

"The tragedy of India is not poverty, but the mentality that accepts, even condones, poverty. The need is not so much machinery, as motivation". P. 26 of "After Nehru Who?" by Welles Hangen

Vol. 8. No. 5 May 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.

I feel very proud of the way we held the 9th and 10th joint Convention of Farmers at Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi from the 18th to 22nd March, 1964. I am proud because in spite of the proverbial and now increasing poverty of the farming community of India so many delegates actually attended the Convention. The number was much smaller than our expectation and yet most representative. They came from every State and from every nook and corner of India. But the deliberations of the Convention and the proceedings of the various meetings are still more significant. I particularly like the five resolutions that we adopted unanimously and the most sensible recommendations that we made on various matters that affect the farmers and agricultural production. From this point of view, I consider this Convention highly successful and important and would, therefore, like that the message of this Convention should reach the largest number of farmers in India.

Within a week of the Convention, I spoke in the Parliament on the same subject and that speech is reproduced in the present issue of the 'Krishak Samachar'. The more I think over the fortunes of the farmers, the more I feel convinced that unless we strive to bring about a peaceful revolution in the thinking of the people regarding farmers and the agricultural industry, there is hardly any hope for India to achieve much progress, if not to survive. What I say here is, now said by many authorities. In fact the Planning Commission and many of the Government spokesmen are also unanimous about it. This is entirely a peaceful revolution we aim at but we must, however, start it with ourselves. If the farmers themselves are not conscious of their position, do not understand and formulate what they want, and try to know how they can improve their own lot, no help or sympathy from outside would be of any use. Therefore, I urge with all the emphasis at my command that every member of the Samaj, small or big, and every other person who has any sympathy for the cause of the farmers, and is concerned about the future of the country should convey the message of this Convention to as many farmers as it may be possible for him to do.

I would like to tell you quite frankly that Indian Governments spend thousands of crores of rupees from year to year. The farmers have hardly any real share in this; nor does there appear any prospect that they will ordinarily get any because that is available only to those who can reach Delhi and lay their hands on these funds. Poor miserable farmer is too weak, too uneducated and too far away to even figure as an individual deserving of any consideration in the minds of most people who have the disposal of these funds in their hands. There are many stupid and perverse people who consider as if all the expenditure on agriculture is all a gift to the farmers. They give no thought to the fact that if crores are spent on irrigation, electricity etc., the farmer has to pay for every drop of water and every unit

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SUBSIDIZE AGRICULTURE

Speech delivered by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh M. P., in Lok Sabha on Saturday, the 28th March, 1964 during the debate on demands of Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I was going to touch upon certain points which I had thought of, but I think I should give precedence to the points which have arisen in these speeches to which we have just listened, and that is with regard to electricity rates and farmers credit. I know my time is limited, and so I propose, without any preliminary remarks to proceed straight to the subject-matter of these points. In the case of electricity charges, as I am going to point out and urge, it is time that the Government thought of the whole matter from the point of view of the farmer. Shri S. K. Patil declared here in loud terms that thereafter, i.e. from the time he made the speech here, the Government policy was going to be the farmer-oriented. We have had some evidence of it in the shape of certain price support measures. It has done good.

But what this price support? From whose angle? In the annual report, this is called "a reasonable price." "But a reasonable price" is not sufficient for boosting up agricultural production in this country. It must be to the producer "A Remunerative Price." That should be the essence of the whole agricultural policy of Government. Since we know that there are crores of farmers who cannot make both ends meet, we have got to pay the same attention to them as what we pay to the workers in industries or urban workers. We have got laws, organizations and Welfare officers for labour. But we have not thought of Welfare officers for farmers. We will have to do that. We will have to look at the economy of a farmer, so that he can keep his body and soul together. If he does not, how do you expect him not only to maintain the production, but to produce more? That is impossible. It will be stupid for us to continue to look at it in the same angle as we did so far with our food imports going up and our production not

making much progress, in spite of the fact that there are so many achievements to the credit of the Ministry. They have increased minor irrigation very substantially, but where is the produce? What has happened to the yield? We have had 4½ lakh tons more of ammonium sulphate, but where is the produce? There are 100 million tons of composts. What is the rate at which one ton of compost produces more foodgrains? Where is the produce? If we look at all that, ultimately, sooner the Government will realise it, the better, namely, that you have to care for the budget of the farmers, those who at least produce the surplus food grains which you want to distribute to those who do not produce them. That is the crux of the problem and therefore, the sooner Government decides to subsidise agricultural operations, wherever necessary, the better.

I do not want Government to grant subsidies which are of a general nature without any proper discrimination or proper thinking. But we will have to subsidise the agricultural operations. So far as electricity is concerned, for instance, I suggest that Government can tell every State that no farmer will be charged and permitted to pay more than 9 naye Paise per unit and that whatever subsidy the State Government is prepared to give below 9 naye paise, an equal amount will be shared by the Central Government. My friend Mr. Thomas mentioned that this will require about a crore of rupees. But what is a crore to this wasteful Government of ours? Crores and crores go down into the drains. I can point out many instances. I could not prevent it. A man getting Rs. 300/- today is promoted to Rs. 700/- because he is the most qualified man. This happens, for an advertised job carrying the fat salary. Day in and day out the Third Plan is swallowed mostly by higher salaries paid to the same in-

dividuals rather than increasing the efficiency of the Government. This is the kind of Government we have, whether it is the States or the Centre, so what is Rs. 1 crore for paying it directly to benefit the farmers. I may tell the House that 3 pies per unit or any concession given to the farmer does pay dividends straightway, we have not to wait for them. So electricity should be dealt with as I have suggested.

I am wholly against any more state-trading in foodgrains. As a matter of fact, we have tremendous amount of state-trading in foodgrains, already. Who imports all the foodgrains that come from abroad and who distributes them? It is the Government. The State-trading experiment was foolish. As I said in an interruption just now, there are many bogus experts going round the Government of India who mislead the Government—even the National Development Council. It was a concrete fact; it was told by somebody—some economist probably—that if you take to state-trading in foodgrains, you can make Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores of profit. But what was the experience? Madhya Pradesh tried to do it, but they could not sell and they had to bear a loss of Rs. 2-1/2 crores. To the socialists, state-trading is a slogan and nationalisation of banks is going to cure everything. That is not the kind of socialism in any case that I want. So, I would suggest that state-trading should be continued where it is, namely, imports should not be handled by private traders. Distribution of the stocks also should not be handled by the private traders. But the scope of state-trading should not be expanded.

I know there are some people who do not like cooperatives, but ultimately, it is the cooperatives that will discharge the job of looking after the interests of producers and consumers, it cannot be done by state-trading.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Ultimately means what?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I mean it takes time, because honest people have to be available for running the cooperatives. The trouble is everybody wants to snatch whatever advantage he can.

I would like to support my hon. friend, Mrs. Ranu Chakravartty when she said that credit is a very essential thing. In this also, I want to urge the same point. In giving credit to a small farmer, Government should take the risk of not being able to recover it at all. They will have to prepare themselves for this. *The farmer has been gambling with rain and monsoon all these generations and it is time that some of this gamble is shared by Government.* If you give money with the expectation that he will produce more and if there is calamity and he cannot pay, you better straightway write it off. You should be prepared to set apart a certain amount of money for that. Unless you are prepared to take a risk how can you get more production because there are millions of people who are not credit-worthy. If you will never give them a pie, they will never be able to come out of their starving conditions, they will never produce more and you will never be able to solve the agricultural problems of this country.

Regarding sugar, I do not like the imposition of licence fees for crushers and so on. Here also very often we are on the side protecting the mill-owners and others who have made huge profits and deprive the initiative of the farmers. We deal with this price mechanism on *a priori* considerations and do not look to the actual thing. In fact, the whole sugar policy and sugarcane cultivation has not been at any time—I am including my own period—been rationally dealt with. When these poor farmers produced more the department and everybody came down upon them. The whole House and the Government were worried as to what to do with the surplus. So, they issued an order that there should be 10 percent less production. It shows that very often we are not prepared to learn from our own mistakes. There have been instances

in the past when the traders were clamouring for an export of 2 lakhs tons of sugar, but within three months, there was black market to the extent that 1 seer of sugar was not available for less than Rs. 2½. These being there, it was rather tragic not to have learnt a lesson from our previous experiences and to blame the farmers or the mill-owners for having produced a record quantity of sugar.

A complaint was made that the consumption has not risen. Now the consumption has risen. Although this year's production may not fall far short of the peak of 3 million tons, there is said to be scarcity and Government is thinking of rationing and so on. I for one hate rationing and controls absolutely on principle and in every way. I do not like these zones also, because they cut at the root of the farmers getting some more profit. That is my central contention that we will have to look at the whole problem from this point. Take any particular kind of farmer; if you like, take the middle one. Of course, it was very generous of the Food and Agriculture Minister to have raised the procurement price by Rs. 1/-. But that is neither here nor there. These are all small charities for which the farmers are grateful, because it does contribute a little to reduce the loss and to give some profit to them probably. But this is not the way to deal with the problem. By all means do not cause any hardship to the workers and to the urban people. Give subsidies. Subsidise them, but see that you do not kill the farmers by *ad-hoc* price fixation which does not give a remunerative price. A reasonable price will not do. It must be a remunerative price because he must live to work harder than he had done before. You want more agricultural production and you must be prepared to pay the price for it.

The work done by the Ministry generally, in the field of minor irrigation compost and so on, is commendable. But, unfortunately, it is not reflected in greater production. I am glad that I still hold the record of 81 million tons which my friends have not been able to exceed so far. I wish them good luck this year, and I hope they will be able to produce more.

Unless we change our policy and look at the problem from this angle we will not be able to do that. There are some people who are frightened by the word subsidy. I claim that there is no country in the world where agriculture is not subsidised. There is no country in the world where agriculture by itself is paying. It is not a paying thing, it is a foolishman's business. It may be paying probably in the very fertile land of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab with good canal irrigation and so on. It may be profitable there. But I would like to make a present of 80 acres of my land and ask them to produce consistently even Rs. 2,000 per year by way of profit. The whole operation of doing it is very difficult. In Europe agriculture is profitable because of animal husbandry, and not only because of agriculture. I hope the Hon. Minister (Sardar Swaran Singh) who has now come to this Ministry and brought rather a fresh mind to bear upon all these problems will really take a radical view. My Hon. friend, Shri Thomas complained that there was no revolutionary suggestion made by anybody in the course of this debate. My suggestion may not look revolutionary, but it will certainly revolutionise agricultural production in the country. I assure the House and I can give guarantee on this point. A few resolutions were passed by the Ninth-Tenth joint Convention of Farmers. Only a few but sensible resolutions were passed. I commend them for very detailed consideration because they are practical concrete suggestions and they come from the farmers themselves. They also say that unless you look at the whole problem from this angle you will not have given any real shape to our announcement that hereafter the policy of Government in regard to agriculture will be farmer-oriented. If the suggestions they have made here are accepted, then we will not only give the farmer some relief but we will also meet the tremendous challenge that is facing us. There is no greater challenge than this. Even China is not a greater challenge than the availability of foodgrains in this country. Every Member in this house realises that the Prime Minister has been

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German Delegation in India

At the invitation of Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, to attend the 9th and 10th National Convention of Farmers, a delegation from German Democratic Republic consisting of Mr. G. Sperling, First Secy. Peasants Mutual Aid Association, Mr. Skowdosky, Secy. Ministry of Agriculture and Mr. Fischer arrived in New Delhi on 19th March, 1964.

On 20th March both Mr. Sperling and Mr. Skowdosky addressed the farmer delegates in the Convention. Their presence among the delegates and their talk to them were very much appreciated. After they had addressed, Mr. Skowdosky on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture G.D.R. presented to Bharat Krishak Samaj an expensive Zeiss Microscope.

On the 21st morning, at its desire, the delegation was taken by the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. At the Institute, it visited the Divisions of Botany, Agronomy and Engineering. In the Division of Botany the visitors were explained the work in progress in the improvement of crops, viz. wheat, maize, oilseeds, fibre crops, fodders, vegetables, etc. At the Agronomy Division it visited the dairy and saw a very fine herd of pedigree Sahiwal breed of cows and Murrah breed of buffaloes. In the Engineering Division, it saw the Museum of Agricultural Implements. The Delegation was taken round the Library also which is the finest in the East.

In the afternoon of the 21st, the delegation attended the Council Meeting and on the 22nd morning, the concluding Plenary Session of the Convention.

On the 23rd morning, accompanied by the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj the delegation called on the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture, Sardar Swaran Singh, at his office.

In the afternoon the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj took the visitors to a village (Nangloi) and a

farmer's field, where they had an opportunity of meeting an average progressive farmer and discussing with him his problems.

Later, the farmer took them to his house also. They also visited the Extension Centre of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. On their way back, they visited the World Agriculture Fair Memorial Shivaji College founded by Dr. P.S. Deshmukh three years ago. This college was started mainly for boys and girls of the rural areas. The Bharat Krishak Samaj has helped the College with a grant of Rs. 2,50,000.

At the invitation of Mrs. Shakuntla Pundrikaksha, a member of the Governing Body of Bharat Krishak Samaj and a progressive farmer of Meerut, the delegation accompanied by Mrs. Deshpande, visited Meerut on the 24th and spent the whole day there seeing Block Development Office, the Soil Testing Laboratory, Artificial Insemination Centre, orchard and farm of Thakur Hukam Singh,

President Meerut Distt. Krishak Samaj, poultry farm, agricultural farm and fruit and flowering plants nursery of Mr. Nepal Singh, Secretary, Meerut Distt. Krishak Samaj, and the poultry farm and orchard of Mrs. Shakuntla Pundrikaksh. In the evening the delegation met the representatives of local newspapers and visited the well known Nau-chandi Fair. They were entertained to lunch by Mr. Murli Manohar of Prayag Farm, Meerut.

Next morning (25th) the delegation motored to Chandigarh, capital of the Punjab, and met the Chief Minister, Mr. Kairon, who is also the President of the Punjab Krishak Samaj, and some State Officials.

On the 26th morning the delegation called on Dr. & Mrs. Deshmukh at their residence and had very useful discussions. In the afternoon Mr. Sperling and Mr. Skowdosky were to give a talk to the staff and students of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on agriculture in G.D.R. but due to Mr. Skowdosky's being indisposed, the engagement had to be cancelled.

In the evening a farewell dinner was given by the Bharat Krishak Samaj to the delegation at the India

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The guests from G.D.R. with Shri Bondria, Secretary, M. P. Krishak Samaj and Mrs. R. B. Deshpande

Second Indian Group in U. S. A.

Part VII

(Continued from February issue)

Rural Youth Camp

The "burial" ceremony of the members of the old Junior Advisory Council, one by one, was an interesting item. This was an end to another inspiring and educative three days and we went to bed late, tired and sleepy but with the longing, in our hearts that it should have lasted longer. In our minds were echoing the dynamic words :

Cooperation
Understanding
Brotherhood
Citizenship &
Peace.

There were the constructive themes each new member of the new Junior Advisory Council had been charged with upon his election.

Early next morning when we were up and about most of the campers had already left. We had a late breakfast and bid farewell to the dynamic Camp Director and her other colleagues and a few of the campers who were to leave late.

Later on as we also left Bailey and drove towards Denver the following words of Mr. James Patton come to mind :

"It will be used as a place to examine our work, define our goals and give attention to the means of accomplishment. It will be used as a place to review the American scene and challenges of our times in the World Community.

"It will, we hope, be the point of stimulation for creative ideas and programmes in all the areas that touch us as citizens and farm people.

"It will be a place where at any age our people can learn, can share their ideas, and can grow".

These are the words used by Mr. Patton in his dedication address for

the Education Centre on July 17, 1960. We read these words under the heading "Welcome" on the first page of the introductory booklet given to us on arrival at the Camp.

We were happy for Mr. Patton, for the National Farmers Union, for America and for the World Community of Nations that the ideals embodied in his dedication addresses are being realized, as hoped by him, at Camp Bailey.

On the way to Denver we stopped to see what is known as the Red Rocks Theatre. It is a massive open air theatre hewn out of sheer rock of a deep red colour.

Colorado Host Families

Back at the Farmers Union Headquarters Building, in Denver, we met our individual Host Families, who were waiting for us, and were introduced to them. Thereafter we drove to our hosts for a five day stay packed with various programmes of visits to farms, factories, meetings and other functions. While we were with host families at Colorado Dr. Deshmukh had to leave us to make an important trip to California.

We visited the Colorado State University at Fort Collins and met the Director of Extension and the Director of Agricultural Programmes and learned first hand the working of the Land Grant Colleges. To avoid duplication this information will be put collectively together under our study report at Ohio University in subsequent pages.

We attended a meeting of the County Grange and talked about India and answered many questions on many topics.

By now we had been through several States and had noticed some things which are worth mentioning:

That very few young people seemed to remain in farming. That many farms were being sold. That the small land holders in some areas were finding it difficult to make farming profitable. Of course this varied from area to area. In some areas (from those we visited) 100 to 200 acres was quite economical whereas in other areas it was not. In such areas the tendency was for farmers either to sell out or to obtain by buying or on lease an acreage which was 400 acres and above so as to make it profitable. In many farm families there was nobody to take over the family farm, from the "old man", as the children had already found jobs in cities and also learnt that with less time and less labour and less capital (or none at all) investment in a city job gave them greater earning, more leisure, paid holidays, retirement benefits, prestige, status etc. Such Farms were for sale. On some farms there were no boys and the girls were married to city folk not interested in farming. It will be interesting to mention one case where there was no other child but one daughter. She was well educated and working in a laboratory in a nearby hospital in Longmont, Colorado, on a very good salary on which she could afford to maintain a car and save money and even help out the farm in bad days. Her father and mother were in their seventies. The farm was nearly 400 acres of irrigated farming. The "old man" had no help whatsoever. No hired help was available in the area and he was struggling with that farm and was not at all happy. This farm was also up for sale. The days we were there were days for irrigation and the old man had to be on the fields from 4 o'clock in the morning till late in the night.

Another interesting observation was what gave us hope in the future of our own agriculture. One member of our group was guest in the family

Statement on Cooperatives from President Johnson's Message

Farmers should be encouraged to maintain their position in the market place through their own efforts, and to utilize cooperative organizations for this purpose. This has been the declared policy of the Congress for many years, and the extremely large capital investments required in modern farming have increased the need for such cooperatives to furnish harvesting, storing, processing, transporting and marketing services, as well as electric and telephone services and other consumer needs, as a means of increasing net farm income.—*Excerpt from the White House Message on Agriculture, January 31, 1964.*

of a big dairy farmer who used all the modern improved techniques and feeds etc. excepting milking machines. He was absolutely against the use of milking machines. He was convinced that milking machines reduced the life of a milking cow by almost half the normal. This was a rare instance. For wherever we went in other parts of the country we found most people in favour of milk machines. They told us that ill effects on the cows, if any, due to milking machines, would be because of carelessness or misuse. If properly used there would be no bad effects. One instance was where a farmer would put the milking machine on one cow and then occupy himself with cleaning and preparing another cow or doing something else. In the meantime the cow would have yielded all her milk and the milking machine would go on functioning on the empty udders thus producing harmful effects.

Similarly in the case of fertilizers and weedicides, we come across one very old farmer who had actually retired on the farm. He would watch his son using weedicides and fertilizers etc. and shake his head sadly and say with conviction that his son would come in for trouble by using all these "poisonous chemicals". Here also our enquiries revealed that it was only the wrong use of fertilizers and weedicides that produced harmful effects. Use of correct balanced mixture of fertilizers as indicated by proper analysis of soil together with a certain amounts of organic manure would never produce any harmful results.

Thus it was that even in America it has been difficult to get the far-

mers to give up old, traditional practices and take to the new scientific techniques in agriculture. It was only gradually through education, demonstration etc. that the farmers were convinced enough to change their methods of agriculture. It was always difficult to deal with the older generations especially. The younger generations were naturally easier to convince and were in fact eager to learn and acquire the latest knowledge, machinery, fertilizers, improved seeds and irrigation practices etc.

We, in our country, are passing

of electricity used by him. He also does not enjoy a rupee's exemption from land revenue of even half an acre of land that he may own unlike the non-farmers in respect of whom there is an exemption from income-tax upto Rs. 4000/-. Again, while even those drawing Rs. 600/- per month are considered in need or additional Dearness Allowance, an income of Rs. 300/- per month is the absolute limit to which he can own land. On the other hand hardly any one has yet thought of placing any limit on urban property or income.

I, therefore, regard my above request as the first step towards educating our brethren by reading and explaining to them these five resolutions and what I said on behalf of the farmers in the Lok Sabha from village to village. We have life mem-

through a period of transition. Even the USA has been through a similar stage. It is all a part of the natural process of development and progress. The situation is difficult but not hopeless. In another generation or so the face of India should be different—blooming and well on the road to prosperity.

TO CHICAGO

We were nearly eight days in Colorado. It was a memorable visit. It is a beautiful land. Some of the views in the mountains and valleys were breathtaking. The air was clear, cool, sharp and invigorating. The people were friendly and showed a keen interest in us and in India. On July 5, 1962, we flew to Chicago for a two day visit. In Chicago we did some sightseeing and spent one full day with the American Farm Bureau Federation at their Headquarters Office. The Farm Bureau National Headquarters is located in a portion of the Merchandize Mart, a massive building in Chicago. This building is owned by the Kennedy family (President Kennedy's father) and is reputed to be the largest single office building in the world. (To be Continued)

President's Letter No. 28

(Continued from 1st page)

bers and other members throughout India, but the message in my view is so sacred that even those who are not members may undertake to help us. It is for you to move in this direction. I am asking the State Secretaries of the Krishak Samaj to get these translated in the languages of their States although the 'Krishak Samachar' is already published in as many as 4 languages, namely, Hindi, Punjabi, Marathi and English.

I would be grateful to everybody if they will kindly inform me by dropping me a post-card as to what action they have taken on this earnest request of mine, how many people they have read over the message to, and how many villages they have been able to visit. We will keep this as a proud record of our achievement in the tenth year of the existence of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

Welcome to New Life Members

The following persons have enrolled themselves as Life Members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj during the period from February, 1964 to March 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 PRADESH

- 143/7862 Shri Ch. Reddeppa
Dhaveji,
Managing Director,
The Circars Agricultural
Development Corp. Ltd.,
At Narsapur,
Distt. West Godawari
(A.P.)
- 420/7917 Shri S. Vyithilinga
Reddiar,
Vill/P.O. Nathaput,
Via—Guddalore,
Distt. South Arcot
(Madras)
- 130/7891 Shri Gurupadappa
Basavanneppa Mant-
hurashettar,
Vill/P.O. Mantur,
Taluk—Hubli,
Distt. Dharwar (Mysore)

MADRAS

- 412/7855 Shri V. Balakrishnan
B.A.B.L.
30—First Main Road,
Gandhinagar,
Madras—20.
- 413/7856 Shri S.A.M. Annamalai,
“Meenakshi Nilayam”,
P.O. Sirumathurai,
Distt: South Arcot
(Madras)
- 414/7857 Shri M.R. Kuppaswamy,
Mel Manapakkam,
Palur Post,
Distt. Chingleput
(Madras)
- 415/7858 Shri Parvathi Arjunan.
P.O. Palayemkottai,
Via—Erode
Distt. Coimbatore
(Madras)
- 416/7859 Shri D. Radhakrishnan,
6—Aranudu Gardens,
Egmore,
Madras—8.
- 417/7860 Shri S.P. Yogi,
5—Sait Colony,
1st Street,
Madras—8.
- 418/7861 Major K.K. Rao (Rtd),
2—A, Sivaganga Road,
Nungambakkam (Madras)
- 419/7909 Shri K.P.M. Mohamed
Hussain Landlord,
Aman Mungil,
P.O. Panpulli,
Via—Tenkasi,
Distt. Tirunelveli (Madras)
- 422/7919 Shri R. Janardhanam,
Vill. Marudadu,
Via—Nellikuppam,
P.O. Varkal pathu,
Distt. S. Arcot (Madras)
- 423/7920 Shri S. Rathinasabapathy,
P.O. Kothattai,
Via—Pennadam,
Taluk—Virudhachalam,
Distt. South Arcot
(Madras)
- 424/7979 Mrs. R.E. Maclaine
Clarke,
“St. Marys”,
P.O. Fernhill,
Distt. Nilgiris (Madras)
- 425/7990 Shri J. Periyanyagam,
B.A.,
C/o Managing Director,
Kodaikanal Motor Union
(P) Ltd.,
Kodaikanal (Madras)
- 131/7912 Shri Mahadevappa
Goolappa
Nijagannanur,
At/P.O. Mantur,
Taluk - Hubli,
Distt. Dharwar (Mysore)
- 132/7913 Shri Mallappa Sidappa
Hulugura,
At/P.O. Mantur,
Taluk—Habli,
Distt Dharwar (Mysore)
- 133/7914 Shri Ningappa Champa-
ppa Sambaji,
At/P.O. Mantur, Taluk:
Hubli,
Distt. Dharwar (Mysore)

MAHARASHTRA

- 309/7910 Shri Narayan Pandurang
Ronghe,
Virul Ronghe,
Via. Dhamangaon
Distt. Amravati
(Maharashtra)
- 310/7926 Shri Sambhappa Mallap-
pa Kurhe,
At/P.O. Amravati,
Distt. Amravati
(Maharashtra)
- 311/7940 Shri Ambadas,
S/o Shri Vashant Rao,
At. Naunori,
Taluka—Achalpur,
Distt. Amravati
(Maharashtra)
- 312/7991 Shri Bhaurao Ambadas
Kasar,
Mudholkar Peth,
Distt. Amravati
(Maharashtra)
- 97/7848 Shri Kishanrao Pandhari-
nath Bhishe,
Vill. Tandulwadi,
P.O. Hiswan,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)

MYSORE

- 127/7848 Shri R.C. Patil,
Vill/P.O. Hudgi,
Taluk—Hamnabad,
Distt. Bidar (Mysore)
- 128/7864 Shri Siddalingappa
Balappa Gotdkai,
At/P.O. Masaguppi,
Taluk—Gokak,
Distt. Belgaum (Masore)
- 129/7866 Shri Mahadevappa,
S/o Shri Ghalappa,
At/P.O. Hudgi,
Taluk—Humnabad,
Distt. Bidar (Mysore)

- 98/7961 Shri Asaram Ekanath Atole,
P.O. Hiswan Khurd,
Taluka—Hiswan BK,
Distt. Jalna
(Maharashtra)
- 99/7962 Shri Dadarao Shripatrao Bhandarge,
R/o Dudhana Kalegaon,
P.O. Golapangri, Talk:
Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 100/7963 Shri Padmakar Trimbakrao Deshmukh,
R/o Hiswan K,
P.O. Hiswan B,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 101/7964 Shri Bala Singh Bajrang Singh Chande,
R/o Hiswan K,
P.O. Hiswan B,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 102/7965 Shri. Sawandaji Bhaguji Whag,
R/o Manepuri,
P.O. Unchegaon, Talk:
Ambad,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 103/7966 Shri Bhawar Sinha Ramachandra Thakur,
Vill. Mali Pimpalgaon,
P.O. Hiswan B,
Taluka. Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 104/7967 Shri Devidas Trimbakrao Nagve,
At Vanadgaon,
Post—Bhatepuri,
Distt. Jalna (Maharashtra)
- 105/7968 Shri Kaka V. Gangaram Bhishe,
At Tandulwadi BK.,
Post—Hiswan BK.,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 106/7969 Shri Asaram Jayaji Kute,
At/P.O. Hiswan BK.,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 107/7970 Shri Gopinath Namdeo Gauhane,
At/P.O. Hiswan BK,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 108/7971 Shri Vinayakarao Kondiba Mahaske,
At. Kalegaon Dudhana,
P.O. Golapimpri, Jalna,
Distt Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 109/7972 Shri Arjunrao Saduram Bhise,
At. Tandulwadi BK.,
Post. Hiswan BK.,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 110/7973 Shri Baba Saheb Vithoba Bhandarge,
At. Kalegaon Dudhana,
P.O. Golapimpri,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad,
(Maharashtra)
- 111/7974 Shri Shankarao Buburao Gavane,
At/P.O. Hiswan,
Taluka —Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 112/7975 Shri Sampatrao Shamrao Gaikwada,
R/o Thergaon,
Taluka—Jalna.
P.O. Bhatepuri,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 113/7976 Shri Bapurao Lahanuji Athbaile,
Vill. Hiswan K,
P.O. Siswan B,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 114/7977 Shri Ismail Khan Akbar Khan Pathan,
At Mudhegaon,
Hiswan BK,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 115/7978 Shri Rambhan Dagaduji Ghule,
At. Vakhari,
P.O. Pirkalyan,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 116/7985 Shri Raham Tulla Khan,
S/o Mahboob Khan,
At. Mudhegaon,
P.O. Hiswan BK,
Taluka—Jalna,
Distt. Aurangabad
(Maharashtra)
- 1/7892 Shri Gobindrao Shankarrao Jadhao,
At. Bopala, Taluka —Kaij,
P.O. Bargaon Budruk,
Distt. Bid (Maharashtra)
- 2/7893 Dr. Madanrao Vyanketarrao Kakade,
Vill/P.O. Bunsarola,
Taluka Kaij,
Distt. Bid, (Maharashtra)
- 3/7894 Shri Rangrao Wamanrao Shinde,
At/P.O. Hol,
Taluka Kaij,
Distt. Bid (Maharashtra)
- 4/7895 Shri Dada Saheb Vyankatrao Thorat,
At. Pangari P.O. Dharur,
Taluka Kaij,
- 5/7896 Shri Aba Saheb Dhondiram Thorat,
Vill. Pangari P.O. Dharur,
Taluka Kaij,
Distt. Bid (Maharashtra)
- 43/7908 Shri Umbar Bhaga Patil
At. Bhatane,
Taluka Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)
- 44/7915 Shri Shantaram Dharma Patil,
Vill. Ajnad, P.O. Bhatpura,
Taluka Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)
- 45/7916 Shri Anandrao Damu Patil,
Vill. Ajnad, P. O. Bhatpura,
Taluka Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)
- 46/7935 Smt. Reshmabhai Ramchandra Patil,
Vill/P.O. Gidhade,
Taluka Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)
- 47/7983 Shri Narayon Hari Shind
At/P.O. Vamode,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

48/7984 Shri Punju Vedu Patil
(Bhadane)
At/P.O. Samode,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

49/7995 Shri Bheosan Ramdas
Patil,
At. P.O. Shirpur,
Taluka Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

50/7996 Shri Kapoor Chand Kaku
Marathe,
At/P.O. Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

51/7997 Shri Gorakh Dodhu
Marathe,
At. P.O. Mandane,
Taluka Shahada,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

52/7998 Shri Uttamrao Nathu
Patil,
At/P.O. Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia,
(Maharashtra)

53/7999 Shri Gulabrao Motirao
Patil
Extension Officer,
Block Shirpur,
At/P.O. Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia,
(Maharashtra)

54/8000 Shri Namdev Bhila
Sonwane,
At/P.O. Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia,
(Maharashtra)

55/8001 Shri Fidali Ali Gulam
Husain,
At/P.O. Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

56/8002 Shri Sriram Genda Patil,
At. Japora,
P.O. Thalner,
Distt. Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

57/8003 Shri Rajaram Motiram
Marathe,
At/P.O. Shirpur,
Distt. Dhulia,
(Maharashtra)

58/8004 Shri Roopchand Ekoba
Mali,
At. / P.O. Taluka. Shirpur
Distt. Dhulia,
(Maharashtra)

1175/7927 Shri Ravindra Vishnu,
Patil,
At. Savda, Taluka Raver,
Distt. Jalgaon
(Maharashtra)

1176/7928 Shri Bhagwat Totaram
Borole,
At. Savda, Taluka Raver,
Distt. Jalgaon
(Maharashtra)

1177/7980 Shri Y. S. Mahajan,
"Bhagwan Bhuvan",
Jalha Peth,
Distt. Jalgaon
(Maharashtra)

1178/7981 Shri Keshora Govind
Chaudhari,
At/P.O. Khiroda,
Via Faizpour,
Distt. Jalgaon
(Maharashtra)

1179/7982 Shri Sarfarajkha Gulab-
kha Tadvi,
Taleb Building,
Jilha Peth,
At/P.O. Jalgaon
(Maharashtra)

34/7911 Shri Vishwanath Ranuji
Bhujbal,
2-Ram Nagar,
Opp. Victoria Gardens,
Bombay-27.

35/7922 Shri P.S. Kapadia,
"Sundervan",
Ghod Bunder Road,
Vile Parla (West),
Bombay-56.

MADHYA PRADESH

731/7850 Shri Haridarshan Lal
Shrivastava,
Chalkghat, Vill.
Phurhadi,
Distt. Rewa (M.P.)

732/7851 Shri Shyamrao Patil,
Vill. Dugani,
Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

733/7852 Shri Roopchand Chogalal
Jain,
At./P.O. Jathwal,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

734/7863 Shri Prithvipal Singh,
c/o Shri Mohanlal
Chopra,
Girivilas Palace,
P.O. Sarangarh,
Distt. Raigarh (M.P.)

B. K. S. Vice-President in Rajya Sabha

We are happy to inform our members that Maharani Mohinder Kaur of Patiala has been nominated to the Rajya Sabha. The Bharat Krishak Samaj considers this to be an honour conferred on not only the Maharani but also on the Samaj. We take this opportunity to express our congratulations to the Maharani.

735/7867 Shri Karshan,
S/o Shivaji,
Vill. Chitawad,
P.O. Bhulgaon,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

736/7868 Shri Badri Bisal Mishra,
Vill./P.O. Mortakka,
Teh. Khandwa,
Distt. Khandwa (M.P.)

737/7869 Shri Ghanshyam Bhikaji,
Vill. Dudgaon,
P.O. Barwaha,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

738/7870 Shri Sriram Sukharam
Atre,
Vill. Dudgaon,
P.O. Bedia,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

739/7871 Shri M. P. Yadav,
A.E.O. Barwaha Block,
At./P.O. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

740/7872 Sardar Kuldip Singh,
S/o S. Sobha Singh,
At./P.O. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

741/7873 Shri Baboolal Mahabir
Yadav,
Vill. 8th,
P.O. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

742/7874 Shri Murlimanohar
Vamanroo,
Kayare, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate,
Subhash Nagar,
Barwaha,
Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)

743/7875 Shri Gulab Singh
Shankar Singh Rajput,
Vill. Khamki Basal,
P.O. Katkute,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)

- 744/7876 Shri Chetram
Bhagwan Sah,
At./P.O. Dakalgaon,
P.O. Bedia,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 745/7877 Shri Chhagan Sitaram
Patwar,
At. Dudgaon,
P.O. Bedia,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 746/7878 Shri Amolak Chand
Mannalal Chhajer,
Vill./P.O. Karhe,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 747/7879 Shri Kastur Chand
Pyarchand Jain,
Maheshwar Road,
P.O./Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 748/7880 Shri Laxminarayan
Krishnarao,
Moyade, Advocate,
Vill./P.O. Mandleshwar,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 749/7881 Shri Ranchhod Bondar
Jat,
Vill. Kodla Khedi,
P.O. Piplia, B.K.,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 750/7882 Mrs. Surjit Kaur
Khanuja,
P.O. Rodia,
Via Sanawad,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 751/7883 Shri Dayaram Gopalji
Patel,
At./P.O./Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 752/7884 Shri Govindrao Kanungo.
At./P.O. Bedia,
Taluka Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 753/7885 Shri Gheesaji Hiraji,
At./P.O. Mandleshwar,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 754/7886 Shri Sukhlal,
S/o Shri Balaji Sikhi,
At./P.O. Piplia B.K.,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 755/7887 Shri Champalal Dhannaji
Sikhi,
At. Kodla Kheri,
P.O. Piplia B. K.,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 756/7888 Shri Bhilaji Kunwarji Jat,
Vill. Kodla Kheri,
P.O. Piplia B. K.,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 757/7889 Shri Dev Chand Udha
Jat,
At. Kodla Kheri,
P.O. Piplia B. K.,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 758/7890 Shri Champalal Bhagwan
Patidar,
At/P.O. Nandra,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 759/7897 Shri Rama,
S/o Shri Pyara Patel,
Vill. Kodla Kheri,
P.O. Piplia B. K.,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 760/7898 Shri Suresh Chandra
Ramlal,
Vill./P.O. Dodwan,
Teh. Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 761/7899 Shri Surjit Singh,
S/o S. Narayan Singh,
Vill. Nuria Khedi,
P.O. Dodwan,
Teh. Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 762/7900 Shri Devram Rajaram,
Vill. Chitawad,
P.O. Bhulgaon,
Teh. Badwah,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 763/7901 Shri Dayaram Madanji,
Vill. Chitawad,
P.O. Bhulgaon,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 764/7902 Shri Chetaram,
S/o Shri Mangilaji,
Vill. Chitawad,
P.O. Bhulgaon,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 765/7903 Shri Devchand Gangaji
Patel,
Vill. Morghadi,
P.O. Mortakka,
Teh. Khandwa (M.P.)
- 766/7904 Shri Sobharam,
S/o Nathuji,
Vill. Gawal,
P.O. Badud,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 767/7905 Shri Babulal Gangaramji
Yadav,
Vill. Kharda,
Teh. Khargone,
P.O. Thibgaon,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 768/7906 Shri Chhogalal Gangaram
Aheer,
Vill. Kharda,
P.O. Thibgaon,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 769/7924 Shri Gendalal Sobhalal
Kayasth,
Vill./P.O. Piplia Buzurg,
Teh. Maheshwar,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 770/7925 Shri Babulal Chhituji
Mati,
Vill./P.O. Butnera,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 771/7929 Shri Sobhag Chandji
Vantulaji Mahajan,
Vill./P.O. Bagod,
Tehsil Barwaha,
Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 772/7937 Shri Ramchandra Varma,
Secretary to the Ruler of
Rajgarh,
Vill. Dharampuri,
Distt. Dhar (M.P.)
- 773/7941 Shri Dayaram Gopalji
Patel,
At. Gadikhanna,
P.O. Maheshwar (M.P.)
- 774/7942 Shri Jagannath Sobharam
Patidar,
At Karotia,
Madhya Pradesh.
- 775/7943 Shri Sobharam Bhagwan
Manwala,
At. Dhargaon,
Madhya Pradesh.
- 776/7944 Shri Narayan,
S/o Shri Bhilaji,
At. Nadra,
Via Badwaha.
Distt. Nimar (M.P.)
- 777/7945 Shri Nathu Singh
Cham Singh,
At./P.O. Nadra,
Distt. Maheshwar (M.P.)

- 778/7946 Shri Babulal Ganpat Patidar, At. Mogaon, Distt. Khargaon (M.P.)
- 779/7947 Shri Balkrishna Mathuralal Bhandari, At./Teh. Khargone, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 780/7948 Shri Hiralal Mathuralal Mahajan, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 781/7949 Shri Shivalalji Govindji Patel, Vill. Kundiya, P.O. Thibgaon, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 782/7950 Shri Nathu Singh Gokul Singhji, Vill. Pahadsinghpura, Distt./Teh. Khargone (M.P.)
- 783/7951 Shri Babulal Gulab Singh Sitaram, Vill. Pahadsinghpura, Teh./Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 784/7952 Shri Balram Singh Sitaram Singh Raghuwanshi, Vill. Pahadsinghpura, Teh./Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 785/7953 Shri Babulal Sitaram, Vill. Satkur, P.O. Satkur, Tehsil Kasrawad, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 786/7954 Shri Babulal Ramaji Mukavi, Vill./P.O. Katargaon, Teh. Maheshwar, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 787/7955 Shri Nathu Ramaji Rajput, Vill. Bandera, Teh. Badwaha, P.O. Karahi, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 788/7956 Shri Dhannalal Revaji Sadh, Vill. Bandera, P.O. Karahi, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 789/7957 Shri Jamnalal Champalalji, Vill. Deogavan, Teh. Kasrawad, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 790/7958 Shri Ramshwar Bansilal Kanungo, Ram Bazar, At./P.O. Sendhwa, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 791/7959 Shri Dhanalal Ramaji Patidar, Vill. Bhulawad, P.O. Soma Khedi, Teh. Maheshwar, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 792/7960 Shri Balu Premaji, Vill. Nandra, Teh. Maheshwar, Distt. Khargone (M.P.)
- 793/8005 Shri Kheluji Kaljee Barela, Vill. Jamti, P.O. Balwadi, Via Sendhwa, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 794/8006 Shri Sodla Subhan Barela, Vill. Belghat, P.O. Dugani, Via Sendhwa, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 795/8007 Shri Maharya Bhan Singh Barela, Vill. Belghat, P.O. Dugani, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 796/8008 Shri Manilal Sursingh Barela, Vill. Belghat, P.O. Dugani, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 797/8009 Shri Naharya Jhentya Barela, Vill. Belghat, P.O. Dugani, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 798/8010 Shri Mangiya Chhina Barela, Vill. Khaho, P.O. Balwadi, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 899/8011 Shri Mangilal Jhapduji, Vill. Beddia, Teh. Barwaha, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 900/8012 Shri Nandram Apaji, Vill. Dhakalgaon, Teh. Barwaha, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 901/8013 Shri Mangilal Bhikaji Naode, At. Raigarh, Teh. Barwaha, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 902/8014 Shri Pemaji Chhotuji, At. Katghade, Teh. Barwaha, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)
- 903/8015 Shri Gauri Shankar Jaggannath Prasad, At. Umria, Teh. Barwaha, Distt. West Nimar (M.P.)

ORISSA

- 155/7865 Shri Pyari Mohan Patnaik, Vill. Jagamari, P.O. Khandagiri, Via Bhubaneswar, Distt. Puri (Orissa).
- 156/7923 Shri Harihar Patel, At./P.O. Sundargarh, Distt. Sundargarh (Orissa).
- 157/7936 Shri Hinachandra Sahu, Vill. Guldri, P.O. Dudurkote, Distt. Dhenkanal (Orissa).
- 158/7986 Shri Sita kanta Das, Main Road, P.O. Jeppore, Distt. Koraput (Orissa).
- 159/8016 Shri Suryanarayan Majhi, At./P.O. Giria, Distt. Koraput (Orissa).

RAJASTHAN

- 27/7907 Shri Balbir Mohal M.A., c/o S. Amolak Singh Gulab Singh, Distt. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan.
- 28/7930 Shri Maniram Kheechad, At./P.O. Sadul Shohar, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan.

TRIPURA

- 4/7853 Shri Madhusudan Paul, Vill. Madhupur, P.O. Matali, (Tripura).
- 5/7854 Shri Nani Gopal Ghose, P.O. Katlashar, Tripura.

(Continued in next Page)

SUBSIDIZE AGRICULTURE

(Contd. from page 3)

playing with this portfolio — I would beg his pardon for saying so. This portfolio has never been given the status that it deserves. I was functioning as the Agriculture Minister but there was somebody else on top of me and I could not do what I wanted. And, underneath also there are people in the Ministry who do not understand much about agriculture. They go on advising in ways which are detrimental to agricultural production and not at all helpful.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : It took ten years for you to realise that ?

Dr. P.S. Deshmukh : Those ten years will show that there was consistent progress. From bare 46 million tons it rose to 81 million tons.

It is only after I left that the production has gone down. I would like Hon. Members to examine my record and they will find that what they are trying to do by package deal and after spending lakhs of rupees I did without any expenditure by introducing the Japanese methods.

An Hon. Member : Then you must get back.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I do not want. I am very very happy where I am. I want to congratulate Shri Thomas for his elevation. He richly deserves it. He has done excellent work. I am also glad to welcome Sardar Saheb because this his first budget in this Ministry. I have many expectations of him because the Prime Minister has confidence in him and so have all of us. I am sure he will justify this and really revolutionise agriculture. But he will never succeed, I tell him and I warn him, un-

less he looks at the whole problem from the angle of the farmer. We as farmers are never too dogmatic and never too exacting. We do not say that all that we say is absolutely correct, and you must give us every thing we ask for ; but here is an attitude, an approach which if adopted would solve many of the problems, remove many of the difficulties. The Government of India need not be afraid of spending thousands of rupees by way of subsidies because this is an investment every pie of which will be returned double fold or even three-fold if not many more. Therefore, they should not be chicken-hearted by saying what will happen to the finances of the country. If subsidies are given, if cheaper seeds are made available, if cheaper fertilizers are provided and if irrigation is provided at cheap rates, the farmer will be able to produce what we expect of him. Otherwise, I am afraid we may be doomed.

(Contd. from previous page)

6/7933 Shri Dhirendrakumar Sengupta,
P.O. Sonamura,
Tripura.

7/7934 Shri Sayaranjan Das,
At. Malaya Nagar,
P.O. Jogindernagar,
Tripura.

UTTAR PRADESH

102/7931 Shri C. L. Sah Thulgaria,
Hatton Cottage,
At./P.O. Nainital (U.P.)

103/7938 Shri Mahesh Singh
M.L.A., Chairman,
U.P. Fruit Development
Board,
13-Gokhaley Marg,
Lucknow (U.P.)

342/7932 Shri Atmaram Parshram
Borse,
At./P.O. Vazir Khede,
Distt. Nasik
(Maharashtra).

3/7939 Shri Tulsidas S. Jadhav,
195, Mitra Nagar,
Sholapur (Maharashtra).

PUNJAB

1166/7846 Shri Birinder Singh Bala,
S/o S. Bachan Singh Bala,
At./P.O. Rupar,
Distt. Ambala (Punjab).

1167/7847 Smt. Kanwaljit Kaur,
D/o S. Narotam Singh,
At./P.O. Shamshernagar,
Near Sirhind (Punjab).

1168/7921 Shri Balram Jakkar,
At./P.O. Panjkosi,
Distt. Ferozepur (Punjab)

1169/7992 Mrs. Usha Ansal,
W/o Shri Tek Chand
Ansal,
Vill. Dumniwala,
P.O. Ferozepur (Punjab).

1170/7993 S. Randhir Singh Sodhi,
P.O. Sodhi Nagar,
Distt./Teh. Ferozepur,
Punjab.

1171/7994 S. Dayal Singh Joshan,
c/o Shri Sohela Mal,
Prop.,
M/s Sohela Mal
Dayal Singh, Subzimandi,
Ferozepur City (Punjab).

German Delegation in India

(Contd. from page 4)

International Centre. About forty guests including a few officials of the G.D.R. Trade Representation and their wives attended it.

On the 27th morning the delegation was seen off at the Palam Airport by Mr. & Mrs. Deshpande, Mr. Robinson and a few officials of the G.D.R. Trade Representation.

Mr. Sperling and Mr. Winter, member of the Secretariat, Peasants Mutual Aid Association have visited India in 1962 at the invitation of Bharat Krishak Samaj, and Dr. P. S. Deshmukh and Mr. R.B. Deshpande returned the visit in May-June, 1963, when they saw the International Agriculture Fair at Leipzig.