# KRISHAK SAMACHAR

Vol. 10

No. 1-2

Jan -Feb. 1966

### In this Issue

Our New Prime Minister	
C. Subramaniam— new B.K.S. President	:
19th Meeting of All India Farmers' Council	1 I. A.
Secretary's Report	
Seminar on Self-Sufficiency in food-grains Resolutions of Council Meeting	
	1

### Notice

Subscribers of Krishak Samachar are requested to inform change of address if any to— Delhi Office

For English & Hindi Issue Jalgaon Office For Marathi Chandigarh Office For Punjabi

enclosing the wrapper of last issue with registration No. etc.

## Our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi



"The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its warmest felicitations to Mrs. Indira Gandhi on her being appointed as the Prime Minister of India and also to her Council of Ministers. The Samaj, while welcoming her, notes that in her first policy statement she had impressed that for the food problem, greater production is the answer and that nowhere is self-reliance more urgent than in agriculture and assures her of the Samaj's full cooperation on this front "



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY BHARAT KRISHAK SAMA J-FARMERS' FORUM, INDIA

इविमित इपस्वें

## Shri C. Subramaniam—New President of Bharat Krishak Samaj



C. Subramaniam-President B.K.S.

Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister of Food & Agriculture and Community Development, was unanimously elected as the President of Bharat Krishak Samaj, by the All India Farmers' Council, which met in Lucknow, U. P. on January 28, 1966. Shri Subramaniam succeeds late Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, the Founder-President of the Samaj, who passed away suddenly on April 10, 1965. The resolution for the election of Shri Subramaniam as the President of the Samaj, was moved by Shri A. M. Thomas, Union Minister for Defence Production, who has been holding the charge of the President of the Samaj, following the untimely demise of Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, and was seconded by Captain Charan Singh of Punjab.

Born in 1910, Shri C. Subramaniam, comes from an agriculturist family of Coimbatore district in the Madras State. He graduated in law in 1932 but got into the nationalist movement in its early stages under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and was imprisoned for one year. His professional career in law started in 1936; it was frequently interrupted by a further spell of imprisonment in 1941. In the final "Quit India" movement against the British Rule, he was again detained in jail, without trial, in the year 1943.

On the organisational side of the political movement he held several posts from time to time. He has also taken an active part in organising the Trade Union Movement amongst the textile workers of Coimbatore district.

On the dawn of Independence, he was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and assisted in framing the present Constitution of the country. He conti nued to be the member of Parliament till 1952, when in the General Elections, held in that year, he was returned to the Madras State Legislature. He was the Minister for Finance, Education, and Law of the Madras State Government from 1952 to 1962, when, in the General Elections, he was returned to Parliament and won his seat with a resounding majority of nearly 100,000 votes. He has been a Cabinet Minister in the Central Government from April 1962 and has held important portfolios.

Shri Subramaniam took a leading part in the deliberations of the National Development Council, the supreme policy-making body of the country on matters connected with the framing and implementation of the National Plan. He has served in many of the Committees appointed by that Body on important issues, such as, the price-policy for the country, the size and priorities of the National Plan, the raising of resources, etc. From June 1964 onwards, Shri Subramaniam, has been holding the important and very difficult portfolio of Food & Agriculture in the Union Government. From January 1966 in the new Cabinet, he has been further allocated another important portfolio of. Community Development, in addition to the other Departments under him.

Shri C. Subramanaim visited the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Sweden and West Germany for about six weeks in 1960 and established friendly contacts with many of the leading statesmen, administrators and industrialists of those countries. He visited U.S.A. in 1962 for a period of nearly a month and en route visited U. S. S. R. He also visited Japan on his way back and went round the industrial establishments there. His publications include two travelogues in Tamil "Countries I have visited" and 'Round the World" He led the Indian Delegation to the F. A. O. Regional Conference at He visited the Manila in 1964. U. S. A. again in December 1965 and succeeded in his efforts of making the U.S. Government agree to send more shipments of American wheat to India, to meet the situation of acute food shortages in the country.

A keen student of Indian economics and a fluent speaker, Shri C. Subramaniam has been closely associated with the solution of many of the major political and administrative problems of the country. He has been a special invitee to all the meetings of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in recent years, and has played a significant part in shaping the policies of that premier political organisation of the country.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its warmest felicitations to Shri C. Subramaniam on his being elected as the President of the Samaj.

## 19th Meeting of All India Farmers' Council

Lucknow, the historic capital city of the most thickly populated and one of the largest States in the Union. played host to the delegates and visitors of the 19th meeting of the All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj from 28th to 30th January, 1966. About 300 delegates attended the meeting. The U.P. State Krishak Samaj had made satisfactory arrangements for the lodging and board of the delegates in the spacious grounds opposite Baradari Hall in Kaiser Bagh area, where a township of tents, named 'Krishak Nagar', was erected for the purpose. The Council meetings were presided over by Shri A.M. Thomas, Union Minister for Defence Production and President of the Samaj.

### Election of President and Four Vice-Presidents of the Samaj

Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister of Food and Agriculture and Community Development, was unanimously elected by the All India Farmers' Council as the President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. by a resolution moved by Shri A M. Thomas, President of the Samaj, and seconded by Captain Charan Singh of Punjab By a second resolution, moved by Shri M.V. Rajashekharan (Mysore) and seconded by Shri V.V. Patil (Maharashtra), the Council resolved that Shri Subramaniam, be authorized to nominate the four Vice-Presidents of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

### **Council Session**

Opening the Council session on the 28th January, 1966 afternoon, Shri A.M. Thomas welcomed all the delegates, visitors, officials and nonofficials who attended the Council meeting. He thanked the U.P. Krishak Samaj for playing host to the Council Meeting and making all the arrangements for the purpose.

### Welcome by Chairman of the Reception Committee

SHRI CHARAN SINGH Minister for Forests U. P. and President of the U. P. State Krishak Samaj and Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates to the Council meeting. He said that it was 'shameful' that ev.n after 18 years of Independen e, India was importing foodgrains worth Rs. 300 crores. No country could afford to live on foreign food. He stressed that food production was a life and death question for the nation and he welcomed this gathering of farmers, that was going to discuss this main problem during the next two days.

### Address by Bharat Krishak Samaj President

SHRIA. M. THOMAS, moved the condolence resolutions on the demise of :-

- (i) Shri Lal Bahadur Shashtri, Prime-Minister of India.
- (ii) Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, M.P., President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.
  - (iii) Shri Balwantray Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujaurat State.
  - (iv) Dr. H.J. Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission India.
  - (v) Padma Shri Bishan Mansingh, Fatehpur, U.P.
  - (vi) Shri Nand Kishore Narain, Bihar.

The resolutions were adopted by the Council, all members standing and observing two minutes' silence.

SHRI S. M. WAHI Vice-President of the Samaj read out the messages of good wishes received from Dr. R a d h a K r i s h n a n, President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture and Community Development, Shri Y.B. Chavan, Union Defence Minister, Shri D.R. Chavan Union Deputy Food Minister, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, Union Deputy Labour Minister and Shri Bishwanath Das, Governor of U.P.

A resolution was also passed by the Council congratulating Smt. Indira Gandhi on being elected as the Prime Minister of India. The Council noted with gratitude that in her first policy statement she laid great emphasis on increased food production to achieve self-sufficiency and added that nowhere is self-reliance more urgent for 2 the nation than in agriculture. (1) and the notion than in

In his Presidential address Shri A.M. Thomas also under-lined the need to boost up f od production and pleaded that food should be placed on par with industry. He thanked the United States Government and its farmers for their generous and timely help in meeting food shortages which have been made worse by the unprecedented scarcity conditions in many parts of the country. However, he urged the farmers in the country to make a determined effort to raise food production and be independent. of foreign aid. He pointed out that this deficit was not much and could be easily covered by adopting improved agricultural practices.

The President further said that the Samaj has been persistently requesting the Government to guarantee remunerative and incentive prices to the farmers for their produce so that they may adopt good farming practices and improve their economic conditions. He was happy that the Union Food Minister was already doing his best in this respect and extended to him the fullest cooperation of the Samaj.

While welcoming the formation of the Tonnage Clubs', under the chairmanship of the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri Thomas pointed out that setting up 'Crop Clubs' is already an important programme of the Samaj, approved by the All India Farmers' Council, at its meeting held in Srinagar in 1961. He stated that the Mudhol Farmers' Forum in Bijapur district of Mysore State was the first to start such a Club, which they call as "Quintal Club". Many of our Life Members are members of the Tonnage Clubs. Shri Thomas said that it was his earnest desire and hope that the 'Tonnage Clubs' should function under the auspices of the Samaj and not as an independent organization He thanked Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, Chiei Minister U.P. for having agreed to inaugurate the Council meeting and the State Agriculture Fair and requested her to inaugurate them.

The report of the Secretary of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, Sri R.B. Deshpande, on the activities of the Samaj, during the year under review, was taken as read and adopted. This is reproduced below :-

The last (18th) meeting of the All India Farmers' Council was held on the 8th and 9th March, 1965 at Anmedabad. The report, therefore, covers a period of nearly 11 months. This is the longest interval between any two consecutive Council meetings. This is because of the various happenings and circumstances, the most important being the sad and sudden demise of our revered Dr. PIS. Deshmukh, the Founder-President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. This is the first Council meeting when he is not with us. We miss him immensely today, miss his broad smile, happiness on his face to be amongst the farmers, his patience and his untring energy at these meetings. As you know, Dr. Deshmukh passed away on 10th April, 1965. This is a grievous and irreparable loss, not only for the Bharat Krishak Samai What for the entire farming community in the country. At a time when the country is facing a serious drought and food shortage his absence among us is a matter of great sorrow and misfortune.

2. The Bharat Krishak Samaj, in collaboration with other organizations of which Dr. Deshmukh was the President, convened a public condolence meeting, at which the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, some Union Ministers and several Members of Parliament paid tributes to the late Dr. Deshmukh. His funeral was largely attended. Sardar Hukam Singh. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. C. D. Desh-mukh, Dr. M.S. Aney, M.P. and others were present and people paid glowing tributes. The amaj brought out a special issue of Krishak Sarrachar on this occasion and also on the occasion of the birth anniversary (December 27) of Dr. Deshmukh. The Governing Body, which met on 17th October, 1965, passed a resolution of condolence on his death.

odested her to mungurate then

3. During this period the country also witnessed a serious fight between India and Pakistan. Our jawans gave a very good account of themselves and brought glory to the motherland by their valour and sacrifices. The farmers in the border States had also to bear the brunt of the fighting, which they did with extraordinary courage and fortitude.

4. Another tragedy that occurred during the fighting with Pakistan was the untimely and unexpected death on September 19, 1965 of Shri Balwantray Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat asa result of the dastardly attack on his plane by Pakistani planes.

5. The Bharat Krishak Samaj will ever remember him with gratitude for inaugurating the 15th All India Farmers' Council meeting in Ahmedabad in November 1965 and for his advice to the farmer-delegates, and for addressing the Local Advisory Committee of the 3rd National Agriculture Fair in Ahmedabad in August 1964, assuring the Fair authorities his and his Government's fullest co-operation and support in making the Fair a great success. The Governing Body passed a resolution of sympathy.

6. Yet another grievous and tragic loss to the country has been the passing away of our Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. His affection for the farmers in the country is well-known. He gave the country the slogan of "JAI JAWAN, JA KISAN". Shri Lal Bahadur Shastr' took genuine interest in the activities; of the Bharat Krishak Samaj At his hands, the Bharat Krishak Samai Year Book 1964, was inaugurated on October 2, 1964, his birthday and the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. He also paid a visit to the 4th National Agriculture Fair at Ahmedabad in March 1965 in spite of his very crowded programme.

7. I also regret to record the sad demise of Padma Shri Shri Bishan Man Singh. He was a very active member of the Bharat Krishak Samaj since its very inception and was a



Delegates and visitors attending the Council Meeting

member of the Governing Body, the Standing Committee and the Council of the Samaj. His death was a serious loss to the Samaj.

In the sad de nise of Shri Nand Kishore Narain of Bihar, the Samaj has lost another of its active member. He was a Member of the Governing Body and this Council.

The Standing Committee and the Governing Body of the Samaj passed condolence resolutions on the above sad incidents which were conveyed to the members of the bereaved families.

8. At the request of the Governing Body of the Samaj, which met on June 4, 1965, Shri Thomas, Union Minister of Defence Production, took over the Presidentship of the Samaj for the interim period, i.e., until the election of new President by the All India Farmers' Council.

9. Smt. Vimlabai Deshmukh, wife of our late President, Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, was elected to Parliament from the Amravati Constituency. On behalf of you all I heartily congratulate her on her success and hope that like her late illustrious husband she will forcefully present the cause of the farmers and farming in this country on the floor of the House.

10. Life Members. Since the last Council meeting, which was held in March 1965, the number of Life Members of the Samaj has increased from 9,402 to 9,694 up to 28.1.1966.

11. Agricultural Prices Commission : The Agricultural Prices Commission, which was set up by the Government of India to fix incentive and remunerative prices for the farmers, had invited the views of the Bharat Krishak Samaj on the question of minimum price levels of Kh rif cereals for the 1965-66 season. Consequently, a delegation on behalf of the Samaj met the Commission on 31st May 1965 and also submitted a memorandum. The memorandum emphasised the need for ensuring remunerative and incentive prices to the farmers for increasing agricultural production. Amongst other things it emphasised that the cost of production should form the basis for price fixation and that there should be

parity not only between the prices of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities but also between cash crops and foodgrains crops, the necessity for setting up suitable machinery for procurement at prices fixed by Government from time to time.

12. National Agriculture Fair : Owing to aggression by Pakistan on our territory, in which Rajasthan figured prominiently, famine conditions and shortage of electricity, the Fair has been postponed to November-December 1956.

13. Bharat Krishak Samaj Year Book : As you know, Bharat Krishak Samaj brought out the Year Book-1964 which has had a very good reception from students of agriculture, agricultural experts and progressive farmers. It is serving as a good reference book. We had intended to bring out a Year Book for 1965 but had to postpone it because of the need to effect economy. Moreover, the death of Dr. Deshmukh gave a set-back to its publication. It is now proposed to bring out a combined Year Book for 1965-66 during the middle of this year.

14. Farmers Exchange Programme : A group of 10 Indian Farm Leaders visited U.S.A. last summer under our Exchange programme with Farmers & World Affairs Inc. They were in U.S.A. for about 3 weeks. Another group of 6 farm leaders visited German Democratic Republic in August under our exchange programme with Farmers Mutual Aid Association. The group stayed in-G.D.R. for about 10 days. On behalf of us all I extend to the Farmers and World Aflairs and Farmers Mutual Aid Association our sincere thanks for their invitation and generous hospitality The 7th Group (5 couples) of U.S. Farm Leaders arrived in New Delhi on the 15th January 1966 for a stay of about 8 weeks. It will visit U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra. Madras and Punjab. It is our good fortune that the U.S. farmers are with us today attending the Council meeting. On your behalf I extend to them a very warm welcome.

15. World Agriculture Fair Me morial Welfare Trust Society: The trust had granted last year 16 scholarships to students for the prosecution of higher studies and research in agriculture and allied subjects. This year also we have called for applications, which are being scrutinized.

16. Reports of State Krishak Samajs :

(1) Maharashtra : Jalgaon District Krishak Samaj

National Farmers' Day :---3rd April : The day was celebrated by calling a meeting of all the life members from the Jalgaon and Aurangabad districts.

Hybrid *jowar*, Maize and *bajra* seed was distributed to some of the progressive farmers in the district.

Rab season : Seed of Sonaro 65 Mexican wheat and N.P. 718 wheat, obtained from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and the seed of hybrid maize obtained from the Maharashtra Hybrid Seed Corporation, Jalna was distributed to some of the farmers.

Demonstrations of plots of hybrid jowar crops were held at /six places in the district.

There is an idea of starting a small farm at Jalgaon for production of the hybrid seed, probably a branch of the Maharashtra Hybrid Seed Corporation, Jalna.

Upto this time 58 life members have been enrolled in the State.

() Punjab: Most of the activities of the Samaj centered organizing Farm the round Machinery Production Co-operative Industrial Society and the establishment of Young Farmers Training Centre, Rakhera, both being the offshoots of the Farmers Forum, Punjab. The Farm Machinery Society has attained a sufficient organizational strength and its membership has risen to 136 members. The Society is considering the proposal to manufacture and also to procure indigenous imported implements for supplying them to the agriculturists.

(3) Madhya Pradesh: The members of the Samaj were persuaded to actively help the Government in its drive of increased food production. The Samaj has been allotted one acre of land near the new Secretariat for the construction of Krishak Bhavan.

The Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Bhopal continued its work and the total number of trainees was 317.

(4) Kerala Krishak Samaj: The Samaj made several suggestions to the Government in regard to food production, procurement and distribution.

(5) **Rajasthan Krishak Samaj**: The Samaj celebrated the Farmers Day when the President's message was read before the farmers. They were also told about the necessity of farmers' organization.

Ajmer Krishak Samaj held its annual session and a seminar and an Agricultural exhibition were also held. The State Samaj members also celebrated the Vana Mahotsava.

(6) Delhi Krishak Samaj : A cultural programme was organized and a sum of Rs. 6000/- was collected through sale of tickets. This helped augmenting the funds of the Samaj.

Two big public meetings of farmers were organized where difficulties of the farmers were described and steps taken to remove them. 635 ordinary and 3 life members were enrolled. The Delhi Krishak Samaj also proposes to publish a monthly magazine to improve the condition of farmers.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Secretaries and Organizers of the State branches, the members of the Go erning Body and Standing Committee of the Samaj and the members of the last All India Farmers' Council and my colleagues and staff of the Central Office of the Samaj for the help and co-operation they gave me ungrudgingly in the execution of my difficult duty as Secretary of the Samaj. I earnestly hope that I shall receive in the same big measure the help and co-operation from the members of this new Council as well.

### Inaugural Address by U.P. Chief Minister

Smt. SUCHETA KRIPALANI, Chief Minister U P., while inaugurating the 19th Session of the All India Farmers Council of the Samaj, pointed out that U.P. is mainly an agricultural State with very little industry. It is heavily populated and the food production is not keeping pace with the birth rate and hence the great need for development of agriculture in the State. She said that the State had chalked out an ambitious plan for food production and there was a great need for scientific and intensive agriculture in the State and elsewhere in the country which implies improved technology enhanced inputs, fertilizers, insecticides, tools, farm management and, above all, a complete change in the mental attitude of the farming community towards adoption of new technology. She laid stress on a large scale training programme for farmers, which the State of U.P. is trying to organize

Smt. Kripalani further stressed the need for better irrigation facilities. She said that in U. ', the potential for increased irrigation was available but it was not fully utilize'. She urged the Union Government to help them to carry out minor irrigation works in the State. The State needed Rs. 52 crores for the purpose and had arranged to raise Rs. 15 c ores. If the Centre met the rest, the State would not only be selfsufficient in food but would be a surplus one.

The seventh group of American Farm Leaders, consisting of five couples, who are visiting the country under the farmer to farmer exchange programme of the Bharat Krishak Samaj and the F. & W.A., Philadelphia, U.S.A., and who were present in the Convention, were later introduced to the gathering. A member of this delegation addressed the meeting and thanked the Samaj for inviting their group of American farmers to this Council session.

### Inauguration of the State Agriculture Fair by U.P. Chief Minister

The U. . Chief Minister then inaugurated the State Agricultue Fair, which was being held at the Dava Nidhan Park in Lal Bagh by the U.P. Krishak Samaj and the State Department of Agriculture U.P., with the cooperation of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. In this Fair various Departments of the State Government, like Agriculture, Forests, Community Development Cooperation and National Seeds Cooperation, Department of Food, Government of India, Central Sugarcane Research Institute, Lucknow, All India Radio, Israel Government and several private firms are participating. M s. Modern Engineering Corporation, Lucknow, the Local Distributors of "MICO" Fuel Injection Equipment were At Home to all the visitors and dignitaries who attended the inaugural ceremony of the Fair.

## Seminar on the Self-Sufficiency in Food Grains

The proceedings of the Council meeting on the second day i e., January 29, 1966, began with the Seminar on Self-sufficiency in foodgrains. The President in his introductory remarks stressed the urgent need to achieve self - sufficiency in foodgrains at the present moment and called upon the delegates to give their valuable and practical suggestions in this two days' seminar as to how to tackle this gigantic task and be independent of any foreign food imports.

Dr. S.R. Barooah, Director of Extension Training, Minis ry of Food and Agriculture, (Department of Agriculture), Directorate of Extension, New Delhi, gave an outline of the three groups in which Seminar was divided, for the sake of convenience. so that each delegate may be free to express his views and read his paper, if

any, on any topic of interest, and take part in the deliberations of the Seminar, in any group of his choice. Several farmers and delegates, as well as, scientists from the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the I.A.R.I., New Delhi, U.P. Agricultural University at Pantnagar U.P. Agricultural Department and other Institutions participated in the seminar or had sent in their papers.

The three groups of the Seminar divided as follows :-

development in the country with particular reference to U.P. He pointed out to the limited number of agricultural colleges in U.P. and the aversion of the graduates from the agricultural colleges to go back to land and practise farming. He added that the example of the advances made by Japanese agriculture, where the holdings were small and the farms were fully mechanized, could be followed in this country. He said that even amongst us in this gather-

#### Vice-Chairman Convener Chairman Group I-INPUTS IN AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION EDUCATION Dr. H.C. Mirchandani Shri K.P. Nanda, Shri R. Srinivasan, B.K.S. Central Office, Vice President, Secretary, Farmers' Orissa Krishak Samaj New Delhi Forum, Madras MARKETING, CREDIT, PRICES AND STORAGE Group II -Shri B.J. Patel Shri Satwant Singh Shri Vithalbhai Amin Vice-President, Gujarat Special Secretary, B.K.S., New Delhi

COMMODITIES

Director, Food Corporation of India

Krishak Samaj, Ahmedabad

### Group III -

Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Shri V.V. Patil M.L.A. (U.P.) Vice-President, Maharashtra Secretary, U P. Krishak Samaj, Lucknow Krishak Samaj

Each Seminar group met separately and several delegates and visitors took part in the deliberations and placed their considered views on achieving self-sufficiency in food grains in the country as speedily as possible. Each group passed resolutions which are mentioned on pages 12-15 of this Issue.

### **Open Session of the Council**

In the Open Session of the Council held on the afternoon of 29th January, 1966, some prominent persons addressed the gathering.

Shri Srinivasan, Secretary, Madras Farmers' Forum, dealt with current problems of Indian agriculture and said that it was not very difficult to wipe off the present 10% of the food shortage in the country with a determined effort. He urged that the farmers should be free to follow their profession and be given remunerative and incentive prices for their farm produce.

Shri Genda Singh, Minister for Agriculture, U.P., dealt on various problems relating to the agricultural

Shri O.P. Kalra, Assist. Secretary, Central Office, B.K.S., New Delhi

ing there were several progressive farmers, whose improved agronomic practices may be emulated by the average farmer.

Other speakers referred to the difficulties faced by the farmers in raising crops. They pinpointed irrigation, chemical fertilizers, credit facilities, plant protection equipment and chemicals and the most efficient use of various inputs that contribute to crop production. Not only was it necessary to make available these inputs to the farmers, in time and in sufficient quantities at reasonable prices, but it was also necessary to see that they were applied in such a way as to ensure maximum production from their use.

### **Concluding Plenary** Session

### March 30

The day, which was being celebrated all over the country as the National Martyrs' day, was observed

by the Council by all the members standing for two minutes at 11 a.m. in silence.

The resolutions, passed by each group of the Seminar, were formally moved by the respective chairman and seconded by the members. All the resolutions were read out, both in English and Hindi, to the Council by the chairman of each group Amendments to some resolutions were suggested. The resolutions were then adopted by the Council.

Shri A.M. Thomas expressed his gratitude and great satisfaction to Shri Bishwanath Das, Governor of U.P. who had come to address the Council meeting on the concluding day of the Session. He said that U.P. was the largest and most thickly populated State but it was rather backward in agriculture. He referred to the example set by the U.P. Governor who had converted his spacious lawns in the Raj Bhavan gardens for raising food and vegetable crops, where some of the very luxuriant crops of wheat, potatoes, etc., are growing at present. This example is a source great of inspiration and guidance to all of us.

Shri Thomas added that the theme of this Council meeting was "Self Sufficiency in Agriculture", which is a subject of topical interest and has brought about new awareness all over the country. He quoted the words of the Prime Minister :

"No where is self-reliance more urgent than in agriculture"....."We have now a well-thought out plan to reach water and chemical fertilizers & new high-yielding varieties of crops as well as technical advice and credit to farmers."

He urged the farmers t ) make the fullest use of this assurance and proceed on that basis. He further stressed that in the planned development of this country there should be uniform emphasis and adequate provision and requisite machinery for utilisation of the allocations. The em-phasis has again come back on how to depress the agricultural prices.

Shri Thomas then dealt with the very low acre yields of crops in the country, which are perhaps the lowest



Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, Chief Minister, U.P. inaugurating the meeting

ALL INDIA FAERS' COUNCIL MEETING, IKNOW, U.P.

JANUAI30, 1966



Seventh Group of Amerm Leaders visiting India

Smt. Sucheta Kripalani and ShriThomas viewing the exhibits of M/s. Modern Engineering Corporationow, at the State Agriculture Fair



19th All India Farmers' Council Meeting at Lucknow





Shri Bishvanath Das, Governor of U.P., addressing the Council Meeting

Farmers and farm leaders keenly listening to the proceedings

in the world. The average yield of rice in India is 13.8 quintals per hectare and in the case of wheat 8.9 quintals. In Japan, on the other hand, the average yields are 52.6 quintals per hectare in case of rice and 25.4 quintals in case of wheat-an increase of about 4 times in rice and about 3 times in wheat as compared to the crop yields obtained in India. He said that if we could improve our present average crop yields by about 25 per cent, which in itself was not very difficult at all, we could achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture. He proudly added that in this Council meeting today there are farmers pre-sent who have beaten some of the world records of crop yields. He said that what is required is that we should modernise our Indian agriculture on scientific lines.

To achieve this objective, he said, we should have :-

- (i) Improved seeds of crops which are responsive to heavy dozes of fertilizers in adequate quantities and supplied to farmers in time;
- (ii) Adequate irrigation facilities from all available sources both surface irrigation and underground; and
- (iii) Requisite quantities of fertilizers and other inputs for optimum application.

Shri Thomas referred to the valuable recommendations which the first group of the Seminar dealing with various inputs had made and requested the authorities concerned to consider all the recommendations of the Seminar and help the farmers to the utmost extent possible.

Shri Thomas further said that the land in the country has been under the plough continuously for generations and the crops have been depleting the soil of its valuable available nutrients. He pleaded that all possible measures should be taken to increase the availability of organic manures in the country.

He added that in the Fourth Plan period it was proposed to reclaim about 3 million acres more land. The cultivable area in the country at present being 325 million acres, this newly reclaimed area will be a very small fraction of the area already under plough. He emphasized that what is necessary, and for which there is a tremendous scope, is to increase the per acre yield in the country.

Shri Thomas referred to the prevailing controversy in the country on massive application of fertilizers. He said that in India we are applying very little quantity of chemical fertilizers which are, on an average, 3.46 kilograms per hectare, as compared to 270 kgs. per hectare in Japan. One ton of nitrogenous fertilizer produces about 10 additional tons of food grains. From this it could be visualized how quickly we could achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains by increased use of chemical fertilizers. In 1946-47 the consumption of these fertilizers in the country was only 41,000 tons. This rose to 7 lakhs 60,000 tons in the year 1964-65. We have now planned a target in the last year of the Fourth Plan, i.e., 1970-71, of 3.35 million tons of consumption of chemical fertilizers in the country. This consists of 2 million . tons of Nitrogen. 1 million tons of Phosphate and 0.35 million tons of Potassic fertilizers. He attributed the present problems of supplies of fertilizers in the country to :

- (a) shortfall in production;
- (b) Inadequate imports;
- (c) Delayed receipts; and
- (d) Defective distribution arrangements.

He pleaded that these bottlenecks should be removed as speedily as possible. Before concluding his address, Shri Thomas appealed to the farmers in the country that they should not be merely complainants but do active work and only when they adopt this attitude that we can reasonably expect to achieve selfsufficiency in agriculture.

Shri Thomas then requested Shri Bishwanath Das, Governor of U.P. to address the Council Session.

### **GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS**

Shri Bishvanath Das expressed that he was happy to be present at this gathering. He himself was a life member of the Bharat Krishak Samaj and was a great friend of late Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh, Founder-President of the Samaj, and was deeply grieved at his sudden death. He was also distressed at the sudden demise of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at Tashkent and offered his heartfelt condolence on the death of these national leaders. He congratulated. Smt. Indira Gandhi on her being elected as the Prime Minister of India.

Shri Das added that farmers should not lay undue stress on chemical fertilizers; instead they should concentrate on the use of compost and farm refuse which, according to him, was the only way to bring about a revolution in the agricultural economy. He said that chemical fertilizers should not be imported in large quantities because of the difficulties of foreign exchange. It would take considerable time to establish new fertilizer factories in the country.

Shri Das regretted that Indian scientists had not been able to help the Indian farmers despite millions of rupees spent on them. In contrast he cited the example of Israel, where the scientists are trying to utilize the waters of Red Sea for irrigating their barren lands and convert the Negev desert into rice fields. He added that leaving aside such big ventures, the Indian scientists had not been able to develop even gobar (Cow dung) gas as fuel and save cow dung for compost. He called upon them to do their duty and justify the money spent on them.

The Governor also regretted that the cooperatives were not functioning properly and that their activities were mainly confined to lending money to societies. He criticised dependence on foreign food and deplored the policy of begging other nations for a morsel of food. He said that the new slogan should be 'produce or perish'. He referred to the success of American farming system and said that this was due to a very sound and efficient system of cooperative that has developed there. He said that in U.S.A. the greatest emphasis was on farm mechanization and use of chemical fertilizers and warned that in India we should not follow this example blindly.

He compared India with China in their food production. China had 640 million people but had much more land, whereas, in India we have 450 million with a much smaller area. As such, in India the problem of food production was much more acute than elsewhere. The State of U.P. ranks ninth in the world in population intensity and is deficit in food production. This large population has naturally to look to the surplus areas in the country for food, and the Governor appealed to surplus States to liberally spare food for U.P.

Shri Das pointed out that in planning for increased production the first and the foremost requirement was water; fertilizers and other inputs came afterwards. He made a strong plea for tapping all the available water resources in the country. He felt that a lot of costly chemical fertilizers are being wasted unnecessarily in the country without proper soil analysis and urged that there should be adequate soil testing facilities available to fa mers in the country for judicious fertilizer use.

**Ch.** Charan Singh, Minister for Forests U.P., and President of the U.P. Krishak Samaj, while proposing a vote of thanks remarked that he felt that the state trading in food grains and fixation of their minimum prices were not practicable.

Shri Charar Singh added that inspite of the serious food shortages in the country, the policies of the Government had not changed. The late Prime Minister had advised the Chief Ministers of the States to keep the portfolio of agriculture with themselves or to give it to some senior member of the Cabinet

He further said th t in the matter of development of agriculture, the Government were still continuing their old methods. He regretted that the e had not been any change in the outlook of the Government towards agriculture in the country. He pointed out that in most of the States in the country agriculture was a divided responsibility where the development departments like Irrigation, Cooperation, Community Developm nt etc., w re in the hands of different ministers. Fortunately, the new Union Government had taken a wise decision in allocating food, agriculture and community development departments to one minister. This example, he added, should be followed in other states.

Shri Charan Singh further said that it was unfortunate that the leaders of the count y had not so far been able to recognise the due role of agriculture in the development of the country and their attention was mainly centered so far to heavy industries with a view to promote export trade. But, he added, the industrialisation in the country entirely depended on the development of agriculture.

He deplored the habit of copying the example of western countries in planning the development of agriculture in the country. This has created considerable confusion, which, to a large extent, has blocked the development of agriculture in the country. Our graduates studied books written by foreign authors which suited the conditions in their own native countries. These books were certainly not suitable for Indian agricultural eonditions. He added that our officials had based the development project on the lines advocated in these books and that was the reason why the schemes had flopped.

He was critical of the belief in the country that only large farms are paying. He felt that there could be more per acre yield in the small holdings than in the larger ones. and pointed out the example of Suratgarh Mechanized Farm in Rajasthan, which, he believed, was running at a loss.

Shri Ranbir Singh, Minister for P.W.D, Punjab, in his address to the Council regretted the policy of the Life Insurance Corporation who were giving loans of lakhs of rupees to people for the construct on of houses but not for agricultural purposes like extension of electricity to villages for running tubewells etc. He urged for the early revision of the loan policies of the L.I.C. for the betterment of farmers so that the country could achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture.

The Session ended with the sing-

ing of the National Anthem.

The Bharat Krishak Samai thanks Shri Bishvanath Das, Governor of U.P., Smt. Suchcta Kripalani, Chief Minister U.P., Ch. Charan Singh, Sri Muni Dev, and Shri Bhanu Pratab Singh, M.L.A., President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the U.P. Krishak Samaj, Shri Ram Sahay, I.A.S., Commissioner, Lucknow Division, Shri G.P. Pandey. I.A.S., Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, Shri Shiv Raj Singh, M L.A.. Director and Additional Director of Agriculture U.P., and the Officers of U.P. Agricultural Department and all others who helped in making the meetings of the 19th Session of the All India Farmers' Council at Lucknow a success.

### Shri P. C Mitra passes away

We regret to announce the sad demise of Shri P. C. Mitra, Hazaribagh, Bihar in January 1966. Late Shri Mitra was a member of the Governing Body as well as the All India Farmers Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj almost from the beginning and took active interest in the Samaj. Shri Mitra was a progressive farmer and was always eager to introduce on his farm improved varieties of crops, agronomical practices etc. The Samaj will miss him at its Council meetings and Conventions which he attended very regularly.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj conveys its heart-felt condolence to the bereaved members of his family.

May his soul rest in peace !

### RESOLUTIONS

Cond lences



### 1. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

"The All India Farmers' Council of Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India) has learnt with deep regret and sorrow about the sudden and untimely demise of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, in the early hours of the morning of the 11th January, 1966 at Tashkent. The Samaj records with gratitude the great services Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri rendered and the sacrifices he suffered in the cause of the Nation as a freedom fighter, a constructive worker, an administrator and statesman. He was a man of the masses, especially of the millions of Indian peasants. He came to occupy the great office of Prime Minister at a very crucial and critical period in its history. History has few parallels of so much being done within so short a The problems facing the country have been period stupendous. He brought to bear in the solution of them profound wisdom, firmness, tact and perseverance to gain the confidence of the Indian people as their undisputed leader following the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This was demonstrated in no unmistaken measure during the recent conflict with Pakistan. He was great in war, but greater in Peace. He sacrificed himself for Peace.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri took genuine interest in the activities of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. The Samaj will remember for ever with gratitude the ianuguration at his hands of the Bharat Krishak Samaj Year Book—1964 on October 2, 1964, his birthday and the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and also his visit to the Third National Agriculture Fair at Ahmedabad in March 1965, in spite of his very crowded programme.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj, representing the peasantry of this country records its great appreciation for the services of Prime Minister Shastri and resolves to convey its condolences to the members of his bereaved family.

May his soul rest in peace !"

### 2. Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

"This meeting of the All India Farmers' Council of Bharat Krishak Samaj is deeply grieved by the sudden and premature passing away of its Founder-President, Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, and places on record its deep sense of sorrow and irrepariable loss. Dr. Deshmukh, an ardent patriot, an eminent educationist, a great administrator and a true friend of the farmers of India had been a tower of strength and a fountain-head of inspiration, not mere'y to the Krishak Samaj but for every worker on land of this vast courttry. His great courage and frankness in espousing the cause of the lowliest and unique devotion to the interests of the farming community have stood the country in good stead and have given the farmer a status in public affairs and national thinking which otherwise would have been unattainable. His sudden removal from us by the hand of fate at this crucial hour, while the country still grapples with the farm and food problems, and heavy demands are being made on the resources of the f rmers and his interests are liable to go by default, is indeed a cruel act of destiny. In the stupendous task that is ahead of farmers and farm leaders and the Samaj, the beacon light of late Dr. Deshmukh's shining example would be a source of inspiration and guidance. Nevertheless, it would need all the competence and capacity we can muster to meet the challenge and carry forward the tasks set by the departed leader.

In this hour of grave trial and at this moment of deep sorrow and grief, this meeting of the All India Farmers' Council of Bharat Krishak Samaj conveys its heart-felt condolence to his wife, son and other members of the bereaved family and humbly states that it is grieved no less than they and shares their loss fully. This meeting further assures Smt. Deshmukh in particular that the mission of her late illustrious husband, which it deems a great trust and sacred heritage, shall be carried forward unflinchingly by farmers in general and Bharat Krishak Samaj in particular with renewed vigour and devotion.

May his soul rest in peace !"

#### 3. Shri Balwantray Mehta

"The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj is deeply grieved and highly distressed at the untimely and unexpected death on September 19, 1965 of Shri Balwantray Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujrat as a result of a dastardly attack on his unarmed, civilian plane by the Pakistani planes. With him also died his wife, his personal staff, a journalist and the pilot. Shri Balwantray Ji will be remembered throughout the country for his active services in the cause of political freedom and social reform. His contribution in the Agricultural and Panchayati Raj fields was equally gr eat. His death is, therefore, a sad and irreparable loss, not only to the State of Gujarat but also to the whole nation.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj will ever remember him with gratitude for inaugurating the 15th All India Farmers' Council meeting in Ahmedabad in November 1963 and for his advice to the farmer delegates, and for addressing the Local Advisory Committee of the 3rd National Agriculture Fair in Ahmedabad in August 1964, assuring to the Fair authorities his and his Government's fullest co-operation and support in making the Fair a great success. His personal interest in the Fair was very much appreciated.

The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its hearfelt sympathies to the bereaved families for their tragic loss and to the Gujarat Government for losing an outstanding leader devoted to the cause of political freedom and social reforms.

nould d sist from trying

May his soul rest in peace !"

### 4. Dr. H. J. Bhabha

"The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj records with deep regret and sorrow the sad, sudden and utimely death of Dr H. J. Bhabha in a plane crash on the 24th January. 1966 in Switzerland. Dr. Bhabha was on his way to attend the meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency. at Vienna. of which he was the Governor and also an active member of its Scientific Advisory Committee.

Dr. Bhabha was a world famous brilliant and imaginative scientist who was a source of inspiration both for his colleagues on various national and international committees and commissions as well as for his numerous students in the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Bhabha was also a member of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee.

Dr Bhabha was a man of science, arts and peace. He handled the immense pioneering tasks of guiding the development of atomic energy in Ind a and of directing advanced studies in Physics and the training of advanced technologists with a missionary zeal and spirit. He was known throughout the world as a scientific diplomat and emmissary. His contribution to the peaceful uses of atomic energy in agriculture is outstanding.

The nation has suffered an irreparable loss in the demise of Dr. Bhabha who had set nation's sights on the highest peaks of science and technology. He never deviated from a determined belief in India's emergence as a great industrial nation and directed all his energies in that direction.

May his soul rest in peace !"

### 5. Padma Shri Bishan Man Singh

"The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat

Krishak Samaj is deeply grieved and distressed at the passing away of Padma Shri Bishan Man Singh on December 6 1965 at his home in Fatehpur, U. P. Bishan Man Singh was a prorgessive farmer and an authority on agriculture. He was a member of several Advisory Committees of the Government of India and U. P. State Government. His knowledge on practically every subject related to agriculture and animal husbandry was deep and up-to-date and even experts in these subjects sought his advice. He contributed a number of valuable articles to important scientific and popular farm journals. For his services to farming and farming community in India, he was awarded the coveted title of Padma Shri by the President of India in 1963 on the occasion of the Republic Day.

Bishan Man Singh was a staunch supporter of the Bharat Krishak Samaj and a member of the Standing Committee and Governing Body almost since the beginning. His death has, therefore, been a great loss to the Samaj.

The All India Farmer's Council on behalf of the Samaj offers its sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved f mily and assures them that it shares with them their irreparable loss and grief.

May his soul rest in peace !"

### 6. Shri Nand Kishore Narain

"The All India Farmers' Council has learnt with great sorrow about the death of Shri Nand Kishore Narain. He was a very active member of the Samaj and a member of the Governing Body almost from its inception. His passing away is a great loss to the Samaj. The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj expresses its deep sympathy for the bereaved family members and desires that it may be conveyed to them—

May his soul rest in peace !"

All the above five resolutions were adopted by the Council by the members standing and observing two minutes silence.

### 7. Election of new President of Bharat Krisbak Samaj

Resolved that Shri C Subramaniam. Minister for Food & Agriculture be elected as President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

Moved by : Shri A. M. Thomas

Seconded by : Capt. Charan Singh. Punjab.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the All India Farmers Council.

### 8. Election of Four Vice-President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj

Resolved that Shri C. Subramaniam, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, is hereby authorised to nominate the four Vice-Presidents of Bharat Krishak Samaj.

Moved by : Shri M. V. Rajasekharan, Mysore

Seconded by : Shri V. V. Patil (Maharashtra).

The resolution was passed unanimously by the All I dia Farmers' Co cil.

### 9. Severe drought in the country

The country has been faced with an unprecedented drought because of the failure of rains in vast areas Some of the areas, particularly in Rajasthan Gujarat, Maharashtra Mudhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Purjab have been seriously affected by it. People particularly of these areas, are the farmers, who are experiencing untold misery. The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its h artfelt sympathies to the affected people, particularly farmers, and urges upon the Government to extend all possible h lp to these unfortunate people.

### 10. War affected people of Jammu & Kashmir, olde Rajasthan, Punjab and West Bengal

This meeting of All India Farm rs' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj expresses its deep concern and sorrow over the untold misery caused by unprovoked aggression on our territory and dastardly and inhuman attacks on the civilian population, hospitals, places of worship etc., by Pakistan resulting in colossal loss to property and human life in the States of Jammu & Kashmir Punjab Rajasthan and West Bengal. The plight of the people in the affected areas of these States is beyond description.

While admiring the extreme sacrifices made and courage, bravery, determination and patriotism shown by these people—men, women and children— of all ranks, castes and religions, the All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj places on record its heartfelt sympathies with them and assures that it shares with them their loss and sorrow.

and The All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj also appeals to farmers, and particularly the members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj in the neighbouring areas not affected, or relatively less affected, by the horrors of war, to contribute their mite in giving relief and encouragement to the sufferers."

#### Resolution of the Seminar on how to achieve Self-sufficiency in foodgrains

11 "Self-sufficiency in foodgrains can be achieved by making available to the farmers all the important inputs like water, improved seeds, fertilizers and manures, plant protection materials and equipment, improved agricultural implements and farm machinery, diesel oil etc., in adequate quantities, and in time, at reasonable prices.

(i) There is a great dearth of improved seeds of high yielding varieties of crops like Taichung Native I, C.S.H.I. Jowar, Mexican Dwart wheat etc. The efforts made by the various State and Union Departments of Agriculture and the National Seeds Corporation will not be sufficient to meet the demand of farmers for seeds of improved varieties. It is considered desirable that the progressive farmers with sufficient facilities should be directly associated with the seed production work and at that they should be provided with the necessary facilities and inputs. To ensure the purity, viability and quality in seeds supplied to farmers, it is necessary that the legislation which is before the Parliament now should be enacted as

### speedily as possible and enforced all over the country.

(ii) The food crops could be saved to a large extent from damage by insects and other pests, diseases, weeds etc., by adopting proper and timely plant protection measures. At present the problem is tackled by the individual farmers but in order that the measures be more effective the problem should be tackled on a larger scale by setting up separate machinery like plant protection service co-operatives. This would ensure that wherever an area is affected by a pest or a disease, all the affected area would receive attention and the incidence promptly controlled. It is also high time that measures are taken to introduce insurance of crops against hazards. Measures should also be taken to ban the sale of spurious insecticides and pesticides and licences should be given only to approved standard manufactures of proven merit.

(iii) Experience has shown that the distribution of various straight fertilizers in many parts of the country through the agency of co-operatives is not as satisfactory as it ought to be; it is recommended that right of distribution may be given to other agencies also so as to bring an element of competition which would, in turn, ensure better service. Further, the Government should d sist from trying to make profits on the fertilizer deal with the farmers. It should be handled on a no profit no loss' basis In our view the pr ces of fertilizers in this country should be brought down to the international level. Immediate steps should be taken to step up the production of nitrogenous fertilizers to keep pace with the demand which is now very much short of supply. To get the maximum potential out of the use of fertilizers, systematic soil survey and analysis are necessary and for this purpose more soil testing laboratories including mobile ones should be set up. scientist who was a source of

(iv) Mechanized implements and tractors should be made available to the farmers readily and easily at cheap prices. It will be possible to do this if Government will permit import of mechanised implements till such time as the indigenous machinery becomes available. Foreign exchange invested in agricultural machinery, as is well known, will bring many times its value in the shape of food grown locally. Small and efficient Russian tractors, it is understood, are readily available. Government should get at least 2000 such tractors for use of farmers of various States. Government should also ensure that the retail price to the farmers including customs and other taxes should not exceed 10% of the landed cost of the tractors. Trailers used for agricultural purposes should be exempt from all taxation. who had a

(v) The various States and Union Governments must make concerted and utmost endeavour to increase the irrigation potential without any loss of time and also for fully utilizing the existing irrigation facilities. The administrative sections of the Irrigation Departments need streamlining and the research in the field of irrigation need be intensified to save wastage of water and washing off of fertilizers used.

### 12. Extension Education

(a) Training of farmers is very important particularly where intensive cultivation programme has been taken up. The Bharat Krishak Samaj appreciates the project, undertaken by the Government of India and the State Governments, in training of farmers. All members of the Samaj should participate fully in this programme The Samaj also requests the State Governments to expand the programme so that at least 3 farmers are trained from each village.

(b) The Council requests the commercial houses who are dealing with agricultural inputs to assist in the training of farmers in their respective areas.

(c) The Council suggests that films may be produced in large numbers on improved methods of cultivation of crops and distributed to the States for exhibition.

### 13. Prices, Marketing, Credit and Storage

(i) In order to have maximum agricultural production from soil by growing crops best suited to it, and in order to have uniform prices of foodgrains throughout the country, as in the case of industrial products, zonal system should be abolished forthwith.

(ii) In order to enthuse and encourage farmers to increase agricultural production and to give them fair treatment, remunerative and incentive prices should be given to them for the agricultural produce.

(iii) The Agricultural Prices Commission should be independent and quasi-judicial. Effective representation should be given to farmers on it.

(iv) As a result of the imports of foodgrains under P. L. 480, a sum of Rs. 1600 crores or so has been accumulated with the Government. As these imports affect the agricultural production adversely it is resolved that this amount should be entirely spent for the development of agriculture.

(v) There should be regulated markets established throughout India and farmers should make a point to sell their produce through the regulated markets only.

(vi) Storage facilities should be provided to the farmers with facilities to get loans on the agricultural commodities stored in the storage.

(vii) In order to provide security of income from land to farmers from year to year, crop insurance should be introduced in the country immediately.

(viii) Cheap, adequate and timely credit facilities with minimum formalities should be made available to farmers.

(ix) Farmers should be encouraged to start industries for processing their goods, and in the matter of getting licences and permits for processing industries, farmers should be given preference and subsidies as are being given to small scale industries.

(x) The Bharat Krishak Samaj should set-up separate permanent panels out of each group one each for Marketing, Credit, Prices, Storage, Inputs etc., for following up the resolutions passed by this Council.

### 14. Commodities

(i) The Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture is going to introduce the Taichung Native I and other high yielding varieties of sceds of paddy. However, these varieties require high dozes of fertilizers and also other inputs. It is, therefore, vitally necessary that along with genuine seeds of these varieties, adequate and timely supplies of fertilizers, pesticides and the detailed instruction regarding cultivation of these varities of paddy should be provided, otherwise the yield may become even lower than that of the normal yield of local improved varieties.

(ii) In its seed multiplication programme, the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture should encourage the progressive farmers to enter the seed production and distribution business. To regulate the seed business, enactment of Seed Act is urgently required.

(iii) The Bharat Krishak Samaj appreciates the steps taken by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture in encouraging the within-State and inter-State tours of the farmers and requests that this programme should be expanded as far as possible. This programme should be taken in right earnest in the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is also suggested that the participants in the programme should be selected in consultation with the local units of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.



Millions of hearts beating as one. Small rivulets flowing into a mighty river.

Such is our free society of many communities living together in peace and harmony. This society is worth preserving, worth fighting for. Remember, your neighbour is as important to this society as you.

## ONE GREAT COUNTRY ONE GREAT PEOPLE

DA 65/F4

Published and edited by R. B. Deshpande for the Bharat Krishak Samaj, A-1 Nizamuddin West, New Delhi-13, Printed at the Newprint, New Delhi.