

AMACHAR

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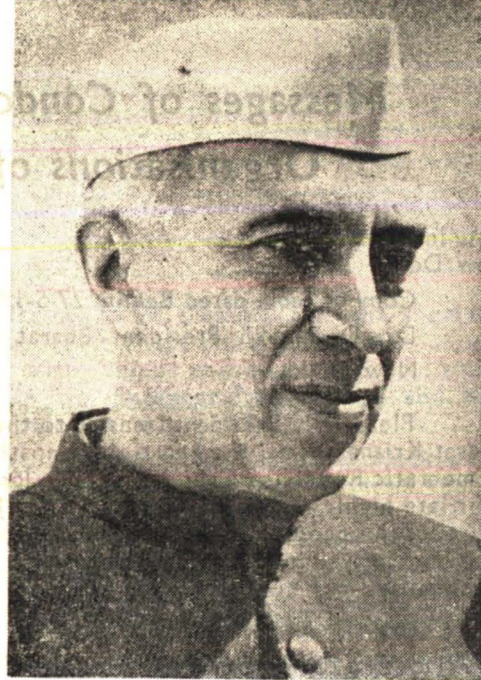
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Notice

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.



B K S Pays Homage

"The Bharat Krishak Samaj and every one of its members are deeply grieved and highly distressed at the passing away of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, their great benefactor and one of the greatest and noblest national leaders that India has so far seen. He was the dearest friend that farmers had during all the years since the inception of the Samaj at his own hands on 3-4-1955. In fact the Bharat Kri Sak Samaj enjoyed his blessings and encouragement from the beginning. While it took time for other leaders to appreciate the need of a voluntary and independent farmers' organization, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's love and support for the Bharat Krishak Samaj was uniform, sincere and great. Of all leaders in India he was the one person who realized the great importance of the World Agriculture Fair because he could see with his own eyes the inspiration it gave to thousands and thousands of farmers who saw the World Agriculture Fair, and insisted on meeting him and with whom he indulged in free exchange of ideas. The President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, had very often to trouble him for granting interviews to a large number of farmers, both inside and outside the country, but he never refused this favour at any time. His fine personality and his affection for the farmers will ever remain fresh in their hearts and with his inspiring messages always present before them, the farmers of India will ever strive to strengthen the Indian economy by working harder and harder. The whole farming community will miss him greatly but shall never forget him even for a moment.

The farmers of India through the Bharat Krishak Samaj offer their heartiest tributes to the great builder of the Indian Nation and extend their heart-felt condolences to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and other members of his family. May God bestow peace on his soul and may what he has preached to the people be ever followed by them honestly, truthfully and devotedly !"

(This resolution was passed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bharat Krishak Samaj on June 11, 1964.)



Messages of Condolence from Farmers' Organisations of Foreign Countries

Smt. Indira Gandhi,
New Delhi.

Copy of cable dated Berlin, 27-5-1964.

Dr. Deshmukh President Bharat Krishak Samaj 1/A, Nizamuddin West,
New Delhi.

Please Mr. President transfer to the Presidium, the members and cooperators of Bharat Krishak Samaj the heartfelt sympathy of the cooperative farmers of the German Democratic Republic on the regrettable loss sustained by the Indian people. The name of your late highly respected Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru will continue to live in the hearts of the people of our Republic as the great example of an outstanding Statesman who has always stood for the maintenance of Peace in the world with all his strength and personality.

Sd. Presidium of the Central Board of the
Farmers Mutual Aid Association, Sperling

May 30, 1964.

Dear Smt. Indiraji,

I have great pleasure in forwarding to you in original a cable (given above) received from Mr. Sperling, 1st Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Farmers Mutual Help Association, Berlin (G.D.R.), which I hope you will kindly accept.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

(PANJABRAO DESHMUKH)

Office of the President

June 2, 1964.

Dr. P.S. Deshmukh,
President,
Farmers' Forum, India
A-1, Nizamuddin West,
New Delhi 14, India

My dear Dr. Deshmukh :

All of us are deeply saddened by the death of your great leader, Mr. Nehru. I had a very deep personal feeling about him and the world is indeed much poorer because of his passing, and much richer because of his living.

Please extend to the members of your organization the condolences of the members of National Farmers Union.

Sincerely,
Sd/-

(JAMES G. PATTON)
President
National Farmers' Union, U.S.A.

FARMERS AND WORLD AFFAIRS, INC.
1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

Cables : FARMWORLD

June 2, 1964

Dr. and Mrs. P.S. Deshmukh
9 Raisina Road
NEW DELHI 1, India.

Dear Friends :

Yesterday, I sent the following cable addressed to Dr. Deshmukh at the Farmers' Forum: "In Nehru's death not only India but the whole world lost a great leader it can ill spare in this hour of international confusion. Many people in the United States share this sense of loss, especially those participating in our Exchange Programmes, and join me in extending heartfelt sympathy to India's people."

Although I knew of Prime Minister Nehru's ill health, I was greatly shocked to read about his death. This I know will be a great loss to India. He has rendered superb leadership in helping India find its way through the many complicated problems of its early independence. Furthermore, he, and India under his guidance, have made great contributions to forwarding the cause of world peace, which is close to the hearts of all of us. I am at a loss for words to express my feelings, but I want to let you know that I feel a personal loss as an individual and a great loss as a member of the human race.

I had the rare opportunity of meeting with Prime Minister Nehru in 1949, when I attended the World Pacifist Meeting, which was initiated by Gandhi. Nehru attended the meeting for a full day. (Rajendra Prasad, who became the President of India, presided at the meetings for the greater part of two weeks).

Prime Minister Nehru very graciously received three of our Farm Leader Exchange groups from the United States, and was a real help and inspiration to them, and of course, to all of us.

I know that all the American farm leaders who have participated in these exchanges, and who have experienced the warm friendliness of the Indian people and have some appreciation of their problems and progress under Nehru would want me to express their own sense of loss. All our hearts go out to you and the people of our great country in this time of uncertainty, which is inevitable when a great national and world leader passes away.

With kindest regards, and best wishes for the success of the many important things you are doing. Some day I hope our trails may cross again.

Sincerely,
Sd/-
(RAY NEWTON)

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GRANGE
The Grange—Springboard of Rural Progress

Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell
Master

BOX H-1
Greensbone, N.C.
May 27, 1964.

Dr. R.B. Deshpande,
Bharat Krishak Samaj
A-1 Nizamuddin West
Mathura Road,
New Delhi 14, India

Dear Dr. Deshpande:

We hasten to extend love and sympathy to our friends, in India in the loss of your great leader. We can truly understand your sorrow as it has only been six months since we suffered the tragic loss of our President.

Only this past Sunday we watched an hour-long television interview with Prime Minister Nehru. Although the program came to us on film, it was clearly obvious that Mr. Nehru was weary and in poor health.

Please extend our good wishes to Dr. Deshmukh and others in your organization.

Cordially and sincerely,
Sd/-
Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell

Agronomist—A Kingpin of Agricultural Activities

The following is the summary of the speech delivered by Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, M.P., President, Indian Society of Agronomy at its Annual General Meeting held on 10-5-1964

After welcoming the members and the guests and thanking the Punjab Agriculture University for inviting them to meet there, Dr. Deshmukh spoke on the subject of "A need of a sound agricultural base for modern society in India" in which the agronomists have to play a very significant role. He said that one of the special characteristics of modern society was that it had to face and deal with new problems which were generated within it.

Approvingly quoting Kuznets (1962) he said that in several countries which were largely rural in character, rapid industrialization without development of markets had blocked the capital, created idle capacity in the industry and economy as a whole had stagnated. The attempt to modernise the country had resulted in utter failure.

He further said that most societies, which were at a stage of under-development did not have a band of modernising elites. "The modernising push of different elites is dependent not only on the inherent tendencies of the elites but also on the relations between these modernising

groups and broader institutional setting within which they operate; and especially on their relations with the pre-existing institutional structure and the holders of power positions within it on the one hand and to the broader groups and strata of society on the other." The Indian society of Agronomy, he said, was set up with very broad objectives to serve as a platform for agronomists whom he would call modernising elites of the peasant agriculture, which had subsisted for several centuries past still very much in the old orthodox way. In spite of planning for agriculture for over a decade in India, he said, the state of agriculture had not improved fast enough to sustain a rate of growth which might be called a self-sustaining one. Agriculture, in a word, had not in our country, begun to be modernized. In consequence, the rural population had stagnated over the centuries and is not yet on the threshold of becoming modern society. About the reasons for this state of affairs, he said, that there was no doubt that the utter neglect of the peasant, lack of provision of capital, rural indebtedness, continuous and progressive impoverish-

ment of the soil, unrealistic agrarian laws had all contributed to these conditions. Efforts, undoubtedly, were being made through the Panchayati Raj and the Community Development activity to break through this heavy crust wing on the progress of the Indian society. But even that had failed and had yet to make much of an impression so as to be called a beginning for the ushering in an era of modernization in our countryside.

Two factors, he explained, to set up the activity of modernising the rural society were—modern agricultural technology and the rural education. The modern agricultural technology, he pointed out, would induce rapid changes in methods of agriculture with consequent increased out-put and lead to capital formation. This newly generated capital must get re-invested for increased out-put in agriculture and animal husbandry. Who can undertake this job better than the agronomist? In the United States of America all the States Colleges of agriculture were now employing two types of agronomists. The research agronomists are engaged to conduct researches in the fields of the experiment stations and co-ordinate their projects with soil scientists, crop specialists, plant protection specialists, agricultural engineers and other specialists and give out new techniques to demonstrate on pilot scale. Here in come the extension agronomists. He said: "During my tenure as Union Minister of Agriculture an extension activity of this kind was set up to carry out simple cultivator field trials with fertilizers. I am informed this activity has been expanded, and work has gone ahead in almost all the districts of the country. Application of fertilizers and their demonstrations is one activity, which alone cannot bring about commercialization in agriculture. There are several other factors which must be introduced on a mass scale in the same manner. These are weedicides, insecticides,

TO ALL STATE KRISHAK SAMAJ SECRETARIES

Dear friend,

The President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, desires that his speech in Parliament, which is published in the KRISHAK SAMACHAR of May 1964, and the Resolutions adopted by the IX-X Joint Convention of Farmers, which were published in the March-April issue of KRISHAK SAMACHAR, should be explained to the farmers by every Life Member of the Krishak Samaj. I would request you to kindly see that the Life Members in your State make it a point to explain the President's speech in the Parliament, as well as the Resolutions, to the farmers in their areas.

This may kindly be treated as very important and urgent and action taken communicated to me in due course of time.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(R.B. DESHPANDE)
SECRETARY

methods of irrigation, soil and water conservation techniques, introduction of better and modern implements and machines and so on."

He recognized the fact that the agricultural re-organization and reforms had been very much emphasised by the Planning Commission. But in spite of the best efforts neither the reorganisation nor adequate degree of coordination had been brought about in agriculture. The basic fact was, he said, the out-put in agriculture was not so much as to enable the farmers to re-invest a part of it for greater production the next year. Similar was the fate of principal programmes sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, which consisted of irrigation, soil conservation, dry farming, land reclamation, use of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers, improved agricultural implements, plant protection and adoption of scientific agricultural practices. He said that yield had certainly increased during the last two Plan periods and yet much of it was taken by increase in area and the practices subsidised by the Government agencies. He said: "I am glad to find it admitted squarely that RICE constitutes the only exception and I am sure you will permit me to claim the credit by preaching the Japanese Method which I again claim was the most inexpensive programme ever taken up by any Government. I wish well to the so-called Package Programme but it is frightfully expensive and this may come in the way of its rapid expansion on the same scale. But in any case there seems to be ample scope for extension agronomist in this field. In fact he ought to have been made the kingpin of the whole integrated activity in attempting larger agricultural production." The village level workers and agriculture Assistants, he said, were in many instances capable and devoted persons and yet it would be somewhat improper to think that either by their education or experience they were in a position to convince the ordinary farmers to take to innovation. Even apart from inclination it was the lack of economic power to take a risk that comes in the way of their implementing new ideas and taking to new methods. They must be provided with adequate

World Agriculture Fair Memorial Farmers Welfare Trust Society

NEW DELHI

Applications are invited on prescribed forms for the award of following Research Fellowships and Scholarships of the Trust:-

- I. **Fellowships** (a) Senior—for P. G. studies leading to Ph. D. or D.Sc.—3 Fellowships each of Rs. 150/- per month tenable for two years (10 months in each year).

(b) Junior—for P.G. studies leading to M.Sc.—2 Fellowships each of Rs. 100/- per month tenable for two years (10 months in each year).
- II. **Research Fellowships** : 2 Research Fellowships each of Rs. 100/- per month tenable for two years.
- III. **Scholarships** for B.Sc. (Agri.) or its equivalent:
10 Scholarships each of Rs. 50/- per month tenable for 3 years (10 months in each year).

The fellowships and scholarships are for training and research in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and allied subjects and intended for sons and daughters of life members of Bharat Krishak Samaj. Sons and daughters of those members who are actual farmers would be preferred.

Selected applicants may have to appear before selection Committee of Trust at their expense. For application forms and further particulars apply Hon. Secretary, World Agriculture Fair Memorial Farmers Welfare Trust Society, A-1, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi-14 by 15th July, 1964.

help so that they can utilise the information in practice, he said.

He further said, another field in which the agronomists had to play a significant role was the rural programmes. At present the education in rural schools and rural institutes was not fully oriented to meet the needs of cultivating classes. The Bharat Krishak Samaj was taking active steps to educate the rural people in this matter. Moreover, qualified agronomists taking to tea-

ching of agriculture in the rural schools and colleges could play a very significant role in this matter. Now that the Ministry of Education was organising an All India Education Service, it was imperative that the interests of rural and agricultural education should not be overlooked. Otherwise the rural bias to education would be lacking and those graduating from these institutions would tend to move away from the rural areas and the ferment for improvement would remain dormant.

Annual Convention of Punjab Krishak Samaj

At the Annual Convention of Punjab Krishak Samaj held at Bhatinda on 5th and 6th February, 1964, a number of resolutions were passed. The following is the gist of the resolutions :

1. For soil testing, it was resolved that in addition to the soil testing laboratories at divisional headquarters, such laboratories be established at each district head-quarter.

2. Crop insurance for most important crops like wheat, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes, etc. may be started earliest. All India crop insurance legislation be got enacted earlier.

3. Farmers individually and their Cooperatives be freely given actual users import licences to import spare parts of tractors, agricultural implements, sprayers, fertilizers, fuel oils, lubricants, insecticides and fungicides. This step will eliminate the middlemen's huge profit.

4. Where sub-soil water is sweet and at a level where water can be lifted to lower the water table of water-logged soils, there electric pumps should be installed by Government along the canals, distributors at the heads of water courses and the river water canals.

5. The duty of water supply is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cusecs per 1000 acres in Bhatinda and other dry areas. This has been reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cusecs which is too low quantity; therefore, it be raised back to the duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cusecs for 1000 acres.

6. The energy bill from the electric pumps installed by farmers at their cost should be charged on the basis of canal water rate.

7. In our fight against food shortage, excise duty free permits be issued to the tractors. This step will save far greater foreign exchange. Tractors and power tillers using petrol tillers be encouraged as we are exporting petrol at world market rate.

8. Canal closure and electric shutdowns should also be announced on radio in rural programme at least

for 48 hours in advance, to enable the peasants to take steps to save some delicate crops which are susceptible to damage by unannounced stoppage of supply of water.

9. Betterment levy is charged in certain canals which are old channels and have not improved their water supply. The special tax on cotton, sugarcane and chillies be withdrawn.

10. The ceiling of land holding be linked with the ceiling of wealth holding by each individual owning house and industrial property and wealth.

11. The subsidy on the cost of insecticides, fungicides and spray and dusting equipment be raised to at least 75 percent instead of 50 percent.

12. The land revenue, water charges and other taxes on the *sarson* crop be completely exempted due to its complete destruction with frost.

13. The proposed 17th amendment to Constitution of Bharat be dropped.

14. To arrange coordination between Irrigation, Cooperation, Agriculture and Development Ministries, either these be placed under one Secretary or an additional or Joint Chief Secretary be appointed for this purpose.

15. To enable the high officers of Agriculture Department to secure their schemes and plans through, it is necessary to bestow them with all India status, by creating an all-India Service of them.

16. Fruit garden owners have suggested that as they are unduly being charged on their immature gardens Rs. 10/- as water rate. Rs. 10/- as betterment levy and Rs. 5/- to Rs. 7/- as owners' rate i.e. about Rs. 25/- per acre per crop or so to

say Rs. 50/- per acre per year before getting any fruit yield from the gardens. This is a stumbling block in the development of fruit industry.

17. As on marketing committees, one representative of Farmers' Forum be nominated by Government on Zila Parishads and Block Samities.

18. Mutation entries in revenue record should be got made automatically by the Tehsil authorities on the basis of the Parch Yad-dasht on its receipt from the Sub-Registrar instead of the persistence of the presence of the parties concerned.

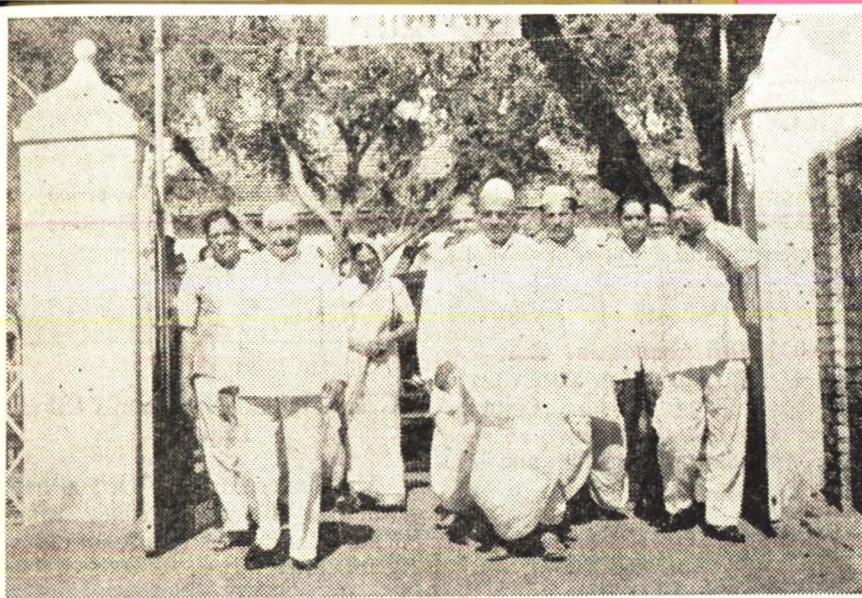
19. The Lambardar's 5 per cent *Pauchatra* on commercial tax recovery from land-owner should be paid by Government out of this tax, instead of extra charge from the land-owner.

20. It was felt that police traffic staff unnecessarily harassed the tractor drivers, who bring trolly with produce to the markets. The exemption from Motor Vehicles Act should be given to the tractor and trolly and this be treated on the basis of a bullock cart.

21. For looking into the grievances of users of the canal water supply, advisory committees for each distributary, Sub-Division and Division should be constituted of farmers' representatives and officilas.

22. Crop planning for each Block, Tehsil and District be made with the target of increasing the economic condition of the farmer. Farmers' Forum and members of Block and Zila Parishads should be consulted in crop planning for the area and their approval be obtained.

23. The final allotment of land in consolidation should be done in the presence of the land-owner concerned.



Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, M.P., entering the gate of the Krishak Bhawan at Jalgaon. From right to left: Shri V. V. Patil; Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, President, Farmers' Forum of India; Mrs. Vimalabhai Deshmukh; Shri M. S. Anvikar; Shri B. C. Chaudhary, President, Jalgaon Jilha Krishak Samaj, Bhagwat Chaudhary and Shri D. M. Nikam.

Krishak Samaj Shri V.G. Sukumaran. A message received from Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj was read in the meeting. The meeting was addressed among others by the Vice-President of the Kerala Krishak Samaj Shri E. John Jacob and by Shri K. P. Amrithanatha Iyer a former President of the Kerala Krishak Samaj.

Bihar

A meeting of the Bihar Krishak Samaj was held at Gardinar Road, Patna on the 3rd April, 1964, at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Shri Awadesh Kumar Sinha to celebrate the National Farmers' Day. The President read out the message and resolutions and explained to the farmers present.

Utkal

A meeting of local farmers was

“National Farmers' Day” Celebrations

Maharashtra

The Jalgaon Krishak Samaj celebrated the “National Farmers' Day” under the Presidentship of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, on 3rd April, 1964.

In his speech, Dr. Deshmukh stressing the importance of farmers' organization said it firmly that every body has understood this fact except the farmers. He advised the workers of the B. K. S. to approach more people and make them life members of the B.K.S.

He further spoke about the Farmers' Co-operative Bank. He said, “Other banks are helping the farmers but they cannot do it independently. So we want our Bank of farmers.”

Before his speech, he was presented with five Life Membership forms and 50 forms of 64 shares of the Farmers' Bank. The respective amount of Rs. 550/- and Rs. 6500/- was paid on the occasion.

Bangalore

Farmers' Day celebrations was held on 9-4-1964 in the information hall of the N.E.S. Block, Alland and passed the following resolution unanimously.

This forum requested the President of the State forum to send a message of good will to the distress-

ed farmers of the border area of Jammu Kashmir, Asam, West Bengal, NEFA, Nagaland and Rajasthan.

It was also resolved that member of cooperative farming societies be increased and that a special attempt to be made to enroll more life members to the Samaj.

Kerala

The National Farmers' Day was celebrated at Alleppey appropriately at a meeting held at the Office of the Kuttanad Agricultural Cooperative Society under the presidentship of the Working President of the Kerala

held on 3rd April, 1964 at the residence of Shri P. M. Pradhan, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj (Utkal Branch) under his presidentship to celebrate the National Farmers' Day. Assistant State Organiser Shri M. C. Rautray read out the message given by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, President of Bharat Krishak Samaj, which was explained to the members present in regional language. The President Shri P.M. Pradhan during his presidential speech stressed to strengthen the State Krishak Samaj by way of enrolling as many members as possible.

Y. E. A. TRAINING CENTRE MARCHES AHEAD

The Young Farmers Training centre at Mysore has in the short span of hardly a year of its life, is attaching more and more rural people in the State. The Training Centre is located at Ramakrishnapur, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District and has so far conducted three training courses. The last course was on poultry. About twenty young men from the surrounding villages were given training on poultry farming. Apart from the training given on various subjects the Centre also gives train-

ing on Youth leadership. Plans are already afoot to start two more courses viz. ‘Dairying’ and ‘Applied Nutrition.’

In his letter to Shri Rajasekharan, Director of the Centre, Nijalینگappa, Chief Minister, Mysore has congratulated the Centre for its work. The Chief Minister felt that more propaganda was required to be done on the work carried on by the Training Centre in order to attract more young men from the rural areas.

Welcome to New Life Members

The following persons have enrolled themselves as Life Members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj during the period from 2nd May, 1964 to 12th June, 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.

GUJARAT

143/8033 Shri Hasanand Gobindram,
Cloth Merchants &
Commission Agents,
2821-3 Floor, Kalupur,
Kotni Rang,
Ahmedabad-1.

MAHARASHTRA

343/8048 Shri Hira Chand Nagraj
Lodha,
At/ P.O. Malegaon,
Distt. Nasik
(Maharashtra)

344/8049 Shri Tara Chand Motilal
Lodha,
Lodha Bhuvan, Malegaon,
Disstt. Nasik
(Maharashtra)

MADHYA PRADESH

804/8034 Shri Prem Narayan Dube,
S/o Shri Mohanlal Dube,
At. Rangerwadi,
P.O. Sarangpur,
Distt. Rajgarh Byawara
M.P.

805/8036 Shri Abdul Hamid Gulamuddin,
P.O. & Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

806/8037 Shri Anandram,
S/o Shri Ram Karan
Gupta,
Vill/PO. Gogawa,
Distt. Teh. Khargone
M. P.

807/8038 Shri Gulab Chand,
S/o Shri Dasarathji,
Vill. & PO. Bistan,
Distt./Teh. Khorgone
M. P.

808/8039 Shri Vithaldas Onkarlal
Mahajan,
C/o Shri Onkarlal Jag-
gannath,
Chemists,
P.O./Teh. Khargone
(M.P.)

809/8040 Shri Nyadarji Jhapduji
Maru,
Vill. Asangaon,
P.O. Temla,
Distt./Teh. Khargone
(M.P.)

810/8041 Shri Badri Singh,
S/o Shri Gangaramji,
P.O. Bistan,
Distt./Teh. Khargone
(M.P.)

Grants-in-Aid for Samaj's Utkal Branch

The Government of Orissa have given the Bharat Krishak Samaj (Utkal Branch) the grants-in-aid as given below:

1961-62	—	Rs. 5000.00
1962-63	—	Rs. 25000.00
1963-64	—	Rs. 25000.00
		Rs. 55000.00

811/8042 Shri Ganpat Govind Soni
Vill./P.O. Nagjhiri,
Distt./Teh. Khargone
(M.P.)

MADRAS

426/8043 Shri H. S. Palaniswamy
Gounder, M.A.,
At. Modakkarichi, Via
Erode,
Distt. Coimbatore
Madras.

427/8044 Shri V.S. Muthurama
Krishnan,
P.O. Varakalpattu,
Via-Nellikuppam,
Distt. South Arcot
Madras.

428/8045 Shri P. Balakrishnan,
No. 7, Sub-Jail Road,
Palakarai,
Distt. Tiruchirapalli
Madras.

429/8046 Shri K. A. Venkatakrisna
Reddiar,
At. Vapparai,
P.O. Siruvadi,
Distt. S. Arcot (Madras)

430/8047 Shri A. Subramania Pillai,
Arumuga Thanga Maligai,
Nagercoil (Madras)

(Contd. on Page 10)

Shri R. V. Robinson leaves Bharat Krishak Samaj

Shri R. V. Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the Samaj resigned his post on 1st May 1964 in order to join the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization as Administrative Officer. Shri Robinson joined the Samaj in September 1955 as Publicity Officer. He was subsequently appointed as Public Relations Officer and thereafter Assistant Secretary in which post he continued until he resigned.

As Shri Robinson has served the Samaj almost from its inception his leaving the Samaj has, therefore, been a great loss to it. Shri Robinson served the Samaj throughout conscientiously and efficiently. He was a good organizer. This capacity in him was always evident during the Conventions, Council Meetings, etc., organized by the Samaj. Shri Robinson was very much liked by all the members of the staff of the Central Office of the Samaj.

The staff of the Central Office gave him a farewell party on April 30, 1964. Dr. Deshmukh, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj also joined the party. The Samaj wishes Shri Robinson success and happiness in his new assignment.

Cultivation of Pusa Sawani Bhindi

by

Col. Lal Singh*

General

1. *BHINDI* is grown practically all over India. It is rich in proteins and vitamin A. It finds a prominent place among the vegetable used in Indian homes.

2. *BHINDI PUSA SAWANI* is a cross between a Bengal variety, resistant to yellow vein mosaic, and Pusa Makhmali, a heavy yielder. It combines the yellow vein mosaic resistance of the Bengal variety with high yield of pusa Makhmali. Pusa Sawani is the result of the efforts of Shri Harbajan Singh, Head of the Division of Plant Introduction of the Indinn Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. It was released by the Institute in 1960, and due to its mosaic resistance, high yield and good quality—long tender and smooth pods—it has in this short period spread like wild fire and revolutionized bhindi growing in India.

Preparation of Land and Manuring

3. The land should be brought to a good tilth by ploughing and harrowing and 200-300 mds. (1md. = 821b.) of well rotted farm yard manure applied and mixed well in the soil with desi (indigenous) plough or by harrowing. If sufficient manure is not available a mixture of fertilizer, composed of 250 lb. of ammonium sulphate, 600 lb. of super phosphate and 150 lb. of sulphate of potash, as recommended by the experts, may be applied. In place of 250 lb. of ammonium sulphate, the same amount of calcium ammonium nitrate or 120 lb. of Urea may be used. Both the latter are cheaper on per pound Nitrogen basis than ammonium sulphate. During heavy rains Urea should not be applied to the field.

Seed Rate And Sowing

4. In Northern India, though Pusa Sawani *Bhindi* will do well in spring and summer, it is at its best as a rainy season crop. This variety far outyields any other variety when grown in the rainy season. The summer crop should be sown in February-March and the rainy season crop in the end of June or the beginning of July. For the rainy season crop, a well drained field should be used as *Bhindi* does not tolerate water logging.

5. In South India, *Bhindi* can be sown practically throughout the year.

6. The early summer crop should be sown in lines, 10-12 inches apart, with spacing of 4-6 inches between plants. *Bhindi* plants do not grow very tall nor do they make very vigorous vegetative growth during this season; therefore, it should be sown thickly. A thicker stand has also the advantage of shading the ground which helps to conserve soil moisture by reducing evaporation. For summer crop sown after the middle of March, the spacing can be increased as the warm season advances. For rainy season, the crop should be sown in lines 2 to 2½ feet apart with 10-12 inches between plants. For summer crop, for proper germination, sufficient soil moisture at the time of sowing should be ensured. The seeds should not be sown too deep in the soil. About 1 to 1½ inch depth will do. To get good germination, the seed should be soaked in water for about a day for the summer crop and overnight for the rainy season crop before sowing. It is preferable to sow two seeds in one place. When the plants are about 4 inches high, the weaker of the two plants may be pulled out. The summer crop requires 10-12 kilos of seed per acre while the rainy season crop only 3-4 kilos.

Interculture And After-Care

7. Weeding and hoeing should be done regularly; at least 2-3 opera-

tions are recommended--the first one 10-15 days after sowing and subsequent once at the flowering stage, and one later, if found necessary. With the first two hoeings, a top-dressing of about 50 kilos of ammonium sulphate each (or 50 kilos of calcium ammonium nitrate or 20 kilos of Urea) should be given.

8. The summer crop requires lot of irrigation, nearly as much as paddy. Therefore, the crop should be irrigated about once a week in March April and once in every 4-5 days in May-June. In areas having over 50 inches of rain no irrigation is generally necessary during rainy season. In case of deficiency of rain or a long break in the rains, irrigation may be necessary.

Pest Control

9. The crop is liable to be attacked by Jassids, top-shootborers, fruit borers, cotton boll-worm and red mite.

10. The Jassids are small, greenish-white insects which are generally found on the lower surface of the leaves and cause heavy damage to the crop. They suck the sap of the leaves which causes the tips of the leaves to crumple. In case of severe attack, the leaves are likely to dry up. For controlling this pest the crop should be sprayed either with 50 percent D. D. T. wettable powder or Endrine. In case of D. D. T. 1 oz. in 1¼ gallons of water should be used and in case of Endrine 1 oz in 4 gallons of water should be used. In heavy rains, it may be necessary to use an adhesive like sandovit or albolinium for making the spray stick to the crop. As Endrine is very poisonous, special care must be taken in its use. The nearest plant protection unit may be consulted about it.

11. In the case of attack by top shoot borer and fruit borer, the affected parts of the plants and fruits should be cut and buried and the plants sprayed with DDT or Endrine as given above for control of Jassids.

* Col. Lal Singh is a Life Member of the Bharat Krishak Samaj and a very progressive farmer who produces reliable seeds of Pusa Sawani Bhindi on a large scale. His address is Baradari Farm, P. O. Rudrapur, Distt. Nainital, U. P.

12. In case of attack by red mites, which cause drying of leaves, the pest can be controlled by dusting the affected crop with sulphur in the mornings, or 3-4 lb of wettable sulphur diluted with Endrine solution, as mentioned above, may be used,

13. From our own experience, we recommend spraying the crop 2-3 times with Endrine (one ounce in 4 gallons of water) starting from 15-20 days after sowing and repeating it fortnightly or 3 weekly even if there be no attack by any pest. As soon as the flowering starts, MALATHION may be used. These sprays should control all the above mentioned pests.

Harvesting

14. From the rainy season crop, we have been getting some pods ready for picking, 45 days after sowing. One should be able to get sufficient fruits between 50-55 days of sowing. The fruits should be picked when they are tender and about 4 inches long. The fruits of this variety will remain tender even when about 6 inches long; but long fruits do not fetch good price in the market.

Picking should be done every alternate day; this will give better yield. A well care for crop should

give about 150=200 mds. of fruit per acre. Some growers, it is reported, have obtained as high a yield as 250 mds. per acre.

15. Use of pedigree seed from well-fed and properly raised crop with high germination, proper land preparation and after care are the secrets of high yield. Always get your seed from a reliable source. It is a false economy to save on seed.

“Good Seeds Are The Means Of Bringing In An Age Of Plenty”

(Contd. from page 8)

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Gaya District Krishak Samaj

The 3rd Convention of the Gaya District Krishak Samaj was held at Jahanabad on the 23rd May, 1964. It was inaugurated by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the then Union Minister of Agriculture. About 400 farmers and those interested in Agriculture participated.

An exhibition of agricultural machinery and plant protection equipment was also arranged.

The staff of the Government Agriculture Department, Community Development and Plant Protection Unit also participated and helped the, Distt. Samaj in making the Convention a great success.

Shri R.B. Deshpande, Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj also attended the Convention.

DEFENCE and



DEVELOPMENT



GO TOGETHER

To support defence effort steps have been taken to ensure that every village has an agricultural production programme.

A high powered Central Agricultural Production Board has been instituted to integrate policy and raise farm production. In the context of the present emergency every effort is being made to raise farm output, restrict imports and conserve foreign exchange for defence needs.

Support the drive to raise agricultural production in every way you can, by thought, word and deed.



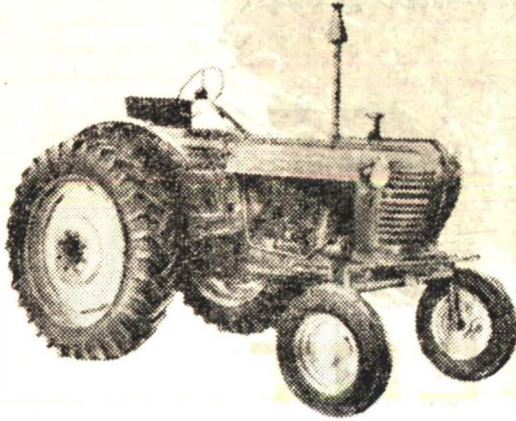
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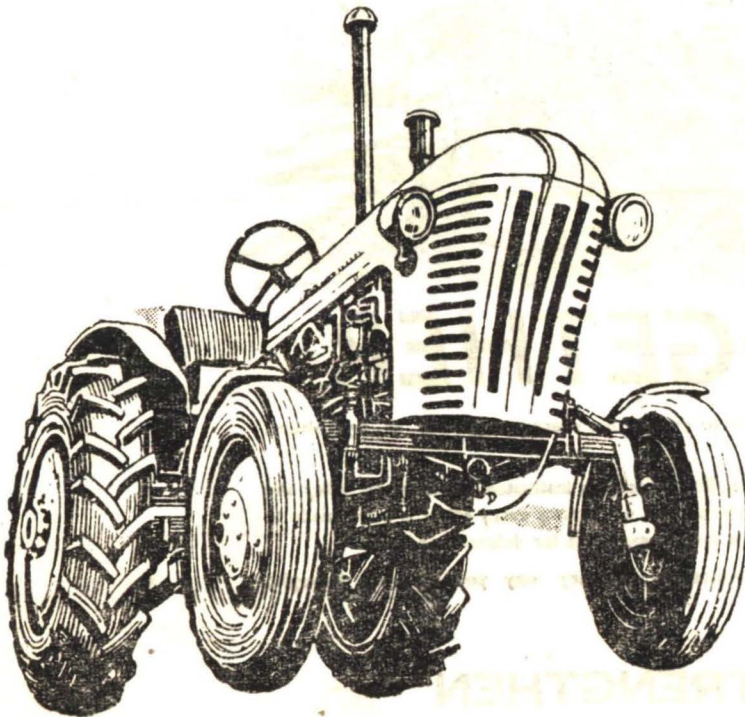
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