

THE MYSORE VYAVASAYA SANGHA

(Estd. 1918)



DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE, BANGALORE

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR 1956

BANGALORE :
PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY
AND PUBLICATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1958

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PREFACE

A significant experiment of bringing together chosen representatives of farmers and laboratory workers round the Conference table was successfully carried out in the Agricultural College Campus in May 1956. The Science and Practice of Agriculture have till recent years, tended to go their separate ways,—the ryot with his inherited experience of wresting a sustenance from his ancestral acres looking askance at the Scientific worker with his cloistral devotion to the test tube and microscope. It is a happy augury that this gap is steadily narrowing. The cultivator is becoming receptive to new ideas and improved methods and the research worker is sallying out of his ivory tower to fit his new findings into the hard realities of the field. In this integrated approach the large body of field workers of the Agricultural Department and educated rural leaders are playing a notable part. The oft-repeated charge that our ryots are conservative and impervious to modern techniques is proving to be baseless. There is a great awakening and an awareness; the demand for improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection service and the enthusiastic response to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation are instances of this progressive attitude.

In the First Five Year Plan emphasis was laid on increasing agricultural production to a level at which the country could feed itself without depending on imported food grains. The farmers rose to the occasion and most of the targets were fulfilled. In our own state the target of additional food production fixed at 97,000 tons was exceeded even by the end of the third year of the Plan period. The imbalance in regard to our basic food requirements having been set right during the First Plan, other more diversified and no less important aspects of our agricultural economy have been considered for development in the Second Plan period. Intensification of cultivation of cash crops, reclamation of large tracts of fallow land and desert, mechanisation, co-operative farming, Community Projects and National Extension Service,

and warehousing facilities for farm produce are some of the many projects, through which agricultural industry will benefit in the Second Plan period.

This 'new look' of agriculture in the years ahead poses many complicated problems, to which solutions can be found by representatives of all the concerned interests meeting together in a congenial atmosphere. It is only appropriate that the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union, now Farmer's Forum with its thirty seven years' record as a progressive farmers' organisation should have conceived, planned and achieved this responsible task of organising an Agricultural Seminar at this momentous juncture. The Management of the Union at Central, District, and Taluk levels, and the Departmental staff working under the able guidance of the Director of Agriculture, Sri M. Mallaraj Urs, are all to be congratulated on having laboured hard to ensure the smooth running of the Seminar. To the public spirited Chairmen of the Group Committees and the Delegates from far and near, who have willingly contributed to produce this report, our grateful thanks are due. It is a document of permanent value to the future development of agriculture in the country. As Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh has felicitously phrased it, may the report of the Seminar printed in the following pages "help in blazing the trail for the progress of agriculture in India in the years ahead of us".

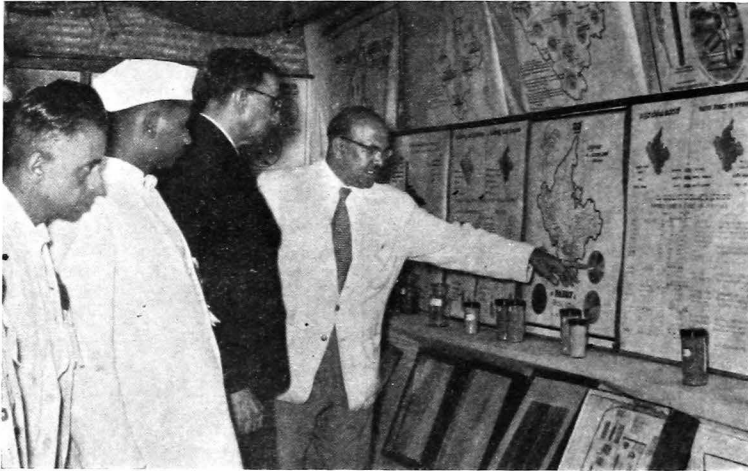
BANGALORE,	}	H. S. RUDRAPPA,
12th December 1957.	}	<i>Minister for Agriculture, Mysore State.</i>

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**Arrival of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for
Agriculture at the Seminar grounds.**



**Sri J. Mohamed Imam, M.L.A., President of the Plenary Session
at the Agricultural Department Stall.**



Minister for Agriculture at the stall of the Entomology Section.

APPENDIX I.

The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union,
Bangalore Managing Committee for the year 1955-56

Sriyuths—

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 1 | M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.)
(Edin.), Director of Agriculture in
Mysore. | <i>President.</i> |
| 2 | V. Masiappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advoca-
cate, Chitaldrug. | <i>Vice-President.</i> |
| 3 | Dr. B. Dasappa, B.A., B.Ag., Ph.D.,
(London), Deputy Director of Agri-
culture. | <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| 4 | The Director of Animal Husbandry
Services in Mysore, Bangalore. | |
| 5 | The Superintendent, Government Gardens. | |
| 6 | The Principal, Mysore Agricultural
College, Hebbal. | |
| 7 | Hans E. Kardel, Extension Adviser
(T.C.M.), Bangalore. | |
| 8 | A. V. Narasimha Reddy, B.A., M.L.A. ... | Bangalore District. |
| 9 | K. V. Byre Gowde, M.L.A. ... | Do |
| 10 | H. V. Veere Gowda, Landlord ... | Mandya District. |
| 11 | B. V. Venkatacharya, B.Sc., (Agri.) ... | Do |
| 12 | K. T. Ramaswamy, Landlord ... | Mysore District. |
| 13 | K. Kumaraswamy ... | Do |
| 14 | K. C. Karigowda ... | Hassan District. |
| 15 | H. K. Siddiah, M.L.A. ... | Do |
| 16 | S. Annappa Setty ... | Chikmagalur District. |
| 17 | B. S. Madhava Rao ... | Do |
| 18 | Panduranga Setty ... | Shimoga District. |
| 19 | N. C. Rudrappa ... | Do |
| 20 | D. S. Murigappa ... | Chitaldrug District. |
| 21 | H. P. Basavaraj ... | Do |
| 22 | M. K. Narasimiah ... | Tumkur District. |
| 23 | R. S. Aradya ... | Do |
| 24 | T. Ramachar, B.A., B.L. ... | Kolar District. |
| 25 | Valeswara Sharma ... | Do |
| 26 | Ijari Sirsappa, M.L.A. ... | Bellary District. |
| 27 | P. Ramachandra Rao ... | Do |

Sriyuths—

Co-opted Members.

28	G. Papanna, M.L.A.	...	Kolar District.
29	N. Chikke Gowda, B.Sc. (Agri.)	...	Bangalore District.
30	H. Hombe Gowda, B.Sc. (Agri.)	...	Mysore District.
31	H. A. Govinda Rao	...	Bangalore District.
32	T. Thimmiah, B.Sc., (Agri.)	...	Tumkur District.

Secretaries-

K. V. Byre Gowda, M.L.A., Land-lord,
Jakkur, Bangalore North.

M. Vasudeva Murthy, B.Ag., Secretary,
Mysore Agricultural and Experiments
Union.

APPENDIX II

The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union—
Bangalore, Managing Committee, 1956-57.

Sriyuths—

1	M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.), (Edin.), Director of Agriculture in Mysore.	<i>President.</i>
2	V. Masiappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.	<i>Vice-President.</i>
3	B. Dasappa, B.A., B.A.G., P.L.D. (Lond.) Deputy Director of Agriculture.	<i>Treasurer.</i>
4	Director of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.	...
5	Superintendent, Government Gardens	...
6	Principal, Agricultural College, Hebbal	...
7	K. V. Byre Gowda, M.L.A.	Bangalore District.
8	Alur Hanumanthappa, B.Sc., B.L.	Do
9	B. V. Venkatacharya, B.Sc. (Agri.)	Mandya District.
10	H. V. Veere Gowda	Do
11	H. K. Kumaraswamy	Mysore District.
12	K. S. Sidde Gowda	Do
13	H. S. Narasimhamurthy B.Sc. (Hons.), B.E.	Hassan District.
14	Anival Nanjappa, Arasikere	Do
15	S. Annappa Setty, Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur District.
16	B. S. Madhava Rao, Koppa—Kadur	Do
17	S. G. Rudrappa, Shimoga	Shimoga District.
18	R. Marulappa	Do
19	N. C. Iyyanna, B.A.	Chitaldrug District.
20	M. G. Rajasekhar	Do
21	M. K. Narasimbiah	Tumkur District.
22	G. S. Ramachandran, Pavagada	Do
23	T. Ramachar, B.A., LL.B.	Kolar District.
24	Venkatara Reddy, Sidlaghatta	Do
25	Ijari Sirsappa, M.L.A.	Bellary District.
26	P. Ramachandra Rao	Do

Co-opted Members.

27	N. Narasimha Iyengar, Oorgahalli
28	L. T. Karle, Hassan
29	D. M. Govindarajan M.L.A., Nelamangala
30	Lingappa, B.Sc. (Agri.), Nagarle
31	K. Seetharamiah, B.A., B.L., Hirivur

Secretaries.

K. V. Byregowda, M.L.A., Bangalore
S. V. Haridas, L.Ag.

APPENDIX III.

Members of the Agricultural Seminar Sub-Committee.

Sriyuths—

- 1 Deputy Director of Agriculture.
- 2 Principal, Agricultural College.
- 3 Agricultural Chemist.
- 4 Secretary, Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union.
- 5 S. Srinivas.
- 6 H. C. Dinshaw.
- 7 K. V. Byregowda, Hon. Secretary, Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union.
- 8 P. Nagesha Rao.
- 9 Y. L. Gopalagowda.
- 10 B. K. Narayana Rao.
- 11 V. Masiyappa, Vice-President, Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union.
- 12 R. Heerasingh.
- 13 Plant Pathologist.
- 14 Economic Botanist.
- 15 P. Raghuram Pillai, Artist.
- 16 Doreswamy Iyengar, Lecturer in Civil Engineering, Agricultural College.
- 17 M. Seetharamiah.
- 18 Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bangalore.
- 19 S. H. Thimmappa, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural College.
- 20 D. Nanjundappa, Sylviculturist.
- 21 Headquarters Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.
- 22 S. V. Rangaswamy.
- 23 K. R. Gopala Iyengar.
- 24 H. S. Rama Rao.
- 25 Principal, Training Centre, V.C. Farm.
- 26 Hans E. Kardel, Extension Adviser.
- 27 Oorgahalli Krishna Iyengar.
- 28 Dr. Susheela Lingiah.
- 29 A. Ananthapadmanabha Rao.
- 30 M. B. Nanjappa.
- 31 H. Nagiah, Marketing Officer.
- 32 A. V. Narasimha Reddy.
- 33 B. Choode Gowda.
- 34 B. T. Peethambara Rao.
- 35 P. B. Srinivasan.
- 36 N. S. Iyengar.
- 37 N. Chikke Gowda.
- 38 Dr. M. H. Marigowda.
- 39 Superintendent, S.J.O.I., Bangalore.

APPENDIX IV-A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF MYSORE.

READ—

G.O. No. A.F. 2524-25—Agri. 4-55-33, dated 27th July 1955, sanctioning a grant of a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the expenditure to be incurred in connection with the holding of the Agricultural Seminar during September 1955 at Hebbal.

2. Letter No. F.A. 52-78—55-56, dated 2nd July 1955, from the Director of Agriculture requesting sanction to extend facilities as noted below for holding the Agricultural Seminar at the above said place :—

1. To conduct the Seminar of Agriculture at Hebbal for a period of five days in September 1955.

2. To permit the officials of this Department to look to the arrangements of the Seminar at Hebbal.

3. To permit the Assistant Directors of Agriculture and Agricultural Inspectors of the Department to attend the Seminar at Hebbal, considering them as on duty and allowing the usual Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance.

4. To authorise the officers of other Development Departments and such other officers whose services are required in this connection to attend the Seminar and claim T.A. for the journeys performed by them from their respective Departments.

5. To permit use of vehicles belonging to the Agricultural Department and Food Production Department for Seminar work and to afford transport facilities to the delegates during the Seminar.

6. Sparring Shamiana and tents, free of hire, to increase accommodation at Hebbal.

7. To afford lodging in available Government Guest Quarters to distinguished guests who may go over to Bangalore to attend the Seminar.

8. To appoint the President of the Union to be the Director of the Seminar.

9. To appoint the Vice-President of the Union as the Deputy Director of the Seminar.

10. To authorise the Director of Printing and Stationery to print and publish, free of cost, the report of the Seminar.

ORDER No. A.F. 4128-31—AGRI. 4-55-41, DATED
BANGALORE, THE 11TH AUGUST 1955.

The proposals of the Director of Agriculture are approved with the modification that arrangements may be made to the distinguished guests in the Government Guest House on the basis of payment of the usual charges, provided accommodation is available.

(Sd.).....

*Secretary to Government,
Home, Forest and Agriculture Departments.*

To—The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore.
The Director of Printing and Stationery, Bangalore.
Copy to Administrative Branch.

APPENDIX IV-B.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF MYSORE.

READ:—

G.O. No. A. F. 4128-31—Agri. 4-55-41 dated 17th April 1955 according sanction to the holding of the Agricultural Seminar at Hebbal in September 1955.

2. Letter No. 323 dated 29th April 1956 and No. 333 dated 30th April 1956 from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore requesting to renew the Government Order dated 17th April 1955 read above, sanctioning the holding of the Seminar from 12th May to 16th May 1956 at Hebbal and to treat the four distinguished guests as State Guests.

ORDER No. A.F. 7218-20—AGRI. 4-56-19,
DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1956.

The Director of Agriculture states that the Agricultural Seminar could not be held in September 1955 as sanctioned in Government Order dated 17th April 1955 read above under the circumstances explained by him and requests sanction to hold the same from 12th May to 16th May 1956 (5 days) with all the undermentioned facilities which were sanctioned in the above Government Order.

- 1 To conduct the Seminar of Agriculture at Hebbal for a period of 5 days in September 1955.
- 2 To permit the officials of this Department to look to the arrangements of the Seminar at Hebbal.
- 3 To permit the Assistant Directors of Agriculture and Agricultural Inspectors of the Department to attend the Seminar at Hebbal, considering them as on duty and allowing the usual Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance.
- 4 To authorise the officers of other Development Departments and such other officers whose services are required in this connection to attend the seminar and claim T.A. for the journeys performed by them from their respective Departments.
- 5 To permit use of vehicles belonging to the Agricultural Department and Food Production Department for Seminar work and to afford transport facilities to the delegates during the Seminar.
- 6 Sparring Shamiana tents free of hire to increase accommodation at Hebbal.
- 7 To afford lodging in available Government guest quarters to distinguished guests who may go over to Bangalore to attend the Seminar.
- 8 To appoint the President of the Union to be the Director of the Seminar.
- 9 To appoint the Vice-President of the Union as the Deputy Director of the Seminar.
- 10 To authorise the Director of Printing and Stationery to print and publish, free of cost, the report of the Seminar.

He adds that as it is only a renewal of the sanction already accorded in the above Government order, he is taking action to hold the Seminar from 12th May to 16th May 1956 in anticipation of Government sanction and requests approval thereto. He also requests sanction to treat the undermentioned four distinguished guests as State Guests who attended the Seminar.—

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh,
Union Minister for Agriculture and
Mrs. Vimalabai Deshmukh.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa,
Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture,
Government of India.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy,
Minister for Agriculture,
Hyderabad State.

The proposals of the Director of Agriculture are sanctioned.

Sd/-

(SAMUEL APPAJI)

For *Secretary to Government,*
Home, Forest and Agriculture Departments.

To—The Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Director of Printing and Stationery, Bangalore.
The Accountant General, Bangalore, through Financial
Department.

Copy to:—

Administration Branch.
Medical Branch.

No. B. 1-G.O. 385/56-57, Bangalore-1.

Dated 21st September 1956.

Copy to:—

- 1 The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bangalore.
- 2 The Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore.
- 3 All Circle Officers.
- 4 All Heads of Scientific Sections.
- 5 All officers in charge of the Agricultural Research Stations.
- 6 All Heads of Development Departments.
- 7 Secretary, Agricultural and Experimental Union, Bangalore.
- 8 B, 7 Section.

For information.

(Sd.)

Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX V.

District Delegates to the Seminar.

I. BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Sriyuths.—

- 1 Banappa, Landlord, Nelamangala.
- 2 K. Bhagavantha Rao, Koneghatta Village, Doddaballapur Taluk.
- 3 K. V. Ranganatha Rao, Magadi.
- 4 Alur Hanumanthappa, 146, Nehru Nagar (III Cross), Bangalore-3.
- 5 H. Anjaneya Gowda, Landlord, Yelahanka, Bangalore North Taluk.
- 6 Ramegowda, Munkunda, Channapatna Taluk.
- 7 Aswathappa, Byatarayanapura, Bangalore North.
- 8 N. Venkatesowda, Avatbi, Devanahalli.
- 9 S. T. Sreenivasiah, Doddabane, Devanahalli.
- 10 H. C. Subraya Mudaliar, Hoskote Post, Hoskote.
- 11 S. R. Ramiiah, Sulabele, Hoskote.
- 12 Y. N. Shama Rao, Chowlappanahalli, Hoskote.
- 13 Veerasanjeevegowda, Byramangala.
- 14 Ramaraj Urs, Bidadi.
- 15 H. S. Krishnamurthy, Shanbhoge, Halimala, Ramanagaram Taluk
- 16 Durga Prasad, Ramanagaram.
- 17 C. Ramiiah, Nelamangala.
- 18 H. R. Seenappa, Harohalli, Kanakapur Taluk.
- 19 K. Lingegowda, Kolleganahalli, Kanakapur Taluk.
- 20 Muniyappa Reddy, Gunjur, Bangalore South.
- 21 S. H. Muniswamy Reddi, Sarjapur, Anekal Taluk.
- 22 B. Narayanamurthy, Anekal.
- 23 M. Honnurappa, Marahalli, Doddaballapur.
- 24 N. Narasimhamurthy, Magadi.
- 25 C. Rangegowda, Magadi.
- 26 M. R. Venkatesha Iyengar, Landlord, Channapatna.

II. MANDYA DISTRICT.

- 1 Srikantiah, Landlord, Basaral, Mandya Taluk.
- 2 A. D. Biligowda, B.Sc., Landlord, Koppa, Maddur Taluk.
- 3 T. M. Madappagowda, Thattakere, Nagamangala Taluk.
- 4 H. K. Rangasetty, B.A., LL.B., Hosaholalu, K.R. Pet Taluk.
- 5 K. M. Lingegowda, Zamindar, Kyathanshalli, Pandavapur Taluk.
- 6 M. V. Venkataramana Setty, Landlord, Srirangapatna.

III. MYSORE DISTRICT.

- 1 M. Sundara Rao, Hemmanahalli, Yelaval Hobli, Mysore Taluk.
- 2 U. R. Krishna Rao, Lawyer, Palace Street, Naojangud.
- 3 C. V. Venkatesh, President, Taluk Union, Chamarajanagar.
- 4 C. M. Gaviappa, Chowdaballi, Hanagala Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk.
- 5 C. Nagarajappa, Agara, Yelandur Taluk.
- 6 K. J. Ramaswamy, S/o Patel Javare Gowda, Kodagahalli, Bannur P.O., T.-Narasipur Taluk.
- 7 H. B. Madappa, Hadya, K. R. Nagar Taluk.
- 8 B. L. Marigowda, B.A., Marur Kaval, Kattemarlavadi P.O., Hunsur Taluk.

IV. HASSAN DISTRICT.

Sriyuths.—

- 1 G. A. Sampath Iyengar, Gorur, Hassan Taluk.
- 2 H. S. Narasimhamurthy, B.Sc. (HONS.), B.E., Landlord, Hulikal, Doddamagge Hobli, Arakalgud Taluk.
- 3 N. D. Puttaswamappa, Landlord, Neralakere, Alur Taluk.
- 4 A. S. Ramanuja Iyengar, B.A., Landlord, Holenarsipur.
- 5 B. G. Siddanniah, Coffee Planter, Ballupet, Saklespur Taluk.
- 6 C. N. Krishnamurthy, Landlord, Channarayapatna.
- 7 B. N. Borannagowda, M.L.A., Belur.
- 8 H. N. Keshavamurthy, Landlord, Hullekere, Gandasi Hobli, Arasikere Taluk.
- 9 H. Ramegowda, Coffee Planter, Hanibal, Saklespur Taluk.
- 10 H. Venkataramiah, Cardamom Planter, Thammalagere Estate, Yeslur, Saklespur Taluk.
- 11 H. Ramiah, Landlord, Haranahalli, Arasikere Taluk.
- 12 S. J. Kantharajegowda, Sosalagere, Didiga Hobli, Channarayapatna Taluk.

V. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT.

- 1 B. N. Kalappa, Naidu Street, Chikmagalur.
- 2 Agumbe Seetharamiah, Arekal Street, Sringeri.
- 3 Y. M. Chandrasekhariah, M.L.A., Landlord, President, Taluk Congress Committee, Tarikere.
- 4 G. K. Mahadevappa, Landlord and President, Taluk Congress President, Tarikere.
- 5 Alage Putta Naik, Here Koolige, Koppa Taluk.
- 6 Mruthunjaya Setty, Landlord, N. R. Pura.

VI. SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

- 1 S. R. Nagappa Setty, M.L.A., Thirthahalli Road, Shimoga.
- 2 Yennekoppada Mallikarjunappa, Landlord, Yennekoppa, Sorab Taluk.
- 3 Revana Gowda, Landlord, Heggodi, Sorab Taluk.
- 4 Ganesha Sastry, Landlord, Tavarekere, Channagiri Taluk.
- 5 L. K. Naidu, Colonist, Bhadra Colony, Bhadravati.
- 6 C. Chandraprasad, Mandagadde P.O., Thirthahalli Taluk.
- 7 H. Ranga Rao, Landlord, Huncha, Hosanagar Taluk.
- 8 H. L. Veerabhadrapagowda, Siravanthe P.O., Sagar Taluk.
- 9 Thimmappa Reddy, Landlord, Harogoppa, Anjanapur P.O. Shikaripur Taluk.
- 10 T. Mylappa, Sasavehalli P.O., Honnali Taluk.

VII. CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

- 1 K. Thimmiah, Hireguntanur, Chitaldrug Taluk.
- 2 H. Narasimha Iyengar, Pillekeranahalli, Chitaldrug Taluk.
- 3 B. G. Thimmareddy, Landlord, Chitaldrug.
- 4 N. C. Iyyanna, B.A., Landlord, Molakalmuru Post, Molakalmuru.
- 5 H. G. Siddappa, Hanumanahalli, Davangere Taluk.
- 6 B. V. Nagiah Setty, Municipal Councillor, Hosadurga Taluk.
- 7 K. Seetharamiah, B.Sc., LL.B., President, Taluk Union, Hiriyur.
- 8 Annadhani R. Veerabhadrapappa, President, Taluk Union, Molakalmuru.
- 9 H. Rangappa, Chairman, Gunderi, Holakere Taluk.

VIII. TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Sriyuths.—

- 1 K. D. Sidharamanna, Melehalli, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk.
- 2 K. Siddalingappa, Landlord, Kuramkote, Koratagere Taluk.
- 3 K. V. Narasappa, Landlord, Kodalapura, Madhugiri Taluk.
- 4 E. S. Venkatachalagupta, President, Taluk Agricultural and Experimental Union, Pavagada.
- 5 D. Marulegowda, Landlord, Kallembella, Sira Taluk
- 6 T. M. Thimmiah, B.Sc. (Agri.), Thimmanahalli, Chiknayakanahalli Taluk.
- 7 M. N. Srikantiah, 'Prajavani' Representative and Agriculturist, Turuvekere.
- 8 S. B. Nanjappa, Landlord, Soogur, Tiptur Taluk.
- 9 B. Thimmegowda, Bidanagere K. Hobli, Kunigal Taluk.
- 10 M. R. Krishna Iyengar, Landlord, Amruthur, Kunigal Taluk.
- 11 B. Dasappa, Bandihalli, Nittoor Hobli, Gubbi Taluk.

IX. KOLAR DISTRICT.

- 1 D. Ramareddy, Doddamaledoddi, Srinivasapur Taluk.
- 2 K. Govinda Setty, Merchant, Guler, Bagepalli Taluk.
- 3 A. V. Muniswamy, Araleri, Malur Taluk.
- 4 Pillappa, Kuppanahalli, Nandi P.O., Chikballapur Taluk.
- 5 B. V. Channegowda, Motakpalli, Tayalur P.O., Mulabagal Taluk.
- 6 A. R. Sundara Rao, B.Sc., S/o Rama Rao, Retired Sub-Registrar, Sidlaghatta.
- 7 Chandregowda, Arabikothur, Kolar Taluk.
- 8 R. B. Dharnappa, President, Agricultural and Experimental Union, Gauribidanur.
- 9 C. M. Muniswamy, Agriculturist, Korlapalli, Chintamani Taluk.
- 10 C. S. Narayana Rao, Landlord, Gudibanda Taluk.
- 11 K. M. Narayanagowda, V. P. Chairman, Hukudi Village, Bangarpet Taluk.

X. BELLARY DISTRICT.

- 1 Gadigi Mariswamappa, Ganesh Temple Street, Near Bruceppe P.O., Bellary.
- 2 N. Maribasavanna Gowda, Landlord, Kurugod.
- 3 Panthalu Ramachandra Rao, Hospet.
- 4 C. Seshagiri Setty, Agriculturist, Mariyammanahalli P.O., Hospet Taluk.
- 5 A. Eswarappa, B.A., LL.B., Landlord, Hospet.
- 6 Sethuramachar, Landlord, Harpanahalli.
- 7 A. Basappa, Tornagal, Sandur Taluk.
- 8 Revana Siddiah, Sirigeri, Siruguppa Taluk.
- 9 J. Sivalingappa, Holalu, Hadagali Taluk.
- 10 Y. Shivashankarappa, Kottur, Kudligi Taluk.

APPENDIX VI.

Subject Committees.

Name of Subject Committee	Names of Members
	Sriyuths—
1. Agricultural Education	... B. Venkoba Rao B. P. Balakrishna Hans E. Kardel B. Rurdramu:thy
2. Agricultural Extension	... M. Mallaraj Urs Hans E. Kardel
3. Agricultural Supplies and Services.	M. Mallaraj Urs N. Narasimhiah S. V. Rangaswamy Hans E. Kardel P. B. Srinivasan M. Nazirabmad C. Lakshmana Rao M. Puttarudriah
4. Land use and Soil and Water Conservation.	S. V. Govindarajan B. P. Balakrishna D. Nanjundappa M. N. Ramaswamy Hans E. Kardel
5. Famine Prevention	... A. V. Narasimha Reddy M. Seetharamiah B. Venkoba Rao K. R. Gopala Iyengar T. Srinivasamurthy
6. Agricultural Legislation	... V. Masiyappa, B. P. Balakrishna H. A. Govinda Rao V. Veokatappa A. Bhimappa Naik M. B. Nanjappa D. Rudraiah
7. Agricultural Economics	... B. T. Peethambara Rao B. A. Balachowdaiah S. Srinivas A. Ananthapad nanabha Rao M. B. Nanjappa H. S. Rama Rao N. Nagiah K. Nanjappa

Name of Subject Committee	Names of Members
8. Farm Mechanisation	Sriyuths— S. H. Thimmappa Oorgahalli Krishnaiengar Moojareddy Kalpanahalli Shivappa M. Varadarajan K. Ramaswamy R. Simhadri
9. Mixed Farming	B. Choodegowda N. Chikkegowda B. K. Narayana Rao Mallur Puttaswamy Gowda R. S. Iyengar
10. Live-Stock	H. C. Dinshaw D. Rudriah
11. Grassland Management	P. Nagesha Rao R. Hirasingsh Y. L. Gopalagowda B. M. Krishnamurthy B. Venkoba Rao T. Srinivasamurthy K. Gopala Iyengar
12. Agricultural Research	B. Dasappa M. Puttarudriah B. Venkoba Rao N. S. Venkatakrishniah T. Srinivasamurthy S. V. Govindarajan
13. Horticulture	M. H. Marigowda N. S. Iyengar K. V. Byregowda Kota Srinivasamurthy R. Hirasingsh Joseph Tarakan
14. Home Science	Smt. Susheela Lingiah Mrs. Hans E. Kardel Smt. Satyavati
15. Youth Clubs	B. Rudramurthy B. P. Balakrishna Hans. E. Kardel N. Chikkegowda A.C. Shive Gowda H. Hombe Gowda M. Vasudeva Murthy B. K. Narayana Rao

APPENDIX VII.

QUESTIONNAIRE :

Subject 1 : Agricultural Education.

(1) Are the facilities for Agricultural Education sufficient in the State?

(2) Do you think that besides the regular degree or diploma courses offered, there should be some arrangement in the agricultural college or schools to provide short courses of different durations on specific subjects?

(3) Do you think High School and Middle Schools should have agricultural courses? Would you have them as 'BIAS' courses or as a course in a vocational agriculture?

(4) Do you think there is enough encouragement and incentive to draw the best students into Agricultural Degree and Post-graduate Courses?

What are your suggestions for achieving this object?

(5) Do you think it would be advantageous if a six months practical training on a private holding be made compulsory after a course for the Agricultural Degree? Do you think there are sufficient number of required kind of holdings to afford facilities to students in this regard? Do you think it feasible or desirable to prefix such a training to the terms in the college? Can scope be given to students to work on private farms during vacations and the time so put in taken as equivalent of the practical training required?

Subject 2 : Agricultural Extension.

1. Do you think the idea of Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks provide a new method of approach to the problems of the villagers?

2. In your opinion, what are the defects, if any, of the present Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks:

- (a) Administrative
- (b) Field Activities
- (c) Training of Personnel

3. Do you think the Extension Service is making full use of Visual Aids, etc., in promoting its programme?

- (a) Black boards
- (b) Flannel graphs
- (c) Film strips
- (d) Slides
- (e) Motion pictures
- (f) Posters
- (g) Bulletins
- (h) Newspapers
- (i) Radio

4. Are you familiar with the terms:

- (a) Result Demonstration
- (b) Method Demonstration

Are the Village Level Workers taking full advantage of meetings at such Demonstrations?

5. The Extension Service is interested in assisting the entire Farm family, men, women and children. People's participation is essential to a successful programme. How can we best accomplish this goal?

6. Do you consider fertilizer demonstrations and Field Days good Extension methods?

7. Trained village leaders, Men, women and young people are essential in carrying out an effective Extension Programme. Which is the best approach to accomplish this?

8. Should we enlist the active co-operation of private business such as a rice-mill operators, implement dealers, fertilizer and spray material manufacturers, etc., in promoting the Extension Programme?

9. What part do Exhibits, Fairs, etc., play in a well organised Extension Programme?

10. How can we improve the Report system of Village Level Workers to make them simpler, less time consuming and of more aid in evaluating the work of individuals?

Subject 3 : Agricultural Supplies and Services.

(A) Seeds and Manures

1. What are the seeds of improved varieties of crops you require ?
2. What are the various types of manures you require ?
3. Are they now being supplied in sufficient quantities and in time ?
4. What are the difficulties you are experiencing now ?
5. Can you suggest ways and means of getting them in time ? and in sufficient quantities ?
6. Do you think that the present method of procuring seeds from the cultivator's field for distribution is satisfactory ? Can you suggest any alternative methods ?
7. What are your suggestions for storage of seeds ?
8. What are your suggestions for distribution of seeds ?
9. What are your suggestions with regards to improving transport facilities for your requirements as well as for transporting your agricultural products ?
10. Can co-operation come to our aid in establishing supplies and services ? Suggest your scheme ?

(B) Implements

1. What types of improved implements do you require ?
2. Can you give us sketches of any of the improved implements you suggest ?
3. Do you think there is sufficient supplies of spare parts for all classes of implements ? If not, what do you suggest for easy availability ?

(C) Plant Protection

1. Are you conscious of the necessity of protecting your crops against pests and diseases ?
2. Are you now getting sufficient help for this from the Department of Agriculture ?
3. What are your suggestions for educating the common cultivator on various problems of plant protection work ?

4. Do you think mobile plant protection units are necessary to render more timely and brisk help in times of need?

5. Do you think that visual education like films, charts, pictures and propaganda will help in educating the farmer in plant protection and what are your suggestions in this regard?

6. Is the plant protection staff taking prompt action and calling on your fields for taking suitable measures? What are your suggestions to improving his quick approach to the problems?

(D) Other Items

What other items would you include under supplies and services and what suggestions would you make for their efficient availability?

Subject 4. Land use and Soil and Water Conservation.

1. Do you think that there is a need for land use surveys in your taluk ?

Are the Farmers putting their lands to the best use? For example some lands that can take in only trees and cannot make good cultivated land are being put to the plough ; on the other hand some very good plots where crops can be grown are being used away for casuarina plantations.

Can a study of land use be helpful in this regard ?

2. Do you think there is a deterioration of soils through (a) soil losses, and (b) decrease in fertility in your neighbourhood ? To what extent would you ascribe this to (a) soil erosion, (b) overgrazing, (c) improper agricultural use, (d) lack of proper manuring, (e) cutting down of forests.

3. Do you think there is need for water conservation measures in your taluk ?

4. Do you find your water resources adequate ? Have there been any significant changes in their availability ? Can you ascribe these changes to any specific reasons ?

5. Do you think the available water supply for irrigation in your area is put to best use?

6. In your opinion has over-irrigation caused deterioration of land.

7. If it has, what remedial measures would you suggest ? Do you think adequate drainage work is necessary as a part of irrigation ?

8. What improvements would you suggest in the existing water distribution practices for best utilization in your area ? Give details of conditions of irrigation in your area.

9. Do you think there are possibilities of improving water supply for irrigation in summer in (a) Malnads, (b) the Maidan parts.

10. Do you think irrigation tanks in your area are adequate to cover the agricultural needs ?

11. Has the water-holding capacity diminished due to silting or other causes ? What remedial measures would you suggest ?

12. Do you think there is necessity for an organization to advise on soil and water conservation?

12. Do you think such an organization or service will help your Community ?

14. Do you think measures of soil and water conservation practice can be carried out successfully (a) by individual action, (b) Co-operative action, (c) by State legislation ?

Subject 5. Famine Prevention

1. What are the circumstances under which famines occur? Are they a regular feature in your locality or only recurring periodical phenomena? Are these famines due to failure of rains or are they due to lack of irrigation facilities or are there any other reasons for their occurrence?

Do you think that famine is due to over—population and insufficient food production?

Was there famine condition in your area at any time during these last twenty years? If any, the experience you have gained in facing that, may be given.

2. If the famines are due to failure of rains can we stem them back by minor irrigation facilities?

What is the average rainfall in your area? Do your existing tanks and other sources get full every year? Have you been able to realise wet crops every year? What are the kinds of crops you grow on dry lands? Are you realising this crop every year? If not, do you think it is due to want of rains or is it due to attack of pests and diseases?

What are the nature of minor irrigation facilities that can be provided for in your locality? Will providing of wells be helpful? Is Government required to be of any help in this matter? What are the aspects in which Government can be helpful? Would subsidising of wells by the Government prove to be helpful in your opinion?

Can providing of Electricity for Lift-irrigation go a long way in helping the people?

In planning for wells do you think provision should be made for ordinary wells, and also tube-wells and filter points?

Are there any existing irrigation facilities in your locality? If so, what is their nature? Are they of the major category like rivers, streams, canals and lakes, or of a minor category like small tanks and wells?

What minor irrigation works would you suggest as being helpful apart from wells?

If famines in your locality are due to attack of pests and diseases, what are the pests and diseases that were responsible? Was there any help received from the Agricultural Department or any private agency in controlling these pests and diseases?

To what extent do you think monkeys goats and other creatures damage crops?

Can you suggest any remedies?

3. Can you suggest any long range and short range policies to fight the famine. exclusive of other questions in this questionnaire?

4. During famine what are the steps required to effectively check the same?

Will rushing of grains to the area be helpful?

Rushing of fodder to the area?

If relief works are to be started what are the labour charges that may be suggested in your locality?

Would shifting of cattle from that area be economical or would maintaining them in the same place be helpful?

How far do you think that Government can help in this matter?

Is permission to graze the cattle in the nearby forest sufficient?

Can the cattle be temporarily be shifted to the houses of the relatives?

5. Do you think a crop planning for famine zones necessary? Should this be on the basis of the crops best suited to these regions or from the point of view of selfsufficiency?

6. What do you think of the role of early maturing crops or strains? Is this to be a general safeguard or do you think, it could come to our aid in the face of actual famine?

7. To what extent do you think a better system of dry farming will help us to increase our food production?

8. What do you think is the extent of damage of foodstuffs in field and in storage due to insects and rats? Can you suggest means for improving local storage?

Would it be helpful to have Village level, or a Hobli level or a Taluq level storage of grains besides the individual storage?

What should be the normal storage of food grains in those places? Can there be a common storage for all the village managed by the Village Panchayat?

What agency in your opinion would be suited most in case of Village, Hobli and Taluq storages are to be created?

What is the nature of storage that can keep the grains long without deteriorating?

Should grain stores be subsidised and how?

Would the grain banks be of help? Can the surplus stock of food grain during normal years be kept in such grain banks? Can Government be of help in this behalf?

Can multi-purpose Societies take up these grain Banks?

9. What are the possibilities of growing root crops and starting food industries? (a) in the State in general, and (b) the famine areas in particular.

Can you give an idea of products that can be manufactured in this way?

Subject 6. Agricultural Legislation

1. Please give your view on Agricultural Legislation in Mysore.

How have the various acts been beneficial to the progress of Agriculture?

If changes are necessary in your opinion please state in what way they can be effected?

Soils and Crops

2. Do you think that soil resources in your place are damaged due to water and wind erosion, and that land is tending towards unproductivity? Does soil conservation in your area require urgent action? In your opinion can land improvement be effected by legislation?

Referring this to the question of irrigation under channels do you think that a crop planning calculated to economise water use may be introduced by legislation and that it would effectively bring about a crop improvement?

Seed

3. Do you think seeds sown in your area are of good quality, and do you think that low yield and bad quality of products fetch low price? Would a Seed Act be necessary for guaranteeing good quality seeds? Is legislation necessary to enforce growing of registered improved seed? What do you think are the practical difficulties involved in this measure and what are the methods to be adopted to overcome the difficulties? Should we encourage seed trade by introducing seed certificate schemes?

If you are acquainted with growing of fruit plants can you give instances of plants purchased from Government and private nurseries, not coming up to expectations? Do you think buying grafts from registered nursery men would improve the fruit industry? And how far would you support a legislation to require nursery men to be registered to keep records of parent plants of stocks and scions, to get varieties of plants evolved by them certified, to supply only varieties of plants recommended by Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, to keep the plants in their nursery healthy and insect and disease-free by proper spraying, and to maintain a record of their clientele, etc.?

Other Requirements

4. What legislative action is necessary for guaranteeing quality of supplies like fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, feeding stuffs and other requisites so that the raiyats are assured of quality in the purchase of these requisites?

Crop protection

5. Do you think the present crop pests and disease Acts are adequate for crop protection? Please give your suggestions. Also consider the damage to crops by wild animals and extent of legislation necessary.

Industries

6. Whatever legislative measures can be enforced to safeguard the interest of the raiyats whose interest is dependent on the industries nearby, for example, Sugar factories, Rice mills, Oil industries Cotton factories and Canning establishments?

Prices

7. (a) What is the fair price you expect for your crops? and how do you define fair price?
- (b) Is fair price related to cost of production?
- (c) Is legislation necessary in a policy of price stabilization and regulation?
- (d) Do you advocate fixing of statutory minimum and maximum of prices for agricultural commodities, so that prices will not be allowed to fall below a fixed minimum or rise above a prescribed maximum? Please examine this problem from the point of view of producers as well as consumers.
- (e) Specify type of legislative action that is necessary in corresponding measure like crop-planning, market reforms, etc.

- (f) The Government of India have decided as a short time measure to adopt direct purchases by Government Agencies in specified areas where prices had a tendency to fall below the minimum levels. Please state your view of measures like renewal of restrictions of internal movement of food grains, partial or complete lifting of restrictions on exports in order to arrest the recent fall in agricultural prices and state if in your opinion these measures are adequate and effective in achieving the desired objective or can you suggest any other measures?

Live-stock

8. Taking into consideration controls already in force with reference to scrub bulls, pedigree animals, cattle segregation, cattle diseases, price of cattle, etc., what legislative measures are necessary in your opinion in the interest of live-stock improvement?

Crop Insurance

9. (a) The Agriculturists require protection from the visitations of nature like flood, drought, pests and diseases, etc. Do you think that comprehensive policy of Crop Insurance can offer this protection and cover all sorts of risks involved in raising harvesting and storing crops?
- (b) Insurance is a device by which losses maintained by few or shared by many. Therefore do you think that it is correct that the scheme of Crop Insurance should be compulsory for each cultivator? or should it be obligatory on the part of the cultivators?
- (c) Do you feel that a scheme of Crop Insurance can be worked out smoothly in practice? What do you think are the practical difficulties and how can they be overcome?
- (d) Should Crop Insurance be left to Insurance Companies or should it be the responsibility of Government?

Agricultural Income-Tax

10. (a) In socialistic pattern of societies all persons who have the means to contribute to the State Exchequer should do so. From this stand-point do you think that the levy of tax on agricultural income in Mysore is a progressive and equitable method of transaction?
- (b) what are your views in respect of the crops which are subject to levy of this tax and the rate of agricultural income-tax envisaged in the Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Bill?

Land Reform Legislation

11. (a) The essential objectives of recent Land Reform Legislation in our country are the abolition of intermediaries, conformerment of rights of proprietorship upon occupancy tenants, protection of tenants at will and fixing of a ceiling on future acquisition of land in order to remove the disparities which now exist. How far has the Land Reform Legislation in Mysore achieved these objectives?
- (b) Do you think that the Tenancy Act in Mysore has had beneficial effects so far as the efficiency of the agricultural system is concerned? Does it protect the tenant from various kinds of exactions and impositions?
- (c) How far does the abolition of Jodis and Inams in Mysore ensure the creation of self-reliant and independent peasantry by eliminating all intermediaries between the cultivator and the State?

Economic Unit of Land

- (a) Do you think it is desirable that the minimum area of a peasant holding should be fixed so as to have economic units in view of the fact that the Indian Law of Inheritance leads to fragmentation and uneconomic holdings? What is an economic holding in your opinion?
- (b) Do you consider it desirable to place a ceiling on holdings to prevent disparities? What do you think should be the limit to future acquisition of land?

Subject 7. Agricultural Economics

I. CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

1. Is there any scope for organising a Co-operative Farming Society in your area ?

2. If so, on what lines, do you suggest the organisation of such Societies to bring into its fold : (i) Land-holders, (ii) Landless Labourers, (iii) Agriculturists who do not have lands before and those whose lands are subject to fragmentation ?

Land Colonisation

3. Do you advocate the Societies being formed on co-operative basis in areas where assessed cultivable lands lie fallow, and areas where much lands are available ?

4. Do you suggest payment of wages to the members of the Committee who come under the fold of Co-operative Farming Society, or to pay them ultimately on the basis of work day units.

5. What types of Co-operative Farming Societies do you suggest for being taken up in your areas ? What type do you think suitable to conditions prevailing in Mysore : (i) Better Farming, (ii) Tenant Farming (iii) Joint-Farming and (iv) Collective Farming ? [Refer to note on types of Farming Societies.]

6. What acreage would be necessary to farm a convenient economic unit, and number of members that could be brought into the Society ?

7. How do you think that the Capital should be raised to the members for (i) building equipments, (ii) agricultural operations and working expenses, (iii) maintenance of farm labourers and the members.

Rural Industries

8. What Industries do you suggest in your area to supplement income and to give agriculturists employment throughout the year, and in a Co-operative Farming Society, if formed ?

Management

9. On what lines do you suggest Co-operative Farming Societies be formed, and how local leaders be brought into the fold ? Do you suggest paid staff for supervision and management ? How do you co-ordinate the activities of different departments such as Agriculture, Industry, Sericulture, in the Co-operative Farming Society ?

10. What facilities are required from the Government regarding:—

- (a) Facilities of finance,
- (b) Facilities of Staff,
- (c) Facilities of agricultural implements, manures, bulldozers, tractors, etc.
- (d) Facilities in technical skill under agriculture and industry,
- (e) Remission of land revenue,
- (f) Grants from the other departments for wells, roads, buildings, school, medical facilities, nursery schools etc.
- (g) Subventions from Government to meet deficits, if any, for meeting immediate wants
- (h) Facilities of the Industries Department for raw materials and equipment of light industries
- (i) Facilities for lift irrigation, rural electrification, etc.
- (j) Recognition of good work by way of prizes to Co-operative Farming Societies.

1. Co-operative Better Farming Society.--

"The Society is designed to introduce improved methods of farming. The members agree to follow a plan of cultivation laid down by it. In furtherance of its object it may undertake joint purchase of seed or manure, or pooling, cleaning, grading and selling the produce, or joint-ploughing or joint-harvesting or joint-arrangements for watch and ward, or joint use of machinery. Each member is, however, independent except for the specific purposes for which he joins the Society. He pays for the services which he receives, and at the end of the year he may receive a patronage dividend."

2. Co-operative Tenant Farming Society

"This type of society owns land in freehold or leasehold, but its holding is divided into smaller holdings each of which is leased to an individual tenant cultivator who is a member of the society. The whole area is cultivated in accordance with a plan laid down by the Society, but the manner in which the plan is executed is left to the discretion of each individual tenant. The society undertakes to supply on credit basis, seed, manure and costly agricultural implement and even

to arrange for the marketing of the tenant members' produce, but it is open to each tenant member whether or not to avail himself of these facilities. Each tenant pays a fixed rent for his holding, but the produce of the holding is his own and entirely at his disposal. This type of society replaces the superior land-lord, and the profits, after meeting all expenses and providing for a reserve fund, are distributed among the tenant members in proportion to the rent paid by each."

3. Co-operative Joint Farming Society.— "This type of society suggests pooling of land on the part of small owners whose separate holdings are not large enough to permit of economic farming. Members work on the pooled land in accordance with the direction of an elected committee and the manager appointed by it. They work jointly and each member receives wages for his daily labour. The ownership of each member in his holding continues and is recognised by the payment of a dividend in proportion to the value of his land. The produce which is raised collectively is also disposed of collectively, and the proceeds after meeting all the expenses of cultivation including payment for the use of land, wages and cost of management and providing for a reserve fund are shared by members in proportion to the wages earned by each. The ordinary functions of this form of society are the planning of a crop programme, the joint-purchase of farm requirements and joint-sale of farm-produce, raising of funds on the security of land, crops and other movables and immovable assets of the Society for land improvement, purchase of machinery and payment of operational expenses, land improvement and all other activities calculated to promote the development of agriculture. A subsidiary agreement is generally made between the Society and each member that is if any improvement is made on his plot of land he will repay its cost when he ceases to belong to the Society."

4. Co-operative Collective Farming Society.— "This type of society also holds land in freehold or leasehold and all other means of production. It undertakes joint cultivation for which all its members pool their labour resources and each receives in

turn prescribed wages, large-scale cultivation facilities, mechanization of agricultural production, and this is the Society's most important gain. The profits are worked out at the end of the year after deducting wages, cost of management and allotment to reserves and divided in proportion to the wages earned by each member."

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

1. What are the different kinds of credit required by the farmers in your area and for what purposes (Short term, Medium term and Long term)?

2. What are the prevalent rates of interest for different kinds of loans and on different forms of security?

3. What are the agencies which are supplying such credit (organised and unorganised)?

4. Are the farmers able to get adequate and timely credit on reasonable terms?

5. What are the difficulties experienced by the farmers in obtaining credit from: (1) Government, (2) Co-operative institutions, (3) Indigenous bankers and money lenders, and (4) Commercial Banks.

6. Give suggestions for the reorganisation of rural credit in the interest of farmers.

7. Give your opinion about the role of private money lenders and co-operative institutions in supplying rural credit. Give suggestions for improving their working.

8. Do you think that legislation for licensing and regulation of money lending has helped the farmers to any extent?

It is said that the working of such legislation led to considerable contraction of rural credit. What is the position in this regard in your area?

9. Do you believe that agricultural credit will solve the basic problems of farming?

10. Are farmers indebted in your area? Do you agree with the view that borrowing for unproductive purposes should be put an end to completely?

11. Has borrowing of money led to transfer of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists?

12. What in your opinion will be the influence of a sound system of credit on farm incomes and land values?

13. What is the scope for formation of capital through savings by farmers in your area? Give suggestions for promoting savings among different classes of agriculturists.

14. Did farmers in your area benefit by the post-war rise in prices of agricultural commodities? Have farmers been able to liquidate their debts to any extent since the war?

15. The Committee of direction of the All-India Rural Credit Survey have recommended in their report the creation of a State Bank of India (by amalgamating the Imperial Bank and 10 other State-associated banks) for promoting rural credit. What is your opinion on this recommendation?

Agricultural Labour.

1. Is there a scarcity or surplus of agricultural labour in your area? What are the prevailing rates of wages? Mention prerequisites provided, if any?

2. What is the economic condition of agricultural labourers? Give suggestions for their improvement. Do you think the enforcement of Minimum Wages Act will improve the economic condition of labourers?

3. Do you think there is pressure of population on land in your area?

4. How is the seasonal demand for labour met? If there is an acute shortage, do you think there is any scope for adoption of labour saving devices in farming?

5. What is the magnitude of rural unemployment and under employment in your area? Offer solutions for the same.

Subsidiary and Cottage Industries.

1. List the subsidiary and cottage industries: (a) which were once in a flourishing condition, and (b) which are now existing in your area. What are the causes for decay?

2. What is the scope for promotion of existing Industries and starting of new ones?

3. Do you agree with the view that development of small-scale industries is the only way of relieving the pressure of population on land and making agriculture attractive?

Agricultural Holdings.

1. What is the area of an average agricultural holding in your area? Have holdings become subdivided and fragmented by partition, sale, etc.?

2. What is the area of land (under each of the different types of cultivation) which can give an average peasant family a reasonable standard of living? Offer suggestions for creation of such economic holdings in your area.

3. What is the influence of subdivision and fragmentation on farming efficiency? Do you think the existing law of inheritance is responsible for subdivision and fragmentation of holdings? Would you recommend the law of primogeniture to remedy these evils in our country?

4. Do agriculturists agree to a scheme of consolidation by mutual agreement or is there need for compulsory consolidation?

Land Tenure.

1. What is the prevalent system of land tenure in your area?

2. What will be the effect of the recent Inam Abolition Act on Land Tenure in your village? What economic problems do you anticipate in the wake of the introduction of the Act?

3. Do you think that abolition of intermediaries between the State and the cultivators will provide proper incentive to the latter to cultivate with maximum efficiency?

Irrigation.

1. What is the scope for extension of irrigation in your area? Give an estimate of the economic gains to agriculturists through extension of irrigation facilities?

2. Do agriculturists in your area stand to gain by any of the new irrigation projects which are now being executed?

3. What are the economic problems of developing land under such projects? What will be the role of the State in aiding such land development and in extending irrigation facilities through other sources (tanks, wells, etc.).

Seeds.

1. What is the local seed rate per acre of different crops? Do you think it is economic?

2. Do the cultivators select seeds for sowing after testing?

3. Are the seeds recommended by the Department popular? Give reasons for the answer.

4. Do cultivators purchase or grow seeds? If the former, where from and at what prices?

5. Do cultivators experience any difficulty in securing good seeds? Estimate the improvement in yield by the use of the improved seeds.

Manures.

1. What are the kinds and qualities of manure applied per acre of different crops?

2. Do cultivators apply proper dosages of manure? If not give reasons.

3. Are chemical fertilisers and oilcakes popular?

4. Do farmers produce in sufficient quantities manure for their lands?

5. Is compost prepared on scientific lines? Are cattle urine and dung conserved and used as manure? Is there much waste of dung as fuel?

6. Are cultivators able to buy manures at normal prices and in adequate quantities? Suggest measures for improving the position.

7. Are green manures common in your area? And how are they applied?

Costs and Yields.

1. Give details of cost of cultivation of major crops in your village. Estimate the gross yield per acre in each case and also the net income.

2. Crop yields per acre in our country are said to be very low compared with the yields in other countries. Since the prosperity of the agriculturist depends upon yields from lands offer your suggestions for increasing yields.

Risks in Agriculture.

1. What are the different kinds of risks to which agriculture in your area is subjected (weather, diseases, pests, etc.,)

2. With a view to avoid such risks and to ensure steady and assured returns to cultivators do you recommend introduction of schemes of crop and live-stock insurance? Are such schemes practicable in your area?

3. Do you think that an efficient weather forecast propaganda will help to mitigate the incidence of risks in agriculture? Suggest lines on which such an efficient propaganda can be established.

Agricultural Prices.

1. Do cultivators receive fair prices for their produce? Are the prevailing prices related to costs of cultivation?

2. Do you think there is need for stabilising agricultural prices with a view to ensure fair incomes to cultivators?

3. How far do you think the State can help in stabilising agricultural prices?

Village Panchayats.

1. Give an account of the constitution and working of the Village Panchayat in your Village.

2. Discuss how the Panchayat can be of use as a lever for the economic and social regeneration of our villages. Suggest improvements in its constitution and working towards this end.

III. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.

Note.—The particular region to which the answers relate may please be specified or its extent indicated at the outset. A region may be any area preferably not smaller than a Taluk in respect of which you feel you will be able to give knowledgeable answers to the questions which appear below:

In the case of Government Officers a region may normally be taken up to be co-terminus with their jurisdiction.

Present Marketing Arrangements.

1. (a) What are the important Marketing centres in your region for agricultural produce?
- (b) Are they served by adequate communications by way of good roads, railway links, etc.? If not what are the most important improvements required in respect of such facilities?
- (c) What are the centres at which the Markets are regulated and the commodities covered by such regulation at each of those centres and approximate volume and value of important commodities marketed per annum at each of these centres?

2. Are there factories or mills for processing of agricultural produce on a large-scale in the neighbourhood of these markets?

3. What are the other important markets yet to be regulated? Is it desirable to regulate weekly markets and shandies where considerable quantities of agricultural produce are brought and sold?

4. What are the defects in the existing Markets Act and Rules? What amendments are necessary to make the Act and Rules comprehensive?

5. What are the Co-operative Societies operating at each of these above important centres and what is the volume and value of the produce handled by them for the last 5 years.

6. (a) What are the other important Marketing Co-operative Societies attending to storage and sale of agricultural produce and what is the volume and value of the produce handled by them for the last 5 years?

(b) What are the arrangements made in these Co-operative Institutions for advancing produce loans to their members? Is the advance adequate? If not what are the means of getting finance required at reasonable rate of interest?

(c) How many of these Co-operative Institutions have availed of financial assistance from the Reserve Bank of India, through the State Co-operative Bank and to what extent? What is the part played by the Marketing Department in developing these Institutions? Is the staff entrusted with this work adequate? If not what are your suggestions to improve the staff?

Storage

7. What are the important commodities likely to require storage prior to marketing at the abovementioned centres? What are the approximate quantities of such commodities likely to require godown accommodation at each of these centres and what is the average period for which storage is necessary in the case of each commodity?

8. What are the existing methods adopted for the storage of different commodities at these Market Centres (both regulated and unregulated)? How far are these satisfactory? If not satisfactory, for what reasons?

9. If unsatisfactory methods of storage prevail, what is the average percentage of loss involved by you to dryage, weevil damage, rat infestation, pilferage or any other cause?

10. What are the Godown charges in these Marketing Centres for the storage of several agricultural produce?

11. How many Co-operative Marketing Societies have their own godowns and what are they?

12. Has the Government made any provision in their First Five-Year Plan and also in their Annual Budgets for encouraging the construction of godowns for storage of agricultural produce in several important Market Centres through Co-operative Agency and Regulated Markets?

13. Has the Warehouses Act been enforced in the State and if not for what reasons?

14. What is the provision made in the Budget for developing Warehousing activity in the State?

15. Do you think that standardisation and grading of agricultural produce is a prerequisite for running licensed warehouses?

16. Is it practicable if statutory specifications are not fixed for all commodities under Agricultural Produce "Grading and Marketing" Act to run Warehouses on the basis of local practices of classification of commodities?

17. With a view to develop construction of warehouses, do you favour establishment of a Central Warehousing Board or a Warehousing Board for each State (please state reasons for your preference)?

18. What exactly is the financing assistance required for several agencies such as Co-operative Institutions, Regulated Markets, Chambers of Commerce, Traders Associations, Commercial Banks, etc., for constructing and maintaining warehouses?

19. Have you any other suggestions for promoting Warehousing activity in the State?

Standardisation and Grading.

20. Has grading and classification been practised in any of the markets in your region? If so, give details with reference to specific commodities.

21. Is the present system of grading and classification if any, working satisfactorily or has it any defects which may lead to disputes?

Weighing and Measuring.

22. What are the weights and measures in use in your region? Is the Weights and Measures Act enforced in your region and if so, whether the administration is satisfactory?

23. Which Department is entrusted with the administration of the Weights and Measures Act in the State? Is the staff adequate? If not what are your suggestions to improve the administration of the Weights and Measures Act?

24. Has the Standards of Weights Act been enforced in the State? If not what are the difficulties in doing so?

Forward Contracts.

25. What are the associations, if any, which deal in forward contracts and in respect of what commodities?

26. If there are no associations dealing in these forward contracts what are the difficulties in the way of developing this kind of business?

Market News Service.

27. What are the arrangements made for dissemination of Market News to the producers, traders, importers, exporters and others? Are they satisfactory? If not what suggestions you offer for improving Market News Services?

Statistics.

28. What kinds of statistics are collected by several agencies—both Government and private—and how are they compiled and published?

29. Is it not desirable that only one Government Agency should take up this very important question of collection and compilation of all agricultural statistics in the State? If so, what are your suggestions for establishing such an organisation in the State? Whether the Marketing Department could be entrusted with this work and if not what are your reasons?

Surveys

30. What are the several surveys on Marketing of Agricultural Produce conducted by the Marketing Department, Agricultural Department, University of Mysore and other Government Institutions and Private Agencies? Have they been published in English and Kannada?

31. What are the other important commodities which require to be surveyed?

Improvement of Containers.

32. What types of containers are in use for several agricultural produce? Are they satisfactory? What suggestions do you offer for improving the containers in respect of several agricultural commodities both processed and unprocessed?

Railway Facilities

33. What are the several concessions allowed to in regard to railway freights, priorities for wagon allotment, containers for transport of produce from one place to another, etc.? Are the concessions adequate? If not what are your suggestions?

Price Stabilisation

34. What are the different types of data of agricultural prices collected by the State and how each is compiled and published (a) Wholesale price, spot, future, if any; (b) Retail price; (c) Farm or harvest price; (d) other prices as for example, procurement prices, wholesale issue rates, retail rotation rates, import and export prices, etc.

35. What is the primary Agency or Agencies for the collection and compilation of price data at different centres? Is the primary Agency official or non-official? If official indicate the Department to which they belong. Are they whole-time or part-time and honorary or paid? If paid, please specify the remuneration and also their educational qualifications, training and experience in price collection.

36. Is there any supervision exercised on the work of the primary Agency and is there any specific Supervisory Agency and if so, indicate the status and designation and headquarters of each Supervisory Officer. What is the nature of supervision done by these officers?

37. What are the Departments or organisations at the State Headquarters in charge of collection, compilation and publication of agricultural prices and what is the staff at State Headquarters? Is it adequate? If not what are your suggestions?

38. What are the several steps taken by the State Government for stabilisation of agricultural prices? Are they effective? If not what are your suggestions?

Finance

39. What are the present arrangements whereby the following classes of persons in your region obtain credit on the security of produce or goods? Are the arrangements satisfactory and adequate? If not what are your suggestions; (1) Growers; (2) Small traders, (3) Commission Agents, (4) Big merchants, (5) Wholesalers, exporters and Importers.

40. What are the average rates of interest at which advances against security of commodities are made by Banks and other financing Agencies in your region? Do these rates differ from Agency to Agency, from party to party or from commodity to commodity? If so, what are the different rates?

41. Up to what proportion of the value of different kinds of produce advances are given by Financing Agencies?

42. What is the average period up to which credit is given to each party by the above Agencies in respect of different commodities?

Administration

43. When was the Marketing Organisation set up in the State? Is the Department permanent having a separate Budget of its own? What is the Budget of the Department and what is the staff (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) of the Department? Is it adequate to cope up with several items of work pertaining to marketing including Weights and Measures and if not, what are your suggestions to augment the staff?

44. What are the several items of works entrusted to the Marketing Department and what is the progress so far in respect of each of the items of the works? What are the difficulties in the way of rapid progress of work? What are your suggestions for developing marketing activities in the State?

National Five-Year Plan

45. What is the programme of work envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan so far as agricultural marketing in Mysore is concerned?

46. What is the amount earmarked for executing the above Plan and what is the cost borne by the Centre and the State?

47. What is the work so far completed?

48. Whether a draft of the Second Five-Year Plan has been prepared and if so what are the special features of the Plan?

IV CROP PLANNING

1. The objective of scientific crop planning is the attainment of a balanced economy based on:—

- (a) Achievement of a satisfactory level (both quantitatively and qualitatively) of food production;
- (b) Adequate production of commercial crops as much as food crops to feed the growing industries; and
- (c) Production of more and more crops which have high potentialities for earning foreign exchange.

Do you agree with this view and do you think that it is the desired objective to be aimed at?

2. In any programme of food production it is necessary to define clearly the quantitative as well as qualitative requirements of food. What are, in your opinion, these requirements? And how do you estimate them?

3. It is said that our country is not self-sufficient in respect of food production, and one of the objectives of crop planning is to wipe out the deficits of various types of foods. What are the measures that you suggest for overcoming these shortages?

What is the place to be given to protective and subsidiary foods in a system of crop-planning?

4. Crop planning implies a change in food habits of the people from the point of view of the attainment of qualitative self-sufficiency. Do you think that it is possible to introduce changes in diet-habits according to pre-determined time-schedule?

5. Scientific crop planning means systematic utilisation of land not only to eliminate food shortages but also to solve the problem of shortage of raw materials and foreign exchange. Do you think that the available land in our State and Country is being properly distributed amongst diverse competing ends?

6. Is the existing pattern of land utilization in our State in line with our economic and geographic requirements? Is it based on right choice of land for different utilisations?

7. How do you reconcile the competing demands between industrial and agricultural uses of land?

8. What is the effect of seasonal conditions and price movements on the pattern of land utilization? What remedies do you suggest to prevent the harmful effects of price changes on crop planning, and to render adjustments of production possible?

9. What is the place of crop insurance in a system of crop planning?

10. What are the issues that face crop planning?

- (a) on a single farm,
- (b) in a whole village,
- (c) in a definite topography of land,
- (d) as it pertains to a bigger part of the country like a Hobli, Taluk or District?

Can there be a cropping plan for the whole country?

V. Farm Accounting.

1. It is a known fact that keeping farm accounts helps us to estimate the farm business income which is a real measure of man's actual economic condition. Do you keep such an account of all the farm operations? Otherwise, how do you estimate the profit and loss of your agricultural activity?

2. In a country like ours, where the cultivators are illiterate, how can we make a case for general acceptance of keeping accounts?

How can you induce the farmers to keep accounts?

3. Can you suggest a comprehensive, and simple accounting procedure which will cover all essential items and which will reflect the actual economic conditions of the farmers?

VI. Statistics.

1. Please define the scope of agricultural statistics.

2. Please enumerate the topics in agriculture for which in your opinion, accurate statistics are necessary?

3. How do you think the farmers can help in the collection of statistics?

Subject 8. Agricultural Implements and Machinery— Farm Mechanization.

1. Please give the following information pertaining to your taluk:

Name of Taluk.....District.....

(a) State the nature of crops cultivated in your area and the type of implements used at present in each case under the following headings:

- (i) Crops.
- (ii) Nature of soil.
- (iii) Seasonal operation.
- (iv) Implement used.

(b) State the number of improved types of ploughs (Mould Board Plough) used in your Taluk, under the following headings:

- (i) Size and type of plough.
- (ii) Approximate cost.
- (iii) Approximate number in use.

(c) Give approximately the number of the following implements and machines used and owned by raiyats in your Taluk:

- (i) Tractors.*
- (ii) Sugarcane crushers: (a) Bullock-drawn and (b) Power-driven.
- (iii) Pump sets: (a) Oil-engine driven and (b) Electrically driven.
- (iv) Persian wheels.
- (v) Threshing machines.
- (vi) Winnowers.
- (vii) Any other farm machines such as: decorticators, oil expellers, gins, cream separators, etc., which may be in use may also be mentioned.

2. (a) What reasons do you adduce for the farmers adhering to the use of indigenous implements?

(b) Please suggest any ways and means by which the use of improved implements can be accelerated.

(c) Is there any necessity for modification in the existing implements so as to suit to the local conditions? Defects in the existing implements, if any, may be mentioned.

3. Is there adequate and timely supply of implements and machines and their spare parts in your area (both indigenous and improved)? If not, give suggestions for improving the same.

*-state the type and makes of Tractors and also give the address of the owner wherever available.

4. Do you feel the necessity for the introduction of any new implement or machine in any particular case either for cultivation or for processing operations? If so, give details.

5. Do you find any drawbacks in the use of power-driven pump sets? What are your suggestions to overcome them?

6. Is adequate skilled labour available in your area for operation and timely repairs to agricultural machines and implements? If in the negative, what are your suggestions to improve the same?

7. Do you find the necessity for the introduction of short-term courses to train the sons of *bona fide* farmers in the operation of farm machines, pumps, etc.? If so, what courses do you suggest? Also suggest ways and means of meeting the expenditure for running such courses.

8. In your opinion, to what extent the bullocks are meeting our necessities for motive power? Is it adequate and sufficient or does it need improvement? Have you any suggestions to make for improving the bullock power?

9. In your opinion how far the bullocks can be replaced by tractors?

10. Do you believe in co-operative tractor farming? If so, suggest methods of working such a system.

11. (a) Do you think that our raiyats can afford to meet the cost of improved implements? What suggestions would you make to enable them to own the necessary improved implements?

(b) Do you feel that the hire purchase system of owning tractors and agricultural machines is advantageous and successful? Have you any suggestions to make in this regard?

12. What do you think of a private firm or organisation owning costly agricultural machines like tractors, threshing machines, etc., and making available the same for the use of raiyats on contract or hire system? What are your suggestions in this regard to make this system advantageous to the raiyats?

13. Do you feel there are enough storage facilities (including granaries) in your area? Have you any suggestions to improve them?

14. Do you feel we have enough and efficient transport facilities in our rural parts? If not, what are your suggestions to improve them?

15. Suggest any other ways and means, if any, to improve our Agriculture in the field of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Subject 9. Mixed Farming.

1. Of what different systems of agriculture are you acquainted in the country? Which of them answers nearest to an idea of Mixed Farming?

2. Can we say that Farming in India is based more or less on the principles of Mixed Farming? What other patterns of Mixed Farming can be introduced in our country?

3. If Mixed Farming is to be understood as a mixture of crop and livestock farming, what should be the proportion in investment under each one of them, if farming is to be carried on (a) self-sufficiency basis, and (b) as a commercial proposition?

4. "Mixed Farming is that system of farming which brings together the crop centred and the animal centred farming together". How far do you substantiate the statement or prove the inadequacy of the statement, if any?

5. Do you think there is a pressure of cattle population on our lands?

6. What are the advantages and drawbacks if any in adopting this type of Farming (Mixed Farming) from the point of view of (a) income from land, (b) income from livestock, (c) income from the whole farm, (d) soil fertility, and (e) marketing of Farm produce?

7. Given farm of 5 acres, 10 acres, 15 acres, or 20 acres, can you give the most of a Mixed Farming each of the units can take?

8. Do you think the aspects of our farms change very much by a wholesale adoption of Mixed Farming?

9. How far will Mixed Farming help or hinder the agricultural prosperity of our country?

10. Does Mixed Farming hinder in any way the proper utilisation of the several modern improvements in Agriculture, i.e., (a) Crop Farming, (b) care and maintenance of livestock, and (c) in the mechanisation of agriculture?

11. What role can Mixed Farming play (a) on an individual's Farm, (b) in Co-operative Farming, (c) in Joint-Village Management and (d) Collective Farming?

12. What are the issues one has to face when Mixed Farming is introduced (a) on a single Farm or individual's Farm, (b) in the whole village, (c) for the Hobli, Taluq or District and (d) for a whole tract such as Maidan and Malnad?

13. Does this system of farming call for any special system of accounting? Will it be difficult to maintain a proper system of accounts when Mixed Farming is introduced?

14. Will not farming be rendered less risky when farmers take to this system of farming?

15. What State Aid, Legislative and Financial, is necessary to make this system a common system of farming in our country?

Subject 10.—Live-Stock.

1. What is the trend of cattle, goat, sheep and poultry population?

2. Should pig husbandry be organised, as a subsidiary industry to general agriculture?

3. Indicate the scope of developing export trade in different kinds of live-stock?

4. What are the feasibilities of developing cross-breed for increasing milk production?

5. How has the Key-village Scheme developed and what modifications should be introduced to make it more effective?

6. What are the trends of live-stock prices, and what measure should be taken to stabilise and improve the prices?

7. How should the village markets and fairs be further developed?

8. Are Live-Stock Shows well organised? and what further improvements you would suggest?

9. What is the scope of developing grazing in rural areas with a view to provide balanced food for live-stock?

10. Is veterinary aid prompt and effective, or is there further scope for improvement?

11. What is the present cost of maintaining a milking animal? (The cost should be gauged from research institutions, etc. as they usually maintain the animals in a good healthy condition)

12. If animals are underfed, and poor yielders, they should not be maintained, as expense of maintaining such animal is rather very high. If these animals are properly fed, they will be uneconomical, so they should be removed, as they eat away valuable food, which could otherwise be eaten by good animals—what is your opinion in this regard?

13. What is the total strength of sheep and goat in Mysore State and what is their demand?

14. What is the total strength of livestock (cows and buffaloes) in Mysore State, and what is the prevailing rate of milk in Bangalore, and other towns and whether it is a paying proposition to produce milk on a farm, if the milk rates are low? Does the Government intend to come to the help of farmers in subsidizing or standardizing if the rates are low? What rate would be considered fair to the consumer and the farmer? What is the average milking period of our local animals (this has an important bearing on determining the rates)?

15. How many acres of land are required to maintain a herd of twelve cows in good healthy condition? Does the Government intend to start a big dairy farm, and what are its schemes?

16. Is ensilaging practised? What should be done to popularise this method for preserving fodder in rural area?

17. What measures should be taken to give balanced rations to cattle and other livestock throughout the year? How could the feasibility of introducing cheap, industrial wastes like molasses, urea (to replace protein), etc., be explored?

Subject, 11. Grassland Improvement.

1. Can you suggest some means of improving our fodder supplies?

2. Do you believe that Gomal lands should exist or they should be given away as farm lands? If given for cultivation do you think growing of fodder may be made compulsory and an arrangement made to pool the fodder resources?

3. What in your opinion are the defects of the Gomal lands as they are?

4. To what extent do you think proper measures would improve the grass yield of our common grazing lands?

5. Do you think trees useful both for fodder and other economic purposes as also for soil conservation should be planted in the Gomal lands? What do you think of introducing such plants as the meequite? What other indigenous plants do you think will serve the purpose?

6. To what extent do you think silos and silage would conserve Gomal land and improve the fodder supply?

7. Do you think the fodder now available to cattle may be made richer by a mixture of legumes; if so how do you think legumes may be introduced as a natural supply from grass lands or as supplementaries like berseem, etc., from lands in holding?

8. Do you think in general cattle population is heavy and if that is one of the reasons why Gomal is proving to be insufficient or neglected?

Subject 12. Agricultural Research and Experimental Farms.

1. Do you think we have enough of Agricultural Research.—

- (a) in the Laboratory, and
- (b) on the Farm?

2. What aspects of Research in your opinion are necessary in—

- (a) crop improvement;
- (b) manurial programmes;
- (c) Plant Protection; and
- (d) Implements and irrigation?

3. Do you think sufficient importance is being given to local problems in Agriculture?

4. What in your opinion should be the purpose of Agricultural Research Stations in the State? Do you think the Agricultural Research Stations in the State are serving the purpose?

5. Do you think more Agricultural Research Stations are necessary to study problems and crops of local importance?

6. Please state the different crops on which, in your opinion,

- (a) intensive work requires to be done;
- (b) work has to be taken up.

7. Do you think there is adequate contact between the research worker and the cultivator?

8. If your answer is in the negative, what are your suggestions for their improvement?

9. Do you think fundamentals studies on crops and soils should be taken up in the departmental laboratories?

10. (a) Do you think there is adequate dissemination of the results of Agricultural Research?

(b) Do you think these results reach the raiyat?

(c) What are your suggestions for improving the same?

11. Are you in favour of expanding field experiments in the cultivators' fields on large scale?

12. Do you think enough attention is given in research programmes to meet trade requirements?

13. Do you think there is enough research on the quality and marketing values of agricultural produce?

Subject 13. Horticulture.

1. What does Horticulture stand for? Is it not true that sufficient attention is not paid to improve the condition of Horticulture in the State? Is not the production of the Horticultural crops as important as Agricultural crops?

2. In what lines would you wish that the Horticultural Departments should work to be helpful to the farmers in promoting Horticulture in the State?

3. Do you think that Horticultural Development could be achieved in quick strides if the practical approach to Horticulture is made by the Staff of the Horticultural Department by working with the farmers on his farm teaching him garden crafts, methods of cultivation, plant pest control, etc., and supplying him with plants and seeds of superior quality thereby inducing him to take to Horticulture instead of by mere propaganda and lectures?

(A) Fruit Culture.

4. How could you account for the failure of commercial orchards in the State? What steps should be taken to put a stop to the deterioration and for effecting improvements?

5. Would it be desirable to create zones for concentrating on the cultivation of select kinds of fruits suitable to the area instead of undertaking to grow all kinds of fruits indifferently?

6. Is there need for introduction of new varieties of fruits or is it enough if the existing varieties are improved by proper cultivation and manuring?

7. Is it necessary to take measures, legislative or otherwise, for ensuring genuine, pedigreed and certified plants and seeds to prevent the play of fraud by nurserymen and seedsmen?

8. What are the major fruits grown in your parts? What are the possibilities for the extension of the areas in respect of each of them? What are the difficulties beset in their cultivation?

9. In the light of the present conditions what special facilities shall have to be provided for improving fruit cultivation?

10. Is mechanised farming in orchards suited and profitable in our country [and would it help to overcome labour and transport difficulties?

11. What do you think of undertaking of fruit cultivation under canal and tank irrigation on an extensive scale ?

(B) Vegetable Culture

12. What are the limiting factors in the development of vegetable cultivation and how best they could be overcome ?

13. Have people understood the importance of fruit and vegetable in dietary ?

14. Why is it that consumption of vegetables has not become popular particularly among the rural folk ?

15. How best can the production of vegetables be stepped up near towns and cities and in the interior parts ? Would you recommend the cultivation of vegetables as a second crop in paddy fields instead of taking a second crop of paddy under canal and tank irrigation ?

16. Will not the popularisation of backyard cultivation hold to provide balanced diet for our families ? How best can it be done ?

17. What are the kinds of vegetables suited for cultivation in the interior parts ?

18. What are the vegetables most suited for intercropping in orchards ?

(C) Marketing

19. Are there sufficient fruits and vegetable produced to start a canning factory ; and even if it is started can it flourish ?

20. How to standardize the marketing system of fruits and vegetables ?

21. How to avoid the middlemen ?

22. What improvements in transport and marketing facilities would you require for improving fruit and vegetable farming ?

(D) Parks and Gardens

23. Do you subscribe to a view that maintenance of parks and gardens in thickly populated areas is a luxury and that it should be postponed till the economic conditions improve ?

24. Is it not desirable to form Horticultural Societies or Associations in different parts of the State which can give impetus for developing a taste for Home gardening and backyard cultivation ?

25. Should not the Horticultural Department lay stress on the study and encouragement for the cultivation of flowers such as Jasmynes, Kakada, chrysanthemum, roses and scented herbs and essential oil plants such as scented geraniums, davana, patchouli, etc., similar to the attention paid to foreign flowers which lack in the sweet scent?

26. What do you think about the possibility of the supply of cut-flowers to distant places? Is it not economical and paying?

(E) Economic Plants

27. Do you think that impetus should be given for the cultivation of economic plants—such plants yielding scented oils used in perfumery and soap-making, fibres, spices, drugs, gums and resins? Are there facilities in your parts to cultivate these?

28. Is sufficient attention paid for the cultivation of utility plants used for fence, sisal and highway avenue? What steps would be recommended to prevent butchering of avenue plants and disfiguring them by the public?

(F) Education.

29. Do you think it will be very profitable if the subject of Horticulture is included in the curriculum of the Middle and High Schools?

30. What do you think of the "Earn while you learn scheme"?

31. Is it the lack of technical knowledge that is hindering the development of Horticulture?

32. Is it necessary to have Arboretum and Botanical Gardens in different parts of the country to increase the plant wealth?

33. In view of the shortage of technically qualified men is it not necessary to have an advance training and fundamental research in Horticulture?

34. What should be an economic holding under Horticultural crops?

35. How would you enhance the utility of Plant Protection service?

36. What improvements in transport and marketing facilities would you require for improving fruit and vegetable farming?

37. Is there need for one or more Plant and Seed Introduction-Stations for the State for experiment and supply of stock plants?

38. Is it not necessary to have a Horticultural Board to suggest and implement Horticultural improvements, to assess the progress achieved from time to time, to plan out its progressive improvements, harnessing the available resources?

39. What do you think of Visual Education in relation to Horticultural improvements?

40. Is it not high time to take up classification, codification and nomenclature of fruits and other horticultural crops many of which are at present in chaotic condition?

41. Why should not encouragement be given for Horticultural crops under Grow More Food subsidy?

42. Should not action be taken for immediate survey of different Horticultural crops grown in the State, for collecting data on the choice varieties of trees found scattered in different parts so that large-scale propagation and supply of superior varieties could be accomplished?

43. What do you think of Horticultural Legislation in providing short-term and long-term credit to the customers?

Subject 14. Home Science

1. Do you think that Home Science should be tied to agriculture to help rural families in the campaign for better living?

2. Women Village Workers in Home Science should have a basic knowledge of the following aspects of Home Science?

- (a) Elements of Nutrition.
- (b) Food preparation to conserve food values.
- (c) Food preservation.
- (d) Garment making and care of clothing.
- (e) Maternity, child care and family planning.
- (f) Wise expenditure of family income.
- (g) Personal and family hygiene.
- (h) Improved housing and household equipment.

Can you add any other aspects of Home Science to the above list which are of importance to the village women?

3. Are the training facilities in Home Science available to the women workers in Mysore Extension Service Block adequate?

4. What qualities should a woman worker have to be a successful Home Demonstration Agent?

5. What are the difficulties encountered by the Home Demonstration Agents in Mysore?

6. How could the Home Science workers aid in the profitable use of leisure by the village woman?

7. How should the Home Science workers arouse the interest amongst village folk to improve their standard of living?

8. Would short refresher courses in summer in the Institute of Home Science, Maharani's College, for Home Demonstration Agents help them in their work?

Subject 15. Youth Clubs.

1. Have you seen a Student Farmers' Club formed in your locality or School? Have you, in any way, associated with that Club?

2. Are you aware of the objectives of the Student Farmers' Clubs? If not, what should be the objectives?

For instance, do you consider the following as some of the important objectives: —

To enable members to be better citizens, and functional leaders:

- (1) intensively aware of their responsibility to themselves;
- (2) their homes;
- (3) their villages; and
- (4) their country.

Please give this your most serious consideration and add on other objectives you consider appropriate.

3. Do you like to call the Clubs as "Young Farmers' Clubs" or "Student Farmers' Clubs"? Or suggest any other name you consider very appropriate, and give your reasons for this.

4. What are the conditions necessary for starting a Young Farmers' Club?

Do you think conditions in a school, or a hostel, or a township, or a village approximate to the conditions you enumerate? How would you proceed to form a Club?

Who should take initiative in starting a Club—A teacher, local leader, Village Level Worker, Agricultural Inspector or any other person? Please reason out for your selection.

5. Who should be the members of the Club?—Only school-going ones or both school-going and non-school-going boys and girls? What should be the pre-requisite to become a member? What should be the age limit? At this stage of the Club movement, do you like to fix up any membership subscription fees?

6. What should be the part played by the parents in organizing the Club and in the smooth-functioning of the Club? How can the parents be associated with the activities of the Club—both formally and informally?

7. (a) What should be the structure of a Club ?
 (b) How and how frequently the office-bearers of the Clubs may be selected ?
 (c) What should be the role played by the different office-bearers ?
8. Should there be a leader for each Club ? If so, what type of person is fit to be a leader ? What are his duties ? Do you think we have in our villages the right type of persons to assume functional leadership of these Clubs ?
9. Do you feel there is necessity for giving training to these leaders ? If so, please give your consideration to this and discuss the nature of the training to be given, place, duration, etc.

Activities of the Club :

10. (a) How should the activities of the Club be organized ?
 Should there be group projects and individual Member's projects ?
 Why ?
 Should there be an annual programme for each Club and each Member ?
- (b) Outline some of the projects—both groups and individual—which could be taken up by our Clubs—for instance:—

Individual Projects.—Health and Sanitation such as soak pits, latrines, personal hygiene, vegetable and fruit cultivation, etc.

Group Projects.—Some aspects of village improvement such as renovation of gomal, drain cleaning, crop pest and disease control, village service, etc.

- (c) What do you think of the following activities as providing incentive and encouragement to the Club Members and to even non-members ?
- Camps
 - Conducted tours
 - Demonstrations
 - Contests
 - Exhibits
 - Participation in fairs and *Jatras*

11. Don't you think that enough encouragement should be given for display and further development of individual talents of members? How should this be done? How much important are the recreational programmes in the progress of the Clubs? What recreational programmes can be suggested for the Clubs? Do you think it important to inculcate in the minds of members of proper balance between work and recreation? Please outline your valuable suggestions in this regard.

12. Should there be Club Meetings? How often? What should be the general procedure for conducting the meetings?

One of the major objectives of the Clubs is to help each member to become a functional leader. How can the meetings be organized to train the members in this direction?

13. Another major objective of the Club is to help each member to become a good citizen. What particular programmes can you think of in this connection?

14. (a) Should there be recognition for the outstanding achievements of members and the Clubs? Should this be in the form of special awards, badges or any other form?

(b) Are you aware of the three types of badges now being issued by the Agricultural and Experimental Union? What is your comment on this?

(c) Should there be inter-club competitions? If so, should it be within the Taluks, within the Districts and within the State? Please give your serious consideration for this and give your valuable suggestions for organizing these at different levels.

15. Should there be a flag, an emblem with a motto, and a song for the Club? Please outline your suggestions for this.

16. If the Clubs have to be systematic in their activities they have to maintain some essential records. What different types of records do you suggest for maintenance by the Club and the individual members.

17. What should be the minimum requirements to be fulfilled by the members to continue their membership each year?

18. If you advocate a long period of age limits between the minimum age and the maximum age to become members, do you think it desirable to group the Clubs as junior Clubs and senior Clubs? If so, please outline under question 10 above, the nature of activities for these two types of Clubs.

19. Are you in favour of starting Girls' Clubs? If so, please outline your suggestions regarding the age limits of members, nature of activities—both group and individual—of the Clubs.

20. Should there be a system of honorary members in the Clubs, specially for those who cannot be enrolled as regular members because of their age, profession, etc., but who evince keen interest in the welfare of the Clubs and who contribute outstanding help and direction for the Club?

21. Do you think that local organizations like Village Panchayet, Bharat Sevadal, Co-operative Societies can associate themselves with the Club Movement? How about the various other concerns like the industrial and agricultural concerns? In what ways they can associate with the welfare of the Clubs?

22. Is it possible for these Clubs to be recognized by the Government and its various agencies? What should be done by the Clubs and its sponsors to achieve this? Do you think that the Club Movement benefits alot by this recognition? In what ways can it benefit?

23. Do you think there is enough literature books, songs, dramas, visual aids, models, flannel graphs, etc., for the use of the Clubs and Club Members? Are you aware of any literature published in this connection by the Agricultural and Experimental Union?

What type of literature is most urgently needed for the use of the Clubs, and how can an impetus be given for the production of such literature?

24. Do you think there is need for a central organization to help, direct and promote the Club Movement in the State? Is the Central Office of the Agricultural and Experimental Union suited for this purpose? If so, what should be its responsibilities and duties in this regard? What facilities should be given—personnel, equipment and finance—to enable this office to carry out its responsibilities in the best possible manner and be the guiding force behind the Youth Club Movement in the State? What should be the part played by the Agricultural and Experimental Union in Districts and Taluks and its members in the promotion of Youth Clubs?

APPENDIX VIII.

GROUP COMMITTEES.

Group I—Agricultural Education (including : Extension and Youth Clubs).

Chairman.

Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Chitaldrug.

Recorder.

Sri K. S. Sivappa, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Chitaldrug.

Members.

Sriyuths—

- 1 K. Thipperudriah, Development Commissioner
- 2 N. S. Hirannayya, Director of Public Instruction
- 3 T. Siddalingiah
- 4 J. Mohamed Imam, M.L.A.
- 5 K. G. Thimmegowda, M.L.A.
- 6 M. L. Subbanna, Land Utilisation Officer (Education Department).
- 7 Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, M.L.C.
- 8 Prabhakar, M.L.A.
- 9 H. M. Seenappa, M.L.A.
- 10 Rumale Ctannabasaviah, M.L.C.
- 11 Y. Dharmappa, M.L.C.
- 12 Abdul Gaffar, M.L.C.
- 13 Ganji Veerappa, M.L.C.
- 14 S. R. Gorur, M.L.C.
- 15 M. L. Nanjaraj Urs
- 16 S. Kariyappa, M.L.A.
- 17 M. P. L. Sastry, M.L.C.
- 18 R. Anantharaman, M.L.A.
- 19 B. Rudramurthy, Principal, Training Centre
- 20 N. Chikkegowda, I.F.Y.E.
- 21 A. C. Shivegowda, do
- 22 H. Hombegowda, do
- 23 B. K. Narayana Rao, do
- 24 B. V. Venkatacharya, Mandya
- 25 D. S. Muniyappa, Challakere
- 26 H. K. Siddiah, Hassan
- 27 D. Ramareddy, Srinivasapur
- 28 K. Govinda Setty, Bagepally
- 29 A. D. Biligowda Maddur
- 30 K. Thimmiah, Chitaldrug
- 31 H. Narasimha Iyengar, Chitaldrug
- 32 S. R. Nagappasetty, Shimoga
- 33 Yennekoppa Mallikarjunappa, Sorab
- 34 K. Siddalingappa, Koratagere
- 35 K. P. Siddaramanna, Tumkur

Sriyuths—

- 36 B. N. Kalappa, Chikmagalur
- 37 G. A. Sampath Iyengar, Gorur
- 38 C. N. Krishnamurthy, Channarayapatna
- 39 M. Sunder Rao, Mysore
- 40 U. R. Krishna Rao, Nanjangud
- 41 K. Bhagavantha Rao, Nanjangud
- 42 K. V. Ranganatha Rao, Magadi
- 43 A. B. Hanumantharayappa, Nelamangala
- 44 A. Anjaneyagowda, Yelahanka
- 45 H. N. Keshavamurthy, Arasikere
- 46 C. Nagarajappa, Yelandur
- 47 M. Mallaraj Urs, Director of Agriculture.
- 48 B. Venkoba Rao, Principal, Agricultural College
- 49 B. P. Balakrishna, Headquarters Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.
- 50 M. Vasudeva Murthy
- 51 Krishnamurthy
- 52 Appajaiiah
- 53 Thippeswamy
- 54 H. R. Satyanarayana Setty
- 55 N. G. Basappa
- 56 B. Narayana Reddy
- 57 Karadanniah
- 58 Syed Usman, Entomology Section

Group II—Horticulture and Home Science.

Chairman.

Srimathi Lakshmidēvi Ramanna, B.Sc., M.L.A.

Recorder.

Sri C. M. Mahadeviah, Superintendent, Sugarcane Liaison Farm.

Members.

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- 14 K. M. Narayana Gowda, Bangarpet

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- 19 J. Sivalingappa, Holalu
- 20 Y. Shiva Shankarappa, Kothur.
- 21 K. T. Ramaswamy, T. Narasipur
- 22 Y. N. Shama Rao, Hoskote
- 23 Lady Social Organisers
- 24 N. S. Iyengar
- 25 Kota Srinivasamurthy
- 26 R. Heera Singh
- 27 Joseph Tarakan
- 28 K. V. Byregowda
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- 31 K. N. Mallanna, Botany Section

Group III—Research (Including Land Use, Soil and
Water Conservation, Grassland Management).

Chairman.

Sri G. Narayana Gowda, M.L.A.

Recorder.

Sri G. N. Alasingrachar, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Kolar

Members.

Sriyuths—

- 1 P. H. Rama Reddy
- 2 M. A. Muthanna, Chief Conservator of Forests
- 3 H. Ananthachar, Chief Engineer
- 4 T. P. Krishnachar, Director of Geology
- 5 Dr. M. N. Ramaswamy, Forest Research Laboratory
- 6 A. Krishnaswamy, Sylviculturist
- 7 V. S. Mascarenhas, M.L.A.
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- 16 S. Annappa Setty
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- 18 H. P. Basavaraj, Davauagere
- 19 Revanna Gowda, Sorab
- 20 Ganesh Sastry, Channagiri

Sriyuths—

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- 22 B. N. Boranna Gowda, M.L.A., Belur
- 23 V. N. Reddy
- 24 Agumbe Sitaramiah, Sringeri
- 25 H. S. Narasimhamurthy, Arakalgud
- 26 C. M. Gaviappa, Gundlupet
- 27 C. V. Venkatesh, Chamarajanagar
- 28 T. Srinivasamurthy, Economic Botanist
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- 49 S. Puttamylara Jois do
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- 52 G. G. Elisba do
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- 54 M. Rangappa, Agricultural Inspector
- 55 Y. L. Gopala Gowda
- 56 B. Ganesha Sastry
- 57 P. S. Boriah
- 58 Puttappa
- 59 H. P. Rangappa Gowda, Sorab
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- 61 A. V. Muniswamy, Malur
- 62 Veerasanjeewegowda, Byrasandra

Group IV—Supplies and Services (Including Famine Prevention, Agricultural Economics, and Farm Mechanisation).

Chairman.

Sri N. Huchmasti Gowda, B.A., M.L.A.

Recorder.

Sri B. P. Venkataramiah, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Hassan.

Members.

Sriyuths—

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- 2 B. Beerappa, Director of Rural Industrialisation
- 3 D'sa, Chief Electrical Engineer
- 4 T. K. Krishnamurthy, Director of Sericulture
- 5 K. R. Marudevegowda, Registrar of Co-operative Societies
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- 8 G. Basappa, M.L.A.
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- 21 K. Nanjappa, Marketing Officer
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- 33 B. Dasappa, Nittur
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- 35 N. D. Puttaswamappa, Alur
- 36 Dalavoy Ambanna, Hospet
- 37 B. A. Balachowdiah, Lecturer in Economics, Agricultural College
- 38 A. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, State Statistician
- 39 M. B. Nanjappa, Assistant Statistician

Sriyuths—

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- 41 S. H. Thimmappa, Lecturer in Engineering, Agricultural College.
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- 53 K. Sidde Gowda
- 54 B. V. Channegowda
- 55 Kantharajiah
- 56 G. Narasimhiah
- 57 G. Sathyanarayana Rao, Botany Section
- 58 S. Rajarathnam, Agronomist, Agricultural Research Station, Siruguppa.

Group V—Mixed Farming (Including Live-Stock Improvement).

Chairman.

Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh, M.L.A.

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Sri H. C. Nanjiah, Senior Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bangalore.

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Sriyuths—

- 1 Director of Animal Husbandry, Bangalore
- 2 Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Bangalore
- 3 Lecturer in Veterinary Science, Agricultural College
- 4 Lecturer in Animal Husbandry, Agricultural College
- 5 D. Rudriah, Superintendent, Hessaraghatta Live-stock Farm
- 6 B. Huthegowda M.L.A., Banasandra
- 7 D. M. Govindaraju, M.L.A.
- 8 H. C. Linga Reddy, M.L.A.
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- 10 H. C. Dinsbaw
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- 13 Kumaraswamy, Chamarajanagar
- 14 Landurangasetty, Bhadravati
- 15 R. S. Aradhya, Tumkur
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- 17 B. V. Nagaiah Setty, Hosadurga

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- 42 B. R. Seshachar
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- 44 G. Papanna
- 45 B. Honuregowda
- 46 T. C. Veeriah
- 47 V. Gangappa
- 48 Smt. K. Suvarna Bai Jadhav
- 49 A. A. Natesh Modalia
- 50 Bangarappa
- 51 C. S. Nagesha Rao
- 52 K. Siddalingappa
- 53 K. Hanumappa
- 54 R. K. Patel

Group VI—Agricultural Legislation.

Chairman.

Sri T. Mariappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Recorder.

Sri G. V. B. Naidu, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mysore

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- 11 M. Honnurappa, Doddaballapur
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- 13 Durga Prasad, Ramanagaram
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- 18 B. S. Madhava Rao, Koppa
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- 22 K. Sreenivasan, Heggadadevankote
- 23 Kodaganahalli Ramaswamy, T.-Narsipur
- 24 B. S. Narayana Rao, Gudibanda
- 25 A. N. Rajanna, Kolar
- 26 M. G. Rajasekhar, Holalkere
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- 29 T. Ramachar, Kolar
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- 32 S. L. C. Reddy, Sabbanahalli
- 33 C. S. Nagappa, Ramanagar
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- 35 H. K. Perumala Iyengar
- 36 N. S. Lingappa, Nanjangud
- 37 P. Padmanabhan
- 38 A. Jaganatha Rao, Hunsur
- 39 Bandi Gowda, Malavalli
- 40 Sanna Siddegowda, Hosahalli
- 41 K. S. Raja Rao, Agricultural Inspector, K. R. Nagar
- 42 H. P. Padmarajah, Agricultural Inspector, Chamarajanagar
- 43 H. G. Thimmiah, Head Master, Basic Agricultural School, Somanahalli.
- 44 B. N. Maheswaraiiah, Assistant Entomologist, Bangalore
- 45 K. C. N. Iyengar, Agricultural Inspector
- 46 Syed Hamza, Agricultural Inspector
- 47 S. V. Ramakrishna, Agricultural Inspector
- 48 Hanumantha Setty, Agricultural Inspector
- 49 H. B. Lakkappagowda, M.L.A., Hassan
- 50 R. K. Patel, Hiriur
- 51 B. K. Channappa, Chennarayapatna
- 52 Hammid Ali Khan Myiana, Agricultural Inspector, H. D. Kote

APPENDIX IX.

Working Committee.

Sriyuths—

- 1 M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri). Director of the Seminar (Edin).
Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
- 2 V. Masiyappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. ... Deputy Director of the Seminar.
- 3 Dr. B. Dasappa, B.A., B.Ag., Ph.D., Chairman of the Seminar
Deputy Director of Agriculture. Sub-committee.
- 4 K. V. Byre Gowda, M.L.A. ... General Secretary
- 5 M. Vasudeva Murthy, B.Ag. ... Secretary of the Seminar
- 6 S. V. Haridas ... Secretary, Agricultural
and Experimental
Union.

Boarding and Lodging Committee.

- 1 The Principal, Agricultural College, Hebbal.
- 2 The Warden, Agricultural College Hostel.
- 3 The Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Hebbal.
- 4 B. K. Narayana Rao.
- 5 M. Seetharamiah.
- 6 K. V. Byre Gowda, M.L.A.
- 7 Y. L. Gopala Gowda.
- 8 P. Nagesha Rao.

Exhibition Committee.

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- 2 K. Gopala Iyengar.
- 3 M. Appanna.
- 4 H. M. Delvi.
- 5 Agricultural Engineer, Hebbal.
- 6 Heads of Scientific Sections.
- 7 H. C. Dinshaw.
- 8 Headquarters Assistant to the Director of Agriculture.
- 9 S. V. Rangaswamy.
- 10 Hans E. Kardel.

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- 1 Dr. M. Puttarudriah.
- 2 S. V. Rangaswamy.
- 3 Dr. Susheela Lingiah.
- 4 B. Bheemasena Rao.
- 5 N. Narasimbiiah.
- 6 S. Srinivas.
- 7 P. R. Raghuram Pillay, Departmental Artist.
- 8 B. K. Narayana Rao.
- 9 H. S. Rama Rao.
- 10 P. B. Srinivasan.
- 11 Special Ami dar, Food Production Commissioner's office

Transport Committee.

Sriyuths—

- 1 N. Narasimhiah.
- 2 B. Bhimasena Rao.
- 3 S. V. Rangaswamy.
- 4 S. V. Ramakrishna.
- 5 K. R. Ramachandra Rao.
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- 8 A. C. Shivegowda.
- 9 N. Chikkegowda.

Meeting and Assembly Arrangements Committee.

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- 2 D. M. Venkataramiah.
- 3 K. V. Byregowda, M.L.A.
- 4 Y. L. Gopalagowda.
- 5 M. S. etharamiah.
- 6 S. V. Rangaswamy.
- 7 S. Srinivas.
- 8 Agricultural Engineer, Hebbal
- 9 S. H. Thimmappa.
- 10 Doreswamy Iyengar.
- 11 Dr. M. H. Marigowda.

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2. A. Ananthapadmanabha Rao.
3. M. L. N. Iyengar.
4. Jade Srinivasamurthy.
5. M. B. Ranganatha Rao.
6. H. Kariappa.
7. K. Subbiah.
8. R. Ramanna.
9. K. S. Krishna Sastry.
10. Leo D'Souza.
11. H. B. Nanjappa.
12. D. K. Veeranarayana Gowda.
13. P. T. Krishnappa.
14. H. Padmanabha Rao.
15. S. Nanjunda Reddi.

Reception and Publicity Committee.

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3. K. V. Byregowda, M.L.A.
4. M. Vasudeva Murthy.
5. S. V. Haridas.
6. M. Narayanappa.
7. N. Chikkegowda.
8. Alur Hanumanthappa.

APPENDIX X.

List of Participants in the Seminar Exhibition.

Messrs.—

1. Rangaswamy & Co. (Sprayers and Insecticides).
2. Addison & Co. (Sprayers).
3. Mysore Fertilizer Co.
4. Shaw Wallace Co.
5. Government Electric Department (Lift Irrigation).
6. Burmah Shell Co. (Insecticides).
7. Mādhurai Mudaliar (Cane mills).
8. Fergusons.
9. Mysore Engineering Research Station.
10. Regulated Markets.
11. Agriculture Department.
12. Home Science Department (University)
13. Coffee Board
14. Horticulture Department.
15. Animal Husbandry Department.
16. Sericulture Department.
17. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
18. United States Information Service.
19. N. E. S. Blocks.
20. Extension Department.

APPENDIX XI.

THE MESSAGE OF HOME SCIENCE.

Better Living for India's Families.

During the past few days, at all of the sessions of this Seminar we have been hearing much about the Second Five-Year Plan. I want to talk too about Five-Year Plans, I want to talk about what this country might be like at the end of the seventh or eighth Five-Year Plan. I am doing this, I hope to show what I believe Home Science can contribute to the standard of living in India through the next forty years or so. I think I can best help you to understand this potential contribution of Home Science by beginning with a story. The story goes like this :

In the year 1996 A.D., a huge delegation of men and women from a neighbouring planet came to our world at the invitation of the United Nations. They came for the purpose of studying the home life of people on this planet. One group of these observers and scholars landed on the sub-continent of India and spent about six months travelling over India, visiting its homes, talking with mothers and home-makers in villages and cities. And this is the essence of the report which they took back to their fellow-citizens on their home planet :

"Every family"—the report read—"lives in a house which is built for comfort and safety and sanitation. Every house is furnished for convenience and beauty. And in every home may be found some of the beautiful handicrafts of this land—wood in furniture and carvings, brass and copper in utensils for cooking and eating and decorating, woven cottons in tasteful colour combinations for curtains and bed coverings, soft wool in rugs and blankets of rich design. And many of these lovely furnishings for the houses are made right in the homes themselves by the artistically gifted family members."

"Every home-maker"—the report continued,— "knows how to plan the day's food for her family so that each member has enough to eat and has a diet balanced for growth, and body building, and health, and energy for his work or play. Every home-maker knows how to cook foods to preserve all their nutritive values and knows how to serve these foods so they are attractive and tempting and clean."

"Every home-maker keeps a garden and a small orchard and has learned the art and science of preserving foods in times when food is plentiful—to save them for the times when foods are more scarce. They do this by drying some foods, by sterilizing and sealing some in jars, or by keeping them at freezing temperatures so the foods do not spoil but retain for months all their goodness and health-giving properties."

"Every home-maker knows not only how to keep her family well by giving them the proper food, and clean water and milk to drink, and keeping them comfortably sheltered, but knows also how to

restore family members to health when illness strikes them. Every home-maker and every young girl in this country knows how to nurse at home with simple remedies, how to take precautions for the family's health by keeping the food and water and milk clean, by keeping people with diseases away from the family, by getting family members inoculated against the contagious diseases, etc."

"In almost every home there is some small scale or household industry where the family members who possess technical knowledge and a high degree of artistic skill supply a large share of the goods—cloth, rugs, vessels, crockery, etc.,—used by consumers in the country. Each cottage is supplied with electricity and modern machines so that each worker can produce a large volume of goods, and in this way the needs of the country as a whole are supplied without having to transfer people to new occupations and factories away from their own home villages."

"Home-makers all have a knowledge of how to plan so that the family resources of money and time and skills are stretched over all the needs of the family, over all the jobs to be done. They know how to budget money, keeping some for each essential. They know how to budget time, so that their work is finished and there is time left over for leisure to be spent with all the family having time for fun together."

"Housewives have learned how to clean their houses in an efficient manner and seem to know many ways of saving human energy in doing the routine tasks of house-keeping. They have exactly the right tools and implements for each job so that cleaning is done quickly and without fatigue."

"Housewives in this land know how to get the most value for the money they spend. A woman is helped to buy wisely because each thing she buys is marked with a label which gives much information about the food or the textiles or the household equipment, she is paying for. These labels tell the housewife accurately and honestly just what she is getting, just what is in the food, just what fibres are in the cloth, just what the household appliance may be expected to do and exactly how to take care of it."

"Every woman dresses in clothing—either sturdy or exquisite—but always attractive and suited to the requirement of the job she has to do. How to dress appropriately, how to select clothing and jewellery suited to the person herself and to the occasion when it is worn seems to be a matter of common knowledge. The children, too, appear to be attractively dressed, in colourful clothing designed to allow them much freedom of action for their bodies as they play and work."

"All grown-up family members seem to understand what the children need for happy personalities and strong characters and they provide this for the children—affection and attention—a chance to play and have the companionship of other children; praise, and the experience of success in small undertakings and the feeling of others being interested in them; a share in the family's work and plans; teaching and discipline; the stimulation and fun of learning in school."

"All young people are prepared for marriage and for family responsibilities through chances to become informed about family planning, and to talk over with wiser, older people the problems and the joys of marriage and family life. In this country all young people as they become grown have a chance to discuss their questions and doubts and hopes; have chances to care for babies and young children; have chance to 'keep HOUSE' on their own responsibility before they have homes and families for their own."

"Young home-makers in this land," the report concluded, in summary, "have been trained to *think* and to *reason*. They do not do everything just as their grand-mothers did just because their grand-mothers did it. They are contented, happy home-makers. The satisfaction of doing a job well, of doing a job for which they have some training and knowledge, adds charm and zest to the duties of house-keeping and home-making."

"To know the *basic principles of health protection in bodies and in homes*; to know the *foundations of good nutrition*; to know the *scientific and artistic bases for processes in cooking*; to know *how to choose and care for clothing and textiles*; to know *how to keep the management of a home in regard to the problems of money, time, energy, fatigue and the desires of family members*; to know *what to expect of children and what children expect of the adults in their lives*; to know *how to keep a family healthy or to return it to a state of positive health*—all these are tasks expected of every home-maker in this country. And we find that some training in these duties, which results in *Knowledge of how to do these jobs, changes the feelings* that women have toward their jobs and raises their work out of drudgery to the level of a creative achievement that is heartwarming and satisfying. . . ."

This, then, was the report that came out of a visit to this country in 1996. Can this be India 40 years from now—or is this some Utopia, some magic land that can exist only in the imagination, in "science fiction"?

This is *not* imagination. This can become reality for India, perhaps long *before* 40 years have passed, How??

By giving heed to the message of Home Science. By carrying the message of home science directly to the families of this nation the message of home science which says: **HOME SCIENCE MEANS BETTER LIVING FOR INDIA'S FAMILIES—ALL OF THEM.**

Home Science is "the science of family happiness", and as such it is the real *key* to a higher standard of living for a whole nation.

Home Science is a body of knowledge which *centres about the family*—and is not the family both *the backbone and the heart* of any nation? *What benefits families benefits the nation.* And the shining thread that runs through all of home science has been a *concern for the improvement of family living*

Your own Union Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, wrote in the *Bulletin of the Home Science Association of India last December*:

"Happy homes are the prime essential of a well-cared for progressive society. Home science is the science that teaches us the fundamentals of good home life. As such, it must have a special

appeal for women who are the custodians of the home. Every girl should therefore be well versed in the art. It is important for her to be a good mother, a good cook, a good house-keeper, to know how to run a house well from the material and æsthetic points of view. But it is still more important for a woman to create an atmosphere of peace and moral and spiritual well being so that the home is a heaven of refuge for the family at all times."

And how is home science—this art, this science—which is already well known and well established in a few of the Colleges and Universities of India, to reach the people so that in the year 1996 (or even earlier) such a report may go back to a neighbouring planet?

The answer is simple—if in the next 40 years we can bring "the message of home science" to all the home makers of India. And this may be done through mobilizing an army of teachers and extension workers and other persons with home science training and these persons will go to work in schools, in villages, in community development centres and in research institutes and in commercial companies manufacturing or processing food and textiles.

And this army will divide its forces between villages, and secondary schools and colleges, and magazines, and newspapers, and radio and industry and—*centering always on families and their needs*—will (in the best sense of the word) "educate" the women of India to this "science that teaches us the fundamentals of good home life."

A well-known educator in my country, the founder of the Women's College where I studied for my B.Sc. degree, he said, "EDUCATE A MAN AND YOU EDUCATE AN INDIVIDUAL. EDUCATE A WOMAN AND YOU EDUCATE A FAMILY".

I do not need to remind this audience that all education does not go on in classrooms, inside the walls of schools. In every person's life, *education* is going on all the time. A girl's education, a woman's education, begins from the first moment in her life that she becomes aware of the house-hold around her and of what must go on *to make a house into a home* where there is concern for health and sanitation, for food and cooking, for clothing, for money and time, for beauty and satisfying relationships among family members. This group knows only too well that education of women proceeds, not only in schools but also at the village well.

What a challenge lies ahead for those of us who can catch the message of home science and help to make it a reality—**BETTER LIVING FOR FAMILIES EVERYWHERE!**

There is a challenge for the colleges to train teachers for secondary schools, workers for social welfare centres, instructresses for the National Extension Service, research workers, personnel with the necessary skill and knowledge to work in industry, in hospitals and hostels and cafeterias.

There is a challenge for the secondary schools to teach so that this message is carried directly into the homes of their pupils.

There is a challenge for the National Extension Service to work so that this message reaches every village woman—and so, every village family.

If we can succeed in carrying this message of home science over the land, in transforming the message from "Words" to "Deeds", it may be that 40 years hence, one of the great leaders of your country will say, as did one of the leaders of *my* country not long ago: "I think this country has *no idea* how much it owes to home science."

But what matters who gets the credit—when the standard of living for a whole country is raised far above the level of earlier years—when its people are *well fed, well housed, well clothed, well peopled, free from disease and defect, fit to make family life enjoyable, happy, productive, productive in every sense, materially and spiritually.*

May we all look forward with abundant hope to this future, this *certain future* which is the natural legacy of home science!

MARY ELIZABETH KEISTER,

APPENDIX XII

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