the Kharif Campaign and its workers and members are carrying on intensive efforts to popularise the grow more food campaign in the district.

The reports received from East Khandesh reveal that successful meetings had been held at village and taluk levels. The meetings were largely attended by farmers and were addressed by active workers and farmers connected with the Krishak Samaj movement in the district.

East Khandesh has formed Krishak Samaj at village levels in Yawal, Virawali, Dahigaon, Sawakede, Satod, Wadri, Sirasad, Sakoli, Manawel, Chunchale, Dambhurani, Ragore, Ningaon, Pilode Angale, Bhalod, Chitode, Sangawi, Hingone, Faizpur, Nhawi, Moharale, Korapawali, Padalse, Savada, Rawer, Chinawal, and Warangaon.

Farmers of Nagpur district and Mand Community Development Block are taking active interest in the Kharif Production Campaign.

The Samaj members along with farmer friends are using large quantities of fertilizers and adopting the Japanese method of rice cultivation and using improved seeds of jowar.

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Farewell To Farm Leaders Going To U.S.A.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj gave a farewell party on 8th August to 20 Farm Leaders going to U.S.A. under the "Farm Leaders Study Project, 1959" programme sponsored by the Technical Cooperation Mission of the U.S.A. The group left Delhi by plane on August 11.

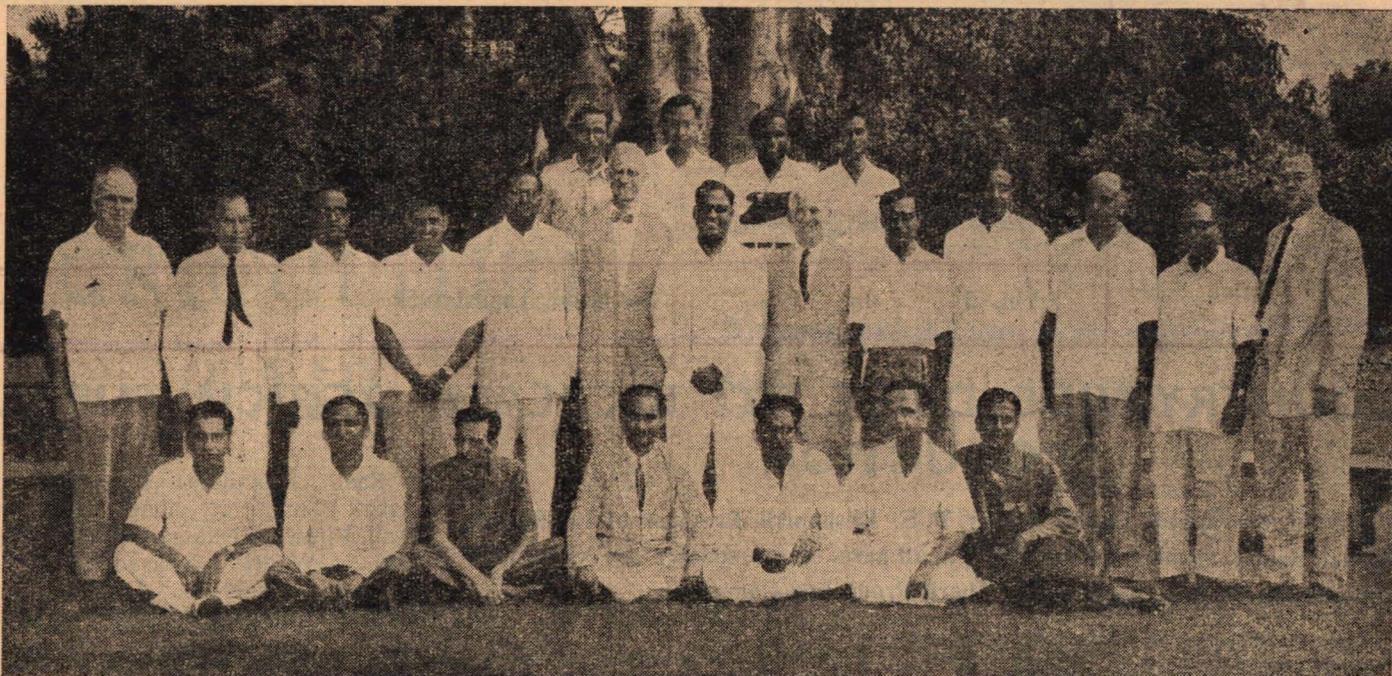
Addressing the Farm Leaders Shri K.D. Sharma, Secretary of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, said that the United States offers a great opportunity to the visiting farmers to study the tremendous influence the American farmer exercise in public life and in the country's economy. He urged them to make a thorough study of the agricultural extension work, the success of which largely depended on farmer's organisations like the Farmers Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Shri Sharma said that another important factor in U.S. agricultural economy was the marketing of agricultural produce.

Mr. John H. Webb, Farm Organization Advisor to the Bharat Krishak Samaj told the Farm Leaders that the problems of farmers were not different from those of the farmers of India and said that thirty years back the American farmer had faced several problems which were now before the Indian farmer.

He said that the Group should particularly study the role of co-operation in the agriculture of the U.S.A. and should note the application of new scientific methods on the farms.

The Farm Leaders Study Group includes nine Life Members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.



Indian farm leaders who left for the United States on a four-month study tour of U.S. farm organisations and cooperatives. The leader of the team is Shri D. M. Nikam (center second row), flanked by Mr. Winthrop G. Brown, Charge d' Affaires, American Embassy, and Mr. Houston, T.C.M. Director. On the extreme left is Mr. Ray Davis, Chief of the Agricultural Division, T.C.M. and on the extreme right is Mr. John Webb, Farm Organisation Adviser of Bharat Krishak Samaj

The names of the members of the Group are : Shri Ram Singh Choudhury, Secretary Rajasthan Krishak Samaj; Shri Rajkumar Snayaima Singh, Secretary Manipur Samaj; Shri Yashvant S. Patil, Organiser of Bharat Krishak Samaj E.K.Dt. (Bombay); Shri Horen Jones R'Jeen, Life Member of B.K.S. (Assam); Shri Dharendra Chandra Chatterjee, Life Member of B. K. S. (West Bengal); Shri Ravi Khanna, Life Member of B. K. S. (Uttar Pradesh); Shri Desh Raj Choudhury, Life Member of B. K. S. (Punjab); Shri Digamber Pradhan, Life Member of B.K.S. (Orissa); Shri N.S. Shunmugasundaram, Life Member of B.K.S. (Madras); Shri E. Venugopal Reddy Life Member of of B.K.S. (Andhra Pradesh); Shri Deorao Madhavrao Nikam, Life Member of B.K.S. (Bombay); Shri Anil Kumar Bose (West Bengal); Shri Deb Singha Moirangthem (Assam); Shri Yugal Kishore Singh (Bihar); Shri Mahendra Singh Kiledar (Madhya Pradesh); Shri V.S. Gopalan, Life Member of B.K.S. (Kerala); Shri M. V. Rajasekharan (Mysore); Shri Haribhai Manibhai Patel (Bombay); Shri G. Narayanswamy, Shri L. C. Stokes.

BONDRIYA TOURS NIMAR

(Continued from page 1)

Shri M. C. Bondriya, Secretary of the Madhya Pradesh State Krishak Samaj toured East and West Nimad district and studied the problems of farmers connected with the grow more food programme. He appealed to officers of the Agriculture and C.D. Departments to help the farmers and remove their difficulties.

Shri D. L. Yadav, Public Relations Officer of the State Krishak Samaj visited Jabalpur district to publicise the *kharif* programme among the farmers.

The State Krishak Samaj is thinking of starting a camp at Bhopal in which non-official members of Development Block Advisory Committee would be given training for a week. The training programme would include instruction in scientific methods of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Kerala President Addresses F.P.C.

Shri Amrithanatha Aiyer, Working President of the Kerala Krishak Samaj addressed a meeting of the Block Food Production Council and suggested some practical and specific

lines along which the work of food production campaign might be carried with farmers' cooperation.

He also gave a talk on the All India Radio, Trivandrum on agriculture and measures to intensify production by joint efforts of farmers and Government.

Kharif Drive in U.P.

The Allahabad District Krishak Samaj has impressed upon its members the urgency of grow more food campaigns and the members are taking every step to increase their crop output in the *kharif* season.

Nearly in all villages, Agricultural Work Committees have been formed and farmers have made their individual farm plans to execute in the *kharif* season.

The farmers of Uttar Pradesh are taking keen interest in organising Krishak Samaj at Block level. Block level Samaj have been formed in Sarojininagar and Mohanlalganj (Lucknow), Satau (Rai Bareilly), Fatehpur and Asoha (Unnao), Misrikh, Rampurmathura (Sitapur) Sursa, Kottawan and Sandi (Hardoi) and Phulbenhand (Kheri).

Sharma Addresses Meerut Farmers

The launching of many revolutionary plans had created confusion among farmers and food production was not increasing, said Shri K. D. Sharma Secretary of the Bharat Krishak Samaj addressing a group of farmers at Village Satwai in Meerut District.

He said, the situation is that the farmers were afraid that their land might be snatched away from them in pursuance of the agricultural cooperative scheme.

Referring to State Trading in food grains he said that farmers and traders thought it to be a plan for compulsory procurement of grains. It has left both of them dissatisfied. He said that the present price at which Government was purchasing wheat was not a remunerative price considering the interest of farmers. He said that if Government had at that time fixed the price at Rs. 16/- per maund, farmers had not been dissatisfied.

Shri Sharma urged that every possible help should be given to farmers and new scientific methods of agriculture should be employed.

Shri Sharma was accompanied by Mr. John H. Webb, Farm Organization Adviser of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. Along with Mr. Webb he visited a 40 acre farm managed by Shrimati Shakuntala Pundrikaksha. Shri Sharma told the farmers that Mr. Webb owned a large farm in the United States.

GURDASPUR FARMERS SEMINAR

Progressive farmers of Gurdaspur (Panjab) held a Seminar under the Chairmanship of Capt. Darshan Singh Kang, Deputy Director of Agriculture and Honorary Divisional Secretary of the Panjab Krishak Samaj.

The Seminar discussed the problems of anti-locust and pest control measures. The speakers laid stress on technical and financial help to the farmers and said that Krishak Samaj could prove of immense help in the

implementation of such measures through its active farmer members.

It was felt that mobile soil testing laboratory service should be extended to the district level and advice on fertilizers should be given to farmers. The speakers demanded the announcement of prices of agricultural commodities beforehand and also emphasized for initiating crop insurance scheme. It was pointed out that the results of research were not reaching the farmers due to lack of proper publicity. The speakers felt that agricultural industry should be divided into two sectors: private and public. Cooperative farming should first be tried in the public sector and if found suitable should be adopted by the private sector.

The Seminar also discussed the recommendations of the Bharat Krishak Samaj passed at the Fifth

ANDHRA FARMERS PLEASE NOTE

The Farmers of Andhra Pradesh may kindly note that the Plant Protection Officer, Central Plant Protection Station, Hyderabad has intimated the Andhra Pradesh Krishak Samaj that pesticides and plant protection equipment is available with him for sale or hire. Farmers could approach him for free technical advice on plant protection.

National Convention of Farmers at Mysore in last May.

Sardar Jagjit Singh Mann, Organizing Secretary of the Panjab Krishak Samaj explained the aims and objects of the Samaj and the utility of the Mysore recommendations.

MADRAS KRISHAK SAMAJ EXECUTIVE MEETING

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras State Krishak Samaj was held at Madras on August 5 under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhaktavatsalam, President of the State Krishak Samaj.

The meeting recommended to all members to start intensive collection of soil samples in collaboration with

the Block Development Officers and Agricultural Officers and make the farmers conscious of the benefits of soil testing.

The meeting suggested that Samaj members should concentrate on the following aspects of the Kharif Production Campaign: (1) Production of compost and green manure; (2) enforcement of pest control measures wherever possible by organizing service cooperatives.

The meeting felt that a Farmers Special Train should be sent to Delhi on the opening of the World Agriculture Fair.

It was decided to hold the Farmers' Council meeting at Aduthurai (Tanjore) in October 1959.

"KRISHI O' KRISHAK"

The Burdwan District Krishak Samaj has started a monthly magazine in Bengali entitled "Krishi O' Krishak".

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, in a message has said that the new publication would greatly help in promoting comradeship and unity amongst farmers by publicising their activities and efforts directed towards the common goal, viz, the social, moral and economic advancement of farmers.

In a message greeting the new publication, Shri K. D. Sharma Secretary of the Bharat Krishak Samaj has said that there is great need for such publications in regional languages in order to carry the message of the Krishak Samaj to a larger section of farmers.

SAMAJ CONVENOR IN KASHMIR

Several readers from Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India have enquired about the address of the Convenor of Krishak Samaj in Jammu and Kashmir. It is given below:

Shri S. K. Kaul,
Convenor,
Jammu & Kashmir Krishak Samaj,
Hotel Road,
Srinagar.

World Agriculture Fair Preparations Begin

New Postage Stamp Will Mark The Event

India will issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the opening of the World Agriculture Fair on December 11.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has agreed to be the Patron-in-Chief of the Fair—the biggest exhibition ever held in the East.

It is expected that a large number of farmers who constitute the bulk of the World population will visit the Fair from all parts of the World. Several Special Trains will bring farmers from various parts of India to witness the Fair.

Brisk preparations are being made at the Exhibition Grounds on Mathura Road at New Delhi where the Fair will be held from December 11, 1959 to February 14, 1960.

The work of new constructions, roads, lawns, lighting arrangements, drainage etc. has started which will turn the Fair Grounds into a new site.

Foreign Sector

Among the countries expected to participate in the Fair, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. China have taken extensive areas for their pavilions. Mongolia, Vietnam, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, United Arab Republic, Poland, East Germany, have also reserved space and it is expected that Iran, Iraq, Ghana, Indonesia, with whom negotiations are going on, will follow suit.

The Food and Agriculture Organization has also decided to take part in the Fair and will hold several meetings on that occasion.

National Sector

The following Institutes and Commodity Committees will participate in the Agriculture Section :

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Central Potato Research Institute, the Indian Central-Oilseeds Committee, Sugarcane Committee, Cotton Committee, Coconut Committee, Arecanut Committee, Tobacco Committee, Jute Committee and Lac Cess Committee.

These will depict the research work and the achievements made by

them in the field of plant breeding, genetics, diseases and pests, agronomy, soil chemistry and irrigation practices and the work done for the advancement of various crops.

In the Animal Husbandry Section, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute & Indian Dairy Research Institute will show their activities and research on animal breeding, nutrition, diseases, pests of cattle, poultry, sheep and goats and about milk and dairying.

The Forest Research Institute will depict the advancement made in forestry, soil conservation and forest industries. The Wild Life Board and the Northern India Wild Life Association will also take part in the Exhibition.

Agricultural machines, tools and implements will be on display by the leading manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

In the Food Section the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Meals for Millions Association, All India Biscuit Manufacturers Association and several private industries will display food technology and research, food processing and production of food products.

Several Indian trade organisations connected with food processing and production have intimated their acceptance to take part in the fair.

The Regional Research Laboratory of Jammu & Kashmir and Hamdard Dawakhana Trust will put up their exhibits and there will be ample display of Indian medicines and herbs.

Thus it will be seen that the National Sector will have exhibits which in their range will be comprehensive and there will hardly be any important official or non-official organisation or agency connected with Indian Agriculture which will not be represented there.

The Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Cooperation and Community Development, Irrigation and Power, Information and Broadcasting, Cultural and Scientific Affairs, Works Housing and Supply and Defence are taking part in the Fair.

State Sector

All State Governments have decided to participate in the Fair. They would soon be starting their construction work and the unique thing about their pavilions will be that their structures would follow the traditional architectural designs of their areas.

Rural Industries Sector

The Rural Industries Sector will have the pavilions of All India Handicraft Board, Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Shopping Sector

The Shopping Sector will have inviting stalls of general merchandise, textiles and handicrafts.

Entertainment Sector

Negotiations are going on with the Grand Italian Show to participate in the Amusement Sector. At present they are at Stambou with their Otto-Scooter, Helicopter, Planes, Big wheel Phantom train, Crystal Palace, Magic mirrors and Childrens Carousels. If the Grand Italian Show participates it would be for the first time that visitors will enjoy their unique amusement devices.

The facilities of post office, banking and railway siding will be available very soon.

The progress so far made by the Fair promises that it would be a grand exhibition.

ASIAN SEMINAR ON FOOD TECHNOLOGY

The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri A. P. Jain, inaugurated a Seminar on Food Technology for Asia and the Far East Region, at the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore, on August 1.

The Seminar was held by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

It was designed to meet the needs of food technologists concerned with processing, storage and use of the main kinds of food within the region.

Representatives of 11 countries—Burma, Thailand, Japan, Korea, Hongkong, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines and China (Taiwan)—besides those of India, participated in the discussions, which continued till August 8.

Problems of canning, bottling, pasteurisation, refrigeration and dehydration of food were among the subjects for discussion.

The agenda also included food hygiene and sanitation, food additives, food legislation, research on training personnel and traditional methods of food-processing in the participating countries. The place of irradiation as a method of food preservation was also reviewed in relation to established methods of preservation.

AGRICULTURAL PANEL OF PLANNING COMMISSION

The Planning Commission has decided to form an Agricultural Panel to advise the Commission in formulating the agricultural programme of the Third Five Year Plan.

The Panel has been authorised to form sub-committees to study various problems. When required the committee and sub-committees would hold their meetings at New Delhi or any other place. The first

meeting of the Agricultural Panel will be held in September.

Shri Shrimannaryan, Member of the Planning Commission will be the Chairman of this Panel.

The members of the Panel are: Shri A.K. Gopalan, M.P.; Shri Annasahib Sahasrabuddhe, Shri A. Satyanarayan Raju, M.P., Shri Ashok Mehta, M.P.; Dr. Vishambhar Singh, M.L.A. (U.P.); Shri Bishan Mansingh; Dr. B. N. Gangoli, Director Delhi School of Economic; Shri C. Mayadas; Dr. G. B. Khedkar M.P.; Sardar Gurmit Singh, M.L.A. (Panjab); Shri Hare Krishna Singh; Shri H. G. Patil; Shri Indrasen Dogra; Shri Jaisingh; Shri J. Raghotham Reddy; Sardar Lal Singh; Prof. Mahesh Chand of Allahabad University; Dr. M.D. Patel, Principal, Agricultural Institute, Anand (Bombay), Shri M. M. Patnaik, M.L.A. (Orissa); Shri Mohammad Umruddin; Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P.; Shri Rash Bihari Chowdhry; Shri Rishabh Kumar, M.L.A. (M.P.); Dr. R. K. Tandon, Principal, Government Agriculture College, Kanpur (U.P.); Shri R. M. Desai, M.L.A. (Mysore); Shri Satwant Singh; Shri Shakur Ahmad Layal, M.L.A. (Bihar); Shri Thakurdas Bhargava, M.P.; Shri V.K. Palaniswami Gounder, M.L.C. (Madras); Shri Y.M. Parnekar, Shri V. K. Rao, I.C.S., Joint Secretary of the Planning Commission will be the Member—Secretary of the Panel.

REORGANISATION OF LAND REFORMS PANEL

The Planning Commission has reorganised its Land Reforms Panel which was formed in May 1955 to consider the progress of land reforms in the Second Plan and to advise about implementation of the land reforms programme in the Third Plan.

Shri G. L. Nanda, Minister for Planning will be the chairman of this Panel

The names of members are: Shri A. K. Gopalan, M.P., Shri Annasahib Sahasrabuddhe; Shri Ashok Mehta, M.P.; Prof. B. N. Gangoli; Shri E. Gopalkrishna Menon M.L.A. (Kerala); Shri Janardhanrao K. Desai, M.P.; Shri K. Peripaswami Gounder, M.P.; Shri Maganlal Ranchodbhai Patel; Shri Mahendra Mohan Chowdhry, M.L.A. (Assam); Prof. M.L. Dantwala; Shri M. R. Patil, M.L.A. (Mysore); Shri Narrotam Singh; Shri Nisar Hussain; Shri N. Prasad Rao; Shrimati Pushplata Das, M.P.; Shri Radha Charan Sharma, M.P.; Shri Rajbhan Vithalrao Dangre, M.P.; Shri Rajkrishna Bose, M.L.A. (Orissa); Shri Ram Shankarlal, M.P.; Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, M.P.; Shri Ranbir Singh Chowdhury, M.P.; Shri Saryu Prasad Singh, M.L.A. (Bihar); Shri Sohanlal Bhatnagar, M.L.A. (Rajasthan); Shri Saubhagyamal Jain; Shri Sunil Guha; Shri Shyamdas Bhattacharya, M.L.A. (W. Bengal); Shri Theodore Bodra, M.P.; Shri Upendranath Burman, M.P.; Shri Virendra Verma, M.L.A. (U.P.); Prof. V. M. Dandekar; Shri Rokkam Laxminarsiham Dora, M.L.A. (Andhra); Shri R. K. Patil and Shri V. S. Page.

Shri Amir Raza, Chief of the land reforms branch of the Planning Commission, will be the Member-Secretary of the Panel.

INFORMATION ON COOPERATIVE FARMING

The Working Group on Cooperative Farming of the Government has sent a questionnaire to all State Governments. The States have been asked to send information regarding ten cooperative farming societies. Shri S. Nijalingappa is the Chairman of the Group.

The State Governments would furnish information about the number of members of the cooperative farming societies, management, division of work, organisation of aided industries, the employment and work done by members in the societies, combined utilisation of cattle and agricultural implement in farming, the method of division of income earned through farming and the help given by the State and Cooperative Banks.

Rajasthan Fixes Procurement Prices of Foodgrains

The Government of Rajasthan have decided to procure 1,30,000 tons of wheat from different *mandies* in the state during the current season besides 62,000 tons of gram and 56,000 tons of barley says a press communique.

The prices at which wheat, gram and barley will be procured have been fixed after taking into consideration the interests of the producers as well as of the consumers. They are indicated below :—

	per maund
Farm Wheat	Rs. 15.00
White Wheat	Rs. 14.00
Red Wheat	Rs. 13.00
Gram	Rs. 10.00
Barley	Rs. 9.00

The prices are subject to such quality cuts as are prevalent in the market. The grains purchased are within the tolerance limits laid down by the Government of India.

Buffer stock of wheat which the Government are building up is exclusively meant for internal consumption and no portion of it will be exported to any other State. The Government also wish to make it clear that they would pay the procurement price of wheat to any cultivator who desires to sell his produce direct to the Government and not through the agency of Cooperative Marketing Society or grain dealer.

Co-operative Farming Initiated in Rajasthan

Cooperative farming was initiated in Rajasthan on July 24 at Swaroopganj village in Bhilwara District where the District Development Officer ploughed the land at a ceremonial function on July 22,

The State Chief Minister, Shri M. L. Sukhadia, had announced the formation of this Co-operative Farming Society at a Kisan Sammelan held at Swaroopganj on May 8 last.

The Society has 300 bighas of agricultural land which was consolidated by donating Khatadari cultivable lands by its 23 members.

SERVICE COOPERATIVES IN UTTAR PRADESH

As many as 15,000 service cooperatives will be organised in Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year.

It has been decided to convert only such old societies into a service cooperative as have 60 per cent of the families in the area represented in its membership rolls. Secondly, the paid up share capital of the society should be at least Rs. 10 per member.

In the new scheme of things, the foremost function, will be drawing up a production plan for each of its members and consolidating these plans into a village plan.

The plan will show the cultivation programme of each member, his requirements, the yield estimated and marketable surplus. It will be the duty of the service cooperative to provide the requirements thus worked out both in cash and kind. In order to link the credit provided by the service cooperative with production, this provision will be in kind.

No loans will be advanced to those cultivators who cultivate the land on crop sharing basis (*batai* system).

The maximum short-term loan which an agriculturist member may be advanced, is fixed at Rs. 2,000. No hypothecation of land will be necessary for the short-term loans.

State Consolidation Advisory Committee Meeting

The fourth meeting of the State Advisory Consolidation Committee of Uttar Pradesh held at Lucknow expressed satisfaction at the progress of consolidation operations in the State.

It, however, emphasised the need for urging the consolidation staff to conduct operations in such a manner as to ensure the highest degree of satisfaction among the land holders, particularly the weaker section of them such as widows, minors etc.

President Gives Assent to Madhya Pradesh Bill

The President has given his assent to the Madhya Pradesh Zamindari Abolition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1959.

The Amendment provides that appeal could be made against the directive given under clause 38 of the M.P. Zamindari Abolition Act 1951.

The clause explains the procedure of giving the right of permanent cultivation to farmers. Several cases were instituted on this subject and revenue officers had given different decisions over them. Recently the Revenue Board had said no appeal could be made against the directive given in Clause 38. The amendment has been made in this respect.

DEVELOPMENT OF POULTRY IN MADHYA PRADESH

The State Veterinary Department of Madhya Pradesh is making all-out efforts for the development of poultry in Madhya Pradesh. It has established poultry farms, extension centre units etc. at 170 places, with improved breeds mainly of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red breeds.

The new schemes (1) developing of piggery and (2) catching and taming of wild animals are also going to be taken up by the Department this year. Besides, four poultry extension centres are being opened. Two new research schemes, (1) economic poultry and (2) cheap poultry housing with the assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will be implemented in the State during this year.

ECONOMIC PRESERVATION OF MANGOES

Over 177.9 million maunds of grafted and seedling varieties of mango—are produced in India every year according to the report "Marketing of Mangoes in India" issued by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The report, which deals with such aspects of marketing of mangoes as availability, demand, consumption,

storage, preservation and research, adds that out of the total supplies 17.7 million maunds go waste, 1.1 million maund are exported and 159 million maunds are consumed within the country in one form or the other.

The desirability of extending the season of mangoes by judicious selection of early and late varieties so that the fruit does not ripen simultaneously everywhere and is available throughout the year, has also been stressed.

LOCUST FORECAST

A forecast that swarms of locusts are likely to concentrate and breed in the desert areas of north-western India and Pakistan during August is contained in the latest report of the Desert Locust Information Service, issued in London by the Anti-Locust Research Centre.

In the summer-breeding belt, some laying has begun in the heavily infested area of the Sudan Republic and northern Ethiopia and the first hatchings have already occurred in the Yeman and the Aden Protectorate.

Indian Expert to Afghanistan

The Food and Agriculture Organisation has appointed Shri K.C. Basak as Agricultural Economist in Afghanistan under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme.

Shri Basak goes to Afghanistan in place of Dr. Wilbrandt of Germany who spent a year there making a general survey of agricultural development. Shri Basak will take over his assignment to advise the Afghan government on long-term planning of agricultural development, especially in relation to Afghanistan's Five Year Economic Plan, and to make concrete recommendations for coordination of agricultural development in other fields.

The services of Shri Basak have been loaned to F.A.O. by the Government of India. He was working as Director of Economic Research in the Indian Central Jute Committee at Calcutta.

Area and Production of Principal Crops

The first volume of the publication "Estimates of Area and Production

In Parliament

Seed Multiplication Farms

Shri A. P. Jain, Union Food and Agriculture Minister said in Lok Sabha that a total of 2,493 seed multiplication farms had been established so far in the various States in the country under the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.

The break-up is as follows: Andhra Pradesh—259; Assam—98; Bihar—372; Bombay—290 Jammu and Kashmir—38; Kerala—8 Madhya Pradesh—84; Madras—175; Mysore—48; Orissa—67 Punjab—116; Rajasthan—164; Uttar Pradesh—677, West Bengal—97.

State Trading In Foodgrains

Shri A.P. Jain told the Lok Sabha that State Governments had been asked to implement the scheme of state trading in foodgrains.

He said that State Governments were taking necessary measures for the organization and development of Cooperative Societies. The wholesale traders had been licensed in all the States and purchases of foodgrains had been undertaken by most of the States. Altogether 1,217 thousand tons of rice and 180 thousand tons of wheat had been procured. In certain States, however, e.g. in Bihar and West Bengal the procurement operations had to be suspended in order to maintain adequate supplies in the open market.

Salt for Cattle

Shri A. P. Jain, stated in Lok Sabha that salt was essential for cattle along with fodder in order to prevent loss of appetite, salt hunger, rough hair coat and rapid decline in the general condition and the milk yield.

of Principal Crops in India" has just been released.

Issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the publication contains all-India figures for the last 10 years and State figures for the 5 years ended 1956-57, besides data on rainfall conditions.

No information on the quantity of salt consumed annually was available. Growing calves and grazing cattle required $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 2 oz. per day depending upon body weight.

The Minister stated that salt formed an essential part of concentrate mixtures. The field staff of the Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Dairy Departments of State Governments and the Block staff advised owners to use salt in cattle feed.

Research on Cattle Fodder

The Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri A. P. Jain, stated in Rajya Sabha that research work done on Kudzu, Love grass and Star grass in the Government Research Institutes, had shown that Kudzu is promising legume for supplying nutritional cut fodder and for grazing proposes under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. It checks erosion on steep slopes and is useful for embankments and for plugging gullies. It is also used to restore fertility to fertile and worn out lands.

Love grass had not shown much promise except in the arid and semi-arid regions.

Giant star grass had been found suitable for humid regions, for pastures and for soil conservation.

Independent work was in progress the Minister added, in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and State Research Stations. Useful grasses and legumes had been selected for lands of various classes for different purposes.

Recommendations of Ford Foundation Team

Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Agriculture said in Rajya Sabha that the recommendations contained in the Report of the Agricultural Production Team, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, which studied India's food production problems and targets and submitted its report in April this year, were still under consideration.

Meanwhile, many of the measures recommended by the team had been taken into account in preparing the Third Five Year Plan scheme in the Agricultural Sector.

Two New Paddy Strains Evolved

Crop scientists in Madras have been successful in evolving two new paddy strains which not only have resistance to the blast disease, but also yield high. Blast is one of the most serious diseases of paddy in the State.

The need for evolving these new strains arose because *Co. 13*, the short-duration (110 days) variety and *G.E.B. 24* (150 days' duration), which are the most widely-grown varieties, were found to be getting more and more susceptible to blast attack.

The new strains just now are identified by the numbers 6522 and 6538.

6522 matures in 110 days as *Co. 13* but yields higher and is blast resistant.

The strain, 6538 matures in 165 days (as against 150 days of *G.E.B. 24*), yields higher and is blast-resistant.

Controlling Castor Semilooper

At a cost of less than Rs. 11 per acre, semilooper, one of the worst pests of the castor could be controlled.

It feeds on the leaves, tender stems, blossoms and even on the tender fruits of the castor plant. When the attack is severe, it leaves behind only the skeletons of leaves.

The castor semilooper generally appears in August, and continues to damage the crop till November. It does the worst damage in September-October.

Recent experiments in Hyderabad have shown that the pest can be completely controlled by using 'Endrin'. An ounce of this chemical is mixed in four gallons of water and sprayed on the crop. The first spraying is done in August, when 12 ounces of the chemical should be used per acre. This will cost Rs. 4.31. The second spraying is done after a month using a pound of 'Endrin', costing Rs. 6.44. With these two sprayings costing Rs. 10.75 per acre, the pest

can be completely controlled and the valuable crop saved.

WHEN TO HARVEST COCONUT?

What is the best stage at which to harvest coconuts for use as tender nuts, as copra, as ball copra, and for green husk?

Studies made for a number of years at the different Coconut Research Stations point out that tender nuts are best harvested when they are six to seven months old. It is at this stage that there will be the maximum quantity of nut-water and sugar.

Where nuts are to be harvested for making copra for extracting oil, harvesting should be done when fully mature. These will give the maximum quantity of the best quality copra.

If it is proposed to make ball copra it would be better to retain the nuts on the tree itself till they are overmature. When one or two nuts in the bunch fall off of their own accord, the rest may be harvested.

Where green husk fetches a good price, harvesting, of nuts should be done earlier. It may be done a month before nuts are fully mature, that, is when they are eleven months old. The higher price obtained for the husk will compensate for the smaller quantity copra produced from such nuts.

Way to Higher Cholam Yields

Farmers growing rainfed *cholam* (*jowar*) in Madras are being told to give a spacing of nine inches between plants and 15 to 16 inches between rows. This, it is pointed out, leads to higher yields.

When *cholam* is grown mixed with *lablab* as in Coimbatore District, or with red gram as in Salem and North Arcot Districts, farmers are advised to use 9 lb. of

cholam and 3 lb. of *lablab* or red gram for sowing an acre.

The growing of such a mixture, it is explained, is more economic than growing crop of *cholam* alone.

Farmers are also advised to select heavy seeds eliminating imature or ill-filled grains, for sowing. Before sowing, they are being asked to treat the *cholam* seed with 'Agrosan GN' at an ounce of the chemical for 30 pounds of the seed to safeguard against disease.

Line-sowing is recommended as a 'must' to all *cholam* farmers.

DIBBLING IS MORE ECONOMIC

Experiments conducted at the Agricultural School, Borgaon, North Satara District (Bombay State) have revealed that profits double when the seeds are sown by dibbling instead of drilling it in the case of certain crops.

A dibbled crop, it was seen facilitates interculturing and top-dressing better than a drilled crop. Also, every single plant in the dibbled crop gets a chance to develop well, and gives a uniform and good growth.

The cost of cultivating an acre of drill-sown *jowar*, was Rs. 165, while that of an acre of the dibbled crops was Rs. 180. The income from the drilled crops was Rs. 135 thus leaving a profit of only Rs. 70. The dibbled crop, on the other hand, brought in Rs. 328 from the produce, thus leaving a profit of Rs. 148 per acre.

With groundnut, the profit per acre from dibbled crop was Rs. 290 as against Rs. 154 from the drilled crop.

GROUNDNUT WITHOUT 'TIKKA'

It has been found that the 'tikka' leaf-spot disease on groundnut crop could be controlled by the following methods.

1. Treat groundnut seed five days before sowing with 'Agrosan GN' at five ounce of the chemical for 112 pound seed.

2. If the disease appears on the crop, spray one per cent Bordeaux mixture (5:5:50) or dust the crop with fine sulphur (320 mesh) at 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

Spray or dust twice or thrice, depending on the severity of the disease, to bring it under control.

Planting Sweet Potato

Experiments have shown that top portion of the sweet potato vine is better than the cuttings from other portions of the vine for planting purposes.

This, it is observed, is because the middle and bottom cutting of the vine have a harder skin, which prevents quick and satisfactory rooting when planted.

Cuttings should be six inches long, and with three eye-buds. Only such vines as are free from the attack of sweet potato weevil should be selected for planting to avoid weevil trouble in the sweet potato field later.

For raising a bumper crop a manurial schedule is also being recommended. It consist of applying ten cartloads of cattle manure or compost per acre and topdressing the crop with a mixture of equal parts of ammonium sulphate and groundnut cake to supply 40 pounds of nitrogen. The topdressing is done when the crop is 1½ to two months old.

MULCHING SUGARCANE

Mulching the sugarcane crop with trash has been found to have a new advantage. This has been seen in experiments with trash mulching on a sugarcane estate in Madras State.

Hitherto, mulching was known to give two benefits: it conserves soil moisture and adds organic matter to the soil. But in the experiment it was seen to help in the control of the stem borer and to some extent, the top-shoot-borer, the two serious pests of sugarcane.

In the experiments, trash was supplied as mulch in the interspaces of alternate rows of the crop. After this, intercultural operations such as digging and off-barring were carried

Three serious diseases of cows are, mastitis, Bang's disease and bovine tuberculosis. The last two are most dangerous from a human health standpoint but all affect economical milk production.

Mastitis lowers production, causes difficulty in various manufacturing processes and gives milk bad flavor. In advanced stages, it makes milk look bloody, stinky, flaky or watery. In milder cases the milk may have a salty taste and an undesirable odour. Milk produced late in lactation may also have such an odour.

Prime measures in mastitis control are proper fast milking, quick detection of any abnormal udder condition, always milking any affected or questionable cows last, following good sanitation rules at all times and maintaining regular veterinary examinations.

Feeds like silage affect the flavor of milk adversely if fed just before milking, as do some nutritious pasture plants such as sweet clove and alfalfa. If cows are forced to eat weeds because of too little other feed,

their milk is likely to have a very objectionable taste. Butter, cheese and other milk-made products can carry over the bad flavor, too.

Good milk is produced easiest in a clean, well-lighted and ventilated barn. Here is a list of precautions which will go a long way toward keeping a barn clean :

Screen windows and doors in fly season. Keep ceilings tight to prevent dirt and chaff from drifting in. Clean floors once a day to prevent odours and to help keep the cows clean. Clean out smelly feeds like silage between feedings. Haul manure away each day.

Liming the floor can cut odour discourage flies and prevent disease. A clean, well-drained cowyard is also important.

To control insects : (1) Get rid of every possible place where they can breed and feed. This means keeping milkhouses, barns, cowyards and surroundings clean and free from rubbish and hauling manure away.

Cheese from Groundnut

The Central Food Technological Laboratory Mysore has successfully produced synthetic cheese from vegetable matter, notably groundnut, says a report.

The processed cheese is of hard type. It is claimed to possess all the properties of cheese produced from milk. The process is being standardised and will soon be ready for commercial exploitation.

out in the rows which were kept blank. The mulch was then shifted to these inter spaces, and intercultivation done in the interspaces vacated by the mulch. Such a shifting was repeated twice or thrice before the final earthing up, when the trash was mixed with the soil.

Farmers, therefore, can put the trash to a very good use, instead of burning it away.

DOUBLE YOUR GINGER YIELD

There are two ways by which an increase in per-acre yield of ginger could be made. One is to plant the crop early and the other to mulch the crop with green leaf.

Experiments in Wynad (Kerala State) showed that the crops planted in mid-April gave better yields than those planted in the beginning of May, mid-May and early June. Normally on the West Coast, farmers plant ginger a few days before the onset of South-West Monsoon.

Experiments also show that mulching the crop with green leaf at 20,000 pounds per acre applied in three instalments can more than double the yield.

U.S.S.R. Exhibition of Economic Achievement

(2) Lime the floor daily to keep it clean smelling. (3) Keep milkhouse windows screened. (4) Spray to kill flies and other pests which get into the milkhouse with an approved insecticide daily whenever possible and treating with an insecticide approved for that purpose and be sure to follow recommendations as to use. (5) Do milk straining in the milkhouse, where flies can be kept out. (6) Spray dairy cattle regularly.

Remember that the harm has been done when insects get into milk in the first place. Straining them out cannot undo the damage, for millions of bacteria can be carried by one insect.

Dairy utensils must be clean and free of bacteria. Well-made cans and pails have rounded, smooth surfaces and are easily cleaned. When they have open seams, rough shoulder or rust spots that the brush cannot clean, milk settles in them and forms breeding places for bacteria. Dairy-men should inspect all utensils to be sure they are in satisfactory condition before putting milk in them.

Milk can dissolve copper, iron, steel or zinc and cause off-flavor. Thus, well-tinned utensils should be used (but never utensils made of galvanized metal).

Standard U.S. Public Health Service rules for sterilizing: (1) expose at least 15 minutes to at least 170 degrees F. or at least five minutes to at least 200 degrees F. in steam cabinet; (2) expose to a jet of steam for at least one minute; (3) expose to a chlorine solution of approved strength for at least two minutes; or (4) immerse in hot water at 170 degrees F. or more for a minimum of two minutes.

Important reasons for using a sterilizing solution for the cloth used for wiping the udder are that it helps to prevent the spread of mastitis, helps to clean the milker's hands and, if used warm, stimulates the cow to let down her milk.

*(From World Farming,
March 1959)*

The U.S.S.R. Exhibition of Economic Achievement in Moscow shows how immensely the material and technical base of collective farms and state farms has grown. A highly important part in strengthening the collective farm system was played by the reorganisation of the machinery tractor stations and the sale of the machinery to collective farms. Much has been done to strengthen collective and state farms by providing them with competent heads and agricultural specialists.

Working today directly in the agriculture production sector are half a million agronomists, zootechnicians, engineers and other specialists.

Visitors who want to get information regarding agriculture's achievements in detail find ample material in the Main Pavilion, in the pavilions of the Union Republics and the 22 pavilions devoted to particular crops and machinery. The exhibition has also pavilions of Field Husbandry, Grain, Maize, Potatoes and Vegetables, Grain Storage and processing, and animal Husbandry. In all, there are more than 700 stands, many photographs, models and maps with sound recordings, more than 900 agricultural machines and 180 instruments and many other exhibits on display.

Collective farms and State farms are very large farming enterprises, as can be seen from the figures shown on one of the stands of the main pavilions. Today each collective farm has on the average 4,502 hectares (a hectare=2.5 acres) and a State farm close to 24,397. Farms of this size have every possibility of making wide use of modern machinery.

The Grain Pavilion shows very graphically the great progress made by the Soviet Union in developing grain growing. In the last five years the gross grain harvest increased from 5,000 million poods to 8,500 millions. A decisive factor is strengthening grain growing was the putting under cultivation of 36 million hectares of virgin and long-fallow land in the

eastern part of the country. Kazakhstan, for instance, four of five years ago produced very little grain for the market, because virgin land there had not then been brought under cultivation. Today that republic furnishes the country six and a half times as much grain as in 1953, and Altai Territory produced for the market almost 10 times as much as in 1953.

In the Grain Pavilion visitors find a demonstration of the advanced experience in producing grain in the cheapest way.

Exhibit help explain the methods by which bumper crops are grown by front rank farms of the country.

Maize has won extensive fame in the U.S.S.R. This crop made it possible to strengthen fodder base and develop animal husbandry in a short period of time. In the last few years the area under this crop has increased from 3,500,000 hectares to more than 20 million. A special pavilion is devoted to this cereal, which is justly called the "queen of the fields."

The pavilions and stands mirror agriculture's accomplishments in increasing the production of industrial crops, potatoes and vegetables. The U.S.S.R. ranks first in the World for the production of sugar beet and for cotton yield. In the Potato and Vegetable Pavilion the experience of growing vegetables at low cost in specialised State farms is vividly shown.

This exhibition gives a graphic picture of the technical revolution which has taken place in agriculture in the U.S.S.R. More than 70 types of tractors, harvester combines and other machines are shown in operation on the demonstration fields.

On display is a rich and varied collection of farm crops: 260 crops and 1,660 varieties developed by Soviet plant breeders. Attracting special attention are new varieties of plants developed by F. Kirichenko, P. Lakyantenko and V. Pustovoyt, winners of Lenin Prize.

*(From an article by Mr. P. Lobanov,
President of Lenin Academy)*

India Appointed To Executive Committee Of Wheat Council

INTERNATIONAL BODY HOLDS 27TH SESSION IN LONDON

India has been appointed to the executive committee of the International Wheat Council for the year 1959-60, it was announced by the Council in London on July 21.

Other countries appointed to the committee are: Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The Council, under the new International Wheat Agreement, held its 27th session in London on July 16 and 17. Mr. Edwin McCarthy, of Australia, and Mr. G.S. Bishop were elected Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively for the crop-year 1959-60.

The representative of the United States reported to the Conference that, of the nine exporting and 30 importing countries listed in the agreement, all except one (Ceylon) had deposited the appropriate instrument for participation in the 1959 agreement, or had formally notified an intention to do so within the time laid down.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

The Minister for Primary Industry of Australia, Mr. C.F. Adermann, has announced that as a result of an invitation issued by the Australian Government, the twelfth World Poultry Science Congress will be held in Sydney from August 13 to 18, 1962.

It will be the first time that this four-yearly Congress will be held in Australia.

Mr. Adermann said that the congress was important not only because of the opportunity it presented as a forum for the exchange of technical information. It would have very significant results through the dissemination of information to poultry farmers, not only in Australia, but

also to those in other countries, particularly in South-East Asia.

The Congress will be financed by the Australian Government in cooperation with the Australian Egg Board.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE SESSION

The Twenty-ninth Session of the European Regional Committee of I.F.A.P. discussed the problems of European agriculture and indicated that while the current slow down in economic expansion had affected agricultural producers but little, their future prosperity depended on a rapid rebound in economic activity. In the meantime, caution would have to be exerted to avoid agriculture's already inadequate returns not being further reduced by the efforts made to keep down the cost of living.

Serious concern was expressed at certain *a priori* judgment passed by some international organisations on the viability of European agriculture. These questions will be covered in the report to the General Conference of I.F.A.P. to be approved by the Committee at its next session to be held in Rome at the end of October.

I.F.A.P.'s Group of European experts on Agricultural Prices was requested to study the recent report by an F.A.O. Export party on agricultural support measures.

LARGEST CHEESE EXPORTER

The Agricultural sector in Holland has created a new world record. Already the World's largest exporter of poultry products and bulbs, it is now also the world's largest cheese exporter. Between April 1 last year and April 1, 1959 Dutch cheese export exceeded hundred million kilogrammes.

World Wheat Trade Up

World Wheat trade this season is expected to be 2.5% higher than last season.

That's the forecast from the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service, it expects total Wheat trade to reach 1,220 million bushels. This would put 1958-59 trade 26% above the five year average of 1951-55. However, it still is about 9% short of the record high set in 1956-57.

United States Wheat exports for the year probably will be between 440 and 450 million bushels. This is an increase of 12% over the previous season. These exports account for 40% of production.

A major factor in the increased world wheat trade this season lies in the U.S. Government Programme of subsidizing wheat exports.

Russians Wheat exports also are reaching a high volume and it is expected they will be about 160 million bushels by the end of the season. This is a volume exceeded only by United States and Canada. Most of the Russian wheat has gone to Eastern Europe.

Canadian Wheat exports for the 1958-59 season are expected to fall slightly below last year's 316 million bushels. There will be small increases in exports from Australia and Argentina while France is expected to have a relative large drop in wheat exports.

RADIO OPERATED TRACTORS

The first Soviet-made radio-operated tractors are working in the fields of Siberia and Krasneyarsk territory. A group of local experts, making use of automation, electronics and radio engineering have elaborated a new system of 18 tractors being run by a single operator. The latter remains at his command post, issues instructions by radio to each machine. The tractors in time of ploughing, for instance, make the necessary turns, automatically lift the mounted ploughs and continue to work in the given direction until the next order is received by radio.

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