

Third National Agriculture Fair in Ahmedabad

14th January - 11th March 1965

First Meeting of Local Advisory Committee

Vol. 8. No. 8 August 1964

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Notice

Life Members and subscribers of 'Krishak Samachar' are requested that while informing any change in their addresses, they should send the wrapper of the last issue received by them.

Chief Minister Assures Fullest Cooperation

Shri Balwantray Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, addressing the first meeting of the Local Advisory Committee of the Third National Agriculture Fair, Ahmedabad, on 7th August 1964 at the Sachivalaya assured the Fair authorities that the State Government would extend fullest possible cooperation to make the Fair a success. He also requested all the State Government departments to cooperate fully with the Fair authorities so that the Fair in Ahmedabad would be a memorable one.

Mr. Mehta congratulated the Bharat Krishak Samaj for its multifarious activities in the service of the farmers, especially in the matter of disseminating knowledge of improved methods of agriculture by organising Agriculture Fairs. He said that the World Agriculture Fair and the two National Agriculture Fairs organized by the Samaj had played a valuable role in the field of agriculture in India and he was sure that the Fair in Ahmedabad would prove even a greater success. He said that he understood from Dr. Deshmukh's speech that ten State Governments had already agreed to participate in the Fair, but he would like all the State Governments to participate in the Fair so that the Gujarat farmers could benefit from the experience of other States, especially Punjab and Madras, where farmers had made good progress in agriculture. Similarly Gujarat had also made good progress in agriculture which would be



Shri Balwantray Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat addressing the first meeting of the Local Advisory Committee of the Third National Agriculture Fair, Ahmedabad



shown in the Gujarat Pavillion for the benefit of the visiting farmers. Gujarat farmers, particularly those from Junagadh, Surat and Charotar, were in a position to teach something new to farmers and officials from other States. He also requested the Bharat Krishak Samaj to get as many Research Institutions as possible to display their activities and achievements in the Fair for the benefit of the farmers. He desired that food should have a special place in the Fair, and highly commended the work being done by the

Maysore Food Technological Institute. He hoped that the Fair would have the participation of that Institute.

He welcomed the inclusion of one of his colleagues, Shri Utsavbhai Parikh, Minister of Agriculture, in the Advisory Committee and said that it would ensure and facilitate the cooperation needed from the State Government. Concluding his speech, the Chief Minister once again assured his fullest cooperation to Fair authorities.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh's Speech

Earlier, welcoming the members of the Local Advisory Committee, Dr. P.S. Deshmukh traced the history of Bharat Krishak Samaj since its inception in 1954. He said that the first All India Convention of Farmers was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on 3rd April, 1955, at New Delhi. In a brief period of less than 10 years of its existence, Bharat Krishak Samaj had extended its activities in many directions in order to be of maximum service to the millions of farmers in this country. It had held the World Agriculture Fair at New Delhi in 1959-60, which was the first international agriculture fair of its kind ever held anywhere in the world. Since then the Samaj had arranged two National Agriculture Fairs in Calcutta and Madras with the full cooperation of the State Governments concerned. These Fairs had proved to be a great success and had given the farmers, the

research and extension workers and students of agriculture a unique opportunity to see for themselves the various developments that had taken place in agriculture and allied subjects, both in India and abroad. The third National Agriculture Fair which was to be held in Bombay in 1963 had to be cancelled due to national emergency. It would now be held in Ahmedabad. He said that he was sure that the Fair would prove equally useful to the farmers and the country and would be a greater success than the two previous Fairs.

Dr. Deshmukh also told the meeting that 11th National Convention of Farmers would be held during the Fair.

Concluding his speech, Dr. Deshmukh once again thanked the Members of the Local Advisory Committee for kindly agreeing to serve on the Committee, and particularly the Chief Minister for his presence and blessings, and the

Station Commander Cantonment, and the Defence Ministry for making available their land for the Fair.

Participants in Meeting

Besides the State Chief Minister, Shri Mehta and the Minister for Agriculture and Vice-Chairman of the Local Advisory Committee, Shri Utsavbhai Parikh, the others who were present in the meeting included the Minister for Home and Information, Minister for Public Works and Civil Supplies, Minister for Rural Development, Deputy Minister for Agriculture & Irrigation, and Deputy Minister for Revenue, Secretaries to the Government of Gujarat, the Station Commander Cantonment, General Manager State Transport, Post Master General, Chief Engineer Irrigation Projects, Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandary, Divisional Commercial Superintendent Western Railways, Station Director All India Radio, Central Information Officer Press Information Bureau and several other high officials and non-officials.

Press Conference by B K S President

After the meeting, Dr. Deshmukh addressed a Press Conference at which representatives of Local Press, P.T.I., P.I.B. and also of All India Radio, Indian Express and Free Press Journal were present. Dr. Deshmukh apprised the Conference of the proceedings of the meeting of the Local Advisory Committee. He said that he was grateful to the Chief Minister for his promise of fullest possible cooperation by the State Government to the Fair authorities, to make the third National Agriculture Fair in Ahmedabad a great success.

Ajmer District Krishak Samaj

On 26th of July, 1964 a farmers' convention was organised by Ajmer District Krishak Samaj to increase agricultural production and develop animal husbandry. Peasants and Gram Sevaks, district officials of all levels in animal husbandry department took part.

Mr. Rao Narayan Singh, Deputy Speaker, Rajasthan Assembly inaugurated the convention.

At the very outset a glowing tribute was paid to the memory of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri Ram Singh, Secretary, Rajasthan Krishak Samaj, Jaipur threw light on the activities of Krishak Samaj.

Mr. Gowardhan Prasad said in his speech that the peasants are undergoing great hardship due to bad condition of water passages in majority of wells.

Kekari (Ajmer) District Youth Krishak Samaj

Under the auspices of the District Youth Krishak Samaj, a poultry training centre was organised with the help of Animal Husbandry Department of Ajmer from 23rd to 25th July, 1964 in Kekari. Gram Sewaks of Panchayat Samities in the district, Stockmen and Poultrymen took part in the Centre. Samaj arranged for their boarding and lodging. This centre was first of the kind in Ajmer on the district level.

At this occasion, the members of the Peace Corps also gave training to the trainees and showed their experience in this field. The trainees gained much knowledge through a film show there. The trainees were

Mr. Omkar Singh demanded that seeds, loans and other necessities should be provided in time so that the farmers can increase their production.

Many other speakers emphasised the needs of campaigning for more production.

In the last, Shri Ram Swaroop thanked the participants. In the concluding session Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha, Speaker, Rajasthan Assembly expressed his appreciation for the work done by the Samaj in the field of agriculture. He pointed out that there are certain interests belonging to the farmers which need an organisation apart from political one.

After the convention, the participants saw the exhibition. At this occasion Mr. Mirdha gave certificates to the deserving participants in the exhibition.

shown the Government-run poultry farm.

Shri Daulat Singh, Vice-Director, Regional Animal Husbandry inaugurated the centre on 23rd July. Doctor J.S. Mehnot, Officer, Animal Husbandry, Ajmer and his colleague Dr. Sheilash helped in organising the exhibition and making it a success.

On the 26th July in the evening, Shri Ramniwas, Speaker Rajasthan Assembly distributed the certificates to the trainees. He hoped that Bharat Krishak Samaj will open such like centres in other districts of the Province.

Executive Committee of B K S Utkal Branch

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bharat Krishak Samaj (Utkal Branch) was to be held on 18-8-64 at the residence of Sri P. M. Pradhan, President, to mainly discuss the proposal offered

by the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj, New Delhi regarding the next session of the All India Farmers' Council to be held in Orissa sometime in the month of October, 1964.

BKS Gives Technical Guidance to Farmers

Shri B.S. Bhide, Hon. Secretary of Mudhol Taluka Farmers Forum (Mysore State) in a letter to the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj writes :

"The Mudhol Farmers Forum, received a request from the Farmers Forum Taluka Ramdurg for the supply of technical guidance to the farmers who wanted to get their lands levelled. Accordingly, with the help and assistance of Mr. John H. Webb, the Extension Advisor, U. S. A. I. D., Bangalore, we sent 20 surveyers to Ramdurg Taluka. We also requested the Agricultural Department to depute two agricultural experts to Ramdurg, which they did.

We have organized one Taluka Farmers Forum at Jamkhandi and another one will be set up soon in Gokak Taluka.

In addition to above, we organized soil testing and fertilizer programmes in the months of April and May. For this purpose we arranged 11 meetings. We are holding a number of meetings to demonstrate plant protection schemes.

We have realised that progress in agriculture depends to a great extent on cooperation between the farmers and the various departments maintained by the Mudhol Farmers Forum on the one hand and between these and the Government Departments of Agriculture, Community Development, Cooperation, Irrigation, etc."

BKS President in Committee on Cooperative Marketing

Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, has been nominated as a member of the committee recently appointed by the Government of India to review the cooperative marketing in India.

He has also been invited by the Planning Commission to discuss the Fourth Plan recommendations on Education.

Welcome to Our New Life Members

The following persons have enrolled themselves as Life Members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj during the period from 15 July, 1964 to 12th August, 1964. The Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its hearty welcome to the new Life Members and hopes that the members will take a keen interest in the activities of the Samaj.

ANDHRA

- 144/8104 Shri Sitla Pitchaiah,
At & P.O. Kalipatnam,
Distt : W. Godawari
(A.P.)
- 145/8110 Shri R.V.R.V. Bhaskara-
Samaya Julu,
At & P.O. Narsapur,
Distt: W. Godawari (A.P.)
- 146/8111 Shri C.H. Venkata Rayaji
Dhавеji,
At & P.O. Roypata,
Narsapur,
Distt: W. Godavari (A.P.)
- 147/8112 Shri C.H. Shivaji Dhавеji,
At & P. O. Roypata,
Narsapur,
Distt: W. Godavari (A.P.)
- 148/8113 Shri K. Maheswara Rao,
At Losarigutlapadu,
P. O. & Taluka. Bhima-
varam,
Distt: W. Godavari (A.P.)
- 149/8114 Shri R. Narasimha Murty,
At. Gollavanithippa,
P.O. & Taluka.
Bhimavaram,
Distt: W. Godavari (A.P.)
- 150/1815 Shri K. Rama Rao,
At & P.O. Bhimavaram,
(Near College)
Distt. W. Godavari (A.P.)
- 151/8116 Shri Guddati Adiah,
At. Gollavanithippa,
P.O. & Taluka.
Bhimavaram,
Distt: W. Godavari (A.P.)

GUJARAT

- 153/8106 Farokh Gayomard
Bomorshaw,
B. Sc. (Ag.),
Gram Sevak Training
Centre,
Junagarh (Gujarat)

MADHYA PRADESH

- 812/8092 Shri Nathu Parsing Borla,
Vill. Gerughati,
P.O. Balwadi,
Via—Sendhwa,
Distt: Nimar (M.P.)
- 813/8093 Shri Shankar Ramdas
Banjara,
At & P.O. Balwadi,
Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt: Khargone (M.P.)

- 814/8094 Shri Mangilal Zamu Pawar,
At & P.O. Balwadi,
Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt: Khargone (M.P.)
- 815/8105 Shri Kamal Kothari,
Kothari Bhawan,
Marwari Road,
Bhopal (M.P.)

MAHARASHTRA

- 63/8095 Shri Baliram Jasod Patil,
At. Kurukwade, P.O.
Bamane, Distt: Dhulia
(Maharashtra)
- 13/8091 Shri Dattatray Ganesh
Shembekar, Prabhat Road,
Poona-4,

ORISSA

- 187/8096 Shri Narendra Chandra
Panda,
B.A., B.Ed.,
At. Naradia,
P.O. Teratang,
Via—Balikuda,
Distt: Cuttack (Orissa)
- 188/8097 Shri Adhikari Lokanath
Das,
Vill. Girang,
P.O. Marshaghai,
Distt: Cuttack (Orissa)
- 189/8098 Shri Braja Mohan Panda,
B.A., LL.B.,
At & P.O. Baghamari,
Distt: Puri (Orissa)

- 190/8099 Shri Lokanath Panda,
At. Dubapalli,
P.O. Bijipur,
Distt: Puri (Orissa)
- 191/8100 Shri Braja Bihari Sahu,
Vill/P.O. Karabar,
Via—Rajsunakhala,
Distt: Puri (Orissa)
- 192/8101 Shri Purnananda Bhatta,
Secretary,
Kartile Gram Panchayat,
At. Mundilo, P.O.
Mundilo,
Distt: Cuttack (Orissa)
- 193/8102 Shri Madhusudan Rath,
G. B. V. R. P. O. (Pat &
V. R. I.) Qtr. No. 17/4,
Unit No. 4,
Bhubaneshwar-1 (Orissa)
- 194/8103 Shri Narasingha
Bhallabhai,
At & P.O. Bissam Cuttack,
Distt: Koraput (Orissa)

UTTAR PRADESH

- 104/8107 Shrimati Sabaz Mala Jain,
20-Raja Road,
Dehra Dun (U.P.)
- 105/8108 Shri Krishan Chand Jain,
Bankers, Rajas Road,
Dehra Dun (U.P.)
- 106/8109 Shri Syed Mazhar Ali
Shah,
Imambara Estate,
Mian Bazar,
Gorakhpur (U.P.)

Enrolment of Active Life Members on Full Swing

In response to our call to our Life Members to become the Active Life Members of the Samaj, we have so far received about 300 applications. Due to lack of space we are giving only a few names in this issue. The rest of the names will be published in the subsequent issues.

1. Shri Altaf Husain,
Mohalla Shekhpur,
Gorakhpur (U.P.)
2. Shri Laxmi Narain S/o
Bhagirathi Parohit,
Vill. Karamdi,
Teh. & Distt : Ratlam (M.P.)
3. Shri Uday Singh,
Vill. Khedla, P.O. Khedla,
Distt. Gurgaon, (Punjab)
4. Shri S. Rangaraju Naidu,
Vill. Sooramangalam, Salem 5,
Teh. Salem, Distt. Salem,
Madras State.

5. Shri Sudhir Kumar Mukherjee, Shipahi Bazar, Village Midnapore, Teh. & Distt. West Bengal.
6. Mr. Norosimho Patro, M.L.A., Gudari, P.O. Gudari, Taluk Gunupur, Distt. Koraput, Orissa State.
7. Shri Ram Singh, Panchsheel Marg, Ashoka Nagar, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
8. Shri G.C. Juneja, B A., Director of Veterinary Services, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,
9. Shri Sidramappa Sivalingappa Kambali, Vill. Akki-Alur, P.O. Akki-Alur, Taluk Hangal, Distt. Dharwar, Mysore State.
10. Shri Sanya Gamango, Matukhilingirai, P.O. Metukhilingirai, Taluk Gunpur, Distt. Koraput Orissa.
11. Shri T.B. Patil, At & Post Tevarmellihalli, Taluk Shiggaon, Distt. Dharwar, Mysore State.
12. Shri Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, 30, Kabir Road, Calcutta-26.
13. Shri Shiv Prasad Lataram Naik, Vill. & Post Rangwasa, Via Betama Mhow, Distt. Indore, (M.P.)
14. Shri Mohinder Singh, Fauji, Kisan, Village Bari Haveli, P.O. Rupur, Distt. Ambala (Punjab)
15. Shri Bhagwati Prasad Srivastava, Vice-Principal, Engg., Gram Sewak Prashikshan Kendra, Chirgaon Post Office, Tehsil Mom, Distt. Jhansi, (U.P.)
16. Shri Jayal Ram Saheb, Vill. Lalpur, P.O. Bagbahara, Teh. Maha Samund, Distt. Raipur, (M.P.)
17. Shri Sudarsan Sahu, Vill. & P. O. Bijupur, Tehsil Gunupur, Distt. Koraput, Orissa State.
18. Shri Tammanagouda B. Patil, At & Post Tevarmellihalli, Tehsil Shiggaon, Distt. Dharwar, Mysore State.
19. Shri Gurdshiddappa, Sangappa Malgi Mantur, P.O. Mantur, Tehsil Hubli, Distt. Dharwar, Mysore State.
20. Shri Laxmi Chand K. Shah, Anandnagar, P.O. Sulaiman Nagar, Via Rudrur, Teh. Bodhan, Distt. Nizamabad, (A.P.)
21. Shri Hare Krishna Patnaik, Vill. Chhanipur, P.O. Chhanipur, Via Salepur, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa State.
22. Shri M. Kasi, Vill. Kothamangalam, P.O. Kothamangalam, Ramnad District, Madras State
23. Shri Ramanandan Prasad Rai, Vill. Gudgudi, P.O. Gudgudi, Via Ram Nagar, Distt. Champaran, Bihar State.
24. Shri Veppala Venkat Rao, Sahibnager Vill., Sahibnager P.O. Via Sarurnagar, Taluk East Hyderabad, Distt. Hyderabad (A.P.)
25. Shri Rameshwar Patidar, Vill. Janakpur, Tehsil Javad, Distt. Mandsaur, (M.P.)
26. Shri Onkardas Vairagi, P.O. Janakpur, Via Neemuch Madhya Pradesh.
27. Bhagirath Patidar, Vill. & P.O. Janakpur, Distt. Mandsaur, (M.P.)
28. Shri Joseph Varghese, Vettiyat Kalapurackal, P.O. Nalukodi, Via Thricodithanam, Kerala State,
29. Shri P.S. Rajagopal Naidu, 11, Infantry Road, Vellore, P.O. Vellore, Distt. North Arcot, Madras State.
30. Shri K.L. Ramaswami, Vill. Kulandaipalayam, Post Irrugalur, Taluk Gobichettipalayam, Distt. Coimbatore, Madras State.
31. Shri T.S. Gopalan, Vill. Tirukkarugavur, P.O. Tirukkarugavur, Tehsil Papanasam, Distt. Tanjore Madras State.
32. Shri Veer Narain Sharma, Vill. Musapur, P.O. Musapur, Teh. Kora, Distt. Purenia, Bihar State.

(To be continued)

Indian Farm Leaders Visiting U.S.A.

As announced in the July issue of KRISHAK SAMACHAR a group of 10 Indian Farm Leaders will leave India for USA under the Farmers Exchange Programme on 26th of this month. After orientation in Washington, DC, the group will visit Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, North Dakota, Iowa, Florida, and South Carolina. The group will return to Washington DC, for final evaluation of the programme and stay in New York City for a couple of days before departure to India on the 23rd or 24th October. The Names of the members of the group are :

1. Shri S.N. Mushran, Madhya Pradesh
2. Shri V.P. Amin, Gujarat
3. & 4. Mr & Mrs. Balbir Singh Bedi, Punjab
5. Smt. Shakuntala Pundarikaksh, Uttar Pradesh
6. Shri M.R. Lakshminarayanan, Madras
7. Shri D.R. Dhavaji, Andhra Pradesh
8. Shri Mangat Singh Khanuja, Madhya Pradesh
9. Shri B.S. Bhid, Mysore
10. Shri U.R. Pawar, Maharashtra

Second Indian Group in U.S.A.

Part IX

(Continued from previous issue)

Councils

If it is decided to start a Council, office bearers are elected. Office bearers include a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Discussion Leader, Secretary, Legislative representative and Farm Bureau Women's Committee Representative. Each Council has a representative on County-wide Farm Bureau Legislative and Women's Committees. Although each Council can and does accomplish a great deal without outside help, this representation helps the pooling of efforts and gives a chance to guide the County Farm Bureau Board to develop a programme in conformity with the farm people's needs. Council representatives on County Committees are not supposed to air their own views but to voice the views of the Councils they represent. By working together through Farm Bureau Committees the Councils in the Counties are doing a great deal to make the rural community a better place to live—better telephone service, better postal service, better schools, roads, health and local Government.

Through its Education Department in the State Office the Farm Bureau receives copies of Advisory Council minutes which are sent by the Council Secretaries after each meeting. These minutes are read and weekly report giving Council opinions, recommendations and action is made and distributed to Farm Bureau Leadership and others concerned with the welfare of farm people.

We attended several Farm Bureau Council meetings and also one or two County Committee Meetings and a Farm Bureau State Board of Directors Meeting. The typical way a Council meeting would work would be, we observed, to first find out: "What is the problem? secondly "What are the possible solutions?" Thirdly "Which

solution seems most promising?" And fourthly "What is our plan of action?" The ensuing discussion is not just an effort to get everybody to talk but is in fact an effort to arrive at some kind of common agreement on questions. At one meeting of a local Council the problems included such things as a move on the part of the postal authorities to shift a post office from that area to a more distant area. After a heated discussion it was decided that every effort would be made to oppose the move. The European Common Market and how it affected American Farmers provided an interesting topic for discussion at the Local Advisory Council level. This particular Council decided to recommend that America should immediately join the Common Market.

County Farm Bureau

The County Farm Bureau Board is responsible for building and maintaining a Farm Bureau Programme that will protect and promote the interests of agriculture. The Board handles this responsibility with assistance from the Councils and individual members in the County. The County Board delegates to the County Legislative Committee the responsibility of dealing with policies and problems having legislative implications. The Committee meets monthly and its activities include (a) Action on all County Farm Bureau policies on local problems that have been assigned by the Board. (b) Action on State and American Farm Bureau Legislative programmes by making certain that the representative in Congress or the State General Assembly understands the Farm Bureau's position. (c) Action on County problems suggested by the Farm Bureau Board or by the Advisory Councils if approved by the County Farm Bureau Board. (d) Work with local Government Boards

and Officials in making decisions that are of interest and importance to agriculture and the rural community. (e) Study and understand local political party organization and participate where practical with both political parties in selecting qualified political workers and party candidates. (f) See that leadership is well acquainted with local Government officials, state representatives, senators and Congressmen.

Farm Bureau realizes that most decisions made by local Government officials and boards are important to agriculture and rural people. That that organization which is informed on the issues before opinions are formed or decisions made will be the organization which plays a significant role in local Government. The County Farm Bureau attempts to be such an organization which contributes to the decisions made by local Government officials. County Farm Bureau attempts to contribute to the decisions of such local Government meetings as:

- (1) The Board of County Commissioners.
- (2) The County Budget Hearings.
- (3) The County or Regional Planning Commission.
- (4) County Board of Health.
- (5) County School Board.
- (6) County Zoning Commission or Zoning Board of Appeals
- (7) Township Trustee Meetings. (Advisory Council—instead of County Committees—might have representatives on these meetings).
- (8) Township Zoning Commission or Zoning Board of Appeals. Thus, by taking active part in the affairs of local Government the Farm Bureau provides not only a service to agriculture, but also to the local Government boards and officials.

"All Problems of Rural People"

It will be seen that the American Farm Organizations do not concern themselves with only agricultural problems but all problems of

rural community life some of which are mentioned as a matter of interest :

- (1) Adequate fire protection in rural areas.
- (2) Marking of County and township roads.
- (3) Numbering of rural homes in Counties.
- (4) County problems in relation to highway "right-of-way procurement".
- (5) Adequate local roads.
- (6) Highway traffic hazards.
- (7) Adequate telephone services.
- (8) School problems and opportunity to take classes in vocational agriculture and driver training etc.
- (9) Adequate health and sanitation facilities.
- (10) Drainage, Flood Control, Water Supply etc.
- (11) Mail delivery
- (12) Need for juvenile detention home in County.
- (13) Improvement in County fairs etc.

Farm Bureau's AAMA

The American Farm Bureau has established a marketing service known as the American Agricultural Marketing Association or AAMA. AAMA was organized for the purpose of giving farmers and ranchers an opportunity to organize their bargaining power on a non-governmental, voluntary basis in their own organizations. The membership of AAMA consists of State marketing associations which have been recommended for membership by their respective State Farm Bureaus.

The objectives of AAMA are (1) To improve the bargaining power of farmers and ranchers. This includes assisting, earning and obtaining the full market price for farm commodities (2) to facilitate orderly marketing—the delivery of quality products in the desired quantities at the right time—as a means to higher farm income. (3) to expand markets and promote the sale of commodities in both the domestic and foreign markets. (4) To initiate and promote special grower services.

In the words of Mr. Charles B. Shuman, President, American Farm Bureau Federation and of AAMA: "Improvement in the Farmer's marketing—bargaining power may very well be the next major development in the American agricultural revolution".

Farm Leader Exchange Programme

"I like to think that I am an average American. When I got over there, I realized that we have no conception of the problems and progress of other countries. You can't judge them by American standards. Having learned that, we are in a better position to understand the situation in those countries, and we hope to spread this information among our fellow Americans."

These words from a participant highlight one aspect of FWA's Farm Leader Exchange programme: to enable American farmers who are leaders in their farm organizations to visit some of the important developing countries, get acquainted with their people, and see first-hand their problems, progress, needs and aspirations; then, on their return, report what they have learned to farmers in the United States

Between 1959, when the Exchange programme started, and the end of March, 1964, five groups of American farm leaders (totaling 69 men and women) visited India. As guests of The Farmers' Forum, India's national farm organization, each group spent an average of two months traveling through India's major agricultural states, visiting villages, farms, schools, agricultural colleges, experimental and development projects, and factories processing agricultural products. They met and talked with Indian leaders from all walks of life, from unschooled villagers to India's President and Prime Minister. But "the outstanding experience," as one participant described it, was living with the people, spending several days at a time in the homes of Indian farm leaders in or near the villages—getting to know them as individuals, asking and answering hundreds of questions, finding in their common interests and problems as farmers a firm basis for mutual understanding and friendship.

Cooperative League of U.S.A.

Our group also spent some time at the offices of the Cooperative League of U.S.A. The League had been founded in 1916. The Cooperative League is dedicated to the principle that Consumer Cooperative groups hold the economic key prosperity and to peace.

In 1945, immediately after World War II, the Cooperative League of America took the initiative in organizing a new cooperative which made it easier for Americans to help the less fortunate people overseas. This organization is, today, well-known the world over. The reference is to CARE an Organization that has since become so important and famous for what it does that practically nobody knows what

it is—a cooperative. CARE was set up as a cooperative in 1945 with the backing of the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration. After the war the United States Government was left with immense stockpiles of army "ten-in-one" rations. Each of these packages contained the equivalent of thirty good meals. CARE took up the task of purchasing these food packages and shipping them to Europe. It raised three quarters of a million dollars as starting capital and by 1948 had delivered \$30,000,000 worth of foodstuffs overseas.

CARE has as members such farm organizations as the National Grange and the National Farmers Union and the Credit Union National Association.

(To be continued)

Farm Management Study Circles in the United Kingdom

by R. Saunders

Chairman, Publicity Committee, National Farmers' Union of England and Wales

The establishment of Farm Management Study Circles is the most significant thing to have happened to Agriculture in the United Kingdom for a very long time.

Until quite recently no farmer would dream of disclosing details of his financial affairs to anyone, in many cases not even to members of his own family. But over the last year or two a number of Farm Management Study Circles have been set up with the specific object of studying and criticising its members' farm accounts. About eight or ten local farmers, usually selected by the host farmer, have met in a farmhouse for one evening a month throughout the winter. With them there have usually been one or two members of the National Agricultural Advisory Service and an Agricultural Economist.

At these meetings farm accounts of those taking part are produced and studied. Results are compared and criticised. The effect is tremendously stimulating. For the first time those farmers taking part can compare their results not merely with their own of previous years or with an average figure produced by the Economics Department of a University, but with the actual results on their neighbours' farms which they know.

At once weak points and strong points can be seen and discussed. Reasons for failures can be looked into and examples of success emulated.

The result is not only a great improvement in farm management, but a marked tendency to work together in many other ways, all designed to improve the profitability of the farms concerned.

Most such Farm Management Study Circles were initiated by the National Agricultural Advisory

Service, sometimes working in conjunction with the National Farmers' Union. But in the autumn of 1962 the Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales started a somewhat similar scheme. This is known as the Low Cost Production Scheme. This scheme is financed by the payment of a fairly considerable fee by those participating in it. It provides for milk producers to have their herds costed by officers who visit each farm once a month. They carry out spot checks, collect the necessary figures and give advice. Milk producers are divided into groups and their figures are incorporated under a code number in a league table. They can thus see how their results compare with other similar farms without necessarily knowing the actual farms involved. But in fact groups themselves usually meet from time to time and discuss results and most members freely disclose their own figures. Again frank and stimulating discussion will almost certainly result in greatly improved management.

It is perhaps natural that the more progressive farmers should tend to be the first to participate in such schemes as these. But it is important that a broad cross-section of farms should be included as soon

as possible. If only those who are doing relatively well participate, those whose figures are average or below average may feel reluctant to allow their results to be compared with their more successful neighbours. One way of overcoming this difficulty is to group farmers in the first instance in a way that tends to compare like with like as far as technical and commercial ability as concerned. Later, when confidence has been won, their results can be compared with those who have been more successful.

Another interesting development which can perhaps be mentioned is that the National Agricultural Advisory Service and the National Farmers' Union have recently agreed a form of farm records and accounts. The N.F.U. will be publishing this shortly. It is hoped this will rapidly become standard throughout the country. Such standard records would greatly facilitate the economic comparison of one farm with another and give a firm basis on which worthwhile advice can be given.

These are but more examples of how agricultural cooperation in its broadest sense can render great service to the development of farming.

Malaysian Hybrid Rice

A new hybrid rice has been developed in Malaysia in an effort to increase food production.

A new short-term hybrid rice to be used in double cropping has been developed by Malaysian experts working with Japanese plant breeders

under the Colombo Plan. The new hybrid is a cross between the fast-maturing Japonica variety introduced by the Japanese and a less starchy Indica variety which the Malaysians prefer. The new hybrid is called "Malinja."

FURNITURE FROM GROUNDNUT SHELLS

Work of London's Tropical Products Institute

High quality building board which can be used for furniture, partitions and ceilings can now be made from groundnut shells, available in India in large quantities as waste material.

The Tropical Products Institute in London has completed manufacturing trials on the board and is now analysing results in detail. Research work at the institute had shown the possibilities of the material, which is pressed into board under heat after spraying with ureaformaldehyde.

According to the institute, a plant for producing the board would not be expensive to set up. The cost of the board itself works out to half that of board made from wood chips.

The groundnut shell board is the result of an extensive programme of research carried out at the Tropical Products Institute on possible uses of tropical waste material. They include bagasse, coffee shells, cottonseed residue and coconut husks. The latest products of the institute's research work are roofing and floor tiles made from rice husks. These, too, are at an early stage of development.

More Efficient Potato Blight Sprays

The addition of a wax emulsion to potato blight sprays has increased their efficiency considerably in field trials—increase in yield as between sprayed and unsprayed plots was doubled when wax emulsion was added to the copper oxychloride fungicide used.

These results were obtained in field trials at Rothamsted experimental station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. The trials, and laboratory tests which preceded them, were undertaken because it was thought that if the leaves of the potato plant were covered with a water-repelling fungicidal coating, then this coating would not only give initial protection, but might persist longer in the rain than deposits of ordinary fungicide. It was also thought that such a coating might reduce the loss of water and of yield which can be caused by the use of ordinary copper-based anti-blight sprays.

In the laboratory tests which preceded the field trials the varieties sprayed were King Edward and Ulster Supreme, and the fungicide used was at first made water-repelling in three ways: by the addition of silicone compounds; by the addition of wax emulsions; and by the addition of certain sulphur compounds used to protect condenser pipes in industrial steam plants.

The silicone and sulphur compounds were not only expensive, but proved unequal to their task at the low concentrations used, so work was then concentrated on the cheaper paraffin wax emulsions.

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ON FIELDS OF INDIA

In the field of mechanisation of farming, at present more than 8,000 wheeled tractors and a few hundred crawler tractors from the USSR are tilling the fields in various parts of the country. The 5,000th Soviet tractor was handed over as a gift from the USSR to Mr. Prakash Rao, the best farmer, at a special function in Calcutta, last September. It is expected that by 1964 over 9,000 tractors would be imported from the USSR in India.

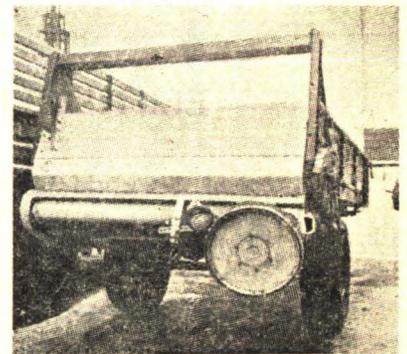
The Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of agriculture began with the setting up of large-sized mechanized farm at Suratgarh.

In 1959, the Soviet Government presented to India a complete set of machine-tools and other equipment for setting up a workshop for capital repairs of tractors, combines and other agricultural machines.

In this way the Suratgarh Farm, covering an area of more than 30,000 acres, and the biggest mechanised farm, not only in India, but in whole of South-East Asia,

REARING PULLETS IN CAGES

When floor rearing of pullets was replaced by cage rearing on one Warwickshire farm (U. K.), rearing losses fell from 10 to 3 per cent. This improvement took place at Wood Corner Farm, Fillongley, where 48,000 pullets were cage reared in 1963 by W. Potter and his two sons. Mr. Potter claims that birds reared in cages are more docile; that rearing weights (which are recorded every fortnight) are better; and that less labour is required, particularly at week-ends. Since it is possible to stock birds at a higher density, capital cost for each bird is lower; while it is said that the quality of the birds is more even, since all have an equal chance of getting food and water, and that pullets from rearing cages are not disturbed, when moved to laying cages, by manure scrapers or feed hoppers passing along the battery.



NEW FERTILIZER DISPENSER

The designers of the Designing and Technological Bureau of the USSR Association Selkhoztekhnikha have developed a new dispenser of mineral fertilizers and lime.

was completely equipped with the necessary agricultural machinery and machine-tools.

Apart from this a contract for the supply of Soviet agricultural machinery for the Central Mechanised Farm at Jetsar, the second biggest farm of its kind in India was signed on May 7, 1964 in New Delhi.

Sugarcane Experts' Conference in Britain

Sugar-cane experts from many tropical countries attending a conference in Britain this month will be able to study equipment which will fully mechanize cane production under widely varying conditions.

The equipment, which is being manufactured by Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Coventry, follows the introduction of the world's first cane harvester which cuts, tops, chops and loads cane in one operation. After research and field tests conducted all over the world, the firm has now devised a system for mechanizing every operation from field to factory.

Massey-Ferguson will demonstrate the new system at the four-day conference which was to open on August 10 at the firm's school of farm mechanization near Coventry. Experts from sugar-producing areas throughout the world were to be able to judge the value of the system, and were also to discuss problems facing their own countries.

The managing director of Mas-

sey-Ferguson (Export) Ltd., Mr. J.W. Beith, said in an interview that sugar-cane was one of the world's major crops which had yet to be fully mechanized. There was an increasing realization that some of the industry's basic difficulties—spiralling costs of traditional methods and labour shortages—stemmed from this fact and hindered expansion.

"Sugar-cane, although one of the leading tropical crops and a vital revenue-earner for many countries, lacks standardisation of production", said Mr. Beith. "There are, however, basic trends, and these have been kept in mind by Massey-Ferguson in devising a system which is flexible and suits wide variations of conditions."

Papers to be presented at the conference were to vary from a general review of the current situation in the industry to consideration of various aspects of mechanization in the light of present-day conditions and developments.

FERTILIZER USE RISES

Farmers around the world may be using about three times as much fertilizer by 1980 as they do today.

This is the forecast in a detailed paper presented to a recent Annual Fertilizer Conference. In the paper, a group of experts estimated that consumption in 1960 was 27.7 million metric tons and that by 1980 it might reach 89.7 million tons.

Breaking down fertilizer use into regions, it was estimated the developed countries would expand use of fertilizer from 20 million tons in 1960 to 26.9 million by 1970

and 36.1 million by 1980. This would be at a three per cent annual rate increase.

For Eastern Europe and Russia, which used 5 million tons of fertilizer in 1960 the estimate is for 15.5 million tons by 1970 and 25.3 million by 1980. The rate of annual increase for this region is put at 12% between 1960 and 1970 and 5% between 1970 and 1980.

For the developing countries, use of fertilizer in 1960 totaled 2.7 million tons and by 1970 it is estimated at 10.9 million tons and 28.3 million by 1980.

Thakur Bhagwan Singh Appointed Member of Zonal Railway Users' Con- sultative Committee

Thakur Bhagwan Singh, Ex-M.L.A., (Madhya Pradesh) Member of the All India Farmers' Council of the B.K.S. has been appointed as member of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Central Railway for 1964-65 and 1965-66.

After accepting this assignment, Thakur Bhagwan Singh has written to Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, President, B.K.S. assuring him that the confidence put in him for safeguarding the interest of the Agricultural Class, will be kept up.

JAPANESE FARMS

Four basic reasons for a significant improvement in the Japanese farm economy are offered in a new report by the Food and Agriculture Organization entitled "Farm Development in Japan"

The report says the four reasons are: land reform; improvement programs; improved seeds; and increased farm mechanization.

Because of these and some other factors, Japan now ranks first among all nations in Asia and the Far East in yields for every crop. Japan produces far more than four tons of rice per hectare while most other Asian countries produce less than two tons and some less than one ton. Japan produces two tons of wheat per hectare while the majority of Asian countries produce less than one ton.

These production achievements have occurred despite the fact that Japan has a shorter growing season and lower temperatures than other countries in the region and despite a preponderance of typhoons and earthquakes, the highest population density on agricultural land in the world, low soil fertility and small farms.

The FAO study, in discussing land reform in Japan, notes that after World War II, 80% of tenanted land was sold to landless cultivators or owners of undersized farms.

VISIT

Places of Pilgrimage in GUJARAT STATE

1. Famous Temples of Somnath, Dehotsarga, Dwarka, Palitana Girnar, Dakore, Ambaji and many others.
2. Muslim Shrines of Miran Datar, Jamialshah Datar, Shah Alam and Sarkhej etc.
3. Holy Parsi Place at Udvada in Surat Dist.

For further details write to :

Dy. Director of Information (Tourism)
Sachivalaya, Ahmedabad-15
(Tel. 78758)

OR

Asstt. Director of Information (Tourism)
Government of Gujarat,
Dhanraj Mahal,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay-1
(Tel. 2 5 3 7 7 6)

AWARD OF PRIZES

FOR DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

With a view to providing an incentive to production (manufacture) as well as design (research) of agricultural implements and machinery, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research offers two prizes of the value of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, together with a certificate of merit to manufacturers in the field of Production (Manufacture) in respect of each of the specific improved implement and 6 prizes varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000 with certificates of merit in the field of Design (Research).

Awards are open to manufacturers in public and private sectors. Individuals who may have invented any new implement or machinery or devised any improvement in the existing Designs can also compete.

Full particulars of the awards, copies of the Rules alongwith the application forms can be had from the State Director of Agriculture or from the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

Applications with the entry fees of Rs. 25/- and Rs. 5/- for Production (Manufacture) and Design (Research) respectively to be paid in Crossed Indian Postal Order drawn in favour of the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi should reach by September 30, 1964 the Director of Agriculture of the State concerned or the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, as the case may be.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

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- ★ Stepped up exports of Woollen and Cotton Textiles, Sugar, Pulses, Salt and Tobacco.
- ★ Organised exports of difficult items like Groundnut Oils, Bichromates, and Manioc Meal.
- ★ Production lifeline maintained through import of essential commodities such as Fertilisers, Chemicals and Raw Materials at advantageous terms.
- ★ Introduction of buffer stock operations in Jute, Seedlac and Lemon - Grass Oil, to help agriculturists.

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