

Krishak Samachar

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DECEMBER, 1972



DR. P. S. DESHMUKH

***Dedicated to the memory of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Founder President
of Bharat Krishak Samaj, on his 74th Birth Anniversary***

Resolution adopted in the Executive Committee meeting of Haryana Krishak Samaj

The following resolution were adopted :—

- (i) Gur, Sugar are selling at Rs. 220 and Rs. 380 per quantal keeping in view, the sugar-cane price be fixed at Rs. 15/-per quantal else the farmers would find it difficult and uneconomical to supply sugar-cane to the sugar mills.
- (ii) The ceiling question is baffling the farmers. All farmers should have economic holding to push up production and stablize rural economy. Politics be kept apart where economic emancipation is the aim. Surplus land if any be given to those farmers who have uneconomic holdings.
- (iii) Green Revolution have been brought by big farmers by investing all they had, even by borrowing from cooperative banks and other sources. They must be compensated in case surplus land are taken from them.
- (iv) Supply of electricity has become uncertain and danger to the electric motors. Daily breaks are so often that farmers find it difficult to water their fields and sow Rabi crops. The farmers are advised to grow as much wheat as they can, water should be available under the circumstances otherwise the production in the field would be less.
- (v) The local bodies charge eight annas per rupee, is unwarranted as Zila Parishads are doing no work, just as of Roads, Hospitals and Schools, so this charge should be abolished and so the Zila Parishads and Block Samitis.
- (vi) The price of wheat at Rs. 76 per quantal is not remunrative because cost of production is rising higher and higher and there seems total no end of it. The price of other essential commodities be limited with the price of wheat, price of Iron, Cement, Cloth should be comparatively lowered when wheat price is lowered by the Government.
- (vii) More and more members be enrolled to make the organisatian effective and strong to solve the problems of the farmers, which are daily increasing, on acount of anti Kian policy of the Government in power.
- viii) Agricultural University at Hissar should supply certified seeds to the farmers, the farmers are not satisfied with the seeds supplied by the Seeds Corporation on Kharif 1972. Hibreed bajra no. 4 was supplied to farmers which was practically a failure and hit hard the farmers. A special enquiry be conducted by Agriculture Deptt. with one or two progressive farmers on the committee to enquire in to the allegations.

SD/—

Capt. Charan Singh
Secretary,

Haryana Prant Krishak Samaj
Rohtak (Haryana)

PETUNIAMEN OF BANGALORE

By M.L. IYENGER

Manmohan Attavar and N. Krishna Bhat have made export history. These youngmen of Bangalore are the first in the country to produce hybrid seeds of flowers and vegetables and to export them on a large scale. They are also the first to enter the sophisticated American flower-seed trade.

They started five years ago with hybrid Petunias (single) and exported about one lakh rupees worth of these seeds. Last year, they exported seeds of double Petunias both grandiflora and multiflora types, Geranium, Ageratum, Pansy and Antirrhinum worth about Rs. 4 lakhs.

It all started some years ago when young Manmohan, an M.Sc. went to the U.S.A. for higher studies in horticulture. While studying there he saw an advertisement for trainees sponsored by a firm of George J. Ball, world famous Aster and Petunia breeder. As one interested in plant breeding, Manmohan applied for training.

He was not any more interested in practical horticulture than in getting a Ph. D. in the subject. Manmohan's professor recommended him to Chas L. Weddle of Weddle Plant Research Laboratories in Colorado, U.S.A., the man behind Pan American Petunias.

Manmohan worked with Weddle for an year and got himself trained in all aspects of Green House Management and in practical horticulture. When Manmohan wanted to start similar work in India, Weddle readily agreed to the project. Under it, he was given an advance in dollars repayable in the form of hybrid Petunia seeds, to set up green houses in India and hybridise lines supplied by him.

After four years in U.S.A., he returned to India. He chose Banga-

lore because of its bright sunshine and good temperature suitable for his project. The Director of Horticulture, Mysore, gave him all encouragement in his project. Taking less than half an acre on lease, Manmohan put a green house and covered it with plastic sheets, at a cost of Rs. 60,000. He trained some boys in the techniques of emasculation, collection of pollen by vacuum pump and pollinating.

To keep all his workmen busy all the year round, he had started hybridising Geraniums, Impatiens, etc. etc. American horticulture trade requires 98 per cent purity of seeds and 80 per cent germination, to meet this demand, is a very arduous and skilled job even in America. But to Manmohan, the sticker for perfection, this was an easy job. His seeds are 100 per cent pure with 90 to 99 per cent of germination and absolute freedom from weeds. No wonder, his project associates were so impressed with his seeds that in the very first year alone, they bought one lakh Rupees worth of seeds. In two years, this rose to Rs. 2 lakhs and last year, it doubled itself.

He started with five varieties of Petunia but today, he is handling 26 varieties including seven doubles. A year after he started his project, another youngman Krishna Bhat joined him. Bhat gave up a lucrative job to build up this enterprise, "Ino-American Hybrid Seeds". In less than 3 years business outgrew the two green houses, they had put

up. Further, expansion in this leased plot was impossible. So, they bought about 8 acres of slopy and stony land about 6 miles from Bangalore.

They feverishly started a collection of Althunium, Alocasia, Draecauas, Morantas, Ficus and rare foliage plants. They had often to pay fancy prices for rare plants to complete their collection.

They got their lands levelled, dug a new well, built fine quarters even for workers with kitchen, bath, rest room, etc. To keep the quarters cool, they have built an overhead tank on the roof to which water is pumped from the new well. Their workers are provided with uniforms and overalls.

They have also rigged up with local talent a mist propagation chamber in their green house for rooting cuttings. This is the second unit of its kind in Mysore State and the only one in private sector. What strikes one in this farm is the utter contrast to the usual nursery scene. Here one cannot see any broken pots, rotting vegetation, gapiness, sickly plants, weediness or disorder.

As a means of steady income, they planted bananas and quick yielding coconuts and started hybrid seed production of tomatoes and capsicum. They booked and completed an order from a foreign country for 5,000 Thun bergiaalala. They began

supplying long stalked roses, Chrysanthemums and Carnations to sophisticated customers. Every evening Manmohan himself grades the flowers and supervises packing so that his customers get the best that their money can buy.

All their plants are healthy and soldierly in appearance, each neatly labelled, green, full and vigorous. There is not a trace of weeds any where in the farm either in posts or plots—no rotting leaves or plant, no sickly—looking specimens. The reason behind this is attention to the smallest details like fertilisation of soils, application of Captan in irrigation water, and regular weeding. They adopt the most modern techniques like application of chelated compounds of trace elements, soil and water analysis for balanced fertilisation and proper potting, modern methods of hybridisation—vacuum collection of pollen, preservation in deepfreeze and constant attention. No wonder the partners are kept busy 12 hours a day through the year. With all these, the plants are reasonably priced because they know that over-pricing is a form of cheating and will never pay the nurserymen in the long run.

Success and achievement have not affected them in the least. You will find them as polite and as attentive as when they started their project six years ago. (F.I.U.)

Farm Leader Exchange Programme USA—1973

It is indeed a pleasure to inform you that an invitation has been received from the Farmers & World Affairs, Inc..., USA to send a delegation of Indian Farmers to USA for a visit of about six weeks. The group is expected to be in USA in the middle of August, 1973. To keep the programme continued on the mutual help and hospitality basis the participants so selected will have to contribute a sum of Rs. 5,500/- for the Hospitality Fund of the Samaj and Rs. 1,000/- for Dr. Deshmukh Memorial Fund of the Samaj. Thus the participant so selected may have to deposit Rs. 6,500/- with the Central Office of the Samaj before their departure to USA.

You are therefore, requested to recommend only *TWO* names of most deserving members of the Samaj from your State, who should be a life member, giving justification for your recommending their names for inclusion in the programme. Please give wide publicity to this in your State so that the members desirous may apply for the same. Special attention may be given to small farmers from dry farming areas and farmers who are actively engaged in dairy farming while recommending the names.

As in the past, while recommending names due consideration may be given to the work done by the particular member for strengthening the Samaj, such as for instance enrolment of members, giving publicity to the Samaj organising meetings, seminars, exhibitions, demonstrations, etc. for the farmers, their attendance at the Council meetings and Conventions including those meetings and conventions organised by the State, District or Taluka Units of the Samaj and any other activity undertaken or participated in for the betterment of the farmers and farming in the country. Your recommendation should have the approval of the State Krishak Samaj President also. The particulars of the candidates along with two passport size photographs may be furnished in the Application forms enclosed herewith so as to reach this office latest by 15th March, 1973. No application received after this date will be considered for inclusion. Please get more applications, if necessary, typed in your office. Applications should be sent through the State Krishak Samaj office. Final selection of the candidates will be done sometime in the first week of May, 1973 to facilitate better preparation and programming.

Please see that you are not recommending more than *TWO* names from your State.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt and let us have your recommendation latest by the 15th March, 1973.

Thanking you,



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Himachal Pradesh Farmer's Annual Convention

It was also decided to hold the H.P. Annual Convention along with Council-meeting. Our Chief Guest was Dr. Salig Ram, Agriculture Minister of Himachal Pradesh. Mr. Kung Behari Lal Butail delivered the welcome speech.

Welcome speech by Mr. K.B.L. Butail

"Chairman, Bharat Krishak Samaj, Shri M. S. Anvikar, Agriculture Minister Dr. Salig Ram, fellow M.L.A., delegates, Block Chairman, Member of Panchayat and ladies. It is a very pleasant moment for me to introduce the problems of H.P. Krishak Samaj farmers before the Agriculture Minister Dr. Salig Ram, And here we farmers can also know something about scientific & technical Farming.

There is no class struggle in our Krishak Samaj, here any body, whether very low standard farmers can also join our Samaj. Because this Samaj help the farmers in solving any type of problems of farmers.

I will also give my thank to the Agriculturist who invented a new and best type of seed to farmers for increasing production.

In H.P. if the problem of 'KOOPO' will be solved then their will be no problem of water in H.P.

My humble suggestion is this that for the farmer, We should provide practical training instead of theoretical training. Because our farmers are illiterate and they do not understand the theory type training.

For more agriculture production, the farmers should adopt modern of scientific method of farming.

I also congratulate our Agriculture Minister for adopting new method of supplying water to the farmers of H.P. In H.P. there was problem of water. Our Agriculture Minister ordered to supply the water tankers.

I also suggest to the farmers to grow tea plant in this arer if others things can not be grown properly. For this purpose a research unit should be opened to guide the farmers.

I am very sorry to say that the produce of our farmers is not selling, Our farmers are not getting full price of their products, I will request our Agriculture Minister to solve this problem.

I appreciate the cooperation extended to us by Agriculture Minister Defence Department and Agriculture University Department. All they deserve our gratitude for their good support.

In the end I will remained to all of you to please look after your own work and also give your cooperation to Government to solve your difficulties.

I once again give my gratitude to all of your Secretary of H P. Krishak Samaj Col. Vishnu Dutt Sharma, read the good wishes Messages received from Ministers, Chief Ministers, Governor's and from other Cabinet Ministers. Report of H.P. Krishak Samaj has been published in November issue.

REQUESTING CHIEF GUEST TO INAUGRATE H.P. ANNUAL CONVENTION BY.

SHRI M S ANVIKAR

The Chief guest Dr. Salig Ram,

Shri K.B. Lall, Butail Vice Chancellor other fellow farmers, ladies & Gentlemen. It is very pleasant that again I am welcoming to the Agriculture Minister and I also assure my full cooperation.

I am fully agreed with Col.V.D. Sharma what ever the problems raised by him.

I also appreciate the work done by Mr. Stockes family regarding Apple farming. I appreciate the development work done by Agricultural University Department.

I also suggest one thing, we can get as much as financial aid from Govt. by making the cooperation of fellow farmers having some reasonable project in our hand.

We should also approach to the Govt. to start Crop Insurance Scheme. In the last I will request the Agriculture Minister to inaugurate the Annual Convention of H.P. Krishak Samaj.

Inauguration By Dr. Salig Ram

While inaugurating the convention the Agriculture Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Dr. Salig Ram said."

"This convention of Himachal Pradesh farmers has come about at a time when not only Himachal Pradesh but also the whole country is passing through a critical period of a historical process that our leaders have initiated. We are fortunate to be active partners in this process. But we must remember our each stop would be analysed by the future generations. So we have to watch our stops.

Down through centuries, if anything has been neglected, it was the farmer. City dwellers had sway. History is replete with evidence. Whatever we salvaged from the womb of history was chronicle of doings and misdoings of city dwellers. The very word citizen, meaning the lawful inhabitant of a country enjoying certain rights, means a lot in this behalf. All excavations speak of magnificent cities, their walls, sewage systems, utensils and such other things that city dwellers used. No village has been excavated till this day. No rural civilisation was taken note of even by the debris of history. Yet this unending stream of rural life went on following, though cities sprang up and vanished. This is what we know of the hoary past.

It was left to the modern ages to pay attention towards rural side. Process started much earlier in Western World. Eastern world writhed under foreign domination. India was one of the fortunate countries to get out of the tangles of foreign rule. Happily in our freedom struggle farmers played equally important part. And naturally, they looked expectantly towards future that would bring in something to ameliorate their lot.

In the wake of freedom came the first Five Year Plan and came in to being the Extension Service to take message of modern scientific agriculture to the fields of the farmers. But it was felt that Extension Service was only a one-way traffic. It could not take successfully to farmers the message without taking them into confidence. And the farmers were a disorganised mass and hence could not project their personality, could not safeguard their interests and could establish a meaningful rapport with the Government.

It was a matter of great foresight that late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, the then Union Minister of Agriculture helped form Bharat Krishak Samaj in 1954. He also became its founder President. Under the stewardship of that great luminary, Bharat Krishak Samaj evolved into an organisation that came to play a pivotal role not only in galvanising Indian farmers but also helped on the international scene also. If today Bharat Krishak Samaj is an articulate organisation of Indian farmers, it is because of the spirit that late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh put into it.

Even if we do not speak of the medieval times, Indian farmer has walked much even since the dawn of Independence. Green revolution has swept through the nook and corner of our country. This green revolution, as we know it, is an event of great historical importance. It has international overtones too. We know how we had to subserve our national interests in seeking food for our teeming millions. We have not forgotten those days when, helplessness writ large on our faces, we had to look abroad for foodgrains. Our farmers rose to the occasion and with the help of Extension Workers, worked wonder on their fields. Today we happily are in a position to do away with import of foodgrains. Hats off to our farmers and also to the agricultural scientists, as well as extension workers. But, let me sound a note of caution, we are not out of woods as yet. Future though not bleak, is uncertain as much of our agriculture depends upon the vagaries of nature. A single crop failure may spell danger for us. Though the Government is doing all to wrest more and more initiative from nature as far as agriculture goes, yet the farmer has to wage his

part of the struggle too to make India self-reliant and thus a strong nation. It would not be exaggeration to say that much of India's international stature and importance would be decided on the fields of Indian farmers.

I am glad, Bharat Krishak Samaj has done yeoman's job in enlightening Indian farmers and also in international understanding amongst farmers through exchange of thoughts. This organisation has to some extent, I must say, worked to safeguard the interests of our farmer. This is a historical task. Farmers do not have resources to make themselves felt. They are adversely hit due to lack of marketing intelligence. Agricultural inputs also do not reach them in time and in required quantities.

Therefore, as a forum for safeguarding the interests of farmers, Bharat Krishak Samaj has a unique role to play. But then, the Samaj has a path full of thorns to tread upon. Should Bharat Krishak Samaj side with the richer and bigger farmers who are enlightened enough to care for themselves? I must say the Samaj has to avoid this pitfall. It is the medium and smaller farmer who actually needs help more than anybody else. It is he who should be the focal point for any organisation that professes to be a vanguard of the farmers. I do not hesitate to say that much of the Government help in the form of agricultural inputs, be it loans or anything else, is cornered by the richer and more influential farmers who could have ploughed back into their fields their own resources. It is with this in mind that I have to say that Bharat Krishak Samaj has to make some heart searching as to who should be the farmers whose cause this organisation must champion.

The second, and equally important problem is the marketing of agricultural produce. Closely connected with it is the question of rising prices which bedevils the entire fabric of our society. Farmers are the poorest bargainers. They cannot stock their produce and thus wait for profitable prices. Most of their produce is highly perishable. Intermediaries are the real persons who profit out of this predicament and also cause the vicious rising prices circle. This also holds true to our industrial production as well.

I am glad Bharat Krishak Samaj has been catalytic in evolving cooperative structure for agricultural marketing and cooperative rural credit. Much headway has also been made in this direction. But again, I am constrained to say, only influential farmers have gained from this. The Samaj must do a lot of rethinking on this aspect too. Cooperative marketing must be strengthened not only to help farmers dispose off their produce profitably but also to curb the rising prices spiral and to do away with the numerous intermediaries who must be treated as pests of our society.

Bharat Krishak Samaj, I am afraid, has its weakness at grass roots. This, incidently, brings to my mind Himachal Pradesh, where this useful organisation of the has yet to catch the imagination of the farmers. I know the Samaj has its aim to establish its branches not only at district and Block levels but also at village level. But farmers in the Pradesh are not yet aware of the usefulness of this organisation. It has not become their household name.

We have embarked upon the stupendous task of transforming the entire fabric of rural life in Hima-

chal Pradesh. We need very strong allies in this sacred task. We need not only enlightened and conscious farmers but also we need determinate farmers, determinate of fight for their cause. Bharat Krishak Samaj can easily fill this gap.

We, in Himachal Pradesh are faced with a multiplicity of problems. Geo-physical condition make them worse. Scattered hamlets, locked up areas due to lack of means of communication and vagaries of weather all conspire to make a farmer's living very difficult. Our farmers produce crops like potato, ginger, off-season vegetables, fruits, seeds of vegetables etc. which find their way to consumers in the plains, rather throughout the country. We are blazing new trails in research in agricultural science, fruits of which are to be taken to the farmers to be ploughed back in their fields. But we are handicapped as there is no agency that could function as a bridge between the farmers on one hand and the Government on the other. This is the place where Bharat Krishak Samaj could step in. With increased reconstructional activity because of the many schemes launched by the Government for rural uplift, there is bound to be a bottleneck between the production and marketing of agricultural produce. Rural credit facilities initiated by the Government must be availed by the small and poor farmers. For this they need an effective organisation of their own. Bharat Krishak Samaj could do that useful task.

I find this the most opportune occasion to indulge in a little plain speaking. Our rural masses have through centuries been toyed into the hands of urban leaders. Our rural masses are chary of them now. They would put their confidence in

the hands of those who look like them and behave like them. They would not open their hearts out to those who have for centuries been associated with their exploiters. If Bharat Krishak Samaj too fails to bridge the gap between the leaders and the followers, the Samaj would fail to deliver goods and end up as an organisation of the sophisticated farmers at best. This would be a tragic culmination of this magnificent organisation. Therefore, the foremost task before this organisation is to evolve effective and truly rural leadership.

Under the inspiring leadership of our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, we are engaged in transforming the entire fabric of our rural life. She wants a new life to pulsate in our villages. Whereas we are grateful to her for this initiative and clear direction, we must see that the very stream of progress is not diverted by vested interests for their personal gains. We have also to see that we do not cut ourselves away from the mainstream of modern changing times.

I owe thanks to the Himachal Pradesh Krishak Samaj and its Chairman Mrs. Vidya Stokes who have afforded this opportunity for Himachal Pradesh farmers to put their heads together to ponder over their problems. I am all the more thankful that I especially have been provided the opportunity to inaugurate this convention.

I also thank Sh. Kunj Behari Lal Butail, President Himachal Pradesh Congress Committee, who has spared no effort to make this convention of Himachal Farmers and the convention of Bharat Krishak Samaj a glorious success.

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Krishak Samachar

Agricultural News

Grass Drying Plant

Ahmedabad : A plant for drying green grass is being set up at Vapi in Bulsara district of Gujarat. The plant has an annual capacity to turn 18,000 tonnes of meal to be filled in bags or made into parlets or cubes.

Green grass contains 65 per cent to 80 per cent moisture. In the natural drying process, grass loses proteins and other nutrients. This loss is reduced from 32 per cent to 4 per cent in the case of artificial drying. Under this process, it is also possible to introduce extra nutrients to ensure a balanced feed. Such feed is not only more palatable but also helps to build up resistance against diseases. Regular feeding of dehydrated grass leads to better quality yield from cattle and poultry.

Nehru Awards For Far Scientists

New Delhi : Four post-graduate students of agriculture were presented the first Jawaharlal Nehru Award for 1971.

This is the first time that an award has been instituted for agricultural research at the post-graduate level.

The award was presented by President V.V. Giri on November 14 to Dr. Hukam Chand Bansal of Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, Dr. Yalanchi Puranchandra Rao of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), and Dr. Bishwa Nath Mitra and Dr. Pyare Mohan Singh, both of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Instituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) of Jawaharlal Nehru Award carries Rs. 5,000 in cash and a medal. Five such award will be given every year.

The Research work for which the award is to be made annually, should have a bearing on finding a solution to any important agricultural problem.

Dr. Bansal was chosen from the field of genetics and plant breeding, who conducted research under the guidance of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the then Director of the IARI.

Dr. Puranchandra Rao was chosen for his work in the field of prevention of diseases affecting paddy crops. Dr. Mitra has been given the award for agronomy and Dr. Singh for his work in the field of agricultural engineering.

Integrated Land-use Planning Urged

Bangalore : Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, affirmed here that the possibility of achieving the national goal of eradicating poverty would be greater if the country took to integrated land-use planning.

Delivering the convocation address of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dr. Swaminathan explained that integrated land-use meant a plan involving an appropriate admixture of field and garden land crops, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and other related agro-industries.

He told the graduates that they had panorama of variable opportu-

nities to make a contribution to agricultural renaissance through tailoring cropping patterns to each specific soil and moisture situation.

"The time has come for us to study in depth the problems of integrated land-use planning. We expect from our agriculture not only more food and feed but also more income and more opportunities of productive and remunerative employment," he said.

He emphasised the need for greater research and extension efforts in regard to rainfed agriculture and stressed the importance of balanced fertilisation to crops. There was also need for more research on diversified cropping systems, particularly on fruits, vegetables and fishes.

All traditional practices, he said, were not necessarily wrong and should not be automatically discarded because they were old.

Dr. Swaminathan pleaded for the development of efficient social organisation for farm management, particularly in view of the land ceiling laws.

Speaking on "scientific transformation of our rural economy" at the Indian Institute of Socio-economic Studies here, he said that in the context of the ceiling law, some sort of collective farm management offered tremendous possibilities for intensive farming. This collective farming could be either through co-operatives or through community farming. But this would be the only method by which the country could transfer the technological ad-

advances to the maximum advantage.

While the country had made some significant advances in genetic agronomic factors—introduction of new high yielding crop varieties and cultivation methods—we have ignored the importance of soil cultivation, agricultural engineering (post and pre-harvest technology) and farm management.

Releasing four new varieties of paddy, ragi, and cotton, and hybrid napier grass developed by the University of Agricultural Sciences, he pointed out that if the "seed chain" did not function efficiently it might be difficult to maintain the tempo of production. The seed production machinery should be geared up at the breeders, foundation seed and distribution levels.

He also spoke of the need to ensure production and supply of disease free seeds and called for measures to tackle seed-borne diseases.

Asian Institute To Improve Farm Tools

New Delhi : An expert working group of senior Government officials from all countries of the Asian region, including India, has recommended the establishment of an Asian Institute for the development of agricultural machines

The recommendation was made in Bangkok at the recent meeting of the Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East (ECASE) which was attended by 17 experts from industrial and agricultural fields.

The group stressed that the activity of the institute should be "hardware-oriented", aimed at the "deve-

lopment of specific products, capable of commercialisation, economic production and distribution through the appropriate channels in the countries of the region."

The group recommended that the primary task of the institute should be development of suitable equipment as well as the improvement and adaptation of existing machinery to the farming conditions and agricultural economy of countries within the region.

The Institute should act as a clearing house and its activities should be directed to maximising regional skills and resources.

All-India Survey

New Delhi : India's total milk production was about 25 million tonnes during 1971. This was about 6 per cent of the world total of 400 million tonnes. Nearly two-fifths of the milk production in the country emerges from cows and the rest from buffaloes. With a cattle population of 186 million and 53 million buffalo heads, India accounts for about one-fifth of cows and one half of buffaloes in the world.

Of the total milk production, about 40 per cent is utilised for consumption in liquid form and the rest for milk products. Per capita milk consumption in India is about 120 grams compared to 300 grams of the world.

Extensive efforts to improve milk production in particular and dairy development in general are be-

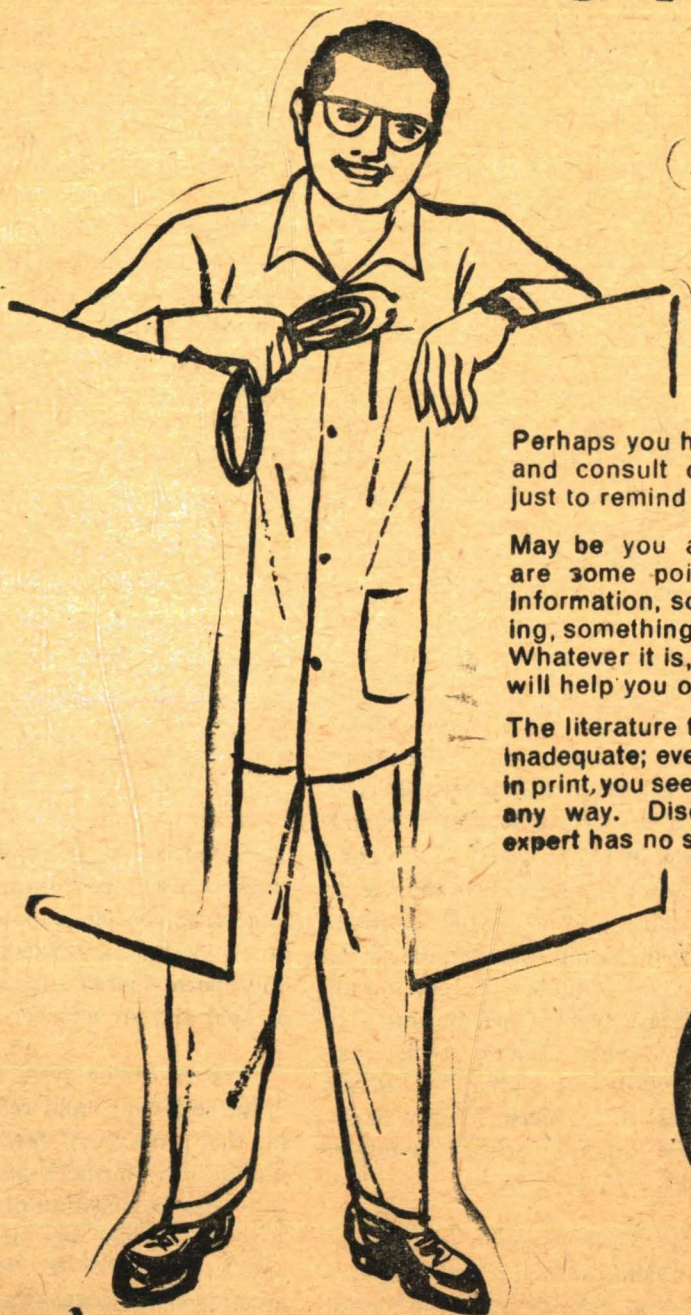
ing taken by Government of India. In the course of the Five Year Plans, several dairy product factories have been set up, the manufacturing capacity for dairy equipment has been strengthened and advance dairy research programmes have been successfully undertaken. Now that the pattern of dairy production has somewhat brightened, endeavours are being made for quicker distribution on commercial scale of the various dairy products both in urban and rural areas.

Over the plan years, a surprising range of dairy equipment has come out to be manufactured. This includes pasteurisers, boilers, automatic bottling plants, spray drivers, condensed milk plants, bulk milk coolers, stainless steel butter churns, refrigerated tanks, large sized road and rail tankers and storage tanks. The equipment that is indigenously fabricated is at par with the standards set by International Dairy Federation.

Notwithstanding the all round progress made by the Dairy Industry in India, the pressure of increased population and the consequent increase in demand has necessitated import of certain dairy products particularly milk and cream. Doubtless the import bill on this count has been sizeably falling. Yet in 1971-72 nearly Rs. 190 million worth of milk and cream had to be imported and additionally Rs. 18 million worth of butter was also purchased from abroad.

Just to remind YOU

(SOMETHING PERSONAL)



Perhaps you have been wanting to visit us and consult our doctor on duty. This is just to remind you ; you are welcome.

May be you are hesitant because there are some points on which you need more information, some doubt that keeps recurring, something that is vaguely worrying you. Whatever it is, consultation with the doctor will help you out.

The literature that you have read may be inadequate; everything cannot be discussed in print, you see; not your personal problems any way. Discussion with a professional expert has no substitute.

A VISIT
TO THE
**FAMILY
WELFARE
PLANNING
CENTRE**
IS DUE NOW

Comp 72/458

Seminar on the Role of Farmers Organization in Agricultural Production

The consciousness and sincere efforts of the farmers in increasing the agricultural production of our Nation are well recognised. Of course, the farmers are still facing number of problems in their efforts, like easy availability and reliable quality at cheaper cost of improved seeds of high yielding varieties, fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, agricultural machinery and their spare parts etc., easy availability of farm credit, adequate storage facilities, early fixation of incentive price of agricultural commodities on the basis of farmers cost of production, lack of consideration of farmers point of view regarding the land reforms and agricultural taxation and consistency in farm policies, supply of rural electricity, improvement of agricultural marketing facilities, good rural transport facilities and above all the effective training of farmers to utilise the modern agricultural techniques. The topic for seminar will be: Role of Farmers Organization in Agricultural Production. The above comprehensive topic with reference to the Agricultural Production and the Agricultural Policy in India were the basis for discussion at Palampur meeting.

Members of the Standing Committee decided to choose three more subjects to be discussed in the Seminar along with the 'Role of Farmers Organization in Agricultural Production'. The following were the other subjects:—

- (1) Guidelines to principles of Land Ceiling Laws.
- (2) Agricultural Taxation Policy.

(3) Prices of Agricultural Commodity.

Chairman allotted 3 to 5 minutes for each member to participate the Seminar.

By :
JAGJIT SINGH MANN
Organising Secretary
Punjab Farmers Forum.

The role of Voluntary Farmers Organisation, such as our Bharat Krishak Samaj hitherto be confined to advisory or consultative to Planning bodies. This approach should be to help people help themselves, outside help including them from the Govt., should come in only when people feel and need for and demand it, such help should, however, be given only to the extent that it generates the process of self-help and self-reliance. In order to mobilise people participation in food production efforts must be made to strengthen the existing agencies and even to promote new ones, there are so many in U. S. A. and other countries. But in this task the Govt. has to play a very significant role. The relationship between the State and the voluntary organisation, should be that of partnership. It is only when this is done that the measures strengthen voluntary agencies to promote food production be could worked out implemented.

The role & function of a voluntary organisation, in a every sphere of activity, should undergo considerable change, with the changing social order of India. There is hardly any worth while organised at-

tempt on the part of farmers Organisation to associate themselves at the execution or implementation stage. This Voluntary Organisation can help, create suitable climate and can mobilise the rural community for adoption of modern agricultural practices provided they themselves are well, organised with suitable personnel and finance etc. Once the concept of importing knowledge and skill in the farmers organisation and associating them at the implementation stage as well is accepted, the task of mobilising peoples participation for food production, becomes easier.

By :
BHAGWAN SAHA GUPTA.

Before taking up the various problems, it is worthwhile to discuss the economic problem of the farmer which tops all. The imposition of ceiling on land holdings has made the greatest impact on Farmers' Economy.

Ceiling is being imposed on farmers' community from time to time to achieve socialistic aims while all other classes of society have not only been spared but allowed to prosper and grow richer from rich.

Present ceiling drive is the third in the series of land reforms limiting the property of farmers. Early limitation to farmer's prosperity was put when acquisition of land more than 12.5 acres was banned in the year 1952 in U. P. (Similar steps might have been taken in other states too). Second came in 1962 to bring down the land holding to 40 acres, and the third and is present ceiling

limiting land holding to 18 acres or less. This limit is bound to decrease, as disintegration of land holding is a natural phenomenon with the multiplication of a farmers' family and subsequent distribution of land among the farmers' children.

Initial measures of land reforms were sufficient to limit the income and growth of wealth of farmers. Comparatively other classes of society were free to move to unlimited prosperity in their respective fields.

Can a farmer cultivating on 18 acres of land, manage to purchase a tractor costing Rs. 25,000/- or more or can he equip his farm further with modern and improved implements without indebting himself further. Owning a car, refrigerator, Television etc. which in this advanced age have become part of parcel of life will be beyond the imagination of a farmer. At this stage when farmers' community is the first target of socialistic reforms and ceiling laws their conditions is the worst in the country. When thousands of cars move about, television antennas pop up on house tops in cities hardly one in thousands of farmers might be possessing such amenities. Are not farmers entitled to live in parity with other classes of society? Ceiling has only promoted in equality between different classes of Society—farmers being placed lowest economically.

Even if the fractional percentage of progressive and so-called well-to-do farmers is target of further ceiling then the Government would be mistaken to drive away the intelligentsia and progressive class from the farming profession. This class forms nucleus for the growth of agricultural. It is this class which carries the research achievements

to the fields first and propagates them among the neighbouring farmers. No propaganda and publicity can convey and convince more than an exhibit of good crop in the neighbouring field. This progressive class of farmers is a source of inspiration and promotes healthy competition to grow better crops. Yet another important factor is the provision of employment by them to rural labour remaining idle after their own agricultural work. Any massive employment programme of the Govt. may not completely replace this provision.

The farmers are also entitled to decent and better living conditions. They live in places far away from cities where alone good educational, medical and other civil amenities are available. To avail even the bare necessities of education and medical a farmer has to spend much more than others from where a farmer is supposed to must these additional financial resources. On the contrary, there are recommendations to reduce the prices of farmers' produce while the cost of their inputs are increasing every day. In every new budget the price of fertilizers, fuel oils, agricultural equipment etc. are on increase. There is neither any consideration for the immense losses a farmer suffers from nature's vagaries to which his produce is ever and most exposed. To top all there is recommendation to subject a farmer to agriculture Income-Tax. Where will be provision to differentiate, when agricultural production varies from season to season, field to field and person to person.

If agriculture is to be treated at par with industry and for this reason is to be subject to Income-Tax then it should be borne in mind that it is the most ill-equipped

industry. It will take years before farmers in India are fully equipped. Even the progressive farmers do not have sources of ploughing, irrigation and stores etc. to full capacity. It will be proper if the farmers are left to flourish and equip themselves fully before their proper growth is disturbed.

The Government measures of land reforms have only created a sense of insecurity among the farmers.

Price-fixation of Agricultural Commodities

The prices of agricultural commodities are fixed from the consumers point of view while on the contrary it should be done from farmers point of view. We should not forget that more than 80% consumers are directly or indirectly agriculturists or their dependents. If the price of agriculture produce increases then 80% of consumers will not feel the pinch, as they will get higher price of their produce. The balance population of less than 20% is such which resides in urban areas and has to spend less in education, medical and other basic necessities of life.

There will be general tone up of country's economy if farmers economy improves as the later comprises of the majority population of the country.

Agricultural machinery and spare parts

With the reduction of the size of land holdings there should be revision of policy pertaining to tractors which cost more than Rs. 25,000/-. This sum is beyond the means of farmers now. Only small and medium H. P. tractors should either be imported or manufactured

and should be made available at much reduced price. Such as may be within the purchasing power of a farmer. Excise or import duty should be removed.

The number of makes of tractors should also be reduced to minimum as it poses a great problem to all concerned.

Power Shortage

Irrigation is a vital necessity for agriculture. The prevalent power shortage which is likely to continue for some years has hit agriculture very hard and the agriculturists economy still more. Power shortage coupled with drought has affected kharif crop badly, the rabi will be worse since fields will remain unsown without irrigation. Immediate and top preference should be given to spare power for tubewells. All resources should be topped to achieve this end. Sugar-mills are generally situated in rural areas and intensive cultivation in the neighbourhood of sugar mills can be made possible by this arrangement.

Credit should be easily and early made available to farmers for purchasing diesel pumping sets.

Power Shortage

There is great power shortage in the Country. U. P. is also suffering greatly on account of it. Sugar cane is one of the main crop of U. P. and its intensive cultivation take place around sugar mills. There has been steep fall to production (to sugar cane) during the year 1971-72.

Sugar cane requires irrigation most but tubewells do not work due to electricity power shortage. There are more than 70 sugar mills in U. P. and they have got their own power generating capacity to the

town of developing to 1500 Killo Watt. This generating capacity remains idling during the crushing season. This power can be very well utilise for feeding tube wells around the sugar mills through the off crushing period. Each sugar mill can energies 100 to 200 tube wells per suger mill in consideration, thousands of tube wells can be put into operation for irrigation.

Farmers will not mind paying for the electrical consumption so available and sugar mills will not be put to in loss. Their coal consumption expenditure can be made out in this manner.

By

BHAGWATI PRASAD KHETAN

I. Easy availability of reliable quality at cheaper cost of improved seeds of high yielding varieties, fertilizers, insecticides & pesticides, Agril. Machinery and Spare parts.

- (a) To get all these above noted commodities we need finance which is not available at farm source. The finance is available in the financing institutions, either it should be arranged through organisation or Government.
- (b) Organisation should be conscious and sincere.
- (c) The loaning procedure should be simplified.
- (d) Timely availability of all the agricultural commodities at required place in required quantity.
- (e) Lack of proper supply of different types of fertilizers in east U.P. which should be arranged.
- (f) To avoid adulteration in fertilizers and other commodities, bags should be sealed.

II. Easy availability of farm Credit.

1. There should be co-ordination & co-operation in the financing institution. A member financed by any institution should not be financed by any other institution and the financing institution which is financing them should take full care of the members.

2. For security of loan utilization, staff must be there who should look the matter.

III. Storage

Warehouses should be constructed by the Government.

IV. Marketing

1. Ample marketing facility must be made available everywhere to purchase the agricultural produce.

2. Exchange of commodities should be encouraged so that the farmer may not be deprived of the proper prices of the proper commodities while purchasing and selling. If necessary, certain agencies may be organised on All India basis.

V. Early fixation of the incentive prices of the agricultural commodities on the basis of the farmer's cost of production.

1. It is due to late and uneconomical fixation of the prices that the farmers are not sure whether it will be advisable for them to grow a particular type of crop. They can plan nothing. It is suggested that prices should be fixed quite in advance so that they may plan their crop accordingly.

2. Bharat Krishak Samaj should collect facts & figures and the cost of production of each crop should be at the district basis and accordingly Govt. of India as well as State Governments should be represented

for fixing prices of the crops from time to time.

3. Agriculture Price Commission should be represented to go into the details of the cost of the crops and they should take into consideration the increased cost of production of agricultural implements, seeds, manures and irrigation etc.

VI. Lack of consideration of farmer's point of view regarding land reform and agriculture taxation and inconsistency in farm policies.

1. It is regretted that unstable policy of the Central as well as State Governments, the farmers are not in a position to fix their cost as well as their realisation on the land ceiling. It is suggested that a limit of land ceiling be allowed in such a way that the growers may be in a position to keep the economical holdings.

2. Agriculture taxation should be minimised and the rate of farmers in the agriculture policies should be more emphasised and the Government should keep the farmers organisation fully acquainted and farmers organisation should represent to the Government in more forcible manner so that the interest of the farmers may be safeguarded.

VII. Supply of Rural Electricity

1. It is regretted that uptill now electrification has not been extended to the interior parts of the Country and farmers are deprived of this facility. We should frame our plan for electrification intensely so that the rural area may be electrified at the earliest.

2. The rate should be cheaper.

3. Frequent stoppage of electricity creates unnecessary problem of the agriculture work and growers have to suffer a lot. It should be

avoided. A record may be prepared of whatever losses are estimated by stoppage of electricity and may be claimed from the department.

VIII. Good Rural Transport facility.

1. As in foreign countries the transport agencies are not conscious about the perishable commodities of the agriculture to be marketed. Some agency should be formulated for this purpose so that the rural product may be sent to the marketed well in time and may realise better prices than the existing ones.

2. In most of the cases the roads are not good. Central as well as State Government may be requested. Growers Organisation should also contribute in construction of good roads as is done in case of Sugarcane Development Councils in U P.

IX. Effective Training of Farmers to utilize the proper agricultural Technique.

The green Revolution which is a part of growers encouragement in agriculture is not fully started either by the Government or by the growers themselves. A changed outlook is necessary for the required benefit which one should achieve from the available sources and a zeal to create more resources for agricultural production. It is suggested that regular refresher course should be given at every stage with regular intervals so that values of thinking should be changed in the present circumstances.

FARMERS GET PRIZES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19—Union Minister for Agriculture Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, today called upon the farmers to increase production to meet the needs of a growing population. He was presenting cash prizes and awards to the winners of the all India crop competition for paddy and wheat.

The Minister regretted that though the farmers were taking to scientific methods, the average yields per acre were still low.

The first prize for paddy has gone to Mr. P.B. Jadav of Maharashtra and that for wheat to Mr. B.M. Parmar of Gujarat.

Each got a cash prize of Rs. 3,000 and the Krishi Pandit tittle. Mr. Jadav produced 15,325 kg of paddy per hectare and Mr. Parmar 7,600 kg. of wheat per hectare.

The Second prize for paddy and wheat was bagged by Mr. R.N. Lonwat, a progressive farmer of Maharashtra and Mr. V.C. Patel of Gujarat respectively. The per hectare production was 14,240 kg of paddy and 4,445 kg. of wheat, respectively. They got a certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs. 1,200 each.

The third prize of Rs. 800 in cash and a merit certificate each went to Mr. P.S. Reddy of Andhra Pradesh and Mr. K. Amar Singh of Delhi. Their production was 13,610 kg of paddy and 6,735 kg. of wheat per hectare.

FARM NEWS

Crash Farm Plan In Punjab

Chandigarh: The emergency agricultural production drive launched in Punjab with Central assistance envisages the energisation of additional 15,000 tubewells, construction of 100 deep tubewells through the State Tubewells Corporation and the installation of 7,500 diesel-operated tubewells in the border areas during the current financial year.

The project, which has been taken up to offset the kharif losses, aims at covering 85 per cent of the total irrigated area of wheat under the high-yielding varieties. This works out to 42.30 lakh acres. Besides training of farmers at various levels, which is already in progress, emphasis is being laid on timely and optimum use of fertilisers for raising the productivity.

Under minor irrigation works, a sum of Rs. 6 crores has been placed at the disposal of the State Electricity board for energising 15,000 tubewells. Besides, 10,000 tubewells are to be energised under the normal annual allocation. To ensure the execution of this project within the stipulated period, the Board has created six new power divisions and 25 sub-divisions in various parts of the State.

A loan of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been placed at the disposal of the State Tubewell Cooperation for the construction of 100 deep tubewells.

New Scheme To Fight Wheat Rust

New Delhi: In view of the increased danger to wheat from rust, the

Punjab Agricultural University has initiated a new research scheme to fight this epidemic. The scheme, which will be run in the Department of Genetics at a cost of four lakh rupees, seeks to catalogue genes for resistance to diseases and pests in cereal crops.

Genetic stocks have been procured from several countries which will be screened against local pests and diseases. It will help to develop new varieties possessing resistant genes from different sources.

Milk Revolution

Madras: A plan for a "white revolution" in Tamil Nadu in the realm of bovine development over the period 1972-1984, has been formulated by the State Government.

The plan aims at increasing milk production nearly six times in a period of 12 years from 972 million Kg in 1972 to 6,016 million Kg in 1984. This is expected to raise per capita availability from the present 63 gm per day to the minimum nutritional level of 300 gm per day.

The project is expected to cost about Rs. 216.39 crores on animal husbandry, dairying and milk supply.

HYV Sorghum

Coimbatore: Since the release of CSH-1, a high yielding sorghum hybrid, several new hybrids are being continuously tested at the Agricultural Research Station of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University with the cooperation of project coordinator, Indian Agricultural Re-

search Institute, for grain and straw yield. The trials were conducted for two seasons; monsoon and summer. The hybrids were compared with local sen-cholam in the main season and CO 18 during summer.

The hybrid MS 2218 X IS 3141 has recorded consistently higher yields over the released hybrids and the local during both seasons (1968-69 to 1969-70). It has recorded a grain yield of 6,030 Kg, 5,975 Kg per hectare during summer season.

Apart from grain yield, the hybrid MS 2219 x IS 3541 grows taller than CSH-I. The plant measures 216 cm in height against 136 cm of CSH-I. The straw yield of this new hybrid consequently becomes double that of CSH-I. The duration is same as that of CSH-I. This new hybrid MS 2219 X IS 3541 with high yielding potentiality (both grain and straw) is suitable for both the main and summer seasons.

New Wheat Variety Release

Jullundur: The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, has approved for release a new variety of wheat called WGA 377 developed by University's plant breeding department.

The new variety has higher yield than that of popularly-sown Kalyan Sona variety with a margin of 8.4 per cent under high fertility irrigated conditions, 11.8 per cent for low fertility irrigated conditions, 11.8 per cent for low fertility irrigated soils, 16.17 per cent for high fertility (late sown

conditions) and 29.26 per cent under low fertility (rained conditions).

Central Scheme For Sugarcane Development

New Delhi : The sugarcane development programme during the Fifth Plan envisages sugar production around six million tonnes and sugarcane production of 170 million tonnes by the end of the period.

Assuming that production of sugarcane by the end of the Fourth Plan will be between 133 million to 140 million tonnes, production of sugarcane during the Fifth Plan is to go up by 30 to 35 million tonnes.

According to the working paper on development of sugarcane during the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to launch a Centrally-sponsored scheme for development of sugarcane in the sugar factory areas in the country. The scheme is proposed to be taken up in 118 factories in the subtropical region and 102 factories in the tropical region which worked during the 1971-72 season.

The scheme envisages to bring about 370,000 hectares under intensive sugarcane development by the end of the Plan. Total expenditure for implementing the scheme will be about Rs. 27 crores.

A new feature of the Fifth Plan programme is that a Centrally-sponsored scheme for development of sugarbeet will be launched during the Plan period.

The total expenditure on the programme is estimated at Rs. 39.74 crores.

The annual production of beet

sugar by the end of the Fifth Plan is estimated to touch 188,000 tonnes.

During the Plan period, total production of beet sugar will be about 610,000 tonnes.

Shortfall In Production

New Delhi : There was a shortfall of 7.32 million tonnes in the foodgrains production in 1971-72, according to the final figures compiled by the Union Agriculture Ministry.

These estimates put the total foodgrains production in the country at 104.68 million tonnes during 1971-72, as against the target of 112 million tonnes.

This major shortfall was in sharp contrast to the surplus production of foodgrains of 2.42 million tonnes in 1970-71, when the production touched 108.42 million tonnes mark against the target of 106 million tonnes.

The shortfall in 1971-72 had been mainly due to drought and floods in many parts of the country.

According to final estimates for 1971-72, the rice production was 5 lakh tonnes higher than that of 1970-71 which stood at 42.2 million tonnes.

Official estimates put rabi production this year at 40 million tonnes or so. This would mean an increase of 10 million tonnes over last year's rabi production. It had been earlier planned to produce an additional 15 million tonnes as a result of the crash programme. Owing to some initial delays, it is now believed that the increased production would come to only 10 million tonnes, which would more than make up the kharif shortfall of

8 million tonnes. Crop analysts feel if the winter rains come at the right time and the right measure, the country can easily tide over the crisis. The buffer stock, according to these analysts, can cushion the shortages that have persisted since last year.

It is estimated that in the buffer stock of 9 million tonnes, there is an element of operational stock (the stock in the pipeline) of the order of 2.5 million tonnes which would have an actual cushion of 6.8 million tonnes. It is argued that even during the worst drought days of 1967-68, the country did not import more than 7 million tonnes of foodgrains. The buffer stock is, therefore, sufficient to meet the shortages. All hopes, however, hinge on rabi rains.

According to Agriculture Ministry's latest statistics, the availability for 1972 for human consumption out of internal production works out of 91.6 million tonnes. The shortfall SUFFERED IN internal production, this year is being made up through large releases from the buffer stocks held by the Government.

In the first 9 months of 1972, while internal procurement amounted to 6.7 million tonnes, public distribution came to 8.4 million tonnes a net addition of 1.7 million tonnes to availability from internal production.

The availability for human consumption, after making allowance for feed, seed and wastages, not imports and changes in buffer stocks, worked out to 89.5 million tonnes in 1970—corresponding to production in 1969-70—and 94.3 million tonnes in 1971.

During 1969-70 also there was shortfall of 1.50 million tonnes in foodgrain production. During that year the total production was 99.50 million tonnes against the target of 101 million tonnes.

Farmer Forum (Tamil Nadu) Hosts Batch of West Bengal Farmer's

A team of 39 West Bengal farmers accompanied by 4 officers of the Agriculture Department of West Bengal arrived on 23rd November 1972 at Madras from Kerala on an Agricultural Study Tour of Tamilnadu with special reference to Paddy, Ground Nut and Cotton crops. They were received at the Central Station by Smt. Jaya Arunachalam, Honorary Secretary of the Farmers' Forum, Tamilnadu and the officers of the Tamilnadu Agricultural Department. After breakfast, they were taken to Athoor village, Chingleput Taluk, Chingleput District where they saw the working of a Modern Rice Mill and also the model farm of Sri R. Srinivasan, President, Farmers' Forum, Madras in the village. The Farmers' had an opportunity to discuss the various legislations affecting the farmers at Madras and their impact on productivity as compared to what was prevailing in their state.

After lunch at Athoor farm, they proceeded to Kancheepuram. At Kancheepuram they went round the Khadi Silk Weaving Centre and visited the famous temples of Kanchee. From Kancheepuram the team proceeded back to Madras dropping a programme at Padappai village on account of inclement weather.

On 24th, after breakfast, the team of visiting farmers and the officers were taken TAFE Farm (J Farm) at Kelambakkam village, in Chingleput Taluk. Sri Nagarajan, Agronomist of TAFE farm explained to the visitors the various items of

Agricultural activity that is being carried on in their modernised farm and about the progress of the High Yield varieties, etc. The officer of the Tractor Training centre of TAFE explained to the visitors the various items of training they are giving to their sales branches and the various uses these tractors are being put to in Mechanization of Agriculture. After light tea in the TAFE Farm the West Bengal visitors were taken to Mahabalipuram, the famous tourist centre of Tamilnadu to see the grandeur of Pallava architecture. After lunch at Mahabalipuram the visitors went round the various places of interest and saw the various monuments of international fame. Then, in the evening, the visiting farmers were taken to the office of the Farmer's Forum, at Mylapore, Madras 4, where they were welcomed and received by our President, Sri R. Srinivasan, the Honorary Secretary, Smt. Jaya Arunachalam and other members of the forum. After tea at the Forum premises there was lively discussion with the West Bengal farmers on their experiences in Tamilnadu and there was mutual exchange of views on the various subjects between the forum members and the visitors. The West Bengal farmers were explained on the mode of working and the activities of the Farmers' Forum, in Tamilnadu. Then they were in the evening entertained with a light musical performance of Folk Songs of Tamilnadu, chiefly relating to Agriculture, arranged by the Women's Wing of the Farmers' Forum under the guidance of Smt.

Jaya Arunachalam. After the light musical performance, the West Bengal visitors were seen off by the Honorary Secretary and other members of the Farmers' Forum, Tamilnadu.

(Contd. from page 6)

I also thank Dr. Kalia and his colleagues of Palampur Agriculture campus for the help they have received in making function success.

With these words, I wish this conference all success and hope, through this convention Himachal farmers would be able to assert themselves to create a niche for them in the civilised world.

Mrs. Vidya Stokes Vote of Thanks Address:—

Smt. Vidya Stokes thanked Agriculture Minister and also thanked to all the members who cooperated in making this Seminar a great success.

I also hope that all the problems, which we are facing in the state, will be solved with the cooperation of Chief Minister we will solve the problem step by step.

I also request to the Agriculture Minister, for looking at the Marketing Facility for farmers produce.

In the last again I express many thanks to Vice-Chancellor Dr. R.K. Singh, Agricultural University Department, and Government department for their full cooperation extended to us for making this Seminar a grand success.

New Members of Bharat Krishak Samaj

AUG. 1972 TO SEPT. 1972

- 12271—Shri Rao Lal Singh Yadav,
Yadav Tractor,
Gurgaon, (Haryana)
- 12272—Shri Ram Jiwan Rao, Ex. M.L.A.,
Haily Mandi, Pataudi,
Distt. Gurgaon, (Haryana)
- 12273—Shri Din Dayal,
Village : Jadra, Post : Dhilanwas,
Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana)
- 12274—Shri Ram Singh, Advocate,
V. & Post: Narnaul,
Distt: Mohinder Garh, (Haryana)
- 12275—Shri Kanwar Singh,
V: Nasibpur, Post: Bass Kaunde,
Distt: Mohinder garh, (Haryana)
- 12276—Shri Narinder Singh Bisla,
G.T. Road,
Palwal, (Haryana)
- 12277—Shri Paul Chand Paliwal,
At & Post: Duchana,
Distt: Mohinder Garh, (Haryana)
- 12278—Shri Mahabir Singh,
Panchhi Gujran Ganaur,
Rohtak, (Haryana)
- 12279—Shri Wasakha Singh,
Panchhi Gujran Ganaur,
Rohtak, (Haryana)
- 12280—Shri Maheshri,
Panchhi Gujran Ganaur,
Rohtak, (Haryana)
- 12281—Shri Gurinder Singh,
Panchhi Gujran Ganaur,
Rohtak, (Haryana)
- 12282—Major J. B. Singh,
(Haryana)
- 12283—Shri Raj Kumar,
At & Post: Bhundsi,
Distt: Gurgaon, (Haryana)
- 12284—Shri Jharia, S/o. Mangthu,
At & Post: Mandkoula,
Distt: Gurgaon, (Haryana)
- 12285—Shri Harphool Singh,
Kharar Ali Pur, Khas,
Distt: Hissar, (Haryana)
- 12286—Shri Kanhiya Singh,
Village: Shahpur, Post: Siswal,
Distt: Hissar, (Haryana)
- 12287—Shri Prithi Singh, Sarpanch,
Village: Muklan,
Post & Distt: Hissar, (Haryana)
- 12288—Shri Suraj Mal Arya,
Village: Muklan,
Post & Distt: Hissar, (Haryana)
- 12289—Shri Brij Bhan,
At & Post: Bohar
Distt: Rohtak, (Haryana)
- 12290—Shri Vojai Singh, Advocate,
K A R N A L, (Haryana)
- 12291—Shri Shanshar Singh,
16-Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.
- 12292—Shri Dhup Singh,
At & Post: Kharbala,
Distt: Hissar, (Haryana)
- 12293—Shri Raghubir Singh,
Jhajjar Road,
Distt: Rohtak, (Haryana)
- 12294—Shri Bhupinder Singh, Advocate,
At & Post & Distt: Rohtak,
(Haryana)
- 12295—Shri Dharam Singh,
Village: Ugra Kheri, Post: Panipat,
Distt: Karnal, (Haryana)
- 12296—Shri Om Parkash, Lamberdar,
V. & Post: Jakhanda,
Distt: Rohtak, (Haryana)

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- 12297—Shri Mithe, S/o L. Pritu,
Jehangirpur Khas, Jhajjar,
Distt: Rohtak, (Haryana)
- 12298—Shri Shanker Dass,
Railway Road, Panipat,
Distt: Karnal, (Haryana)
- 12299—Shri Hakumat Rai,
R/610/3, M.R. Panipat,
Distt: Karnal, (Haryana)
- 12316—Shri Mehar Singh, S/o. Ch. Deep Chand,
Village: Akbarpur, Majra,
Post: Bakhtawarpur, DELHI.
- 12317—Shri Mahendra Singh Choudhary,
30/19, Shakti, Nagar,
D E L H I - 7.
- 12318—Shri K. R. Athappan,
Shri K. R. House,
At & Post: Okkur,
Distt: Ramanathapuram, (Madras)
- 12819—Shri S. Mohamed Sultan,
Fact Distributed,
At & Post: Periyakulam,
Distt: Madhurai, (Tamilnadu)
- 12329—Shri Shrikrishna Wamanrao Joshi,
At Post: Pimpri Raja,
Tal & Distt: Aurangabad, (MHR)
- 12348—Shri Ram Pratap Singh,
Village: Siwani (Chhawni), Post: Dhanej,
Tal: Sasaram, Distt: Shahabad, (Bihar)
- 12358—Shri Dinshawji Pestonji Jalnawalla,
Jalnawalla Bungalow, Jalna,
Distt: Aurangabad, (MHR)
- 12359—Shri Tendumal Remaldas,
Shindi Bazar,
At & Past: Jalna, D: Aurangabad, (MHR)
- 12350—Shri Bhagchand Ganeshlal Mamdlecha,
At & Post: Palsi,
Tal: Shillod, Distt: Aurangabad (MHR)
- 12351—Shri Premraj Mishrilal Mutha,
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road,
JALNA, D: Aurangabad, (MHR)
- 12352—Shri Shrinivas Jaganath Mantri;
Opp. Police Station Sardar Bazar,
Jalna Distt: Aurangabad, (MHR)
- 12353—Shri Chandmal Kundammal Patni,
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road,
Jalna, Distt: Aurangabad, (MHR)
- 12354—Shri Ram Kishan Vithaldas Mundado
Old Mondha, At & Post: Jalna,
Distt: Aurangabad. (MHR)
- 12356—Shri Minohar Meherwanji
Jalnawalla, Jalnawalla Bungalow,
Bezonji Road, Jalna, Aurangabad.
- 12360—Dr. Vithalrao Ramchandra Rao,
Devalgaon, Road, Jalna, Aurangabad,
Distt: Aurangabad, (MHR)
- 12362—Shri Vijay Kumar Laxminaryan Bhak
Bhakkad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road,
Jalna, Aurangabad, (MHR)

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