

In my previous letter I had mentioned the inaugural speech made by the Prime Minister of Ireland at the opening plenary session of the 13th General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers held in Ireland.

Immediately after the inaugural speech Mr. Rickard Deasy, President of the National Farmers' Association, Ireland, an organisation younger than B.K.S., welcomed the delegates and observed :

"We in Ireland approach this Conference from the standpoint of a national economy exceptionally dependent on its agriculture. The disorder that has in recent years characterized world markets for agricultural products has seriously retarded the economic growth of our entire national economy.

"The work of IFAP and of many intergovernmental agencies has revealed the true dimensions of the World farm problem. The outlines of solutions which will tackle the cause rather than the effect are now becoming apparent. The greatest danger that confronts world agriculture at this point in its history is that, recognizing the gravity of the ailment and having available to us a vast new fund of knowledge about the cure, we may yet lack the courage to persevere with the treatment.

"If farmers themselves cannot make progress in formulating outlines of policy acceptable to the world's farmers, then there is little hope that governments will succeed in doing it. We must press on in the conviction that for once economic sanity and social duty alike impel us to success".

This was followed by the Presidential address of Mr. Biesheuvel, President, I. F. A. P., who has now been appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Govt. of the Netherlands and who has therefore resigned the Presidentship of IFAP. He Said :

"As we assemble at this Conference the economies of the more developed and developing countries are riding on a tide of prosperity. But the benefits that the farmers of those countries derive from this auspicious state of affairs remain definitely unsatisfactory. In their exports to high income countries most primary producers of Africa and Asia have yet to see the upturn in terms of trade and the enlargement of their outlets which could mean so much for their economic development. Within the Western complex of countries agricultural producers are still confronted with a situation where the continuing spectacular improvement in their productivity is rewarded by lower relative prices as inflationary pressures push non-farm prices to ever higher levels. Meanwhile, non-farm incomes are rising so fast that any hope of achieving parity between the countryman and the townsman recedes further each year.

"Even though we are making progress we should not shut our eyes to the many causes for concern to which the evolution of world affairs gives rise. Peace is no less precarious today than two years ago, as ever-increasing resources are sunk into military budgets. The relations between developed and developing countries still leave much to be desired. And we have recently witnessed tensions developing between Europe and the United States on the subject of agricultural trade.

"This last subject threatens to poison our friendly relations and it is greatly to be deplored that so many people



In this Issue

President's Letter No. 26	1
Second Indian Farm Leaders Group to U.S.A.—Report II	3
Planned Agriculture in the National Economy	6
Declaration of the World Food Congress	9
Welcome to New Life Members	11
BKS News	15
<i>Our Life Members join Manipur Cabinet</i>	
<i>Direct Sale of Agri-commodities by Growers</i>	
<i>Y.F.A. Training Centre</i>	
<i>Dr. Deshmukh Honoured</i>	
<i>Refund of Customs Duty Deposits on Tractors</i>	
<i>Dr. Deshmukh Felicitated</i>	
<i>White Bettle Grub Controlled in Imalia</i>	

Awards for Enrolment of Life Member

It has been decided to award the prizes for enrolment of life and honorary members during the next Convention of farmers. The details of the awards were announced in the 'Krishak Samachar' of February and March, 1963. Therefore, it is requested that the enrolment drive may be intensified.

on both sides of the ocean should have chosen to treat such a delicate and difficult problem in emotional and, not infrequently, belligerent terms. I trust that this atmosphere will not pervade our deliberations.

"For many years our interest in the problems of agriculture in the developing countries has been growing. At this Conference our member organisations from Africa and Asia will again have an opportunity of placing these problems in a world context. Important as export trade may be, it is the domestic problems of developing more productive and more profitable agricultures which are by far the major issues.

"In our task of securing for agriculture its proper place in every country we have the good fortune of being partners of the intergovernmental agencies set up to promote the economic and social objectives of the United Nations. I wish to single out here the F. A. O., with whom our working relationship of sixteen years' standing remains today as close as ever".

As mentioned in the above quotations from the speech of the President of the IFAP as a result essentially of some developing countries having joined the organization, IFAP constituted a sub-committee on "Major Agricultural Problems of Developing Countries". I was chosen as its Chairman. We reviewed the position generally and it was gratifying to see that many of the advanced countries took very keen interest in our meetings. An outstanding item for our consideration was a proposal by Mr. James Patton of the National Farmers' Union of America, an Ex-President of I. F. A. P., that *a global study be made of the requirements, and means of financing development, reclamation, consolidation and cultivation of land of small family size farm in all developing countries*". The pros and cons of the proposal were carefully considered and it was resolved by IFAP that the proposal be transmitted by the Secretary General of the IFAP to the Managing Director of the U. N. Special Fund with a recommendation that *"it be given urgent consideration"*. The proposal envisages in due course of the establishment of an International Land Bank with branches in various developing countries so that on the strength of these banks liquid resources may be made available to the developing countries for improving their agriculture and thus adding

to the prosperity of the farmers of those countries.

In my last letter I had referred to an important declaration made at the conclusion of the World Food Congress in Washington. This declaration is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. I had also mentioned an important speech made by Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee. I had tried to give you an idea of what he said from memory. But here is what he exactly said in the course of his speech :

"In the FAO pamphlet called 'Statistics of Hunger' chart 1 shows the distribution of the population of the world according to daily intake of animal protein and according to daily intake of calories. The lowest intake — a perilously low intake — is concentrated in Eastern Asia. Chart 4, 'The Shape of Things to Come', shows that the same region, Eastern Asia, in which the food shortage today is most acute, is also the region that is going to have by far the largest population increase of any by the end of the present century. By the year 2000, Eastern Asia, by itself, is going to have a much larger population than the whole of the rest of the world put together. By A. D. 2000, the population of Eastern Asia is going to exceed the population of all the rest of the world by a figure that will be about equal to the estimated population, in A. D. 2000, of Europe, including the whole of the Soviet Union. The prospect including opened up by a comparison of these two charts is sufficiently appalling, considered by itself, without taking any political factors into account. In Chart 4 of this FAO pamphlet it is pointed out that the food situation, predicted for the year 2000, calls for a world food production increase of about 200 per cent, forty years from now, if adequate diets are to be provided for the whole population of the world at its estimated figure at that not very distant date....."

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

You would be happy to know that the Gujarat Krishak Samaj with the approval and support of its President, Shri Utsavbhai Parikh, Minister for Agriculture, has invited the B. K. S. to hold its Governing Body and the All India Farmers' Council meeting in the first week of October, 1963. We are grateful for the invitation because this would accord with our desire to hold these sessions in as many different places and States as possible. This is a matter of much mutual benefits to the farmer-guests on the one hand and the farmer hosts and State Krishak

Samaj on the other. In the course of the last 8½ years, it would be as well to remember that we have held our Council sessions and Conventions in the following States in India.

CONVENTIONS

1. Mysore in 1959.
2. Calcutta in 1961
3. Madras in 1962

At every Convention the sessions of the Council are held regularly.

COUNCIL SESSIONS

1. Amravati in Maharashtra State in 1957
2. Bhubaneshwar in Orissa State in 1958
3. Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh in 1960
4. Srinagar in J & K State in 1961
5. Chandigarh in Punjab in 1962

The rest were held in Delhi.

We hope the remaining States will give us an opportunity of holding our subsequent meetings in those States.

I am very happy to tell you that the second audit note on the working of the Farmers' Cooperative Bank of India is quite satisfactory. Although the initial expenditure especially on printing and publicity was responsible for certain losses, these losses are being progressively recouped and as a result of the programme that has now been framed it should be easily possible for us to declare at least a 3% dividend on the shares that we have sold so far by the end of the next year. As a result of certain steps that were taken by the Bank, we can now take up the Savings Bank activities on an ever increasing scale. We are about to start this activity in Amravati and in New Delhi where we have reliable people to operate and carry on the work without hardly any expenditure to the Bank. It is only by securing honorary workers that we have been able to keep the expenditure to the absolute minimum which should be a record in the history of cooperative organizations. I hope, therefore, that you will now respond to my appeal for the selling of shares to the Bank and their

Second Indian Farm Leaders Group to U. S. A.

Report II

(Continued from last issue)

FLORIDA—Citrus Farming

Florida is mainly a citrus growing State. Orchards after orchards of oranges and grape-fruits over thousands of acres, each being neatly laid out and neatly kept, made a beautiful sight to behold. The 'Citrus farmers' are all quite well-to-do. The townships of Lake County, where we stayed, are small well laid out, well kept beautiful towns of a few thousand residents each. Most of these orchardists are well educated people.

They need to do practically no work with their own hands.

They look around to see the condition of the orchard and check up on the need for spraying against pests, diseases or for application of fertilizers, etc. There are companies which look after the orchards for

owners, and do whatever is required. The rates for all types of jobs have been worked out and are open market rates.

Most of the operations such as cultivation of soil, application of fertilizers, spraying against pests, diseases, weeds, etc., processing and picking are done with machines. Picking and marketing of the fruit is also done on more or less same basis, though in this case cooperatives and supermarkets play an important role. Florida Citrus Mutual, a cooperative marketing association, started in 1948 and having over 85% of Florida's citrus growers as members is largely responsible for procuring, shipping and marketing, etc.

These farmers work out the economics of production so thoroughly that they know immediately if it would be economical to pick the fruits when the market prices fall below certain levels. If it is not economical the fruits are not picked at all and they fall off themselves and rot in the ground. This year grapefruit prices appeared to have gone down badly so that we saw many orchards where the fruit had not been picked and was being allowed to rot.

Grading according to sizes and quality control is very strictly adhered to as laid down by law. Only top quality fruits go to the consumer market. The United States Department of Agriculture has its inspectors to check up on quality, grading, etc. However, today practically nobody violates the regulations. There is a sense of discipline, honesty and responsibility amongst the producers, processors and sellers that makes them keenly conscious of the need to see that only top quality produce reaches the consumers.

One of the host farmers here was was a one time, two-term Mayor of one of the towns. He had been a teacher in the local school and had finally retired as Principal of the High School. He had also been a State Senator for his area. Besides owning a few groves (running into about 400 to 500 acres) he was also

raising beef cattle. He had a beautiful house which he had built with his own labour. In a part of the garage he had a workshop where he could execute almost any type of job. This "workshop" was one thing which was to be found in every farm home. Almost all types of farm machinery repairs are done by the farmer himself.

Hired help was, we found, rare and very expensive especially for the farmers in most parts of the United States.

There were several "Cooperatives" among these growers. They were mostly cooperatives of families. Brothers, cousins, uncles, etc., would get together to form a cooperative farming operation. One of them would be the manager and be paid a regular salary. There may be other paid workers too.

The group visited two interesting plants here. One was a plant for washing, colouring, grading and packing of oranges. Truck loads of oranges would be put in at one end of the plant and they would come out at the other end packed and labelled ready for the market in small boxes—all washed, graded and selected. We saw here a couple of truck loads of oranges leaving the plant without being packed. These, we were told, were the "rejected ones." They were apparently fresh and seemed perfectly all right to us. They cut about half a dozen and showed us that inside there were slight signs of "dryness." According to law they could not market those as fresh oranges and were therefore sending them to a concentrate canning plant.

The oranges in the concentrate plant go through a whole series of washing and disinfecting before the machine slices each orange into two halves and automatically scoops out the "insides", crushes it and the juice goes into large containers for storage. Three-fourths of the moisture is taken out from the juice and it is stored in huge cans in cold storage. It is then canned into smaller cans for different brands of dealers and sold to them as required.

The peels, the pulp and the seeds all go on in the same plant for being

(Continued from page 2)

purchase by your own self more vigorously.

I must frankly say that I am rather disappointed at the interest which members of the B.K.S. have so far shown in the Bank. It is only a very few people who have come forward to buy the shares. To a certain extent, I can understand this because this was a new venture; but I hope this lack of enthusiasm will not persist any longer and we would be able to raise a share-capital of at least a crore of rupees within a short time. Even if only 10 districts in India out of 300 come forward to shoulder this responsibility, each district would have to sell shares worth Rs. ten lakhs only. This would mean selling 10,000 shares. Some at least of the farmers can easily purchase ten to twenty shares while the others may contribute at least Rs. 102/- and buy one share. Every life member, however, I hope, will come forward to purchase some shares himself and sell some to others so that we would be able to raise our share-capital to a respectable figure.

—P. S. Deshmukh

turned into animal feed. This "animal feed", we found, is an important supplementary diet for both dairy and beef cattle as also for pigs and poultry, etc. Hardly anything is allowed to go waste. The hearts of the corn (maize), the peels of oranges, etc. are used together with necessary grains, vitamins, malts, etc. to produce very rich and nutritive "feeds" for animals in the form of "pellets", "powders", or "granules". This is an industry very badly needed in our country, which besides utilizing waste materials would also benefit the cattle and poultry wealth to a very great extent.

This area is also well known for its ornamental flower industry. The flowers are grown in glass houses under rigidly controlled conditions of temperature, humidity and plant-feed to produce the desired results. The flowers are cut, selected and graded strictly according to the prevailing high standards in order to ensure that only the top quality produce is sold to consumers.

Muckland Farming

An interesting visit was the one paid to the Zellwood Muck Farms in one of the neighbouring counties (Orange County) to see what was called "muckland farming". This was excellent farming being done on several thousand acres of "muckland". This was land which was waterlogged due to the area being low-lying resulting in raising the water-table. For all practical purposes the land was useless as no one operation of draining the soil would make it useful because the water kept continuously rising above the surface. A permanent pumping station (with three pumps) was established on the grounds and two big pumps worked continuously, day and night, to pump out the water and keep down the water at a level where farming would be made possible. Lukuriant crops of corn were in the process of being harvested from this land. Other crops grown were celery, beans and raddishes. The land (900 acres) was, owned by many different farmers and a Municipal Corporation under the name of "Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District" provided the pumping service on payment of a tax of about \$ 16 per acre, per year.

This included cost of pumping, maintenance of bridges, roads, cleaning of ditches, etc.

Beekeeping is practised on a large scale in this State. Our leader, Dr. Deshmukh, was guest in the home of the President of the Central Florida Beekeepers' Association. One interesting aspect of the beekeeping operation is that the beehives are transferred in trucks from area to area whatever the flowers may be blooming. They may be taken hundreds of miles away from their home to orchards not belonging to the beekeepers. The bees after collecting honey from somebody else's orchards return to their hives and the beekeepers then return with the honey to their homes. This practice is of mutual benefit to the beekeepers and the orchardists, the former getting forage for their bees and honey and the latter a good crop of fruits resulting from cross-pollination by the bees.

Watermelon Research

In Florida we also visited one of the Agriculture Experiment Stations of the University of Florida where research was being conducted on watermelons and grapes. Investigations were being made on the effect of "liming" and application of a petroleum-base mulch on watermelons.

In watermelon crosses were being made between the cultivated varieties and their distant relatives in an effort to obtain male sterile plants. This characteristic would then be introduced into the existing commercial lines of watermelons. Such male-sterile plants would be used in producing hybrid seed eliminating emasculation. Research is also done on culture of insect pests and diseases.

Electric Cooperative

The report on the stay in Florida would be incomplete without a mention of the visit to the Sumter Electric Cooperative at Sumterville, Florida, and the Farmers' Vegetable and Fruit Market. The Sumterville Electric Cooperative (SECO) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. SECO is a business Corporation organized in 1937. It is owned and controlled by its mem-

bers, who must be users of its service. It operates more than 2000 miles of power lines in five counties of Central Florida. It serves more than 10,000 families, farms, industries, business establishments and community institutions. There are hundreds of similar electric cooperatives throughout the United States providing the benefits of electric power to millions of people. These cooperatives mainly started flourishing after the creation of the United States Rural Electrification Administration in 1935. The REA programme was entirely operated through local agencies with the Federal Government providing only technical council and capital through loans, without grants or subsidies. No Federal control of local business operation was contemplated and none has over resulted. It is a significant fact that the initiative for the establishment of SECO was taken by the then County Agricultural Agent (counterpart of our BDO'S) of Sumter County, Mr. W. J. Platt. Platt received some information about the New programme and thought it promising enough to try. He called in a few men who, he thought, might serve as leaders and organizers. These men and a few who joined them then now admit that they didn't really expect anything would come of it but the situation was so bad that they were willing to try anything. Their sense of urgency and the optimism they expressed, but perhaps did not really feel infected enough of their neighbours so that finally papers of incorporation could be drawn up for the Sumter Electric Cooperative Inc.

Early in 1937 SECO applied to REA for its first loan of 166,000 dollars for building approximately 143 miles of line. Today new capital for expansion continues to come from REA — a total of 6½ million dollars so far. However, almost 700,000 dollars of principal have already been repaid; all debt-service payments, including interest, have been met on time and SECO is now about 13,000 dollars ahead of schedule.

Farmers' Market

The Webster Farmers' Market is a large raised shed-like structure where farmers from neighbouring

areas bring fruits and vegetables for direct sale to consumers daily in season and once a week otherwise. We were pleasantly surprised to see green chillies and mangoes among other commonly known fruits and vegetables.

June 19 was the last day of the group's stay in Florida. All members of group liked Florida very much. The weather was fairly warm and humidity quite high reminding us of the climate in some of our coastal cities. An interesting point remembered by the group about Florida was the large number of lakes in this particular area. In fact the county in which most of the members of the group stayed is known as Lake County and there are, in this county alone, as many as 1400 lakes so that it seemed that almost everybody had a lake to oneself. Almost every home seemed to be either right on the edge of a lake or at least within a stone's throw from it. Due to the

presence of so many lakes, water sports and recreation are very popular. Almost everybody seemed to own a boat and it was quite a sight on holidays to see hundreds of cars heading for the lakes with a motor-boat either kept on top of the car itself or on a trailer.

Here also the group noticed an interesting feature of American life in general which showed the American spirit of independence, self-reliance and cooperation, within the community. Early one night those of us who were in the small township of Groveland heard a fire alarm and within a few seconds noticed several citizens rushing in their cars apparently to the scene of the fire at top speed. We were told that all these people were voluntary firemen who in private lives were citizens of the town following various trades. Their services were absolutely voluntary.

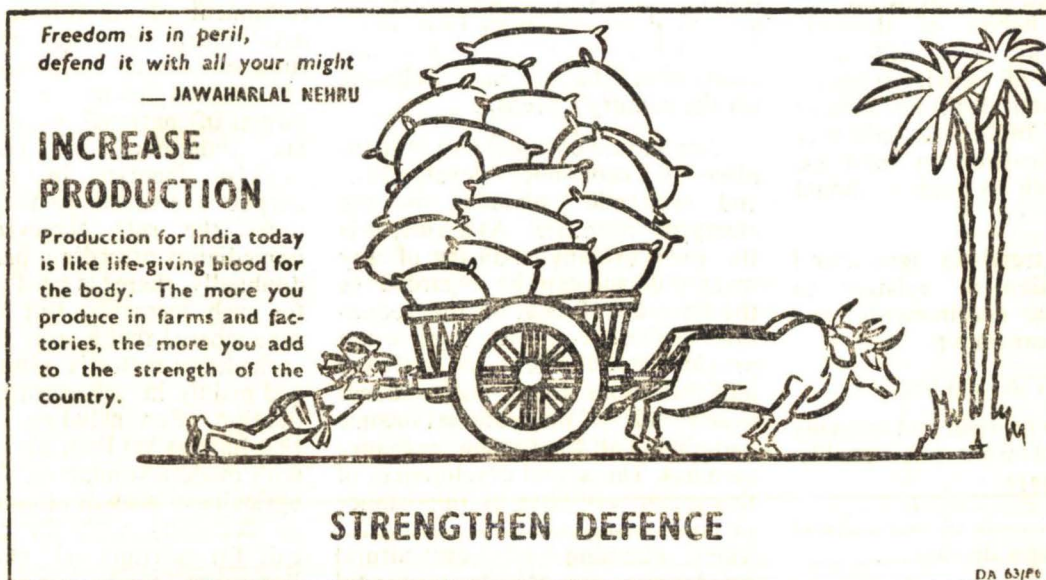
This is a very heartening feature of life all over the United States

where each community looks after its own interests in many such ways in the civic and social affairs of their community by voluntary labour of individuals, cooperatively pooled for the benefit of the community.

ALABAMA - T.V.A.

On the evening of June 19, the group left for Alabama for a 5-day stay. For the first 3 days the group stayed in hotel in Muscle Shoals (Sheffield), from where it went every morning (till evening) for three days to the Chemicals Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority to see their work in the sphere of fertilizer development and manufacture, flood control, irrigation, drainage, navigation and power generation. Tennessee Valley Authority, or the T.V.A. as it is commonly known, was created by the T.V.A. Act passed by Congress in 1933.

(To be continued)



Planned Agriculture in the National Economy

One of the key discussions during the World Food Congress held in Washington from June 4-18, 1963, was on National Development Plans and Agriculture.

This discussion occurred in the Economic and Social Commission and Three background papers were prepared for discussion. 'Krishak Samachar' is happy to feature the excerpts from the papers as well as from other papers discussed in the Congress.

THE widespread adoption of planning at the present time reflects a general unwillingness to leave the rates and pattern of economic development to be determined by uncontrolled market forces operating in the traditional economic environment, which developed under very different conditions in earlier ages.

A plan, therefore, seeks to influence in a purposive way certain key economic and social factors in order to accelerate development towards certain defined objectives and to direct it to self-sustained growth...

An essential first step in drawing up a plan is to analyse recent trends in agricultural production and income in order to identify the main dynamic factors and the principal obstacles to a high rate of growth. The identification of obstacles to development is of primary importance in a sector such as agriculture, highly influenced by traditional institutions and habits of thought, where production is carried on by large number of small farmers, whose production decisions have in the main to be influenced indirectly through modifications in policies. As a rule, such an analysis should cover at least:

- (a) recent trends in agricultural production in relation to domestic requirements and export earnings;
- (b) changes in land use;
- (c) changes in yield and intensity of cultivation (e.g. double-cropping);
- (d) recent trends of agricultural prices and income;
- (e) agricultural employment and under-employment; and
- (f) the adequacy of the institutional framework.

Importance of Development Plans and Role of Agriculture

...Whether the planning is a simple or elaborate, it can contribute to faster and more orderly progress towards a country's economic and social objectives in many ways.

The setting up of a central and district organization for planning promotes continuity of effort in development and facilitates coordination of projects. The optimum, efficient use of a country's resource is not possible in the absence of planning. Planning gives advance warning of approaching shortages of scarce resources in time to permit adjustments to be made. The integration of projects in a carefully considered overall plan makes a higher total rate of investment possible without danger of serious inflation. The formulation of a national plan of development is both an earnest of self-help on the part of a country which desires more external aid and also an essential framework for determining the amounts and forms of aid that are most relevant for the country's needs...

Agriculture occupies a prominent place in economic development and economic planning in the emergent countries. As a rule, it is the only existing industry of any magnitude and can be regarded as the mainstay of most of the economies of these countries. Agriculture provides employment to well over half the labour force and produces nearly half of the national income and almost all the foreign exchange earnings. The sound development of this sector is of obvious importance in promoting economic growth... The planning of agricultural development can only be successful if undertaken as a part of national economic planning. This is increasingly being recognized. The process of growth is interlinked and a change

in one sector causes repercussions, not only within itself but on other sectors as well. Thus if agricultural production expands substantially due to some technological innovation and this is unaccompanied by an increase in demand, whether internal or external, agricultural prices will fall sharply; its terms of trade will deteriorate and agricultural development will suffer a setback. Conversely, expansion in other sectors necessitates an increase in food production (or in food imports), if food shortages and price increases are to be avoided. A plan, if effectively carried out, ensures consistency not only between sectors but also within a sector, as through the systematic exploration of the implications of a given target the inputs and complementary measures needed can be determined.

There is evidence, however, that in many developing countries the effects of general policies and objectives on agriculture and on the fulfillment of its role in economic development may not have been fully considered in the formulation of national plans. For instance, targets of national income growth are sometimes set that entail rates of increase in agricultural output equivalent to two or three times the rate achieved in the immediately preceding period. Undoubtedly, there is need and scope for such increases. But it must be remembered that a large slice of the agricultural sector is typically engaged mainly in self-subsistence production, often including some areas that have as yet little or no contact with modern commerce. To achieve agricultural growth rates that break so decisively with the past would call for institutional changes and important investments and expenditures on agricultural capital and services and on related items, such as transport, communications, marketing and price stabilization.

Organizing Farm Development

The urgency of the need to introduce improvements in the organization and staffing of services to farmers in order to bridge the gap between plans and their achievement is not solely based on the fact that this is already a major problem facing many governments. The much more serious potential danger is that this gap may assume even greater proportions as efforts are made to accelerate the rate of development.

Prof. Toynbee's Address Excerpts

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign is one of three major educational campaigns on which the human race is engaged in our time.

The other two are, of course, the campaign against war and the campaign against disease. War, pestilence and famine have been the three traditional scourges of the human race. They have been Nature's brutal ways of keeping the human population of our planet within limits...

Today we are hearing, with apprehension, the thundering tramps of our population increase threatening to overtake the mighty advance that science has been enabling our food-supply to make.

This threat, on the part of unregulated reproductive Nature, to cancel the effects of human ingenuity and forethought in the technological field is also not something new. The invention of hunting and fishing and the subsequent invention of agriculture were each, in turn, counterbalanced by increases in population which devoured the margin of food-supply over numbers with which man's technological prowess had promised to endow him. We have been god-like in our planned breeding of our domesticated plants and animals, but we have been rabbit-like in our unplanned breeding of ourselves. While we have triumphantly domesticated so many other species of living creature, we have improvidently left our own species in a state of nature in this vital matter of reproduction. We have continued to breed up to the limit with a lack of control that we have never dreamed of allowing to

our domesticated animals and plants. Our self-imposed penalty has been to continue, with very few exceptions, to live in Nature's way—to live, that is, just, and only just, above the starvation line—in spite of our unique human achievement of creating man-made abundance of food.

Maximum welfare, not maximum population, is our human objective. To breed up to the limit made sense for Man only in an age in which he was still a victim of the some maximum mortality that afflicted, and still afflicts, his undomesticated non-human fellow creatures. In an age in which Man has already gone for towards conquering disease and has perhaps come within sight of conquering war, to breed up to maximum has become the surest way imaginable of undoing our victories over disease and over war. It should defeat us by delivering us into the hands of famine and inviting famine to bring war and pestilence back in its train...

If we are to master the problem of hunger, what have we to do? I see two principal points on our agenda...

The first piece of urgently necessary education is in the political field. We have to persuade ourselves to give to the interests of the human race as a whole, a decisive priority over the interests of one's own particular section of it. Unless we can bring about this revolutionary redistribution of loyalties, we shall not be able to get the whole human race, over the whole surface of the planet, to administer itself as a single world-wide unit for the purpose of producing and distributing food; and, unless we can attain this political objective, we shall not be able to give science a chance to enable us to keep the World's population fed while our second piece of educational work is being carried out.

Our second educational task is to persuade wives and husbands voluntarily to regulate the birth-rate to match the already achieved reduction of the death-rate. This piece of sexual education seems likely to prove more difficult than the companion piece of political education...

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Fifteenth meeting of the All India Farmers' Council will be held at Ahmedabad from October 2 to October 4, 1963. The programme will be announced when finalised. A meeting of the Governing Body of the Bharat Krishak Samaj will be held during the Council meeting.

An Agricultural Exhibition will also be set up by the Gujarat Krishak Samaj.

Land Use

Making the best use of land was considered by the Technical Commission (1) at the World Food Congress.

Here are excerpts from a Congress paper on Land Use :

In much of the world, implementation of many of the land use measures are made by individual land users. Often the individual land user's objectives are served by a system of land use quite inconsistent with social goals. This is true for many reasons : he usually has a relatively short planning horizon—he is interested in what happens in the next few years, not 20, 50 or 100 years from now...

The conflict between interests of the area as a whole and interests of the individual land users presents problems of implementation of improved land use. The problem is met in some cases by land use regulations which prohibit certain undesirable land management practices.

Incentives, in the form of subsidies for adoption of the desired land use measures, is one way of recognizing the national interest in improved land use and inducing the desired changes.

Agricultural Administration

The role of administrative personnel in improving agriculture in less developed countries was discussed at the World Food Congress by the Education and Research Commission (III).

Here are excerpts from a paper on this subject which the delegates studied :

If national resources are to be mobilized for promoting rapid and sustained increases in agricultural production and effective use made of international and bilateral assistance provided for this purpose, much greater attention will have to be paid to the "role" and "organizational structure" of ministries of agriculture (a) in relation to the rural conditions at present prevailing and the policies now in forces, and (b) to ensure that the interests and activities of all departments and other government agencies are coordinated.

Many of the losses which have been incurred and opportunities missed can be directly attributed to deficiencies of this nature, as typified by the following practical examples. Roads for promoting rural development are constructed in areas of low agriculture potential and dams built for irrigation projects where the soil is unsuited for this type of exploitation. Public lands are commonly distributed for settlement purposes without sufficient attention being paid to land capability in determining the size of holdings ; banks grant credit and government loans which stimulate types of production which have low priority or are even contrary to the requirements of agricultural development plans and for the construction of agricultural processing industries in areas unsuited to the type of production required.

The Farmer Himself

Social research in agricultural and rural development was discussed by the World Food Congress Education and Research Commission (III).

Excerpts from one of the papers presented on this question are as follows :

The final objective of economic planning and rural development planning alike should be the people for man himself still remains the most crucial and most decisive factor in the agricultural progress and rural advance especially of the developing countries.

Farming methods have been changed; better seeds for higher

yields have been developed; cultivation by improved implement and by tractors has made farm labour less arduous; but the farmer behind the plough still remains the one who holds the key to social progress. For in the long run the development of initiative, cooperation, responsibility, self-help, character and leadership of the village people, and other components of community life remain far more important and are of the greater value than soils, fertilizers, seeds and other ; they are the most enduring landmarks along which agricultural and rural development should proceed...

Agriculture and rural life in most of the developing countries are heavily weighted by tradition and customs and social and cultural change hinges on social structure and value system of the people. It is the people and their institutions who are largely responsible for soil erosion, for poor animal stocks, poor seeds, low productivity and for wrong land use practice and antiquated tenure systems. It can be assumed, therefore, that while the physical and technological aspects of the technical assistance programme may help to brighten the picture, the real impact, however, will not be felt until the social and institutional aspects of the programme are also dealt with properly.

Water Resources

Development of water resources and the implications there of was a subject for the Technical Commission (I) of the World Food Congress.

Here are excerpts from the background paper on this subject prepared for the Congress :

...One of the salient factors of world agriculture in the 20th century is the extraordinarily rapid spread of the twin practices of irrigation and drainage...

Irrigation is found not only in the arid or semi-arid zones where its use is mandatory, but also in many parts of the temperate zones where irrigation may be used to ensure that crops are given their exact water needs at all times of the growth cycle...

Satisfying a nation's urgent water needs may often best be

achieved not with vast spectacular projects...but rather by the development of small and medium-size irrigation systems of a few hundred or at most a few thousand hectares. The latter can be built easily and quickly and be rapidly put to use. They can fit into the agricultural economy of a region without undue difficulty and do not make very exacting demands in an administrative sense. Moreover, small scheme call for a relatively small capital outlay.

Increasing Production

The potential for increasing food production in hungry parts of the world is substantial, according to one of the major documents before the World Food Congress.

A study by the Food and Agriculture Organization, "possibilities of increasing World Food Production", warns, however, that the regions where more food and better diets are most urgently needed are precisely the areas where the population is expected to increase most.

The study says that cultivated areas could be extended, particularly in equatorial regions of Africa, South East Asia and Latin America. Once the problem of soil fertility were solved, it suggests, rainfall and temperature would make it possible to grow two or three crops a year on lands hardly in use now, thus ushering in an "agricultural revolution" in this zone.

Crop yields, the study says, could be increased almost three times in the developing regions and output of livestock products could be five times as great. Fish production, it adds, could at least be doubled.

In addition to widespread extension of present knowledge and the availability of many to pay for such an extension, the study says, "the outcome will depend primarily upon the establishment of progressive and stable governments that are willing and able to mobilize their own resources and make effective use of foreign aid."

The most serious problem of resources in relation to needs is posed in the Far East, according to the FAO study. This area needs a fourfold increase in food production

and the balance between "the needs and known potentialities for production may well prove to be delicate".

In Europe, North America and Oceania, the study says there is "no doubt" that food production can be increased to meet any needs. And in Latin America and Africa, the physical resources are "unquestionably ample" to provide the extra food, the study adds. The Near East could possibly provide its food needs for the future, although water is a limiting factor.

Discussing the study, FAO Director General B.R. Sen notes that the problems of the Far East might be described as "precarious" rather than "delicate" as the study calls them.

Dr. Sen suggests, however, that a careful study of the potentials of the Lower Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin—Bengal, Bihar, and Assam in India and the whole of East Pakistan—has led to tentative conclusion that this sub-region could produce about for times more food than it does now.

He adds, "It must be remembered that the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is one of the most highly favoured parts of the Far East where the responsibilities are much greater than in the region as a whole. The conclusions we have reached, therefore, show that it is of the highest importance to study the resources potentials of the region as a whole and make sure that the planning of agricultural development is directed towards the patterns of land and water use which will make the utmost of the resources".

Applied Research

Where farming is still at subsistence level with low crop yields, the entire

applied research has to be conducted or intensified on a sequence of priorities in order to give each human being the necessary food to live, work and improve his standard of living. To satisfy these existing human requirements, the applied research programme should take action: Firstly, in short-term programmes aiming at solving urgent problems which will have a direct impact on food production. Secondly, to disseminate research findings through demonstration plots and extension services.

Agricultural Extension

Agricultural extension as an educational process in direct and continuous contact with the farmers can be considered the keystone to the agricultural development of a country. Its role is to transmit to farmers and rural people in simple and understandable terms, and to demonstrate the applicability of the usually abundant knowledge which is available in the field of agriculture and to which farmers have little or no access by their own means. The director of an important agricultural research institution in Latin America once stated that if he could induce the farmers to use only 10% of the applicable findings he had accumulated in his files the agricultural production of the country could be at least doubled.

Pests and Diseases

It would be a conservative estimate to say that diseases and pests including weeds cause in average years to total loss equivalent to 15% of the potential crop production for the whole world. This loss, if saved, could feed 400 million people.

Credit

The reorganization of the agricultural credit system requires the establishment of specialized institutions...One such specialized institution is the village cooperative society...However, the local resources it is generally able to command are minute relative to needs...Another weakness of the small-scale credit society is its inability to diversify its risk by spreading loans over large number and wide areas.....if village cooperatives are amalgamated or federated into district or provincial cooperatives with a central apex federation, these weaknesses may be largely overcome, although additional outside financing will generally still be necessary. Additional state intervention and assistance will be needed for the establishment of organizations providing longer-term credit as village credit societies are better adapted to provide short-term credit.

Changes Needed

.....If agriculture is to play its full part in the economic growth of low-income countries, many changes are needed. Some, such as the adoption by farmers of new crops, new inputs and new methods of cultivation and animal husbandry, must arise within agriculture itself or be initiated by the departments of government directly in touch with farmers. Other changes must originate in general economic, financial and social policy, and these will be decisive in determining the direction and degree of change within the agricultural sector. This applies to policies affecting income growth, agrarian reform, prices, taxation, credit, investment, industries, roading and foreign trade.

DECLARATION OF THE WORLD FOOD CONGRESS

WE, THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE WORLD FOOD CONGRESS,

ASSEMBLED at Washington under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign to take the measure of the problems of hunger and malnutrition, and to explore the means for their solution.

HAVING IN MIND that freedom from hunger is man's fundamental right and that all human beings—without distinction of any kind—are entitled to its realization through national effort and international co-operation ;

CONSCIOUS that today, in spite of twenty years of efforts since the Hot Spring Conference which led to the foundation of FAO, the curse of hunger, malnutrition and poverty still afflicts more than half of mankind ;

ALARMED by the extent of which the explosive growth of population, at a rate unmatched by adequate increases in productivity, is intensifying human needs and is giving still greater urgency to the attainment of freedom from hunger ;

PROFOUNDLY AWARE that the recent attainment of political independence by many hundred millions of the world's population gives a new urgency and a new dimension to the aspiration for higher levels of living, of which freedom from hunger is the first prerequisite ;

CONVINCED that scientific and technological progress now make it possible to free the world from hunger, but that such freedom can only be accomplished if all the available human and natural resources of the world are mobilized to this end through balanced economic and social development ;

HEREBY DECLARE

THAT the persistence of hunger and malnutrition is unacceptable morally and socially, is incompatible with the dignity of human beings and the equality of opportunity to which they are entitled, and is a threat to social and internal peace ; THAT the elimination of hunger is a primary task of all men and women, who must recognize their duties as well as their rights as members of the human race, and must fight to achieve freedom from hunger in every corner of the earth ; this obligation being also inherent in the pledge of the nations under the U.N. Charter to take joint and separate action to achieve higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development as indispensable elements of peace ;

THAT the responsibility to free the world from the source of hunger lies jointly with the developing countries themselves who must take all measures within their power which are necessary to achieve this objective ;

with the developed nations who must co-operate with the developing countries in their efforts, realizing that freedom from hunger cannot long be secure in any part of this interdependent world unless it is secure in all the world ;

with the United Nations and the specialised Agencies who must intensify and co-ordinate their efforts to assist the nations in this task ;

with other international organizations and with non-governmental organizations, e.g., religious, youth, women's organizations and other voluntary groups, agricultural and labour organizations and associations of trade and industry, who must inform and stimulate the people so that they can play their part with understanding and vigour ;

THEREFORE URGE

THAT the task of elimination of hunger from the face of the earth should be conceived in the framework of a world-wide development dedicated to the fullest and most effective use of all human and natural resources, to ensure a faster rate of economic and social growth, and THAT to this effect, speedy and decisive action be taken :

1. by all governments of the developing countries,
 - (a) for a planned and integrated use of resources which at present are largely under-utilized ;
 - (b) for the adaption of their institutions to the requirements of economic and social progress ; and more specifically, to secure the most effective administrative machinery, to give incentives to increased production through ensuring just and stable prices, and to reform, where required, unjust and obsolete structures and systems of land tenure and land use so that the land might become, for the man who works it, the basis of his economic betterment, the foundation of his increasing welfare, and the guarantee of his freedom and dignity ;
2. for the maximum utilization of the stock of scientific and technical knowledge and the promotion of birth short-and long-term adaptive research suited to the conditions and requirements of the developing countries ;
3. for the massive purposive education of the rural populations, so that they will be capable of applying modern techniques and systems, and for universal education to extend the opportunities for all.

FURTHER URGE

THAT to assist national efforts, and allow speedier implementation of development programmes within a world-wide framework, international co-operation be strengthened, in particular, so that:

1. Present adverse and disturbing tendencies in the trade of the developing countries be reversed and that for that purpose adequate and comprehensive commodity agreements be devised, development plans be co-ordinated and other appropriate measures taken, and
2. the volume and effectiveness of financial, material and technical assistance be increased and
3. there be a more equitable and rational sharing of world abundance, including an expanded and improved utilization of food surpluses for the purpose of economic and social development.

EXPRESS THE HOPE

THAT the current efforts for bringing about universal disarmament will succeed and that the vast sums now being spent on instruments of destruction will become increasingly available for the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the promotion of human well-being.

THEREFORE PLEDGE OURSELVES AND HIGHLY RESOLVE

TO TAKE UP the challenge of eliminating hunger and malnutrition as a primary task of this generation, thus creating basic conditions for peace and progress for all mankind ;

TO MOBILIZE every resource at our command to awaken world opinion and to stimulate all appropriate action, public and private, national and international, for this overriding task, and to this end

GIVE OUR wholehearted support to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign until its final goal is achieved.

Welcome to New Life Members

The following have enrolled themselves as Life Members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj during the period from April 1 to July 31, 1963. The Bharat Krishak Samaj extends a hearty welcome to the new Life Members and hopes that the members will take a keen and active interest in the activities of the Samaj.

ANDHRA

1/7528. Shri Mullapudi Venkata Ratnam,
At Mortha, Taluk Tanuka,
Distt: West Godavari.

3/7535. Shri Madhusudan Chhotalal Patel,
Outside Delhi Gate,
Madhu Bhawan,
Chhotabhai Chall,
Ahmedabad.

10/7542. Shri Narharibhai Ambalal Bhatt,
Nayka, Talk. Matar.
Distt : Kaira,

ASSAM

1/7628 Shri Kula Dhar Saikia,
Vill. Athabari,
P. O. Khowang Ghat,
Distt: Lakhimpur.

4/7536. Shri Bhagwandas Murjibhai Patel,
Dhanduka,
Distt : Ahemdabad.

11/7543. Shri Nabhubhai Keshavlal Patel,
Nawagam, Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.

DELHI

1/7520. Shri Abdul Sattar,
C/o. Premier Watch Co.,
Chandni Chowk,
Delhi-6.

5/7537. Shri Narshinhbhai Purushottamdas
Desai,
Dhandhuka,
Distt : Ahmedabad.

12/7544. Shri Raojibhai Chhotabhai Patel,
Nawagam, Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.

13/7545. Shri Mohanbhai Jeshingbhai Patel,
Asarva Chakla,
Ahmedabad-11.

GUJARAT

1/7533. Shri Harbanslal Rawley,
Post Box No. 2
Jupiter Mills Bungalow,
Dedheshwar Road,
Ahmedabad.

6/7538. Shri Thakarlal Ishvarlal Desai,
Ronwel,
Talq. Bulsar,
Distt : Surat.

14/7546. Shri Somchand Vadilal Shah,
Krishak Samaj,
669-Nawa Darwaja Road,
Khadia Char Rasta,
Ahmedabad-1.

2/7534. Shri Gordhanbhai Shambhubhai
Patel,
At Nawagam,
Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.

7/7539. Shri Gunvantray Ishwarlal Desai,
Bhatar, P. O. Althan,
Talk. Chorashi,
Distt : Surat.

15/7547. Shri Govindbhai Mohanbhai Patel,
Nayka, Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.

8/7540. Shri Raojibhai Fulabhai Patel,
At & P. O. Radhu, Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.

16/7548. Shri Vithalbhai Motibhai Patel
Samadara,
Talk. Mehmdabad,
Distt : Kaira.

9/7541. Shri Pramodbhai Kannailal Desai,
Shetan Falia,
Gopipura,
Distt : Surat.

17/7549. Shri Vasudev Govindram Pandit,
Kharjai St. Kevadi Road,
Via. Bilimora,
Distt : Surat.

- 18/7550. **Shri Vinubhai Raojibhai Patel,**
Bareja,
Talk. Daskroi,
Distt : Ahmedabad.
- 19/7551. **Shri Ramanbhai Ashabhai Patel,**
Purushottam Pura,
At & P. O. Radhu, Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.
- 20/7552. **Shri Jashbhai Zaverbhai Vakil,**
Sarsa, Talk. Anand,
Distt : Kaira.
- 21/7553. **Patel Ambalal Jeshangbhai**
Sarsa, Talk. Anand,
Distt : Kaira.
- 22/7554. **Patel Raojibhai Motibhai,**
Sarsa,
Talk. Anand,
Distt : Kaira.
- 23/7555. **Director,**
Shri Sarvodaya Sarswati Mandir,
Babapur,
Distt : Amreli.
- 24/7556. **Shri Prajagbhai Rajabhai Patel,**
Jaun,
Via. Bagsara,
Distt : Amreli.
- 25/7557. **Shri Dayabhai Tribhuwandas Meta,**
Cotton Sale Gining Society,
Sanand,
Distt : Ahmedabad.
- 26/7558. **Shri Jaykrishna Mathurdas**
Trivedi,
Jamalpur,
Salvipale,
H. No. 115,
Ahmedabad.
- 27/7559. **Shri Musaji Haji Admji Patel,**
At Sava, Via. Kosamba,
Distt : Surat.
- 28/7560. **Shri Bipinbhai Dhirajlal Desai,**
Bhatar, P. O. Althan,
Talk. Chorasi,
Distt : Surat.
- 29/7561. **Shri Tulsibhai Ishwardas Patel,**
Radhu, Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.
- 30/7562. **Shri Parsottamdas Chaturbhai**
Patel,
Radhu, Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.
- 31/7563. **Shri Babubhai Modi,**
Dhandhuka,
Distt : Ahmedabad.
- 32/7564. **Shri Chandrayadan Durgaprasad**
Laskari,
Sabarpura,
P. O. Naroda,
Distt : Ahmedabad.
- 33/7565. **Shri Gordhanbhai Becharbhai**
Patel,
President,
Baroda Jilla Local Board,
C/o. Distt : Local Board Office,
Baroda.
- 34/7566. **Shri Taiyabbhai Mohamadally**
Jamindar,
Taiyabpura, P. O. Aslali,
Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.
- 35/7567. **Shri Chimanbhai Shanabhai**
Makwana,
Govindpura,
P. O. Vasna,
Talk. Matar,
Distt : Kaira.
- 36/7568. **Shri Navinbhai Kalidas Bharatia,**
Nanawat,
Surat.
- 37/7569. **Shri Bhulabhai Kasanji Patel,**
Puna, Talk. Chorasi,
Distt : Surat.
- 38/7570. **Shri Maganbhai Purshottambhai**
Patel,
Navi Dhamroad,
Talk. Palsana,
Distt : Surat.
- 39/7571. **Shri Dolatrai Balvantrai Desai,**
Agasi, P. O. Godthal,
Via. Khergam,
Distt : Surat.
- 40/7572. **Shri Shantilal Maganlal Desai,**
Maroli,
Marolibazar,
Distt : Surat.
- 41/7573. **Shri Shantilal B. Pandya,**
Pandya Farm,
Dahod,
Distt : Panchmahal.
- 42/7574. **Shri Chimanlal Chhaganlal**
Patel,
Bharan, P. O. Hathurna,
Talk. Ankleshwar,
Distt : Broach.
- 43/7575. **Shri Vithalbhai P. Amin,**
Nima Trading Co.,
Relief Road,
Ahmedabad.
- 44/7576. **Shri Jashbhai Hathibhai Patel,**
Asian Agricor Industries,
P. O. Box No. 29,
Bilimore, W. Rly.,
Distt : Surat.
- 45/7577. **Shri Farrokh Bemanshakasad,**
Borkhadi,
St. Kaher, T. V. Rly.,
Distt : Surat.
- 46/7578. **Shri Gulabray C. Parekh,**
C/o. Vicas Corporation,
Raghuvir Bhawan,
Gondal Road,
Rajkot.
- 47/7579. **Shri Jayantibhai Umedbhai Patel,**
Ode,
Anand.
- KERALA**
- 1/7531. **Shri C. J. Mathew,**
At Periyar Estate,
P. O. Thattakad,
Distt : Kothamangalam.
- MADHYA PRADESH**
- 1/7491. **Shri Kishanlal,**
S/o. Munilal Sharma,
At Rampur,
P. O. Aron,
Distt : Guna.
- 2/7492. **Shri Balkrishna,**
S/o. Ramcharanlal Sharma,
At Madhkeda,
P. O. Ashoknagar,
Distt : Guna.
- 3/7493. **Shri Chhotu Singh Dashrath Singh**
(Mandloi)
At & P. O. Balwadi,
Via. Sandhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 4/7494. **Shri Shah Mohd, Mehboob Sheikh,**
At & P. O. Balwadi,
Via. Sandhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 5/7495. **Shri Sriram Hiralal Lathi,**
At & P. O. Balwadi,
Via. Sandhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 6/7496. **Shri Gulab Singh,**
S/o. Ray Singh Barela,
At Dhawali, P. O. Balwadi,
Teh. Sandhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 7/7497. **Shri Pirchand Kanhayalal Mital,**
At & P. O. Sandhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 8/7498. **Shri Mithulal Nainsi,**
C/o. M. Talkashi Kunwarjee,
At & P. O. Sandhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 9/7499. **Shri T. C. Dube,**
115-Toda Mohalla,
South Juni,
Distt : Indore.
- 10/7500. **Shri Ramlal Singh,**
S/o. Kalu Singh,
At & P. O. Bitnera,
Teh. Bhikangaon,
Distt : Khargone.
- 11/7501. **Shri Onkarlal,**
S/o. Sankarlal Ladha,
At & P. O. Balwadi,
Via. Sandhwa,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 12/7502. **Dr. Abdul Karim,**
S/o. Dilsher Khan,
B. P. O. Bedia,
Via. Sanawad,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 13/7503. **Shri Nahar Singh,**
S/o. Moti Singh,
Vill. Amba,
P. O. Rodia,
Via. Sanawad,
Distt : Khargone.
- 14/7504. **Shri Nirbhai Singh,**
S/o. Dattar Singh,
At Amba, P. O. Rodia,
Via. Sanawad,
Distt. Khargone.
- 15/7505. **Shri Dhannalal,**
S/o. Shri Shambu Gauli,
Agriculturist,
Vill. Pablia,
P. O. Rodia,
Tel. Bhikangam,
Via. Sanawad,
Distt : Khargone.
- 16/7506. **Shri Jagannath Prasad,**
S/o. Harikishan,
Vill. P. O. Ashapur,
Distt : East Nimar.
- 17/7507. **Shri Gaurishankar Pathak,**
S/o. Ram Ratan Pathak,
Vill. Kundai,
P. O. Khedi,
Distt : East Nim

- 18/7508. **Shri Onkarlal,**
S. o. Nathusaji Gupta,
Cloth Market,
P. O. Gogawa,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 19/7509. **Shri Asaram,**
S. o. Dashrath Bharud,
Vill. Chhurwa,
Teh. Bhikangaon,
P. O. Rodia,
Via. Sanawad,
Distt : Khargone.
- 20/7510. **Shri Jogindar Singh,**
S. o. Harnam Singh,
Agriculturist,
P. O. Sanawad,
Teh. Barwaha,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 21/7511. **Shri Shankarlal Keshawasa Jain,**
M. Gandhi Road,
P. O. Sanawad,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 22/7512. **Shri Mangilal Prashottam Kayare,**
Advocate,
Gandhi Road,
P. O. Khargone,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 23/7513. **Shri Ramnath Shambhuram**
(Billore)
Advocate,
Mali Mohalla,
P. O. Khargone,
Distt : Khargone.
- 24/7514. **Shri Santosh V. Dani,**
At & P. O. Resura,
Distt : Durg.
- 25/7515. **Shri Ganendra Singh,**
Madhya Pradesh.
- 26/7516. **Shri Samarbahadur Singh,**
Madhya Pradesh.
- 27/7517. **Shri Tukaram Narayan Dahre,**
Vill. Bharadi,
P. O. Harsood,
Distt : Nimar.
- 28/7518. **Shri Thakur Singh Bhitu Singhji,**
At Devli, P. O. Barud,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : Khargone.
- 29/7519. **Shri Srikrishna'i,**
S. o. Balkrishnaji,
At & P. O. & Teh. Khargone,
Distt : Khargone.
- 30/7595. **Shri Sita Ram Gendalal Raglia,**
At & P. O. Nagziri,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 31/7596. **Shri Ramji Verji Barela,**
At Dugani,
P. O. Balwadi,
Distt : Khargone.
- 32/757. **Shri Trimbak Tanaji Mali,**
Vill. & P. O. Balwadi,
Teh. Sandhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 33/7598. **Shri Hira Singh,**
S. o. Nathu Singh Raghuvansi,
At Pahadsinghpura,
P. O. Khargone,
Distt : Khargone.
- 34/7599. **Shri Parasram,**
S. o. Sobharam Raghuvansi,
Pahadsinghpura,
Khargone,
Distt : Khargone.
- 35/7600. **Shri Parasram,**
S. o. Gorilalji,
Vill. Goi,
P. O. Sendhwa,
Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 36/7601. **Shri Girdharilal,**
S. o. Kashiramji,
At Goiwale,
P. O. & Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 37/7602. **Shri Onkarlal,**
S. o. Jhabrumal,
At Motibagh,
P. O. Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 38/7603. **Shri Shankar,**
S. o. Valaji Patidar,
Agriculturist,
Vill. Sanjwani,
P. O. Barwani,
Distt : Khargone.
- 39/7604. **Shri Walaji,**
S. o. Narayanji Mukti,
Agriculturist,
Vill. Balkunwan,
P. O. Talwara Buzurg,
Teh. Barwani,
Distt : Khargone.
- 40/7605. **Shri Rewasingh,**
S. o. Amir Singh,
Vill. Punasla,
P. O. Bhikangaon,
Teh. Bhikangaon,
Distt : Khargone.
- 41/7606. **Shri Pritam Singh Sundar Singh,**
Vill. Punasla,
P. O. Bhikangaon,
Distt : Khargone.
- 42/7607. **Mr. Ramratan Mangilal**
Mahaajan,
Vill. Khajuriwala,
P. O. Rajpur,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 43/7608. **Shri Radhakrishnan Vamanrao,**
Badole,
Jamindari Mohalla,
At & P. O. Khargone,
Distt : Khargone.
- 44/7616. **Shri Attar Singh,**
S. o. Tara Singhji,
Forest Contractor,
P. O. & Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 45/7617. **Shri Gangaram,**
S. o. Lakshmanji Gadwe,
Ward No. 4,
P. O. Sendhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 46/7618. **Shri Dayanand,**
S. o. Ramchandra Joshi,
Ram Bazar,
P. O. Sandhwa,
Tehsil. Sendhwa,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 47/7619. **Shri Gyan Singh,**
S. o. Dault Singh Mandloi,
Near Ram Mandir,
P. O. Sendhwa,
Distt : Khargone.
- 48/7620. **Shri Jaggannathji Babusa**
Mahaajan,
P. O. Bishtar,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 49/7637. **Shri Hiralal Chhitarji Yadav,**
Vill. Balwadi,
P. O. & Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 50/7638. **Shri Rattan Kishanji Kachhi,**
Vill. Koth Buzurg,
P. O. Beand,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 51/7639. **Shri Jaggannath Mangal Parsadji,**
Vill. Bhagyapur,
P. O. Bhagwanpur,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 52/7640. **Dr. Mangilal,**
S. o. Ganpatraoji,
Vill. & P. O. Barud,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 53/7641. **Shri Motilal,**
S. o. Ganpatji Yadao,
Vill. Tera Urf Behrampur,
P. O. Behrampur,
Teh. Khargone,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 54/7642. **Shri Murarilal Birdichand,**
P. O. & Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 55/7643. **Shri Kishanlal Uduram Sharma,**
P. O. & Teh. Sendhwa,
Distt : West Nimar.
- 56/7670. **Shri Gopalrao Krishnanrao**
Ghogade,
General Manager,
Veenit Talkies,
Jabalpur.

MADRAS

- 1/7529. **Shri M.A.M. Muthuraman**
Chettiar,
Landlord,
At Rayavaram,
Distt : Trichy.
- 2/7630. **Shri M. Krishnamurthy,**
S. o. Muthal Reddiar,
At Reddiarpatti,
P. O. Sirunavalur,
Via. Thuraiyur,
Distt : Trichy.
- 3/7631. **Mrs. Jaya Arunachalam,**
(Director,
Srivenkateswara Co-operative
Joint Farming Society)
At Muthanampatti,
P. O. Papanampatti,
Distt : Madurai.
- 4/7632. **Shri P. Appavoo, M.L.A.,**
At Sennakuppam,
P. O. Mathur,
Via. Sriperumbudur,
Chingaleput.
- MAHARASHTRA.
- 1/7489. **Shri Onkar Kashinath Singh**
Varma
At & P. O. Pathrot,
Distt : Amravati.
- 2/7506. **Shri Harihar Vishwanath Naik,**
Shankar Nagar,
Plot No. 214,
Nagpur.

- 3/7517. **Shri Liladhar Trimbak Chaudhari**,
At & P. O. Sangvi Bk.,
Talk. Yawal,
Distt : Jalgaon.
- 4/7518. **Shri Sitaram Kautic Patil**,
At & P. O. Chunchale,
Talk. Yawal,
Distt : Jalgaon.
- 5/7519. **Shri Malharrao Ramchandra Shirsagar**,
At & P. O. Jalna,
Distt : Aurangabad.
- 6/7521. **Shri Bhimrao Keshavrao**,
At & P. O. Khartalegaon,
Distt : Amravati.
- 7/7522. **Shri Vinayakrao Bhausa Banarse**,
At & P. O. Khartalegaon
Distt : Amravati.
- 8/7523. **Shri Motirao Keshao Rao Kuche**,
At & P. O. Khartalegaon,
Distt : Amravati.
- 9/7524. **Shri R.J. Babasahib Gharfalkar**,
At & P. O. Gharfalkar,
Distt : Yeotmal.
- 10/7525. **Shri K. Eraser**,
C/o. Keshao Kashinath Yerawar,
Vill. Ghatana,
P. O. Naka Pardi,
Distt : Yeotmal.
- 11/7580. **Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel, M.P.**,
Hemprabha,
63-Marine Drive,
Bombay-1.
- 12/7609. **Shri Deoraoji Vithuji Arkad**,
At Galegaon,
P. O. Salod,
Distt : Amravati.
- 13/7610. **Shri Sankar Rao Kisansa Parlikar**,
At & P. O. Mangrul Chawala,
Distt : Amravati.
- 14/7611. **Shri Sheshrao Bablaji Shringare**,
At Golegaon,
P. O. Salod,
Distt : Amravati.
- 15/7612. **Shri Anandrao Deobaji Kale**,
At Sawargaon,
P. O. Sirajgaon-Pandhari,
Distt : Yeotmal.
- 16/7613. **Shri Narayan Zolbaji Kale**,
At Sawargaon,
P. O. Sirajgaon-Pandhari,
Distt : Yeotmal.
- 17/7614. **Shri Madhukar Jaiwantrao Thakre**,
At Brahmanwada,
P. O. Sirajgaon-Pandhari,
Distt : Yeotmal.
- 18/7629. **Shri Arvind-Wasudeo-Naik**,
C/o. V.J. Patil,
Gandhi Ward,
Warora,
Distt : Chanda.
- 19/7633. **Shri Krishna Dadaji Patil**,
Vill. Nikvel,
P. O. Kandhane,
Talk. Baglan,
Distt : Nasik.
- 20/7634. **Shri Baban-Shankarrao-Kaoray B.A.**,
At & P. O. Kawara Peth,
Teh. Umrer,
Distt : Nagpur.
- 21/7635. **Shri Prabhulal Jain**,
S/o. Shri Chunnilal Jain,
At & P. O. Mangrul Chawla,
Taluka. Chandur,
Distt : Amravati.
- 22/7636. **Shri Bhimrao Laxmanrao Gulhane**,
At Hiwara, B.K.,
P. O. Ful Amla,
Talq. Chandur,
Distt : Amravati.
- 23/7644. **Shri Shyam Sundar Ramchander**,
Gudadhe,
At Mudholkar Peth,
P. O. & Distt : Amravati.
- 24/7664. **Shri Nana Tryambakrao Deshmukh**,
C/o. Sh. R. J. Gudadhe,
Rani Nagar,
Wardha.
- 25/7665. **Shri Yadava Rao Deorao Satpute**,
Jilla Parshad, High School,
At Bhadavati,
Distt : Chanda.
- 26/7666. **Shri Ramesh Gunwantrao Deshmukh**,
C/o. Jeewan Vikas,
Vidya Mandir,
P.B.No. 76,
Amravati.
- 27/7667. **Shri Govindrao Gawande**,
C/o. Sh. Ram Chandra Gudadhe,
Ram Nagar,
Wardha.
- 28/7668. **Shri Manohar Gunwantrao Bhokre**,
C/o. S.R. Gudadhe,
Mudholkar Peth,
Amravati.
- 29/7669. **Suresh Chandra Narayanrao Sawalkar**,
C/o. Jeewan Vidya Mandir,
Amravati.
- 30/7671. **Shri Manik Vithobaji Edakhe**,
GTC Quarters,
Shivaji Nagar,
Amravati.
- 31/7672. **Shri Manohar Laxmanrao Pampathiwar**,
Gadge Nagar,
Amravati.
- 32/7673. **Shri Ganpatrao Umathe**,
At & P. O. Pawanar,
Talq. & Distt : Wardha.
- 33/7674. **Shri Daulatrao Laxmanrao Thakre**,
At Wathoda,
P. O. Warud,
Distt : Amravati.
- 34/7675. **Shri Mahajan Ganpat Bhawadu**,
Pleader,
103, Navi Peth,
Jalgaon.
- 35/7676. **Shri Prabhakar Sadashiv Warke**,
Advocate,
Navi Peth,
Jalgaon.
- 36/7677. **Shri Sagarmal Bastimal Jain**,
At & P. O. Jalgaon,
Distt : Jalgaon.
- ORISSA**
- 1/7582. **Shri Prasanna Kumar Chakravarti**,
At & P. O. Mandua,
Distt : Keonjhar.
- 2/7583. **Shri Raghunandan Ram**,
At & P. O. Keonjhar,
Distt : Keonjhar.
- 3/7584. **Shri Ishwar Bhaji**,
At & P. O. Tikaballi,
Distt : Phulbani.
- 4/7585. **Shri Khaleswar Lenka**,
B.A.L.L.B.,
At & P. O. Raikia,
Distt : Phulbani.
- 5/7586. **Shri Mahesh Chandra Pradhan**,
M.A.B.L.(Edin),
President,
Orissa University of Agriculture
& Technology,
Bhubaneswar-3.
- 6/7587. **Shri Kishore Chandra Samantray**,
B.A.,
Vill. Dakhin Mundamuham,
P. O. Janla,
Distt : Puri.
- 7/7588. **Shri Sibaram Panda**,
Vill. Khajuripali,
P. O. Tanarada,
Distt : Ganjam.
- 8/7589. **Shri Tirhabasi Pradhan**,
B.A.B.L.,
At & P. O. Baragarh,
Distt : Sambalpur.
- 9/7590. **Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo**,
M.P.,
P. O. Keonjhar,
Distt : Keonjhar.
- 10/7591. **Shri Bansidhar Patnaik**,
P. O. Keonjhar,
Distt : Keonjhar.
- 11/7592. **Shri Bankanidhi Praharaj**,
At & P.O. Nandighor,
Distt : Puri.
- 12/7645. **Shri Rudramoni Meher**,
At Tendapadar,
P.O. Patnagarh,
Distt : Bolangir.
- 13/7646. **Shri Shibasahaya Bhagat**,
At & P.O. Andali,
Distt : Sundargarh.
- 14/7647. **Shri Chudamani Patel**,
At & P.O. Rengali,
Distt : Sundargarh.
- 15/7648. **Mod. Yakub Ali**,
At & P.O. Murkia,
Distt : Sundargarh.
- 16/7649. **Shri M. Minna Rao Patnaik**,
Mukthar,
At & P.O. Gunupur,
Distt : Koraput.
- 17/7650. **Shri Padmono Sahu**,
At & P.O. Nairu,
Via. Gunupur,
Distt : Koraput.
- 18/7651. **Shri Vaisya Raju Jaggaraju**,
At & P.O. Killabhadra,
Distt : Koraput.
- 19/7652. **Shri Jami Balakrishna**,
At & P.O. Narayan Patna,
Distt : Koraput.

(Contd. on page 16)

Our Life Members Join Manipur Cabinet

Shri A. Daiho, one of the Manipur Krishak Samaj, and Shri S. Angow Singh, a life member of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, have been appointed as Minister for Finance and Minister for Agriculture, Planning and Development respectively.

Shri A. Daiho was a participant in the Indian Farm Leaders Study Project in U.S.A. in 1958.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj felicitates Shri A. Daiho and Shri Angow Singh on this well deserved appointment and wishes them all success.

Shri S. Angow Singh has also accepted the Presidentship of the Manipur Krishak Samaj.

Punjab

Direct Sale of Agri-commodities by Growers

Shri Satwant Singh, a member of the State Agricultural Marketing Board, Punjab, and a member of the All India Farmers' Council of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, moved the following resolution at the meeting of the Board held on April 4, 1963:

“(A) For reducing monopolistic hold and parasitic tendencies which have crept during sale of agricultural commodities, the Board should take a policy decision for providing facilities—space, market services in market yards to those growers who wish to sell their produce direct to purchasers or pucca Arhtiyas. It is the basic and legitimate function of every Market Committee to provide facilities for the sale of Agricultural Commodities.

(B) Various market fuctionaries, which play an economic role, have specified functions which are discharged at scheduled rates. In a regulated market the daily function of Kachha Arhtiya is to provide (a)

space for unloading the produce (b) to collect payment from the buyer in a couple of days while paying the seller just after weighment.

Any grower-seller who wishes to eliminate this functionary and establish direct contact with the buyer should be allocated specific well demarcated space by the Market Committee, which, if need be, may charge a nominal fee as rent. Out of this amount the Committee should provide market yard space and as well as watch and ward. The purchasers should also be duly endorsed by the Market Committee and entered in its records. It would collaborate the sale transaction.

The Board therefore resolves that the Market Committee in the State should provide marketing place and services in the market yards to the intending sellers for disposal of produce direct to the buyer on no profit and no loss basis.

The resolution was passed.

Mysore

Y. F. A. Training Centre

The Second Course on “Application of Fertilizers” conducted by the Young Farmers' Training Centre, Mysore State, was inaugurated by Shri M.V. Krishnappa, Minister of Mysore State, at Ramakrishna Krishi Sole, Arukal Taluk, on August 8, 1963, with Shri B.D. Jethi, Minister for Finance in the Chair. The trainees were addressed by Mr. Charles Romon Gurney, Administrator, CARE, Mysore.

Shri Nirmalendu Basu, Secretary, Young Farmers' Association of India, released the “Young Farmers' Training Centre News Letter” on the occasion.

Maharashtra

Dr. Deshmukh Honoured

Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh was felicitated at a reception given by the

Dr. Deshmukh Felicitated

Since his unanimous election as the Vice-President of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, is receiving innumerable felicitations from all parts of the world. The Samaj considers the election of Dr. Deshmukh as a honour done not only to Dr. Deshmukh but to the Bharat Krishak Samaj and India itself.

A veteran Co-operator Mr. Howard A. Cowden writing to Dr. Deshmukh from Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A., says:

“I have just read that you are a Vice-President of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. My heartiest congratulations to you on your election to this important position. The IFAP members could not have chosen better. I know you will give excellent leadership to this fine organization.”

Amravati District Krishak Samaj on July 18 on his unanimous election as Vice-President of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and his successful tour in U.S.A. as a delegate to the World Food Congress.

Dr. Deshmukh was garlanded by the representatives of number of institutions like Jilla Parishad, Farmers' Co-op. Bank, Nandgaon Khandeswar Block Supervising Union and Walgaon Krishak Samaj. Shri Narayanrao Watane was in the Chair.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Anandrao Solao, Director of the Farmers' Co-op. Bank, described the services being rendered by Dr. Deshmukh to the farming community.

Dr. Deshmukh while thanking the organisers of the reception exhorted the farmers to strengthen the Krishak Samaj and its various activities.

Refund of Customs Duty Deposits on Tractors

The Bharat Krishak Samaj has been receiving reports and complaints from its members and others

that the Customs Duty Deposits on Tractors purchased by them were not being refunded even although necessary formalities had been completed long ago. The Bharat Krishak Samaj, therefore, took up the matter with the Union Ministries of Food & Agriculture (Agri). and Finance. True copies of the replies received from them are given below for the information and necessary action of our members and other farmers who may have purchased tractors but have not received the refund of the deposits so far.

No. 16-44/63MY
Government of India
Ministry of Food & Agriculture
(Department of Agriculture)
New Delhi, dated 20th July 1963.

From

Shri A. C. Jain,

Under Secretary to the
Govt. of India.

To The Secretary,
Bharat Krishak Samaj,
1-A Nizamuddin West,
New Delhi-14.

Subject:- Refund of Customs
Duty Deposit for
Tractors.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. A-FM-14/63/4091, dated the 10th July 1963 and to say that the cases where the refund of the customs duty deposit has been delayed when brought to the notice of this Ministry are looked into and necessary action taken by this Ministry in the matter.

Yours faithfully
Sd/-

(A. C. Jain)
Under Secy. to the
Govt. of India

Government of India
Ministry of Finance
(Department of Revenue)
F.N. 16/49/63-L.C.I.
New Delhi, the 30/7/63

From

The Under Secretary to the Govt.
of India.

To

The Secretary,
Bharat Krishak Samaj,
1-A Nizamuddin West,
New Delhi-14.

Sub:- Refund of Customs
duty deposit for Trac-
tors by the farmers—
Request from the
Bharat Krishak Samaj,
New Delhi.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. A-FM-14/63/4087 dated the 10th July 1963, on the subject noted above I am directed to say that suitable instructions have been issued to the Collectors of Customs, Calcutta & Bombay, who may please be contacted.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

(M. G. Vaidya)
Under Secy. to the Govt.
of India
Tel. 47561

Uttar Pradesh

White Bettle Grub Controlled in Imalia

"For the past few years the sugar-cane growers of village Imalia, Distt. Bulandshahr, were experiencing enormous losses due to the very destructive insect pest "White Bettle Grub". The life members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj from the Imalia requested to Samaj to come to their rescue. The Samaj took up the issue with the Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Thanks to the tireless work done by the Dept. of Agriculture, the pest has been almost controlled," writes Shri I. A. Khan of Imalia, Distt. Bulandshahr, in his letter to the President.

(Continued from Page 14)

- 20/7653. Shri Sahukar Radhakrishna,
At & P.O. Khillapdar,
Distt : Koraput.
- 21/7654. Shri Killana Gopinadham Naidu,
At Edupuram,
P.O. Godia Bondho,
Distt : Koraput.
- 22/7655. Shri Raghunath Barik,
At Jamurdo, P.O. Baragaon,
Distt : Sambalpur.
- 23/7656. Shri Iswar Prasad Dwibedy,
At Khajurikhama,
P.O. Madhyapur,
Distt : Sambalpur.
- 24/7657. Shri Dambarudhar Naik,
Chairman, Panchyat Samiti
Nanda Handi,
At & P.O. B. Maliguda,
Distt : Koraput.
- 25/7658. Shri Govinda Sunyi,
At Dhuragaon, P.O. Rajoda,
Distt : Koraput.

- 26/7659. Shri Balakrishna Patro,
At & P.O. Nowrangapur,
Distt : Koraput.
- 27/7660. Shri Dhanapati Majhi,
At Bamiri, P.O. Rajoda,
Distt : Koraput.
- 28/7661. Shri Jitru Nayak,
At Bodamoda, P.O. Rajoda,
Distt : Koraput.
- 29/7662. Shri Rati Kanta Pattanaik,
Vill. & P.O. Morado,
Distt : Mayurbhanj.

PUNJAB

- 1/7520. Shri Bhajanlal,
15-Friends Colony,
Taylor Road,
Amritsar.
- 2/7621. S. Jagjit Singh,
S/o. S. Pala Singh,
Vill. Gholiakhurd,
Teh. Moga,
Distt : Ferozepore.
- 3/7622. S. Malkiat Singh,
S/o. S. Bhag Singh,
Basti Bhag Singh,
Ferozepore.
- 4/7623. Shri Bhani Ram Siag,
Vill. & P.O. Jhamianwali,
Teh. Fazilka,
Distt : Ferozepore.
- 5/7624. S. Mewa Singh,
S/o. S. Chanan Singh,
Vill. & P.O. Biaspur,
Distt : Ferozepore.
- 6/7625. S. Jang Singh,
S/o. S. Jwala Singh,
Vill. & P.O. Mari Mustafa,
Teh. Moga,
Distt : Ferozepore.
- 7/7626. Shri Adarsh Kumar Bansal,
Bansal House,
Ferozepore City.
- 8/7627. Shri Hiralal,
Distributor for Hexamar Pesticides,
Bazar No. 7,
Ferozepore Cantt.

RAJASTHAN

- 1/7693. Shri Shamsheer Singh,
Jt. Director, Agriculture,
Rajasthan (Retd.),
2-Public Park,
Sriganganagar.

WEST BENGAL

- 1/7490. Shri Shailendra Kumar Nirmal,
At Khoplas,
P.O. New Chumta,
Distt : Darjeeling.
- 2/7515. Shri Ravindra Nath Sen Gupta,
B.Sc. (Agri.)
At Kamdebkati,
Masalandpur,
24-Parganas.
- 3/7581. Shri Srinivas Acharya Goswami,
At & P.O. Gadi Bero,
Distt : Purlia.
- 4/7615. Shri Mosarraf Hossain,
Presidents,
West Bengal Union Agricultural
Assistants & Gram Sevak Associa-
tion,
Vill. Naryanpur,
P.O. Bhalia,
Via. Arambagh,
Distt : Hooghly.