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Notice to Life Members

All Life Members are requested to mention their Life-membership-Registration number in all the correspondence with the Central Office. This will help in quick disposal of the correspondence.

Fare-Thee-Well

SHRI K.D. SHARMA, the architect and builder of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, has relinquished his secretary-ship from the Bharat Krishak Samaj, in order to, take up his new post of Secretary General in Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization. Members and well-wishers of the Samaj will have no doubt that this loss to the Samaj will be felt by everyone.

Sharmaji, as he is intimately known to the members and the staff of Krishak Samaj, is dedicated to Indian Farming from his very early days. He had been, for long, feeling the need of a non-political and non-sectarian organization in India, for the development of Indian farming and farmers. His coming into close association with Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, our President, culminated in a conference of representatives of farmers from different States, at Srinagar in July 1954. Six months later, in December 1954 the Bharat Krishak Samaj—Farmers' Forum, India—came into being with Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh as its President and Sharmaji as the Secretary. The historic first National Convention of Farmers of India, organized by the Krishak Samaj in April 1955 and attended by hundreds of farmer delegates from all the States of the country, even from places like Tripura, Manipur and N.E.F.A., found in Sharmaji a bold and dynamic organizer with an eye for minute details. Due to his untiring efforts with a missionary zeal, the Samaj, in a short span of seven years, has grown into a real representative organization of the Indian Agricultural Producers. The Samaj is a force to reckon with in India.

Sharmaji's shrewd leadership further blossomed forth during the World Agriculture Fair in 1959, a pioneering venture that had never been attempted by any country in the world. In spite of innumerable difficulties—some natural and some unforeseen—the able stewardship of Sharmaji was the main cause for the grand success of the World Agriculture Fair. Prime Minister, Nehru, after seeing the Fair, said that such exhibitions were so useful that they should be taken even to district level. This encouragement from our Prime Minister emboldened the ever active Sharmaji to plunge into another venture—viz. the organization of National Agriculture Fairs in various States in India. The first was held in Calcutta and the second at Madras. Preparations for the organization of the 3rd National Agriculture Fair at Bombay is already afoot. Sharmaji's devotion to Indian Farming is amply proved by the recent decision to organize such Agriculture Fairs at State level.

Again the Samaj invited the 12th Session of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers Conference in India just preceding the World Fair. Every country that participated in the Conference gave the Samaj their unstinted praise and admiration for the arrangements made under the supervision of Sharmaji.



Not content with these, the first Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction was held at Delhi in 1960. To secure participation of 23 countries from Africa and Asia and three International Bodies, is something that the Samaj can be proud of and Sharmaji bore the whole brunt of the entire organization of the Conference. Sharmaji, with his tremendous foresight, has also been instrumental for bringing into existence the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation which has undertaken the marketing of the produce of the farmers in a big way and the Farmers Cooperative Bank of India, which, in time to come, hopes to become one of the most important agencies to assist all professional undertakings of the Indian Farmers.

In short, the Samaj has been making definite land-marks in the history of Indian agriculture and Sharmaji has been the author, architect and builder of these achievements.

The loss of the Samaj has become the gain of another International Organization devoted to a similar cause in a wider sphere.

His being elected as the Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization by eighteen countries who attended the Second Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction held at Cairo in March 1962, is nothing but a recognition of his talent and love for work. Wherever he may be, we are sure that Sharmaji's heart will be with Bharat Krishak Samaj. We are happy that the head quarters will be at Delhi and he will continue as the Director of the National Agriculture Fair. We will have ample opportunities to go to him for his guidance from time to time.

"Krishak Samachar", on behalf of the members, Life Members and the staff of the Samaj, wishes to say, "Fare-Thee-Well" and "God Bless you".

Notice

Several copies of the Krishak Samachar are being received back from the dead letter office due to absence of the addressee.

Those life members who are not receiving their copies of the Samachar are requested to give us their correct address.

Hopes for a Better Future

ONE of the five principles of the Third Five Year Plan is the achievement of self sufficiency in food grains, the prime necessity of life. In fact, the plan gives the first priority to agriculture and declares that more than any other factor, the success of the plan will depend on the fulfilment of its agricultural targets. It is heartening indeed, to find that due importance is being given to the main factor for the development of our country.

We can look back with pride on our achievement since planning began. The average level of food production has gone upto 79.3 million tons a year at the end of second plan as compared to 50 million tons a year during the preplan period and 65.8 million tons at the end of the first plan. During the years of planned development the food production has gone up by 52%. The target laid out in the 3rd plan is 100 million tons of food output.

Incentive for more Production

Towards reaching this target of 100 million tons, it is not merely money or the plans prepared on paper that would yield the necessary result. It is the incentive that will be enthused in the people that will take us to our cherished goal of self sufficiency in food grains. Dependence on the bureaucratic machinery alone will lead us nowhere. The people should be given ample scope for active participation in planned development. Agrarian reforms of a progressive nature should be taken up on hand forth with. Necessary steps for the liquidation of the middle men, who are nothing but parasites on the agricultural producers, should be implemented.

Further the intention to become self-sufficient in food grains, however noble it may be, is not only incentive to make one produce more. The authorities should begin thinking in terms of fixation of a fair price for the important agricultural commodities. A guaranteed

economic price for the fruits of his efforts, acts as a great incentive to the farmer for the intensification of his efforts to produce more from his land.

The success of our endeavours to become self sufficient in food grains will also depend upon our efforts to channelise the enthusiasm of the people in to productive activity though the village panchayats and the village cooperatives. Even the most efficient bureaucracy can never replace the conscious and spirited participation of the people for their own economic growth.

Cooperatives

There is a feeling amongst eminent thinkers in the country, that Cooperative farming will be a solution for self sufficiency in food. But organization of cooperatives is not so simple as they are inclined to feel. The development of Cooperatives in the rural areas can only be the outcome of an organic re-orientation in the thinking of our agricultural producers. In a country side, which has been nurtured for long on ideas on cooperation in a limited sphere, the process of introducing cooperation in the modern sense in their vital field of activity is not an easy task. To assume that this revolution in the thinking of the farmers could be brought about by the workers at the village level or cooperative inspectors or any other agent appointed by the departments concerned is evading to face reality of the situation. Country wide drive for the education of our farmers on cooperation with independent farm organisation like the Bharat Krishak Samaj coupled with well formulated cooperative laws and special enactments to punish the unsocial elements coming in the way of healthy functioning of cooperatives, should be taken up first.

An efficient net work of Cooperative marketing Societies should be set up throughout the length and breadth of the country to assure the

farmers a fair return for their efforts. Even though the Government have made provisions for loans to farmers for the purchase of seeds, manures, implements, etc. The farmers find it difficult to secure the loan due to the unhealthy interference of the authorities. To put an end to this, the assistance of impartial farm organisations should be requisitioned.

Above all it is the will of the people that will reach us to self sufficiency in the matter of food grains. Let us hope that necessary atmosphere will be created in our rural areas for the conscious participation of the people in the successful implementation of the Plan.

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation

History has been created in the year 1962, the birth of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation during the second Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction held in Cairo from March 19 to 31. Eighteen countries from Africa and Asia participated in the Conference.

The birth of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation will usher in a new era in the agricultural history of the Afro-Asian Countries. In the advent of the European Common Market threatening their economy, the Afro-Asian Countries mustering on the Common platform of ARRO is well timed.

For the first time the Afro-Asian countries will have a common ground to exchange ideas, experiences on aid programmes. The farmers of India will have ample opportunities to gather first hand information on the progress made by their counterparts in other Afro-Asian countries, their problems which may be similar to those existing here and their solution and various other scientific methods of farming. Further new avenues for export that may be affected by E.C.M. may be explored. There may be no doubt that ARRO will allow itself to be exploited by India in its efforts to reach self sufficiency in food.

In short, hopes for a better future for India's agricultural population are brightening.

Cooperative Drive on the March

ACCORDING to a report of the Department of Co-operation in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, for 1961-62, the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Societies increased from 2.03 lakhs on June 30, 1960 to 2.13 lakhs on June 30, 1961 and the membership from 14.42 millions on June 30, 1960 to 17.32 million on June 30, 1961 which means an increase 4.9% and 20% in the Societies and the membership respectively. The estimated figures for the year ending June 30, 1962 are 2.21 lakhs and 2.10 million respectively.

Short term and mid-term loans advanced during the year 1960-61 increased from Rs. 1690 million to Rs. 2080 million, the estimated figures for the year ending June 30, 1962 being Rs. 2400 million.

The report says that in pursuance of the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operative Credit, there has been a liberalisation of the rules on the fixation of the credit limits of Co-operative banks. Due to this liberalisation, mid-term loans upto Rs. 500 may now be given, without obtaining a mortgage of land as security and loans between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 may be granted on the borrower creating a charge on his land.

Grants to Societies

The report further says that adequate provision has also been made

in State Plans for 1962-63 for giving outright grants to primary societies and Co-operative Banks, mainly as an incentive to encourage them to adequately finance the weaker sections of the Community.

Work of the Co-operatives

The report adds that the value of agricultural produce marketed by co-operatives during the year ending June 30, 1960 was estimated at Rs. 1530 million. The distribution of chemical fertilizers has been completely taken over by co-operatives in almost all the States.

The responsibility of distributing improved seeds, agricultural implements, pesticides and spraying equipment and also sugar, kerosene and the quota of iron and steel for agriculture is being progressively taken over.

Education on Co-operation

It is also stated in the report that under important policy decisions taken during the year, education and training on Co-operation will be the responsibility of the Co-operative movement itself at the national and State levels.

The National Co-operative Union of India which will be in over all charge of the training and education schemes, will replace The Central Committee for Co-operative Training. A Central Institute for advanced Co-operative study and research will also be set up by the Union.

Farm Guide

We are happy to announce that we are starting a new and unique feature called "Farm Guide" from June, '62 issue of "KRISHAK SAMACHAR". In this we propose to solve the problems of our readers relating to their farm, kitchen garden etc. We invite, from our readers, questions on the problems faced by them in their farms, kitchen gardens etc. Only questions relating to the technical aspect of their problems and of general information will be answered. The number of questions answered in each issue will depend on the availability of space. —Editor

New Constitution of Bharat Krishak Samaj

The Bharat Krishak Samaj was born in December, 1954. Within the short span of 7 years, the Samaj has emerged into a dynamic National Organization of Farmers of India, sprawling throughout the length and breadth of the country. The experience in the working of the Samaj, with its multifarious activities, in the Centre and the States, necessitated in formulating a uniform and effective Constitution which may lay down the procedure for the functioning of the Samaj in the village, in the taluk, in the district and in the State and knit the State branches into a strong Centre. The revised Constitution as endorsed by the Governing Body in its meeting held on 9/10 May '62 at New Delhi is published below.

Article I

The name of the Organization shall be Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India), hereinafter referred to as the Samaj.

Article II

Objects

The objects of the Samaj shall be :

1. To study the problems facing the agricultural producers in India ;
2. To protect, advance and promote the social, economic and cultural interests and activities of the agricultural producers, farm youth and farm women in this country ;
3. To undertake propaganda, training and education of the farmers and cooperate with governmental and other agencies for the uplift and amelioration of the farming community and rapid progress of farming in India ;
4. To assist in formulating and promoting national and international agricultural policies, in the interest of the agricultural producers and to collaborate and cooperate with similar organizations of agricultural producers in this country or abroad for the furtherance of the said objectives ;
5. To take such steps for the fulfilment of the above objects as may be necessary from time to time, in particular, collection and expenditure of funds, holding meetings, conferences, seminars and exhibitions, sending representations, deputations, memoranda, etc. and exchanging delegations.

Article III

Non-political Character

The Samaj shall be a non-political, non-sectarian association of the agricultural producers and all those who are interested in the promotion of their welfare.

Article IV

Central Office

The Central Office of the Samaj shall be located at New Delhi.

Article V

Units and Affiliation

1. The Bharat Krishak Samaj shall have units in all the States of India and Union Territories.

2. It may affiliate, on such terms as may be decided by the Governing Body, such organizations at the all India or the State level composed of, or directly or indirectly connected with farmers or farming, such as agricultural commodities, animal husbandry, horticulture, agricultural machinery, soil conservation, cooperative marketing, agricultural economics, etc. whose aims are similar to those of the Samaj and which are non-political in character.

Article VI

Membership

There will be five classes of members of the Samaj.

1. Ordinary Members

An agricultural producer or any other person, interested in the furtherance of agriculture, who subscribes to the aims and the objects of the Samaj, may be enrolled as an ordinary member on payment of an admission fee of Re. 1.00 and an annual subscription of Re. 1.00 or Rs. 5.00 only, if he enrolls as member for a period of five years.

2. Life Members

Any person mentioned in Article VI (1) may be enrolled as a life member of the Samaj on payment of an admission fee of Rs. 10/- and a subscription of Rs. 100/- which will be payable once only during the life time of the member.

3. Associate Members

Category "A"

Any agricultural firm, manufacturing or dealing in agricultural commodities, may be enrolled as an associate member on payment of an admission fee of Rs. 100/- and an annual subscription of Rs. 100/-. A payment of Rs. 1,000/- (in one instalment) plus an admission fee of Rs. 100/- will entitle a firm to be enrolled as a life associate member of the Samaj.

Category "B"

Any association, institution, and society interested in the furtherance of agriculture or the cause of rural India may be enrolled as an associate member on payment of an admission fee of Rs. 50/- and an annual subscription, which may be fixed by the Governing Body for the particular case.

Category "C"

An official of the government connected with the Agriculture, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry, Coope-

rative and Community Development Departments, who is interested in the promotion of the welfare of the rural community, may be enrolled as an associate member of the Samaj on payment of an admission fee of Re. 1.00 and an annual subscription of Re. 1.00 only. He is also entitled to become a full life member of the Samaj on payment of subscription as in Article VI (2).

4. Honorary Members

Any person, who renders some valuable service to the Samaj, or whose association with this organization is calculated to help the cause of the farmers, may be admitted as an honorary member of the Samaj for such period as may be specified by the Governing Body in his case.

5. Patron Members

National Leaders and other persons, organizations and firms, rendering any valuable service to the Organization, may be admitted as patron members of the Samaj by the Governing Body.

Article VII

Year of Membership

The year of Membership shall be the financial year from April 1 to March 31.

Article VIII

All India Farmers' Council

1. The policy making body of the Samaj shall be the All India Farmers' Council which shall be constituted as follows: The exact number of members and the mode of representation shall, however, be determined by the Governing Body from time to time.
 - (a) All Members of the Governing Body of the Samaj.
 - (b) Representatives of the States. (One member to represent each district of the States and Union Territories)
 - (c) Representatives of other organizations.
 - (d) Agricultural experts, Project Development and other officers.
 - (e) Representatives of Commodity Committees of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
 - (f) Representatives of life members and associate members.
 - (g) All patron and honorary members.
 - (h) President's nominees.
2. The Development Commissioners, Directors of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Registrars of Cooperative Societies in the various States shall be ex-officio members of the Council.
3. The Council shall meet at least once in a year or as often as desired by the Governing Body or on a joint requisition given by one-fourth of the members of the Council. The Council shall frame its own rules of election and procedure.
4. Sixty members of the Council shall form the quorum for the meeting.

5. The tenure of the Council shall be three years.

Article IX

Governing Body

1. The Governing Body shall be constituted by the President. It shall have four Vice-Presidents and members to represent each State and Union Territory in the country, Government experts and representatives of other organizations nominated by the President. Its number shall not exceed fifty-one.
2. The Ministers of Agriculture, Cooperation and Animal Husbandry in the States shall be ex-officio members of the Governing Body.
3. The Governing Body shall carry out the policies of the Samaj as directed by the Council from time to time.
4. The Governing Body shall have full right to collect subscription and donations for the Samaj and hold and administer funds and movable and immovable assets of the Samaj.
5. The Governing Body may appoint any committee, sub-committee and panel for consideration of any specific matter.
6. The Governing Body shall have the authority to frame rules from time to time for the working of the Samaj.
7. The decision of the Governing Body in all matters concerning the Samaj shall be final.
8. The Governing Body shall meet at least twice a year.
9. The quorum for a meeting of the Governing Body shall be eleven.
10. The tenure of the Governing Body shall be three years and shall synchronise with the tenure of the President.

Article X

Standing Committee

1. The President shall constitute, out of the members of the Governing Body, the Standing Committee of the Samaj consisting of eleven members, which shall include the President and the four Vice-Presidents.
2. The Standing Committee shall meet occasionally and look after the day-to-day work of the Samaj.
3. The Governing Body may delegate such powers to the Standing Committee from time to time as it considers proper.
4. The quorum for a meeting of the Standing Committee shall be four.
5. The tenure of the Standing Committee shall be the same as that of the Governing Body.

Article XI

Executive Committee of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj

1. The Executive Committee of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj shall be constituted by its President (Ex-officio) who would be the

Minister of Agriculture of the State. In the Union Territories; the Presidents shall be the Lt. Governor or the Chief Commissioners, as the case may be.

2. Besides the President, it shall consist of fifteen members including a non-official Chairman, three Vice-Presidents and members of the Governing Body in the State. This number could be varied upto twenty-one by a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj. In addition, the President may nominate, upto a maximum of five ex-officio members, from the Secretaries and Directors of the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc.
3. The Executive Committee may appoint or constitute such other bodies, committees, panels, etc. as it may consider necessary.
4. The Executive Committee shall have the authority to frame rules from time to time for the working of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj.
5. The decision of the Executive Committee in matters concerning the Pradesh Samaj shall be final.
6. The Committee shall meet at least thrice in a year.
7. The quorum for a meeting of the Executive Committee shall be one third of the number of members.
8. The tenure of the Executive Committee shall be three years.

Article XII

Pradesh Krishak Parishad

The Krishak Parishad in the State shall be constituted as follows: The number of its members shall be decided by the Pradesh Executive Committee from time to time.

1. (a) All Members of the Executive Committee.
- (b) All Presidents and Secretaries of the Samaj in the districts.
- (c) Heads of Departments of Agriculture, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation and Community Development and such heads of offices as are entrusted with the work of rural reconstruction in the State.
- (d) The Director of the Station of the All India Radio which may be situated in the Capital of the State.
- (e) The rural economists in the State.
- (f) Principals of Agricultural, Veterinary and Home Science Colleges and Heads of Agricultural Research Institutes or Stations in the State.
2. The office bearers of the Pradesh Samaj shall be the office bearers of the Parishad.
3. The Parishad shall deal with all matters affecting the interests of agricultural producers in the

State and shall supervise and direct the functioning of the Samaj in the districts.

4. The Parishad shall meet as often as desired by the Executive Committee or on a joint requisition given in writing by one-fourth of its members, given at least three weeks in advance.
5. The tenure of the Parishad shall be three years.
6. One-fifth of the total number of members shall form the quorum for a meeting.

Article XIII

District Krishak Committee

1. All Presidents and Secretaries of the Sub-Division, Taluq, Tehsil or Block Krishak Samaj shall constitute the District Krishak Committee. It may also co-opt such officers of the Departments mentioned in Article XII-1 (c) who may be stationed in the District.
2. It shall elect a President and a Vice-President. The Secretary of the Committee shall be, wherever possible, a whole time or a part time employee and appointed by the Committee.
3. It shall deal with all matters affecting the interests of the agricultural producers of the district and supervise and regulate the formation and functioning of the Samaj in the district.
4. One-third of the number of members shall form the quorum for a meeting.
5. The tenure of the Committee and the office bearers shall be three years.

Article XIV

Sub-Divisional, Taluq, Tehsil or Block Krishak Committee

1. All convenors of the village (village zones or gaon) Samaj in the sub-division, taluq, tehsil or block will constitute the sub-divisional, Taluq, Tehsil or Block Krishak Committee. It shall also co-opt the officers of the various departments mentioned in Article XII-1 (c) who may be stationed in the sub-division or block.
2. It shall elect the President, a Vice-President and a Secretary. It shall deal with all matters affecting the interests of the farmers in the sub-division or block and bring them to the notice of the District Krishak Committee. It shall also be responsible for the formation and efficient functioning of the Samaj in the sub-division or the block.
4. One-third of the number of members shall form the quorum for a meeting.
5. The tenure of the Committee and the office bearers shall be three years.

Article XV

Krishak Samaj in the Villages (Gaon Krishak Samaj)

1. This can be constituted in any village if seven or more persons have been enrolled as mem-

bers and they agree to work together for the improvement of their vocation.

2. The Samaj shall meet as often as it is desired or as directed by the District Krishak Committee.
3. Each Samaj shall elect a convenor who shall convene the meetings of the Samaj and keep accounts of the disbursement of all money received by him on behalf of the Samaj.
4. The Gaon Samaj shall constitute the backbone of all activities of the farmers in the district. It shall be the medium of instruction to the latter and also act as the carrier of their voice to the various Krishak Committees in the State.

Article XVI

OFFICERS OF THE SAMAJ

(a) Centre

1. President

The President shall be elected by the All India Farmers' Council every three years.

He shall perform all functions and exercise all duties usually pertaining to such office, in addition to the powers conferred upon him under the Constitution.

He shall preside at all meetings of the All India Farmers' Council, Governing Body and Standing Committee. In his absence, his duties shall be performed by any one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, by such person as the meeting concerned may elect.

He shall have general direction of the activities of the office.

He may appoint and constitute, as directed by the Governing Body, commissions, committees, sub-committees, panels, etc. as he considers necessary.

He shall have power to supercede a non-functioning unit of the Samaj in a State or Union Territory. The Governing Body may delegate such additional powers to the President as it may deem proper.

2. Vice-Presidents :

The four Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the All India Farmers' Council after the election of the President.

3. Secretary:

The Secretary shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the Standing Committee and shall be a whole time officer of the Samaj.

He shall carry out the policies of the Samaj as determined by the Governing Body from time to time.

He shall be in-charge of the office and establishment of the Samaj and shall work under the general guidance and supervision of the President.

He shall attend the meetings of the Governing Body, Standing Committee and the All India Farmers' Council without the right to vote.

(b) States

1. President:

The Presidents at various levels shall perform all functions and exercise all the duties usually pertaining to such office.

They shall preside over the meetings of the Krishak Samaj at the respective levels. In their absence, their duties shall be performed by the Chairman (at Pradesh level only) and in their absence by one of the Vice-Presidents or in their absence, by such persons as the meeting concerned may elect.

They shall have general direction of the activities of the office.

The respective Committees may delegate such additional powers to the Presidents as they may deem proper.

2. Chairman:

There shall be a Chairman of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj who shall be a non-official elected by the Pradesh Krishak Parishad after its formation.

The Chairman shall relieve the President in the day-to-day work of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj.

3. Vice-Presidents:

The three Vice-Presidents of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj shall be elected by the Pradesh Krishak Parishad after its formation and those of the Krishak Committees at district and lower levels by the respective Committees after their formation.

4. Secretary:

The Secretary of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj shall be incharge of the establishment and office and shall be the keeper of records of the Samaj at respective levels.

He shall be a whole time employee of the Pradesh Samaj.

He shall be directly responsible to the President.

He shall attend the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Pradesh Krishak Parishad without the right to vote.

Article XVII

FUNDS OF THE SAMAJ

1. The Governing Body shall have the right to collect subscriptions and donations on behalf of the Krishak Samaj.

It shall pass the annual budget of the Samaj and hold and administer the funds and any movable and immovable assets of the Samaj.

It shall determine from time to time the share of the State and District Krishak Samaj out of the life and other membership subscription collected by the Samaj.

2. **A. Centre**

- (a) The President, as directed by the Governing Body, shall be the controlling and sanctioning authority of the finances of the Samaj.
- (b) The funds of the Samaj shall be credited in the name of the Samaj in any scheduled bank and/or a cooperative bank and the account shall be operated with the joint signatures of the President and the Secretary or the Joint Secretary or as determined by the Governing Body from time to time.

B. State

- (a) The Chairman, as directed by the State Executive Committee, shall be the controlling and sanctioning authority of the finances of the Pradesh Krishak Samaj.
- (b) The funds of the Pradesh Samaj shall be credited in the name of the Samaj in any scheduled bank and/or cooperative bank and the accounts shall be operated with the joint signatures of the Chairman and the Secretary.

C. District, Sub-division, Block

- (a) The respective Krishak Committee in the district sub-division or block shall be the controlling and sanctioning authority of the finances.
- (b) The funds shall be credited in the name of the District, Sub-divisional, Taluq, Tehsil, or Block Krishak Samaj in a scheduled bank, cooperative bank or the post office, if a scheduled or cooperative bank is not operating in the area. The account shall be operated with the joint signatures of the respective Presidents and the Secretaries.

D. Village

- (c) The funds shall be kept in a savings bank account in the post office and the expenditure shall be incurred by the Convenor according to the advice of the District Krishak Committee.

3. Proper accounts shall be maintained by the Secretaries or the Convenors of the receipts and expenditure of the funds and the Governing Body shall arrange for the regular auditing of the accounts books at the end of each year.

Article XVIII

Amendments to the Constitution

Amendments to the Constitution may be made by the All India Farmers' Council by a majority vote. Notice of any amendment shall be required to be sent to the Secretary in the Central Office at least six weeks in the advance of the meeting.

Article XIX

Compulsory Provisions

The necessary provisions of the Registration of Societies' Act XXI of 1860 shall be applicable to the Samaj

Article XX

Miscellaneous

This Constitution shall come into force on August 15, 1962 when the existing All India Farmers' Council will cease to function.

Other Committees, both at the Centre and the State level, shall continue to function till replaced by the new Committees but this work shall be completed within two months of the date of the enforcement of the Constitution.

Until the Pradesh Krishak Parishads are constituted and become operative as stated in Article XII, the State Executive Committees shall perform their functions.

Those interested in teaching this branch of biology will find these volumes very useful.

The volumes primarily deal with the intricate internal mechanism of re-production and of the external factors. Investigators will find the fundamental basis for some of the most important phenomena in reproductive physiology, with sound points of departure for the interpretation of others that are still baffling and obscure.

3. Beekeeping in the Tropics

F.G. Smith. Longmans, London.

Particular emphasis on the practical and economic aspects of beekeeping in the tropics is laid in this book. A unique system of

(Contd. on page 11)

Towards better farming

Books

We recommend

1. Crop Production and Environment

R.O. White. Faber and Faber, London.

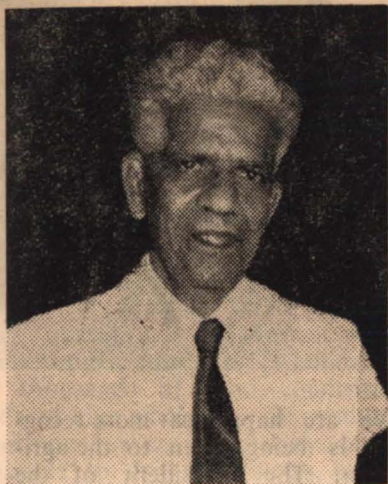
The book deals first with the ecological and physiological factors concerned in the effects of environment on plants, and then describes the major lines of research that have been followed in a wide range of tropical, sub-tropical and temperate crops. The book is up-to-date, drawing on some four hundred papers and reviews published in the last five years, as well as giving many references to earlier basic work. The description of

recent work in Russia that may be unknown to many, is of particular interest. There is also a summary of work on the use of chemical regulators for accelerating and retarding growth and flowering, a recent development that may prove to have far-reaching applications in crop husbandry. Farmers, and research workers in agronomy will find this book really informative and interesting.

2. Reproduction in Domestic Animals

Edited by H.H. Cole and P.T. Cupps—2 vol. Academic Press, New York and London.

New Secretary of B.K.S.



Shri R. B. Deshpande
.....The successor

The Governing Body in its meeting of May 10, 1962 resolved to accept the resignation of Shri K.D. Sharma from the Secretaryship of Bharat Krishak Samaj. After placing on record Shri Sharma's valuable and dedicated service to the Samaj, the Governing Body endorsed the appointment of Dr. R.B. Deshpande to succeed Shri K.D. Sharma.

Rashtra Kalash for Bihar

Rashtra Kalash—an all India trophy for increased food production was given to Bihar by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad at a function held in Moghul Gardens of Rashtrapati Bhawan on May 9. It has been received by Shri Binodanand Jha, Chief Minister of Bihar on behalf of the farmers of Bihar.

Wheat Acreage Increased in Himachal Pradesh

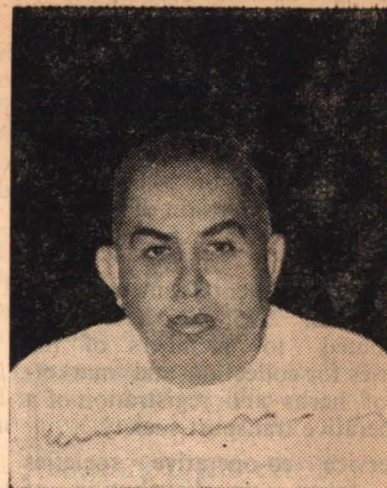
In Himachal Pradesh the total area under wheat increased to 3,29,932 acres in 1961-62 from 3,12,989 acres during the previous years. The area under barley was estimated at 79,178 acres in 1961-62 as against 73,711 acres during 1960-61.

Farewell Dinner To Shri K.D. Sharma

Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj, gave a Farewell Dinner in honour of Shri K. D. Sharma, the outgoing Secretary of the Samaj on May 9, 1962 at Hotel Imperial, New Delhi. Shri A.M. Thomas, Dy. Minister for Food, Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra, Deputy Minister for Cooperation, Shri B.S. Murthy, Deputy Minister for Community Development, Agricultural Attachies to the Embassies of Federal Republic of Germany and United States of America, Secretaries of a number of associations, Governing body members and the officials of the Samaj attended the dinner.

Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, while felicitating Shri K.D. Sharma, traced the history of the Samaj and Shri Sharma's association with the Samaj since its inception. He said that due to the relentless and dedicated efforts of Shri Sharma, the Samaj had grown to its present stature. He further said that under Shri Sharma's leadership, the Samaj had undertaken and successfully carried out a number of pioneering ventures like the World Agriculture Fair, National Agriculture Fairs, etc. He, on behalf of the guests and the Samaj, wished all success to Shri Sharma in his new assignment as the Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization.

Shri K.D. Sharma, thanked the President for his kind words and said that he derived his courage to plunge into new fields of activity from the guidance and inspiration given by Dr. Deshmukh from time to time. He assured the members and the President that, wherever he might be he would continue to work, in his humble way, towards the ideals of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. He further requested the governing Body members and others who were connected with the Samaj, to extend the same co-operation and support



Shri K. D. Sharma
.....and the succeeded

that he was receiving, to the present Secretary Dr. R.B. Deshpande.

Shri Sharma, then proposed a toast to the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

Three Year Programme for nutritive food in U.P.

A three year expanded nutrition programme has been taken in hand in eastern U.P. following an agreement between the Union Government on the one hand and three international organizations—UNICEF, WHO and FAO—on the other. The programme aims at increasing the production of nutritionally-valuable food such as fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs and fish and includes free feeding programmes for school children, nursing mothers and pregnant women. The operational area covers 800 villages in Basti and Gorakhpur with a total population of six lakhs.

Special attention will be given in the project area to the cultivation of protective food items and further importance will be given to more intensive cultivation based on an appropriate crop-rotation pattern. Irrigation facilities will be increased as far as possible and in areas without a perennial water supply, wells, each capable of irrigation up to 30 acres, will be dug.

To increase the output of milk, 60 milk-production centres will be developed.

About 80 new co-operative societies of various kinds have been organized in the newly-created Pithoragarh District. The high lights of the co-operative movement in this border district are the organization of six labour co-operatives covering all the six development blocks, extension of co-operative marketing facilities in Dharchula and Mansyari blocks where Government loans amounting to Rs. 2,25,000 have been distributed to members of the societies for collection and marketing of herbs and registration of a co-operative transport society.

Service co-operative societies have taken up distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers to cater to the production needs of cultivators. Cultivators interested in poultry farming in Pithoragarh have also organized themselves into a co-operative society.

Seventh Convention of Kerala Farmers' Forum.

The Seventh Convention of Kerala State Farmers' Forum was held on 4th and 5th May, 1962 at the Govt. Victoria College, Palghat. Besides 200 delegates, a large number of agriculturists of Kerala, officials of the Kerala Govt., Commodity Boards participated in the Convention.

The function started at 8 a.m. on 4th May, with flag hoisting by Shri K.C. Sankaranarayanan, Secretary to the Kerala Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The delegates Conference was inaugurated by Shri E.P. Poulouse, Food Minister of Kerala State. Later the delegates split themselves into seven groups for discussions on various subjects pertaining to the problems of the agriculturists in Kerala State.

On the 5th, the plenary session, with Shri E.P. Poulouse on the chair, was addressed by Shri Pattam Thanu Pillai who exhorted the farmers of Kerala to rise up to the occasion and demonstrate to the Nation, the maximum productive potential of the land. He further said that his ambition was to see Kerala self-sufficient in food. He also congratulated the farmers of Palghat for their strengthening their organisation by enrolling a large number of life members to the Forum.

Messages from Shri V.V. Giri, Governor of Kerala, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Shri A.M. Thomas and many others were read by Shri C.L. Sunder Rajan. In his welcome address, Shri V.G. Sukumaran, President of the Reception Committee, stressed the need for a non-political organization like the Forum to give a lead in the execution of various schemes of agricultural developments under the 5-year plans. He further wanted a uniform land legislation at least in Southern States.

Shri E.P. Poulouse, President of Kerala Krishak Samaj wanted every farmer to actively associate himself in the working of the Samaj and make its voice felt at high quarters effectively. The Convention concluded with Shri C.S.V. Ramani Karikar proposing a vote of thanks.

A shield was awarded to the Palghat Branch of the Forum for enrolling the largest number of Life Members. Prizes were also awarded to Shri V.S. Krishnan, for having individually enlisted the largest number of Life Members and to Shri Appu Coyalmanam, the palghat district prize for his production of 8900 pounds of paddy per acre.

In an informative exhibition organised during the Convention, various departments of the Kerala Govt., a number of commodity Boards and many others participated. The U.S.I.S. and Rubber Board exhibited interesting film shows in the exhibition.

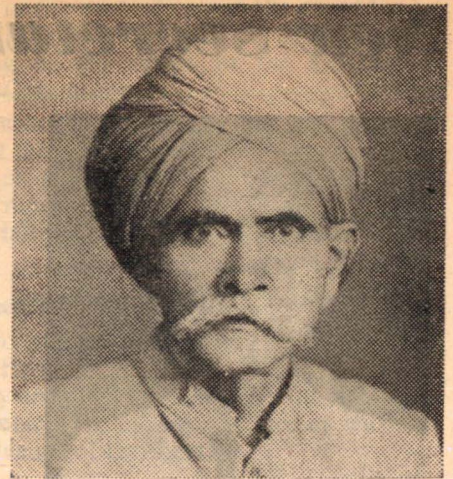
N.A.F. Officials in Germany

In response to an invitation from the Govt. of Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh accompanied by Mrs. Deshmukh, Shri Kamal Kumar, Jt. Director, and Shri U.R. Devasar, Administrative Officer, National Agriculture Fair left for Munich on 14th May '62 to see the World Industries Fair. After seeing the Fair the group will go round the republic to see some major farms and farm organisations before returning to India.

National Farmers Day

Almost in all the States of India National Farmers day was celebrated on 3rd April '62 with full enthusiasm.

Padmashri Nathi Singh



We are happy that more recognition is being given to the agriculturist. The President of the Indian Republic, on April 28, 1962, conferred the title of 'Padmashri' on Shri Nathi Singh, a farmer from Uttar Pradesh in recognition of his efforts in Village Ahrera. Sixty years old Shri Nathi Singh is also the Pradhan of Grama Sabha.

Such recognition is indeed a great incentive for more food production.

Bihar

Bhagwanpur (Bihar) branch of Bharat Krishak Samaj celebrated National Farmers' Day on 3rd April '62.

Orissa

The National Farmers' Day was observed at Bhubaneswar by the Samaj. In this function Sri P. M. Pradhan enrolled himself as a life member of the Samaj and emphasised for enrolling more members.

Punjab

The National Farmers' Day was celebrated in Gurgaon and Patiala. The activities of Krishak Samajs were reviewed and in Gurgaon D.A.O. gave an idea about the schemes for the uplift of farmers for which the Government has given sufficient grant. The farmers were asked to take full advantage of these grants. A number of resolutions were discussed and passed by the Samaj on this occasion.

Solar energy to irrigate desert

Mr. Y. Bekin of the Soviet Union writes that the Central Asian desert, with its scorching sun and the absolute absence of vegetation, can be visualised in the near future as a blossoming oasis with gorgeous growth of citrus plants, orchards, water rippling in the irrigation canals etc., thus, setting up another mile stone in the human endeavours to conquer nature.

Water to the desert can be brought by drilling water holes by the operation of thermopiles. Thermopiles, consisting of hundreds of thousands of semi conductor rods of high efficiency, will produce enormous low-cost electricity. It is possible to drill water holes, instal pumps and all day long lift to the surface as much as water is necessary, with the aid of thermopiles powered by solar energy.

The Wind and Sun Power Laboratory of the Krzhizhanovsky Power Institute is to start the trials of a semi-conductor water hoist in the south of the country at the end of this year.

The sun-power installation consists of a small aluminum bowl reflector which concentrates sunrays in a definite spot on semi-conductor plates of the thermopile. The sun-rays heat the plates, generating electricity to power the water pump. Such a pump may have a productivity of 10 cubic metres of water per day. Storage batteries which would store energy in daylight and give it off during the night, may be used during the night when there is no sun.

The intricate and cumbersome process of thermal stations for the generation of electrical energy can be simplified by the installation one or several thermopiles of 1,000 Kilowatt capacity in which case the fuel spent on heating the boilers will be used to heat the Thermopiles. Thus, steam turbines will be completely eliminated, saving a lot of fuel, metal and capital expenditure.

The research staff of the Wind and Sun Power Laboratory has already developed a 1-kwt. thermo-

pile to generate enough power for operating ten rural radio stations and telephone exchanges. Their attention, now, is centered on increasing the efficiency of the semi-conductors to 50 per cent from 13 per cent, the efficiency of the existing semi-conductors.

Like the sensitive radar locators, the numerous mirrors will follow the sun and the thermopiles will generate electricity from the solar energy. A sun-power station situated on area equal to the surface of Kuibyshev sea will generate 80 times as much energy as the Kuibyshev hydroelectric station.

Naturally Coloured Cotton

Work on evolving cotton with a naturally coloured fibre began in the U.S.S.R. before the second world war. A great success in the solution of this problem was achieved by Professor Ivan Maximenko who works in the Turkmen Republic. After carefully analysing and screening dozens of thousands of hybrids obtained through crossing remote species with the common white-fibered plants, he discovered several plants with fibre of a hardly discernible greenish hue.

By consistently selecting both plants and seeds from separate bolls he succeeded in making the natural colouration much more intense. Prior to his studies, no green-fibered cotton had been registered either in the world collection represented by thousands of specimens, or among the breeding material available at experimental cotton-breeding stations.

Thus, for the first time in the world practice of cotton growing Professor Maximenko evolved new varieties of cotton with naturally coloured fibres of various shades.

In respect to its technological properties this cotton is by far superior to the conventional varieties. Fabrics made from it have greater strength and possess very good waterproof and hygienic properties. The discovery of this cotton will eliminate or considerably reduce the dying processes.

MASTITIS—A DAIRY DISEASE

Inflamed udder and the 'blind' teats are symptoms of mastitis, a very serious and infectious disease affecting milch animals. Affected animals yield less milk, that too of poor quality and dangerous for human consumption.

It was seen that Penicillin in doses of 50,000 to 1,00,000 International Units repeated daily for three to four days gives good results in the early stages of infection.

It is recommended that such affected animals should be disposed of in the interest of other healthy animals.

TIMELY IRRIGATION

Timely irrigation to sugarcane means a better crop as well as more sugar recovery. The following is the irrigation schedule recommended by experts. From planting to the middle of April, the crop should be irrigated every 15 or 20 days, and afterwards up to the onset of the monsoon, every 10 days. During the monsoon, no irrigation is needed, but if there are long dry spells of more than three weeks, irrigation becomes necessary.

In October, irrigation is needed every fortnight and later, till January, every 3 to 4 weeks. In January and February, irrigation helps to save the crop from frost.

The common belief that irrigation in October-November delays the maturity of cane is not true. Experiments have proved that irrigation is helpful in increasing the sugar content in the cane rather than reducing it.

(Contd. from page 8)

keeping hives in beehouses to overcome the difficulties of pests, is described. The various vegetation types throughout the tropics and the nectar and pollen-producing plants contained in them has been elaborately covered by the author. Bee management both primitive and frame hive manipulations are described throughout the seasons of dearth, build up, honeyflow and harvest. The use of bees for pollination is discussed and those crops which benefit from the visits of insects are listed. Bee breeding, the methods of queen rearing and techniques of queen introduction are explained.

BUY in KILOS

Get here and keep for use

Metric Weights are now compulsory
throughout the country.

Use of old weights is illegal.

CONVERSION
TABLE
FOR PRICES
(SEER TO
KILOGRAM)

MAYE PAISE PER SEER TO MAYE PAISE PER KILOGRAM									
nP/Seer	nP/kg	nP/Seer	nP/kg	nP/Seer	nP/kg	nP/Seer	nP/kg	nP/Seer	nP/kg
1	1	21	23	41	44	61	65	81	87
2	2	22	24	42	45	62	66	82	88
3	3	23	25	43	46	63	68	83	89
4	4	24	26	44	47	64	69	84	90
5	5	25	27	45	48	65	70	85	91
6	6	26	28	46	49	66	71	86	92
7	7	27	29	47	50	67	72	87	93
8	8	28	30	48	51	68	73	88	94
9	9	29	31	49	53	69	74	89	95
10	10	30	32	50	54	70	75	90	96
11	11	31	33	51	55	71	76	91	98
12	12	32	34	52	56	72	77	92	99
13	13	33	35	53	57	73	78	93	100
14	14	34	36	54	58	74	79	94	101
15	15	35	38	55	59	75	80	95	102
16	16	36	39	56	60	76	81	96	103
17	17	37	40	57	61	77	83	97	104
18	18	38	41	58	62	78	84	98	105
19	19	39	42	59	63	79	85	99	106
20	20	40	43	60	64	80	86	100	107

RUPEES PER SEER TO RUPEES PER KILOGRAM									
Rs/Seer	Rs/kg	Rs/Seer	Rs/kg	Rs/Seer	Rs/kg	Rs/Seer	Rs/kg	Rs/Seer	Rs/kg
1	1.07	11	11.79	21	22.51	31	33.22	41	43.94
2	2.14	12	12.86	22	23.58	32	34.29	42	45.01
3	3.22	13	13.93	23	24.65	33	35.37	43	46.08
4	4.29	14	15.00	24	25.72	34	36.44	44	47.15
5	5.36	15	16.08	25	26.79	35	37.51	45	48.23
6	6.43	16	17.15	26	27.86	36	38.58	46	49.30
7	7.50	17	18.22	27	28.94	37	39.65	47	50.37
8	8.57	18	19.29	28	30.01	38	40.72	48	51.44
9	9.65	19	20.36	29	31.08	39	41.80	49	52.51
10	10.72	20	21.43	30	32.15	40	42.87	50	53.58

1 KILOGRAM (1000 GRAMS) = 86 TOLAS

ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DA 41/801