



# KRISHAK SAMACHAR

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*Editorial*

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### Notice

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## AGRICULTURE FAIRS

In a predominantly agricultural country like ours the progress and prosperity of the nation is closely linked with the welfare of the farming community who form the major component. Hence any scheme or plan for the development of the country must take this fact into consideration and outline and implement ways and means to improve their knowledge and their agricultural practices. The tendency of the farmer to tread along the age-old path and confine to his antiquated and out-moded methods of farming has to be broken and he has to be persuaded to adopt modern methods of farming. Once convinced that modern methods, suitable for his soil and pocket, would bring him adequate returns, even persuasion may not be necessary. This can be accomplished only by education and intensive extension programme. In the dissemination of results of research to farmers exhibitions form the mass media of communication.

One of the problems facing any developing country is how to bring about desirable improvements in as short a period as possible. Agriculture, like any other science, is advancing at an amazingly fast space. In order, therefore, to practise farming efficiently, the farmer must receive and use the latest knowledge in farming. Many advanced countries have set up extension agencies to convey the latest results of research to the farmers so that agricultural production may be stepped up bringing greater monetary returns to the producers.

An exhibition as a means of publicising new methods and ideas has proved to be very useful. It is accepted on all hands that exhibitions are a necessary means to progress. Even the most illiterate and backward people could be educated and enlightened by proper displays and demonstrations in an exhibition. Therefore, an exhibition is fundamentally a means for the education of the rural masses and is considered as an essential means of extension education particularly in developing countries, as ours.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj, ever since its coming into existence in 1954, realised the important role the agriculture exhibition can play in educating farmers, organised a small agriculture fair with the first National Convention of Farmers which was held in the Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi in April, 1955. The exhibition was repeated during the subsequent Conventions in 1956, 1957 and 1958. A small exhibition was also held in Mysore along with the 5th Convention of Farmers in March 1959. The success and utility of these fairs made the Samaj to think of organising them on a much larger scale and the decision to hold the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi in 1959-60 was taken by the All India Farmers Council in March 1958.

The World Agriculture Fair was inaugurated on December 11, 1959 by the late President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the presence of Mr. Eisenhower, the then President of U.S.A. Twelve foreign countries had participated in the Fair which remained open upto



February 29, 1960. The Fair was essentially an exhibition of food and agriculture and brought home to Indian farmers through educative displays and demonstrations how the battle on the food front was waged and gradually won by farmers all over the world and this enabled them to equip themselves better to produce more of what are India's immediate needs—food and fibre. The Fair, a pioneering venture seen by over three million people from all parts of India and also by numerous people from several foreign countries, was adjudged as a remarkable achievement in the annals of the history of World agriculture. The inaugural speech of the late President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was, very significant and an eye-opener, a few relevant extracts from which are given below.

“It is a matter of gratification and congratulation that it has been possible to organise this World Agriculture Fair with the object of affording to Indian farmers an opportunity to view Indian agriculture in the context of world agricultural improvements and to enable them to make a comparative assessment of the progress made in the field of agriculture and allied sciences, village industries and rural and community development activities in India. It is appropriate that this Fair should have been organized by an Association of Farmers, the Bharat Krishak Samaj, which within the short period of its five years' existence, has succeeded in establishing branches and subsidiaries in almost all the States of the country. I congratulate the organizers on their success and good fortune in securing the active support and cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and other Ministries of the Government of India and the States, and a number of associated Departments and Institutions, official and un-official, in the country. What is even more remarkable is that they have been able to secure the support of many of the countries and the Governments, big and small, of the world. And we have here on these grounds the pavilions of various countries, exhibiting their latest achievements in production, processing and preservation of food of various types. We are particularly happy to have the President of the United States of America present on this occasion.

“We realize that in the organization and improvement of our agricultural production lies to a very considerable extent the further progress of the country towards a State in which there will be no want and no suffering. It is in this view that I welcome the idea of this Fair where our agriculturists from far and near will see before their eyes the progress made not only in parts of the country different from their own, but also in distant countries of the world. They will see demonstrated before their very eyes the results of better methods of cultivation, better implements, better seeds and better manures. They will also see how pests and insects, which are such a determined and inescapable enemy of all their efforts, can be controlled, if not eliminated.”

The success of the World Agriculture Fair also gave birth to the idea that it would be more useful

if such exhibitions could be organized on a national level in various parts of the country. This idea was also stressed by the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in his address to the conference of Ministers of Agriculture held in New Delhi in September, 1960. He felt that such exhibitions were so useful that they should be held even up to District level.

Encouraged by the success of the World Agriculture Fair and by the suggestions from the late Prime Minister and several others, the Samaj ventured to shoulder the responsibility of following up the World Agriculture Fair by holding an annual National Agriculture Fair in different parts of the country in rotation.

Since the World Agriculture Fair, the Samaj has held three National Agriculture Fairs—in Calcutta in 1961, Madras in 1962 and Ahmedabad in 1965. Due to Chinese aggression the Fair scheduled to be held in Bombay in 1963 could not be held. These fairs have been a great success.

### FIRST NATIONAL AGRICULTURE FAIR

In his Presidential address, the late Dr. B.C. Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal said:

“The initiative of the Bharat Krishak Samaj in the matter of making the country feel conscious about agricultural developments and of helping the farmer in understanding his problems and the solution thereof is really admirable. We have research stations, laboratories and agricultural experimental farms now established all over the country. These researches must go down to the common farmer and he should be able to put this scientific knowledge to his use in the field. Such agricultural fairs serve this purpose in a large measure. These fairs also serve the dual purpose of educating those whose job is to educate the farmers and afford an opportunity to our administrators, politicians social workers and others to exchange notes with regard to the work being done in different areas and to coordinate such efforts so that the whole country benefits from such work.

“I join all of you present here once again in complimenting the authorities of the Bharat Krishak Samaj in organizing this beautiful Agriculture Fair and wish them the success they so richly deserve”.

In his inaugural address Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, then Vice-President of India said :

“A sufficiency of food and raw materials will enable more rapid growth of the industries; on the other hand a high level of productivity in agriculture should generate a larger income of the workers on farms and create a bigger market for the products of industries and a high level of farm incomes can be brought about only by modernising methods, eliminating uneconomic units, unnecessary overheads, giving the proper incentives to the cultivators and providing them with various services in implements, finance and marketing.



"In this Fair there will be an opportunity for all those interested in agriculture and its problems to study what is being done in other parts of India and the world and appreciate the tremendous potentiality of our resources."

## SECOND NATIONAL AGRICULTURE FAIR

In his Inaugural Address Shri Bishnuram Medhi, the then Governor of Madras said:

"I am indeed very happy to be able to come here this afternoon and inaugurate the second National Agriculture Fair organised by the Bharat Krishak Samaj which has taken up the task as part of national effort to educate the people by propagating the modern improved methods of farming in all its aspects."

"Agriculture Fairs such as this will provide ample opportunities to our farmers and others to study the various modern methods that are used in the practice of agriculture and utilize the latest scientific knowledge in their own fields. If it could be practically demonstrated how by using modern methods and resorting to improved ways a better yield can be obtained, and if a farmer is fully convinced of the efficacy of these methods, then it would be very easy to make others accept the new methods, and put them readily into practice. This is illustrated in the success of our Package Programme. Fairs and exhibitions are therefore very valuable and immensely useful for disseminating up-to-date knowledge gained by research in agricultural field, to our farmers who can weigh for themselves the relative advantages in these methods for adopting them in their fields. Agriculture is closely allied to animal husbandry, poultry-farming, cottage industries, soil conservation, forests, etc. and it should be our effort to develop all these on modern lines."

## THIRD NATIONAL AGRICULTURE FAIR

Padma Vibhushan Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Governor of Gujarat, delivering his speech at the closing function of the 3rd National Agriculture Fair said:

"I would like to extend my thanks to the participating States as well as the friendly countries and the other participants who have constructed their pavilions in the Fair. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the States to take active interest in such Fairs so that the progress and the new devices evolved in their respective States could be made available to all the farmers of the country."

"I would like to congratulate the Bharat Krishak Samaj for the valuable services rendered by them during the last ten years to the farmers in particular, and our country in general, in bringing the latest

developments in the field of agriculture through these Fairs.

"It is due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh that the Bharat Krishak Samaj has been able to organise the various Agriculture Fairs so successfully and effectively in the various parts of the country. The World Agriculture Fair which was held in Delhi, has been a great achievement."

Unfortunately in the Ahmedabad Fair the participation of the States was poor. The 4th National Agriculture Fair is being organized in Jaipur (Rajasthan). It will open on the 5th November and close on the 31st December, 1966. The response from the State Govts. as well as the Central Govt. Ministries is not satisfactory although a little better than in the Ahmedabad Fair. The reason given for non-participation by some of the Central Govt. Ministries and the State Govts. is want of finance and economy. This is unfortunate and disappointing. Whereas, on the one hand, Govt. are giving top priority to agriculture in our Plans and providing more and more funds for agriculture, they are trying to economise in the most useful and helpful activities directed towards extension education of our farmers which, in its turn, is calculated to step up agricultural production. Our leaders, administrators and experts profess that they realise the role of exhibitions in extension education but when it comes to spending money for these very activities they show reluctance. The Samaj has always, since its inception, been cooperating with Government in all their activities directed towards the improvement of agriculture and of the economic status of our farmers. It is supplementing Govt. efforts. It has not asked Government for any grant-in-aid since it became self-supporting in 1959. It merely wants Government's sympathy, encouragement and cooperation in its activities so that its cherished objective, viz. progress of the farming community and agricultural development leading to the progress and prosperity of the whole nation could be achieved as early as possible.

In conclusion we repeat the words of Padma Vibhushan Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Ex. Governor of Gujarat "I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the States to take active interest in such Fairs so that the progress and the new devices evolved in their respective States could be made available to all the farmers of the country."

We earnestly hope that all the concerned Ministries of Govt. of India and State Governments will participate, not only in the Jaipur Fair, but also in all the Fairs the Samaj may organize in future, and help it to make the Fairs a real success and worthwhile.



# Cooperative Family Planning and Agricultural Production Pilot Programme

The Programme Director of the Farmers and World Affairs Inc. U.S.A. during his visit to India in March 1966 discussed with Shri Thomas, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, Shri Wahi and Shri Brahm Prakash, M.P. Vice-Presidents of Bharat Krishak Samaj and the Secretary and subsequently with Shri V.V. Patil, Vice-President, Maharashtra State Krishak Samaj and Shri R. Srinivasan, Hony. General Secretary, Farmer's Forum, Madras about the Pilot Project. The Programme Director said that quite a few people in USA have shown concern about the population in this country growing at an alarming stage and asked if the Samaj were willing to undertake the Pilot Programme in collaboration with the Farmers and World Affairs Inc. On our showing willingness to undertake such a Project, the Programme Director also met some of the concerned officials of the Ministry of Health and also Shri C. Subramaniam, President-elect Bharat Krishak Samaj and Minister of Food and Agriculture along with Secretary. They approved the idea. It was agreed that the project may be started in Madras and Jalgaon District (Maharashtra) as a Pilot Project. The Project was discussed by the Governing Body which met at Jalgaon in August, 1966 and gave its approval. The salient points of the Project are given below :

**Name of the Project :** Cooperative Family Planning and Agriculture Production Pilot Programme of the Indian Farmers Forum and Farmers and World Affairs, Inc.

**Purpose :** Farmers and World Affairs, Inc. will work in cooperation with the Indian Farmers Forum in developing a pilot educational programme among the Forum members and those influenced by their members. The purpose of the pilot programme will be to find out the problems that are limiting acceptance of family planning and improved agricultural techniques in the villages of India, and to work with the Forum in improving the climate for acceptance of both to bring about a balance between agricultural production and the population of India. Because about 80 per cent of the people of India live in the rural areas and

the Farmers Forum is the national organization of farmers in India, significant changes can be made by work with them.

**Program :** Because more experience in India is needed with this approach to the problems, it is planned that pilot programs in two States will be tried to find the most successful methods. An educational worker will be employed in Madras State at a Block level and in Maharashtra State at a District level to work with the rural people of those areas in identifying problems standing in the way of improved family planning and agricultural production and to develop means of solving these problems with them.

Major emphasis throughout the program will be to develop support for the Government of India's Family Planning Programme. Support of Agricultural Extension work will also be a goal.

In addition to the regional workers, an Education Director will be employed by the National Forum office to direct and support the field workers and to develop a national program with emphasis on family planning.

Groups of local people will be organized to guide and aid the professional workers in carrying out the program at each level. The Farmers Forum will provide office space, secretarial help, supplies, etc. at the State and National levels. Consultation and financial support will be provided by Farmers and World Affairs home office, and including occasional visits to India as necessary.

Monthly activity, financial, and evaluation reports will be supplied to the Indian Farmers Forum with copies to Farmers and World Affairs to assist in evaluation and improvement of program's effectiveness. Participation in the program is planned for a minimum of two years with a longer period and larger program anticipated if acceptable progress is shown.

The estimated budget for one year is about Rs. 32,000. Final decision of the Farmers and World Affairs, Inc. U.S.A. is awaited.



# Fourth Five Year Plan : Agricultural Sector

The Fourth Five Year Plan gives topmost priority to the development of agriculture. The amount of outlays earmarked for agriculture and allied subjects is the highest ever. Relevant excerpts from the Plan in so far as they relate to the approach, outline and programme of agricultural development during the next five years are given below :

## Approach

In the agricultural sector, the absolute increases in production during the first fourteen years of planning have been large. The index of agricultural production has gone up from a level of 96 in 1950-51 (related to 100 in 1949-50) to 158 in 1964-65, an increase of about 65 per cent in 14 years. A few other key data illustrating the point are given below :

### Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities

	1950-51	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66
foodgrains (million tonnes)	54.9	82.0	89.0	72.3
oilseeds ..	5.1	7.0	8.3	6.1
sugarcane (gur)	6.9	11.2	12.3	12.1
cotton (million bales) ..	2.6	5.3	5.4	4.7
jute ..	3.5	4.1	6.0	4.5

These are substantial increases and except jute, all of these products enter into the consumption basket of the common people. In fact the per capita consumption of foodstuffs in terms of calories per day went up from 1936 in 1950-51 to 2014 in 1964-65 including imports, the per capita availability went up from 1759 to 2145 calories per day. Per capita production of foodgrains increased from 12.8 to 15.4 ounces per day and of cloth from 11 to 15 metres per annum.

In the initial years of planning, additions to agricultural output were secured more from extension of the area under cultivation than from increases in production per acre. Since the middle fifties the dominant trend is that of higher yields from the acreage cultivated. To facilitate the increase in agricultural productivity, efforts have been, and are being, made to enlarge the supply of water, fertilisers, pesticides, power, etc., needed by the farmer specially in selected areas. During the first three plans, area under major and medium irrigation went up by 13.8 million acres and that under minor irrigation

by 31.6 million acres. In regard to other inputs the increases have been as follows :

### Inputs in agriculture

	1950-51	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66
fertilizers (000 tonnes N)	560	21	555	600
electricity (million kWh)	203	832	1,400	1,730
irrigation tube- wells (numbers)	3500	17700	28900	32400
fuel oil (value in Rs. crores) ..	4.5	14.6	25.1	27.7

These are indicative of the change that has already occurred in the size and character of Indian agriculture. All these notwithstanding the potential that exists for increasing agricultural productivity are still very large. Of things that require to be done for realising this potential, expansion of the supply of inputs such as those mentioned above is undoubtedly one of the most important, but in order to do so, it has become vitally necessary to set up large production sources for fertilisers, pesticides and improved seeds, agricultural implements and tractors as well as to provide additional power, transport and communications facilities. Over and above these, it is necessary to rationalise the landownership and tenancy systems as well as those aiming at providing additional incentives and credit facilities to the farmers for enhancing the rate of agricultural progress in the future.

### Outline of development

In view of the vital importance of agriculture and the recent experience of short-falls, agricultural programmes as well as the production and supply of various inputs for agriculture will be given the highest priority during the Fourth Plan. Taking into consideration the likely increase in demand for foodgrains and other related factors, efforts will be made to step up foodgrains production to 120 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. In making this estimate the actual production in 1964-65 (as well as the production potential created by 1965-66) has been considered as the base and not the actual production in 1965-66 as that year was very abnormal. The following table shows the estimates of agricultural production for the Fourth Plan along with the achieve-



ments (in terms of production potential) at the end of the Third Plan :

Commodity	unit	1964-65	1965-66 (base level potential)	1970-71 estimated production
foodgrains ..	million tonnes	89.0	90.0	120.0
sugarcane (gur) ..	"	12.3	11.0	13.5
oilseeds ..	"	8.3	7.5	10.7
cotton ..	million bales	5.4	6.3	8.6
jute ..	"	6.0	6.2	9.0
mesta ..	"	1.6	1.8	2.0
pepper ..	000 tonnes	na	30.0	35.0
cardamom ..	"	na	3.3	3.9
ginger ..	"	na	22.0	27.0
cashewnut ..	"	na	136.0	328.0
tobacco ..	million tonnes	0.4	0.4	0.5

The realisation of these estimates would result in a compound rate of growth of 5.59 per cent per annum in agricultural production— 5.92 per cent in the case of foodgrains and 5.01 per cent in the case of non-foodgrains. The yield per acre is expected to go up by about 26 per cent in the case of foodgrains, 20 per cent in the case of oil seeds, 14 per cent in the case of sugarcane, 30 per cent in the case of cotton and 13 per cent in the case of jute.

As compared to the achievements in the Third Plan, the targets for the Fourth Plan imply a considerable increase in physical programmes. There will be about four-fold increase in fertilizers and doubling of the programme under soil conservation and improved seeds. Green manuring is expected to be increased three-fold during this period.

In the plans for agricultural development in the Fourth Plan, the cooperative form of organisation for credit, marketing, processing, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries and related sectors will have a very important part to play. The main emphasis in co-operative development in the Fourth Plan will be on consolidation, building up the cooperative movement's own resources in the shape of share capital, reserve and deposits and eliminating the existing weakness such as a high level of overdues and the existence of

institutions which are not viable. Stress will also be laid on linking of credit with marketing as part of a concerted attempt to develop co-operative marketing and processing and building up a strong and well-trained administrative machinery in cooperative institutions and cooperative departments.

The total outlay in the Fourth Plan under agriculture and allied programmes in the public sector will be around Rs. 2410 crores, of which Rs. 1944 crores will be devoted to agricultural programmes, Rs. 260 crores to community development and panchayats and Rs. 260 crores to cooperation. Out of the outlay proposed for agricultural programmes, 37 per cent will be utilised for agricultural production, 26.7 per cent for minor irrigation, 11.2 per cent for soil conservation, about 16 per cent for animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries and about 6 per cent for forestry development. This public sector outlay will be additional to the private sector investment which is expected to be around Rs. 900 crores. The total provision for minor irrigation under different head is double of that in the Third Plan. Where the intensity of irrigation in canal irrigated areas is low, it has become necessary to supplement it to the extent practicable from underground or surface water resources to make the supplies adequate, dependable and timely for intensive agriculture. It was found that many old minor irrigation projects, such as tanks and derelict wells, were in need of extensive repair. As these fell into disuse, the total irrigated area was reduced though this was not apparent in the statistics of the areas under minor irrigation. To rectify this a massive programme for the restoration of old tanks and wells was initiated. There was also a wide gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilisation. This was mainly due to a time-lag between the completion of the main irrigation projects on the one hand and the taking-up of the construction of field channels and the levelling and preparation of the land on the other.

### Price Policy

A third factor which contributed to slow growth in agricultural production was the absence of an effective price policy. Price support policy in the past was aimed at eliminating distress. But this did not provide the incentive needed for dynamic agricultural growth. Accordingly, in 1964, minimum support prices on a more realistic basis were fixed for rice and wheat in certain States. Since January 1965 an Agricultural Prices Commission has been set up to keep the price situation under constant review and to advise the Government on price policies. Price and marketing policies will assume added significance during the Fourth Plan period in the context of a massive effort for securing rapid increases in production. As such, well-conceived marketing, storage, transport, credit and other arrangements are being worked out. It is hoped to put them into operation without delay to cater for large surpluses expected from intensive areas.

(To be continued)



## Kerala Farmers' Forum Convention

The Kerala Farmers' Forum Convention will be held at Palghat on the 29th and 30th October, 1966.

### Indian Farm Leaders return from GDR

Six out of the eight members of the group of Indian Farm Leaders who had gone to GDR under the Farmers Exchange Programme sponsored jointly by the Bharat Krishak Samaj and Farmers Mutual Aid Association, G.D.R. returned to Delhi on the 17th of this month. Messrs. Naidu (Madras) and Nagesh (Mysore) are stopping in some European countries on their way back. The group during their stay of about 12 days in GDR visited the world famous Leipzig Agricultural Exhibition in Markkleeberg and also a number of cooperative farms, research and social institutes. The group on their return called on Mr. Fischer, Head of the Trade Representation of GDR in India, New Delhi and Mr. A.M. Thomas, President, B.K.S and gave their impressions to them.

### Indian Farm Leaders in USA.

The group of Indian Farm Leaders, now in USA, after orientation in Washington has visited Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Montana and will be in California during the last week of this month.

## Award of Prizes for Life Membership Enrolment

The August issue of Krishak Samachar carried the details of the award of prizes for life membership enrolment and other organisational work during 1965-66. In this connection, it is further announced that only those individuals, districts, states who will send the full amount of membership fees received from Life Members along with their application forms to the Central Office by 15th December, 1966, will be entitled to prizes.

—Secretary



Shri Pratap Singh Bapna, Development Commissioner was given a fare-well by the M.P. Krishak Samaj on the eve of his retirement, Shri S.N. Mushran who presided over the function is making a speech.

## W.A.F. Memorial Farmers Welfare Trust Society Scholarships

Like the previous year, this year also the World Agriculture Fair Memorial Farmers Welfare Trust Society has granted scholarships to the sons of

farmers for prosecuting their studies. The list of the students who are awarded scholarships is as follows:-

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Shri Ram Shanker Misra    | Ph.D. Govt. College of Agriculture Kanpur.                           |
| 2. Shri Hans Raj Khanna      | M.Sc Punjab Agriculture University Hissar.                           |
| 3. Shri Rameshwar Pd. Sharma | M.Sc S.K.M College of Agriculture Jobner, (Rajasthan)                |
| 4. Shri B.B. Bhattacharya    | M.Sc. —University of Kalyani, West Bengal.                           |
| 5. Shri U.S. Satpute         | B.Sc. Shivaji College of Agriculture, Amaravati.                     |
| 6. Shri D.R. Amley           | B.Sc -do-  |
| 7. Shri S.P. Kulkarni        | B.Sc -do-  |
| 8. Shri M.B. Malipatil       | B.Sc College of Agriculture, Dharwar, Mysore.                        |
| 9. Shri Mohan Singh          | B.Sc College of Agriculture, Punjab Agriculture University Ludhiana. |
| 10. Shri Dhani Ram Jatav     | B.Sc Janta College, Bakewar, Etawah, (Uttar Pradesh).                |
| 11. Shri Gopi Krishna Gupta  | B.Sc -do-  |
| 12. Shri Masood-ur-Raheem    | B.Sc Govt. Agriculture College, Sopore, Kashmir.                     |



# What Bharat Krishak Samaj and its Members are doing to strengthen the Food Front.

**Farmers' Forum, Mudhol (Mysore State)**

We give below excerpts from a recent letter received from Shri S.S. Bhide, Hon. Secretary, Farmers' Forum, Mudhol, Mysore State, which would enthuse our farmer readers to work harder and with greater ability and efficiency in their own interest and in the interest of the country so that we may achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains as early as possible.

"Being extremely busy with my farming and other related work I find it difficult to spare time for letter writing.

I have completed one lift irrigation scheme on my 257 acre farm on the river side. This will irrigate about 120 acres in the mid-summer. For lift irrigation I have installed 20 H. P. electric motor. Farming business is very paying for those who work hard. If one wastes even a single hour on the farm it may mean misfortune, but mere spending time on the farm will not lead any one to progress. Hard work, efficient and able management of the farm will alone bring wonderful results. The farmers in this area continue to give leadership and kindle the enthusiasm of the neighbouring farmers which keeps the self-help fire fanned.

This year we have had very good and favourable climate. The rains have been sufficient. The area under Hybrid Maize is over 7000 acres, which is double that of last year. Every man, woman and child now is speaking only about Hybrids. Upto about ten miles radius from Mudhol everywhere there is Hybrid Maize, Hybrid Jowar or Hybrid Bajra. Seed production covers more than 350 acres and cultivators have been very

busy in fertilising, weeding, spraying, etc. They now take care of each plant and each ear. They are also giving soil treatments to the crops they grow. Everywhere one can hear the words, Endrin, Aldrin, B.H.C., D.D.T., Folidol etc. Until last year farmers were talking only about Sulphate, Urea and Potash. It is no more necessary to induce farmers in this locality to use fertilisers or adopt Plant protection measures. They are no more new to them. We are now in a position to supply Hybrid Seeds of Maize, Jowar and Bajra to other areas also. Any quantity of seeds of above mentioned crops certified by the National Seeds Corporation, is available with us and can be had from "The Hybrid Seed Growers Association, Ghataprabha Project, Jamkhandi, District, Bijapur, Mysore State".

Seeds of wheat Punjab C-281, C-273, Mexican Sonora 64, Lerma Rajo, and Kabligram C-104 can be had from Kanwar Mahinderpal Singh, The Montgomery Co-operative Joint Farming Society Ltd., 15, Rohtak Road, New Delhi.-5. Seeds of Hybrid Maize, Hybrid Jowar and Hybrid Bajra can be had from "The Hybrid Seed Growers Association, Ghataprabha Project, Jamkhandi, Distt. Bijapur, Mysore State". Mexican wheat can also be had from Shri Pragjibhai R. Patel, Jalia, Via, Amreli (Saurashtra), Gujarat. Both Kanwar Mohinderpal Singh and Shri Patel are life members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

**Regd. No. D-1092**

## Farm News

### Fungicidal Treatment on "Jowar"

The Punjab Agricultural University has found that Jowar sown as irrigated fodder crop in the month of April, also suffers from heavy infestation of covered smut, though the temperature in April and May is very high. Therefore, fungicidal seed treatment should invariably be followed whether the crop is sown in summer or in rainy season. For seed treatment, "Agrosan GN" or "Ceresan", two organic compounds containing mercury, can be effectively used. The Chemicals are to be applied at the rate of 1 part of the preparation per 400 parts of seed by weight.

### PV-18 wheat—a prolific yielder

The introduction of new variety PV-18 in the Punjab State is a great breakthrough in the agricultural economy of the farmer as well as the State. The heavy demand for its seed has sprung up as a result of single year's demonstrations in the farmers fields. This success has created a great awareness in the minds of the farmers.

The results show that the average increase in yield of PV-18 is 86% in Lerma Rajo, 41% over the commonly grown Punjab Wheat variety C-273.

However, the success of all the new high yielding varieties of different crops depends upon the fact that all the new cultural practices have to be followed by the farmers as recommended by the specialists of the Punjab Agricultural University and Agricultural workshop of the area concerned.

**Source : Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana**