

# 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  
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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".

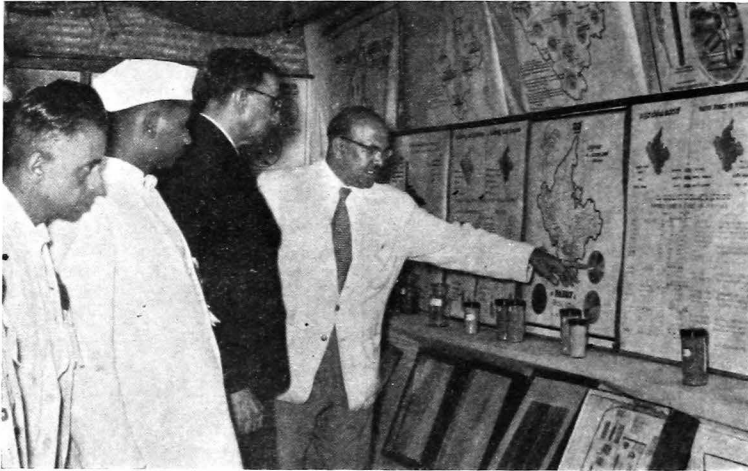
BANGALORE,	}	H. S. RUDRAPPA,
12th December 1957.	}	<i>Minister for Agriculture, Mysore State.</i>

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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.**

## PREAMBLE.

THE proposition to hold a Seminar on Agriculture came before the Managing Committee of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union more than two years ago. Ever since the inception of the Union, conferences have been held and discussions among agriculturists on topics relating to this basic industry have been a prominent objective and programme. The annual meetings of the Union and its field days both on Government farms and in villages were conceived in this spirit. The Seminar method of approach in this context was a development of the theme; and the management of the Union bestowed its attention in shaping this programme in its meetings.

Two conditions particularly affected a decision to be taken on the subject. In the first instance, agriculture happens to be a wide field including scientific, economic, and educational aspects which are interrelated; and any analysis could easily be criticised as taking up either too few a number of subjects or too many at once. Secondly, there is the well known gap between the workers in the field of agricultural science and the great number of farmers engaged in the practice of agriculture.

Apart from the difficulty of defining who is the technician in agriculture, the fact that representatives of agriculturists had to be given a due weightage in any grouping of persons to discuss the topics on the agenda had to be taken into account.

Being taken up by an association of agriculturists, the Seminar was thus worked out as a Seminar of the people. This was in consonance with the spirit of the Union, which has always stood for a spread of scientific thinking among the practising agriculturists. It was also considered that at a time when the Second Five Year Plan has been inaugurated, envisaging peoples' participation, and with a flexibility for revision, the recording of a representative assessment of values might help in the application of means and methods.

A sub-committee was formed in the middle of 1952 to thrash out matters pertaining to the Seminar and the Committee, enlarged from time to time, went into the



subject thoroughly. This committee had the co-operation of friends from the Development Departments by way of several valuable suggestions in formulating subjects for discussion.

To make the Seminar widely representative it was decided to select a delegate from each Taluk. Regional Committees of the Union were entrusted with this task and the interest evinced by them has contributed largely to the success of the Seminar.

In addition to requests for selection of delegates and preliminary consideration of the Seminar subjects, appeals were made to the Regional Committees for liberal contributions. The response was very encouraging.

The Government of Mysore were pleased in their order No. A. F. 2524-25/Agri. 4-55-33, dated 27th July 1955 to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for expenditure in connection with the Seminar. Further, in their Order No. A.F. 4128-31/Agri. 4-55-41, dated 11th August 1955 Government sanctioned certain concessions including the assistance of Departmental Officers and printing of the Seminar Report free of cost at the Government Press. The Government also approved the appointment of the President and the Vice-President of the Union as Director and Deputy Director of the Seminar, respectively.

It was programmed in the first instance to hold the Seminar at Nanjangud on account of the natural facilities available at the place, but later it was decided that it should meet on the Agricultural College Campus, Hebbal. The College, as the centre of Agricultural Education was considered the appropriate venue, and the visit of the delegates to the College halls was considered to be conducive to a closer tie between agriculturists and the Institution training students in this basic industry.

After considering the scope and variety of subjects for discussion, the sub-committee grouped them under fifteen heads, and the task of framing questions under these heads was allotted to fifteen smaller committees. Five thousand copies of the finalised questionnaire were printed and distributed extensively through the District and Taluk Committees of the Union, so that a representative cross section of opinion of agriculturists and other workers in the field may be secured.

Copies were also sent to the All India Farmers' Forum and other organisations outside the State and the sponsors have had the satisfaction of responsive expression from friends afar.

The Seminar was finally fixed to be convened in the second and third weeks of May 1956. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, was invited to inaugurate the Seminar and his gracious consent has been a source of encouragement to the sponsors. His spontaneous gesture of a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 from the Farmers' Forum has placed the organizers under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Deshmukh.

A press conference was held by the Director of the Seminar a few days before its inauguration when the objectives and programmes of the Seminar were explained to the representatives of the Press. It is with gratitude that the sponsors acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the Press.

Working Committees were formed for Reception, Boarding and Lodging arrangements, Transport, Editorial work, Exhibition, Entertainments and Lectures. An Enquiry office was opened and arrangements were made for looking after the health of the delegates. The provision for catering of snacks and coffee by the India Coffee Board was much appreciated.

Answers to the questionnaires received under the fifteen groups of subjects were summarised and placed at the disposal of the Group Committees as a basis for discussions. The questionnaires thus afforded a syllabus and a spring-board for the discussions.

It was originally intended that there should be fifteen Group Committees based on the arrangement of subjects in the questionnaire, but from a practical point of view, it was eventually decided to form six groups putting together connected subjects suitably. Each of these six group committees had a Chairman to conduct the deliberations and departmental officers to record the Proceedings.

It was designed to hold a plenary session when all the delegates would have the opportunity to consider the conclusions of the Group Committees and to propose additions and revisions.

The Central Food Technological Research Institute, the Agricultural and allied departments, and various firms dealing in manures, plant protection materials and agricultural machinery were invited to participate in the Exhibition, arranged as an adjunct to the Seminar. The sponsors wish to convey their thanks to all the participants who got up an impressive display and made it highly educative. In the evenings, Symposia were arranged in which leaders, representatives of allied departments and of Scientific Sections of the Agricultural Department, International Farm Youth Exchangees and Home Science Experts participated. These talks which highlighted current trends were inspiring.

The Press Information Service of the Government of India and the All India Radio, Bangalore, were invited to render their co-operation in recording the activities of the Seminar and to them the thanks of the organisers are due.

Mention must be made here of Mr. Hans E. Kardel, T. C. M. Extension Adviser, who is unfortunately no more. As a member of the Seminar Sub-committee he helped us to shape its programme. He guided the framing of the questions on Extension and summarised the answers. On account of sudden ailment, we missed him from our midst just as the Seminar was to come off. He returned to America, his homeland, for treatment and left us to hear of his demise. The sponsors acknowledge with thanks a large share of the spade work of the Seminar which was his. When things would not move Mr. Kardel used to say "Just smile". He was the stout hearted County Agent. He is no more. His smile will live on.

Follows the programme:—

BANGALORE,	}	M. MALLARAJ URS,
Dated 12th December 1957.		Director of Agriculture. in Mysore.

## PROGRAMME.

Friday, 11th May 1956.

6-00 P.M. to 9-00 P.M. Registration of delegates.

Saturday, 12th May 1956.

7-00 A.M. to 8-00 A.M. Registration of delegates.

## INAUGURATION.

(President: Sri K. Hanumanthiah, Chief Minister)

8-45 A.M.	Invocation	Smt. Shakuntala Srinivasan.
	Music	Smt. Shakuntala Srinivasan.
	'Swagatha,' 'Padyavali' Welcome	Sri S. V. Haridas. Sri M. Mallaraj Urs. (Director of Seminar)
	Reading of Messages	Dr. B. Dasappa (Chairman, Seminar Sub-Committee).
	Reading of the Report	Sri V. Masiyappa (Deputy Director of Seminar).
	Inauguration of the Seminar and Opening of the Exhibition.	Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh (Union Minister for Agriculture).
	President's Speech	Sri K. Hanumanthiah (Chief Minister).
	Vote of thanks	Sri K. V. Byre Gowda (General Secretary, Seminar).
1-30 P.M.	General Assembly of delegates.	
	Meeting of Group Committees.	
5 30 P.M.	Lectures	Chairman: Sri S. Chan- niah (President Mysore Pradesh Congress Com- mittee).
7-00 P.M.	ENTERTAINMENT	
	Film show 'Janapadageethagalu'	Kumari L. G. Vimala and Kumari L. G. Kamala.
	Drama	'Nammahalli' by Kalajyoti Artistes, Malleswaram.

**Sunday, 13th May 1956.**

8-00 A.M.	Meeting of the Group Committees.	
2-00 P.M.	Meeting of Group Committees.	
5-30 P.M.	Symposium on Agricultural Research and Horticulture.	
	Chairman	Sri. Kadidal Manjappa (Revenue Minister).
	Opening remarks	Sri M. Mallaraj Urs (Director of Agriculture).
	Agricultural Chemistry	Sri B. Bheemasena Rao.
	Economic Botany	Sri G. Srinivasa Iyengar Sri D. P. Lakshminarasimhiah.
	Entomology and Plant Protection.	Dr. M. Puttarudriah.
	Plant Pathology	Sri N. S. Venkatakrishniiah.
	Agricultural Engineering.	Sri K. N. G. Dhwanjan.
	Apiculture	Sri D. Seshagiri Rao.
	Review	Dr. B. Dasappa (Deputy Director).
	Chairman's Speech.	
7-00 P.M.	ENTERTAINMENT	
	Film Show	
	Bharata-vachana.	Pandit H. M. Ramaradhyia.
	Drama	"AMMAVARA-GANDA" by Kala Jyoti Artistes, Malleswaram.

**Monday, 14th May 1956.**

8-00 A.M.	Meeting of Group Committees.	
2-00 P.M.	Meeting of Group Committees.	
5-00 P.M.	Experiences of International Farm Youth Exchanges and Talks on Home Science:	
	Chairman	Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao (Minister for Law and Education).
	Speakers	Sri N. Chikkegowda. Sri B. K. Narayana Rao. Sri A. C. Shivegowda.

Sri Sriram Uchgavkar.  
 Dr. Mary E. Keister,  
 (Visiting Professor,  
 Home Science).  
 Dr. Susheela Lingiah  
 (Assistant Professor of  
 Home Science).

Chairman's Speech.

7-00 P.M.

ENTERTAINMENT

Film show.  
 'Bharata Natya'

Kumari Shakuntala  
 Manchigiah.

Tuesday, 15th May 1956.

8-00 A.M.

Plenary Session

Discussions on recom-  
 mendations of Group  
 Committees.

Chairman

Sri H. M. Channabasappa.

2-00 P.M.

Plenary Session

Discussions on Re-  
 commendations of  
 Group Committees.

Chairman

Sri J. Mohamed Imam.

5-30 P.M.

Symposium on the work  
 of allied Departments:

Chairman

Sri H. Siddaveerappa  
 (Home Minister).

Participants

Sri J. Munappa, Animal  
 Husbandry Department.

Sri S. Rama Rao, Co-  
 operative Department.

Dr. C. Anantha Rao,  
 Public Health Depart-  
 ment.

Sri N. Bhadriah, Adult  
 Educational Council.

Sri Murudappa, Sericul-  
 tural Department.

Sri B. K. Cheluvarangan,  
 Forest Department.

Sri K. Thipperudriah,  
 Community Projects  
 and National Extension  
 Service.

Chairman's Speech.

7-00 P.M.

ENTERTAINMENT

Film Show.  
 Orchestra

By Chandrakala Artistes.

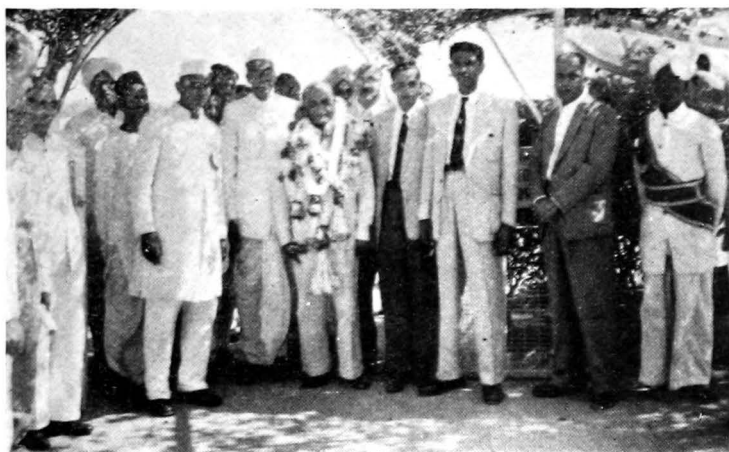
Wednesday, 16th May 1956.

8-00 A.M.

VALEDICTORY ASSEMBLY

President	Dr. R. Nagan Gowda (Minister for Agriculture).
Invocation	Smt. B. V. Seetha.
Music	Smt. B. V. Seetha.
Welcome	Sri M. Mallaraj Urs (Director of Agriculture).
Impressions of the Seminar by Representatives.	(a) Delegates: Sri G. Sampathiengar.  (b) Young Farmers: Sri Lingappa. (c) Lady Visitor: Smt. B.L. Subbamma. (d) Officers: Sri K. Basavaraj Urs.
Valedictory Address	Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (Minister for Agriculture, Hyderabad).
President's Speech	Dr. R. Nagan Gowda (Minister for Agriculture).
Vote of thanks	Sri V. Masiyappa (Deputy Director of Seminar). Sri K. V. Byregowda (General Secretary, Seminar).

National Anthem



Union Minister for Agriculture at the Seminar Pandal.



Director of the Seminar, Sri M. Mallaraj Urs, welcoming the Delegates at the Inauguration.





**Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture,  
at the Residency.**



**Seminar Sub-Committee.  
Chairman.—Dr. B. Dasappa.**

## INAUGURATION.

A humming campus awaited the arrival of the Chief Minister of Mysore and the Union Minister for Agriculture at Hebbal on the Morning of 12th May 1956. More than a thousand audience including 300 delegates from all over the State had gathered to participate in the inauguration of the Mysore Agricultural Seminar. Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Health, Mysore and Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Home Minister and Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, Mysore, graced the occasion with their kind presence; and officers of Government Departments and members of Legislature attended the assembly.

THE Inaugural proceedings of the Mysore Agricultural Seminar commenced at 8-45 A.M. with an invocation by Smt. Shakuntala Srinivasan, and recitation by Sri S. V. Haridas of a welcome song specially composed for the occasion by Sri M. Vasudeva Murthy.

WELCOMING the delegates, Sri M. Mallaraj Urs, Director of Agriculture and Director of the Seminar said:

'Mr. President, Honourable Ministers, Distinguished guests, Delegates and Friends.'

I deem it a great honour and privilege to extend to you all a warm welcome on behalf of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union.

It is indeed our great good fortune to have amongst us to-day Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture and Sri K. Hanumanthiah, our Chief Minister to grace this momentous occasion in the annals of our Union. Their acceptance of our invitation to this memorable celebration is indeed a happy and significant augury for the success of our maiden venture, which is somewhat of an ambitious magnitude. If we have conceived and planned this seminar in a bigger and bolder way, in its scope and content than our resources might have perhaps permitted, it is to a large measure due to the inspiration and guidance we have received in an ample measure at every stage from Dr. Nagan Gowda, our Minister for Agriculture. By organising for the first time in India an Agricultural Seminar of this magnitude, our

Union, if I may venture to state, has achieved something unique in its 37 years of life. It has fulfilled one of its most cherished objectives of the Founder, the late Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, of revered memory, of bringing together on the same platform policy makers, legislators, leaders, rank and file of the agricultural community and the agricultural workers for a free and full discussion of the basic problems that confront us to-day in the development of agricultural industry in the country.

To all of us assembled here, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh's name and fame are very familiar. He is so closely identified with the conception and successful execution of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation that we are apt to forget his other great and abiding contributions to the building of New India. His association with agriculture goes back to over three decades. As early as 1926 he founded the C. P. and Beirar Farmers' Association. In 1931 he was the Minister for Agriculture in the Central Provinces. He represented India at the FAO Conference in 1948. We are indeed happy that he is still guiding us in the hard and exacting, but, if I may say so, noble and exciting task of the rehabilitation of Indian Agriculture. His able stewardship of this huge and basic industry, with all its ramifications and his stout espousal of the cause of the farmers have already borne abundant fruit as witness the high production levels of foodgrains and cotton in recent years.

As regards our beloved Chief Minister, Sri K. Hanumanthiah, I cannot let pass this unique opportunity to recall the glorious contribution he has been making for agricultural development in general and agricultural education in particular in Mysore. By his grand and revolutionary conception of the Vidyadan and Bhoodan movement he has given the country an answer to a solution of one of its most intractable problems. Basic and craft-centered education had till now remained an ideal which was beyond the pale of our financial resources. Further, this reorientation of the education system from the primary stage up to the college will not only have important educational and psychological consequences but also ultimately ensure an honoured place for the tiller of the soil by the production of a steady stream of rural leaders from these basic schools.

To Dr. Nagan Gowda, our beloved Minister for Agriculture, the Union and the Agricultural Department owe a deep debt of gratitude for his solicitous and expert handling of our manifold problems in the scientific and administrative fields. Coupled with his high scientific attainments is his long and sustained work as a practical farmer and as "friend, philosopher and guide" of farmers. It will be no exaggeration if I were to mention that this Seminar is being held at perhaps the most crucial period in the economic history of this great country. The First Five Year Plan has just now been completed and an ambitious and bold Second Plan is about to be launched. The spectre of famine which haunted us in the First Plan period has happily vanished into thin air. There has been an allround increase in agricultural production. Therefore as you all know, the emphasis in the Second Plan has been switched over to industries to make the country strong and self-supporting, and to small industries to provide employment for a larger number of people. This emphasis is quite natural and desirable and should not conflict with the development of agriculture. I should like to mention on this occasion that the success of industrialisation is dependent on agricultural production. To quote a few examples, India's single largest industry, *i.e.*, Textile Industry is dependent on the production of high yielding and superior quality cotton. Similarly the jute and sugar industries are directly dependent on the increased production of jute and sugarcane. Above all, the tempo of production of foodgrains and dairy products to meet the demands of the growing population and keep the nation in a higher standard of nutrition is necessary. These can be achieved only through realisation of the fact that national wealth is to be produced from the soil by the application of scientific methods in its management. The tiller of the soil has, therefore, to be given an honoured place. Large quantities of agricultural raw materials like cotton, jute, sugarcane, oil seeds and tobacco will be required to sustain the rising tempo of industrialisation. A realisation of this fact will inevitably lead to industrial prosperity of the country and a higher and better standard of life. I understand that higher priority is to be given for the agricultural sector in the Second Plan. We owe this to the vision, untiring energy and efforts of Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh for formulating a bold, integrated and comprehensive

programme of development in the agricultural sector during the next five years.

As Washington has said "No more real service can be rendered than by improving agriculture, how much more delightful is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory that can be acquired by ravishing it". May our deliberations be designed to make such improvements on the earth.

Mr. President, honoured guests and delegates, I once again extend a hearty welcome to you on behalf of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union.'

Dr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Director of Agriculture and Chairman of the Seminar Sub-Committee read out the messages received wishing the Seminar success.

Sri V. Masiyappa, Vice-President of the Union and Deputy Director of the Seminar read out a succinct report of the Union and Seminar in the following words :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting the report on the activities of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union and the Seminar. The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union was started in 1918-19 due to the inspiration of the old boys of the Agricultural School, Hebbal, and guidance of the Late Dr. Coleman, who was then the Director of Agriculture. The Mysore farmers cherish his memory with affection. The idea of starting such an association was to bring together the progressive farmers of the State and the technical men of the Department in a common task of translating the research results on the farmer's fields. The experience of the farmers under varied soil and climatic conditions and the experimental results obtained by the department were thus correlated through the Union. Thus the main programmes worked out by the Union were (1) Harnessing the services of progressive farmers, (2) Experiments on the fields by the agriculturists using seeds, manures and implements supplied by the department. This idea was taken from the Canadian Experiment (3) Study of economic conditions of the farmers, holdings and periodical meetings of farmers to discuss these topics, exchange thoughts and see for themselves the improvements achieved on Government Experimental

farms. As a corollary for these efforts two, journals, one in English (quarterly) and the other in Kannada (monthly) which provide for a farmer's forum as well as for scientific publication, are being run.

Formation of District and Taluk committees, increase in membership and the continued help of the Government have enabled the Union to keep pace with the post-freedom influence. It has now 5,000 members including 500 life members and 12,000 secondary members,; thus 17,000 agriculturists are associated with the Union activities. Through this membership, the Union conducts Field Days on the farms, holds Crop Competitions, organizes Young Farmers' Clubs and thus keep in touch with the much vaster proportion of farming public than is indicated by the membership figures. Most of the improvements suggested by the Department are being tested on the fields of the members of the Union and the popular names of good strains, implements of utility, and plant protection materials have got into currency as a result of this method of approach. Field days held in villages particularly to demonstrate the improved methods of farming adopted by the farmers themselves and formation of Young Farmers' Clubs are the two important programmes that are being stressed. Two shields have been instituted by the Union, one to be given in rotation to the district most effectively following the Union programmes and another to be given to the best Student Farmers' Club of the year in the State.

As the country has to take rapid strides in the field of agriculture in the next five or ten years, the Union has to expand its field of activity in several directions. This means the Union has to spend more money than what it has been doing all these years. The Union is all-ready struggling to cope up with the present demand. Contributions from the members in the shape of membership fee and journal subscriptions will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure in future years. And therefore, I hope that I will be excused if I, on behalf of the Union, request the Hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture to accord financial help of Rs. 10,000 annually during the coming years. If this financial help is assured, we can then boldly draw up a programme so as to make the Second Five-Year Plan relating to agriculture in this region, a great success.

As agricultural science is marching fast with revolutionary changes it became inevitable for the members of the Union to meet in a Seminar to plan our future agricultural programmes. The idea of conducting the Agricultural Seminar by the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union was first sponsored by Sri B. Chodegowda, the then Vice-President of the Union and Sri K. R. Gopala Iyengar of Channapatna. The proposals were later thrashed out in the meetings of the Union and a detailed programme was drawn. The Union has made cash collections of about Rs. 19,000 from the agriculturists for the Seminar, the Government of Mysore were pleased to accord a sanction for Rs. 2,000 in addition to several facilities like free printing in the Government Press, official help from Agricultural and allied departments, transport facilities, etc.

The objectives of the Seminar have been much discussed and while it is in essence a systematic thinking on the problems of present day agriculture, it has also been defined as an effort at formulation of proposals to be placed before the Government. The time at which the Seminar is being held is a significant one. The First Five-Year Plan of India has now come to a close and we are at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan. A significant development during the first Five Year-Plan in the sphere of agricultural programmes was the emphasis placed on EXTENSION as compared with RESEARCH. The Union in its very nature has stood for the idea ever since its inception and has had its very existence as a liaison body, in the old terminology, bridging the gulf between Agricultural Research and Field Practice. The key word of all progress with reference to planning has been 'PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION'. In the Second Five-Year Plan stress has been laid on industry, so that the living standard of people may be raised. Agriculture has thus an important place in that not only food crops have to be produced towards self-sufficiency but a variety of crops should be cultivated to keep up the industries. It is in this setting that our Seminar is being held.

The sponsors of the Seminar are aware that the range of discussions is somewhat wide. All the same it was the intention of the sponsors to make the programme as

comprehensive as possible. The whole subject was divided into 15 groups. They were evolved out of thorough discussions in the Managing Committee which had the advantage of the constructive suggestions of several friends from allied Departments.

The questionnaires were drawn up under the following heads:—

1. Agricultural Education.
2. Agricultural Extension.
3. Agricultural Supplies and Services.
4. Land Use and Soil and Water Conservation.
5. Famine Prevention.
6. Agricultural Legislation.
7. Agricultural Economics.
8. Mechanisation of Agriculture.
9. Mixed Farming.
10. Live-stock improvement.
11. Grass land management.
12. Agricultural Research.
13. Horticulture.
14. Home Science.
15. Youth Clubs.

In including 'Home Science' and 'Youth Clubs' the sponsors have followed the principle that agricultural propaganda based on mere appeal to farmers is not so effective or stable as a three way appeal to men, women and youth.

Five thousand copies of the questionnaire were printed in English and Kannada and were distributed on a wide scale. Copies in Mysore were distributed to representative farmers through the local Agricultural Officers. The answers received have been summarised and are being distributed to the members of the Group Committees. A number of letters from outside Mysore have been received appreciating the questionnaire, and in this connection the sponsors may very well refer to the kindness of the Union Minister of Agriculture for the favour of having asked for a number of copies to be sent to the Centre.

For practical reasons the 15 subjects are now being discussed by six Group Committees, Committee I for Agricultural Education, including Extension and Youth Clubs, Committee II dealing with Horticulture and Home Science, Committee III considering Research including Land Use, Soil and Water Conservation and Grassland



Management, Committee IV taking up Supplies and Services including Famine Prevention, Agricultural Economics and Farm Mechanisation, Committee V discussing Mixed Farming and Live-stock improvement, and Committee VI dealing with Agricultural Legislation. We await the notes and conclusions with interest.

It is now our pleasant duty to thank our President of to-day the Chief Minister of Mysore. He has evinced a very keen interest in our Union and under his fostering care we have received a grant of Rs. 5,000 a year for the last few years and we have been allotted a building for the Union. His advise to us regarding the approach to agriculture and the farming public has an appeal of its own and has given us constructive suggestions. It is specially due to his personal drive that we have a mass appreciation of agriculture in the Educational Institutions of the country. The Bhoodan-Vidyadan Movement sponsored by the Chief Minister indicates his intense desire to see that the future generation should have a proper education suited to our country. Though there is difference of opinion regarding the type of education to be imparted in secondary schools there is a unanimity of opinion that craft-centred education is necessary for our country. And so it is not an exaggeration to say that the Chief Minister of Mysore is the pioneer in translating the idea into practice on a large scale. The Scheme of Bhoodan-Vidyadan Movement gives full scope to implement the idea of craft-centred education on a large scale in a minimum number of years, provided there is adequate response. The wide response by the public in the shape of contribution of 30,000 acres within a short period of one week after the movement was sponsored indicates the future potentialities of the scheme. It is sincerely hoped that there will be greater response to this Movement and our boys and girls will soon be able to get a proper education suited to our country.

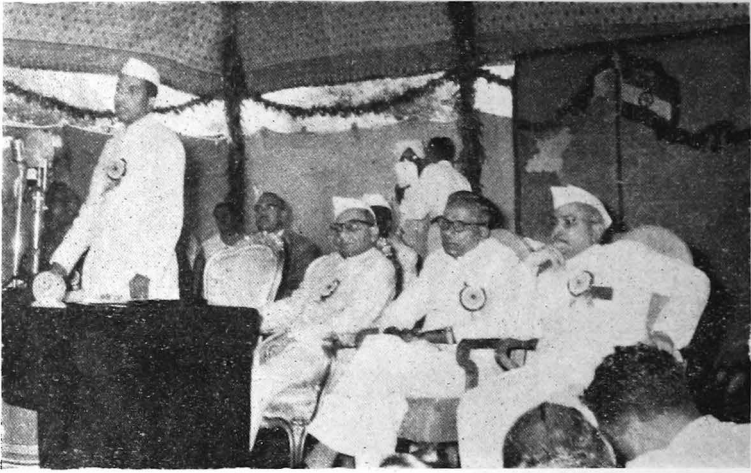
If it is a new epoch in the annals of agriculture and education that we have in mind when expressing our gratitude to our Chief Minister, it is somewhat of a revolution in thinking that we associate with the Honourable Union Minister for Agriculture who has kindly consented to inaugurate our Seminar to-day. We all had hoped that he would be staying with us for the



Inaugural Address by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister.



Audience of the Inauguration.



Chief Minister of Mysore, Sri K. Hanumanthiah, delivering his Presidential Address.



Opening of the Exhibition by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh,

whole course of the Seminar, but we appreciate the very busy time he must be having. It is his special interest in agriculturists that has prompted him to spare the time he has managed to give us. It is just a month now that a number of delegates from here visited Delhi for the Second All India Farmer's Convention. Our members who have returned from there have given us a glorious description of how the farmers are slowly being elevated to their proper place in the set up of the country's population. The Farmers' Forum is practically the Minister's foster-child. "Krishak Samaj" seems to us to be a particularly happy word in that it embraces the whole human aspect of the countryman's life. We believe that we cannot present a better demonstration of the respect we have for the Minister in return for the great interest evinced by him in the farmers of the country than the Seminar we are holding here at present. We thank him for the gracious encouragement given to us.

Amidst great ovation, the Union Minister of Agriculture Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh rose to inaugurate the Agricultural Seminar. He said:

'It was most profoundly revealing to hear that the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union was started by the late Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, the first Director of Agriculture in 1918 with the avowed object of associating progressive agriculturists of Mysore with the research activities of the Agricultural Department. During this period of 37 years since its inception, this organisation, probably the very first of its kind in India, has registered an all-round progress under the fostering care of successive Directors of Agriculture and a vigorous management, keeping in view its main objective of translating the results of investigations and researches conducted in the laboratories and research stations of the Department into the fields of cultivators and making them receptive to recent developments in agricultural science and practice. This in fact is the aim of many of our numerous activities in the present day and one cannot but therefore remember the pioneers of this move in Mysore with respect and gratitude for having thought and acted so early as 1918. The membership of the Union has steadily grown and now stands at 5,000, of whom 500 are life members. District and Taluk Unions have been established all over

the State under the management of enthusiastic committees having adequate representation on the Central Committee. The Union is also publishing two journals, a monthly in Kannada and a quarterly in English. It is also sponsoring the formation of Young Farmers' Clubs all over the State. The Union has been participating in the activities of the Farmers' Forum, India, and had sent delegates to the National Convention of Farmers held last year and this year.

It is also gratifying that educated persons particularly with degrees in agriculture are associating themselves with the Union and its management, in increasing numbers. The beneficial effect of this association of educated farmers with the Union, whereby they serve as a non-official agency for transmitting up-to-date and improved practices and methods of agriculture to the rural parts cannot be over-estimated. The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union is thus playing a very useful role as a 'Liaison' agency between the State Agricultural Department and the cultivators.

As you are all aware, the Second Five-Year Plan has just been ushered in. In the First Plan emphasis was rightly laid on achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains, thereby eliminating dependence on foreign imports and the consequent drain on our foreign exchange. We all remember the anxious and difficult times the country passed through during the post-war years when the food situation became extremely grave and Government had to step in, and assume responsibility for feeding the people through a complicated and harassing machinery of controls and rationing. The lesson learnt during those anxious years made it amply clear that the foundation on which the country's progress should be built was self-sufficiency in our basic requirements of food. Accordingly the Central Government bent all its energies in the first plan period towards gaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains through river valley and other irrigation projects, bringing in fallow lands under the plough, adopting intensive cultivation methods, and by the use of improved seeds, fertilizers and by prompt and effective control of pests and diseases. The various Grow More Food Schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments in this connection have undoubtedly contributed their share to an

improvement in our food production but the real fulfilment of our expectations came from a common sense approach of the departments and the farmers which was initiated on the 15th. of March 1953. It was largely through the adoption of this revolutionary and most inexpensive technique that the spectre of hunger that held the country in its cold grip barely a couple of years back dissolved into thin air. We have indeed surpassed many of the targets that we had set before ourselves, targets, let it be remembered, which were hardly believed to be attainable then. The annual production of foodgrains in the country is now of the order of 65 million tons, representing an increase of about 20·4 per cent over the base year of 1950-51. We are now indeed in the happy position of being able even to export some quantity of foodgrains to other countries. It was the preaching and demonstration of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation so enthusiastically taken up by cultivators all over the country that made the whole difference and contributed to this satisfactory position. Incidentally it also proved that our farmers, far from being conservative in outlook and set against modern techniques, are ready enough to accept new methods; if the advantages of such a step are properly demonstrated to them. The essentials of this rice-growing method are being progressively used for other crops also by our imaginative farmers with the result that most crops show 50 per cent increase in the average production per acre in 1953-54 and 1954-55.

In the Second Five-Year Plan there will be no relaxation or 'resting on our oars' in the agricultural sector. As you all know, the allotment under 'Agriculture and Community Project', is of the order of 565 crores against a total tentative outlay of 4,800 crores. While the stress is on industries in the Second Plan, the vital role of agriculture in our national economy, I am glad to say, is being more fully recognized as would be apparent from what transpired at the recent meeting of the National Development Council. In the First Plan the main objective in agriculture was, as I stated before, greater production of foodgrains. In the Second Plan period, while the tempo of progressively increasing food production will be maintained as well as strengthened, other ancillary and no less important aspects of agricultural development such as increased production of protective and body-building foods,

dairy products and fish, fruits and vegetables and of commercial crops required both for internal consumption and export will receive greater attention. Thus the programme of expansion of agriculture envisaged during the Second Plan period is a natural corollary to the developments initiated during the operation of the First Plan. There will, therefore, be no slackness of effort on the agricultural front, but a widening of the basis to include cash crops, protective foods of various kinds and plant products required in industry. It is also proposed to initiate programmes for the long-range rehabilitation of agriculture by co-operative farming, mechanisation, warehousing, soil conservation, desert reclamation, afforestation and so on.

The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union deserves to be congratulated on convening the Agricultural Seminar at this juncture when we have just stepped into the second stage of National Planning. As I told you just now, the complexion of the Second Plan as it relates to agriculture is somewhat different from what it was in the First Plan. We might claim that we are not content at merely consolidating the fruits of our past labours but want to venture into 'pastures new'. The problem confronting us are many and varied; they have to be solved by mutual consultations, by pooling our experiences and by co-operative and sustained endeavour. In a Welfare State, such as we are trying to build up, free and frank discussions play an important role at every stage of every aspect of our national life. I consider that your Union with its rich background extending over a period of 37 years of useful activity and with its representative membership of experienced and practical farmers, forms an ideal forum for deliberating over the 'shape of things to come' in the realm of agriculture.

A considerable amount of work in connection with the Seminar has already been done. Your subjects committee at its preliminary sessions has drafted an exhaustive questionnaire, copies of which have been circulated to a representative cross section of agricultural interests all over the country for eliciting their views and reactions. Replies have already been received from a number of persons conveying their views on the issues placed before them. Delegates from all the Taluk and District Unions

and others representing special agricultural interests in the State as also invitees from outside Mysore are now gathered here to pool their experiences and thereby make an abiding contribution to the cause of agriculture in India. Your decisions arrived at after mature deliberations will not only be of lasting benefits to agriculture in Mysore but will also help to clarify outstanding and thorny issues confronting agricultural development in our country. It is, therefore, with a keen sense of anticipation and pleasure that I welcome this laudable move on your part, the first attempt of this magnitude and significance in the country, and look forward to receiving a copy of your recommendations.

It is a matter for gratification that you have wisely assigned a prominent place for 'Home Science' in your deliberations. This is as it should be. It is not often realised that since all our labours are intended to secure us happiness and contentment, the art of good living has to be sedulously cultivated. In a Welfare State in this scientific age, this art deserves to be elevated to the dignity of a science, as the appellation 'Home Science' would indicate. It is, therefore, a sign of progressive thinking on your part, that one of the six group committees of the Seminar will deal with Home Science.

Let me once again commend your fine example to the farmers in other States so that those who have not yet advanced so far may not allow any time to pass in girding up their loins to organise themselves. Let me also assure you that the Farmers' Forum will not insist on any rigidity of pattern so far as the State organisations are concerned. So long as the main attitude and approach is constructive and not agitational we shall be glad to affiliate every such organisation at the State level without any interference in their internal working or constitution. We want to be helpful and not obstructive. I have no doubt the close ties which you have so kindly forged with the Farmers' Forum will grow ever stronger adding ever greater usefulness to the work of both.

I am also highly gratified to see so many young farmers attending this Seminar. We have taken a firm decision not to leave the young Indian farmers uncared for as at present. They are our farmers; therefore, the hope of the future and the mistake that we committed of



not caring for them must be corrected at the earliest possible moment. I hope, therefore, that the leading young men from amongst you will not lose any opportunity of gathering together wherever and whenever possible as many young farmers as possible and thus create not only social contacts but contribute to the improvement of agriculture. I have a big programme in view and I would expect everyone of you to give it a helping hand. It is my ambition to organise small clubs of boys and girls from the earliest age to the age of 35 and enrol them as active members of the Young Farmers' Association of India. Older ones can of course join as Associate Members. To begin with I would concentrate on the agricultural colleges, veterinary colleges and other agricultural schools and training centres. The procedure we are going to lay down is going to be a simple one, which I may convey to you later on in circulars. I am confident that Farming Youth of Mysore would continue to lead other parts of India as they have indeed done in the organisation of progressive farmers since some 40 years.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Agricultural Seminar organised by the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union and wish you a successful and memorable session. May your deliberations help in blazing the trail for the progress of agriculture in India in the years ahead of us.'

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, the President was heartily cheered when he got up to deliver his presidential address extempore.

'Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Chief Minister, probably, it is my duty on such occasions to enumerate the various good things that Mysore Government has done in the field of agriculture. I am not going to deliver a speech in that routine fashion. Most of you who have read Government publications know the facts and figures in relation to these matters; what we have done under the Five-Year Plan, what we propose to do under the Second Five-Year Plan are contained in those documents. I therefore feel like placing some fundamental problems relating to agriculture and agriculturists before you for consideration.

I was highly pleased when I heard Mr. Masiyappa, your energetic and enthusiastic Vice-President saying that you are now doing systematic thinking on the subject. These are the days of Planning. Every small thing and every big thing is being thought over and planned in a co-ordinated manner. Agriculture is the original occupation of the human race. Even to-day it continues to play its fundamental role, whatever may be the advance we have achieved in the field of Science and Machine. We have to bestow a great deal of thought on our problems specially in the present context. India has taken to two ways which are revolutionary. The one is the way of planning. The other is the way of socialism. We began planning without enunciating our objective in the clear terms in which we have done it to-day. When we framed the first Five-Year Plan, our objective was the Welfare Society. Now when we are framing the second Five-Year Plan our accepted objective is the Socialist Society. We have even diluted the pattern and watered down the contents to Socialism.

Planning and Socialism presuppose social justice, justice between individual and individual, between region and region, between occupation and occupation. Socialism is the child of Karl Marx. It took its root in Europe. Many a time I wonder whether we have accepted Karl Marx as our Prophet instead of Gandhiji. To replace our expired heroes has become the fashion of the day. Stalin has been replaced in Russia by collective leadership. To me it looks that we are to-day going more after Karl Marx than after Karmchand Gandhi. I do not know to what extent this will do good for our country. But all this cogitation is beside the point. For, all the Governments in India, and the Legislatures have accepted Socialism as the objective. So whether you want it or not, we are now paying more respect to Karl Marx than to Gandhiji. Let us take the principles of Karl Marx and then see how far we have to adjust ourselves to these new principles and ideologies.

Socialism was a reaction to Capitalism. Socialism had no existence. It caught human imagination as a sort of reaction against the Capitalists existing in industrialised European countries. The factory-owners and the industrialists made so much profit that it evoked a kind of feeling in the minds of the rest that it is but just

that this wealth should be equitably if not equally, distributed between man and man. Socialism therefore was the by-product of industrialisation, as they say. There it was a question of class conflict, conflict between Capitalists and Labourers. The Labourers, the Working Class as they say were in greater number and in a system where number counts, where votes matter, it was but natural that the Working Classes voted themselves to power. They established Socialism. Are those conditions applicable to India?— is the fit question that you in the Seminar have to consider.

In India the conditions are different. Even to-day 70 per cent of the people are agriculturists and more than 80 per cent of the people live in villages. It was therefore that Gandhiji said whenever he sponsored any new idea or a new programme that the villager must always be the object of our service. In all socialistic countries, it is the Working Classes that appropriate power for themselves. It is the Working Classes that get more remuneration and emoluments. As compared to agricultural classes, the working classes as they say in the towns, cities and factories become the Ruling Class. The agriculturists more or less take the second place. In Socialism, when we have accepted it as our ideology, should they be like this? That is the question that you have to put and think over. Even to-day the organised labour in industries is so vociferous that it has secured, for itself very many great amenities—amenities which have not been conceded in the least to the agricultural sector. Whether it is bonus, provident fund, leave for various reasons, sickness and the like, canteens, provisions for bringing up their children in educational institutions and the like—all these amenities are totally denied to people who are engaged as agricultural labourers or as agriculturists themselves. Look at this picture. Socialism means equitable distribution of wealth. In our Constitution also we have guaranteed equality between individual and individual. We have guaranteed social justice. If we have to seriously implement these fundamental principles embodied in the Constitution and the principles underlying Socialism, we have to see that wealth produced in this country is equitably, if not equally, distributed between agricultural sector and industrial sector. It is a

very very hard task. The administrators will be very nervous when they are called upon to implement this justice. Even the Plan that we have framed, whether it is the first Five-Year Plan or the Second Five-Year Plan, it does not do justice in the terms in which we have propounded Socialism as the fundamental principle of the Constitution. You will find therein that you have paid a good deal of attention to industries and to people who work in the industrial sector. I do not want to take you to all the details—how many benefits have been conferred to industrial workers in these two Plans. They have been allotted nearly 70 or 80 crores of rupees for one item, namely, building proper houses for them. We have set out throughout India the Labour Housing Corporations. For the Seminar of this nature, it is but right that it should tackle this fundamental aspect of the question, the question of doing justice between sector and sector of avocation. The agriculturists must not be made to feel that agriculture is an inferior occupation, that this is an occupation not meant for educated and intelligent people but for people who lack some of these good qualities that bring praise and remuneration.

Then there is the question of limiting the ceiling of holdings. This is a question incidental to what I call the Social Justice or the fundamental principle of Socialism, namely, equitable distribution of wealth. Many of you are already aware that I advocated this point of view before the Planning Commission in the National Development Council. We are now proposing to limit the holdings so far as agriculturists are concerned. That means we limit his income. When we put a ceiling to his income, we are not proposing to put a ceiling to the income in any other sector. If it is a lawyer, we do not propose to enquire how far there should be a limit to his earnings. If it is a banker or an industrialist, there is no limit to their earnings at all. Therefore, every sector is free as it were from the shackles of these limitations and only the agriculturists are sought to be brought under these limitations. I went to the extent of saying that if family holdings are limited to 30 or 40 acres, the income that the family derives will not be sufficient to lead even a good life. There will not be enough money even to educate the children to the standard of a University and things like that. Therefore you will be placing the people who live

in towns and cities and people who make a living out of factories at a great advantage as compared with the children who come from rural areas. But the idea was not taken very seriously by the other members of the National Development Council and the Planning Commission. I do not know whether it is the defect of the argument or whether it is not a sound enough proposition. But I leave it at that. But I see clearly that in this Planning, there are some defects, defects that go to work to some extent at cross purposes with the fundamental principles of Socialism and the fundamental principles of our Constitution. The Seminar can discuss these matters. If they come to some conclusions on some fundamental problems, as Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh said, it will start a systematic thinking all over the country.

Even from the point of view of general income-tax we have exempted the limit fixed at Rs. 4,200 for an individual and for a family, I am told, it is Rs. 8,400. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the exempted income on agricultural holdings is fixed at Rs. 1,200. I placed before the National Development Council why this distinction was made—a villager to be exempted to the extent of only Rs. 1,200 as against Rs. 4,200 in the case of an individual who lives in the city or town. I merely point out the exempted limit of income-tax to show that the agricultural classes are not being taken too seriously by the framers of the Plan.

There is another consideration by way of general principles. That is the problem of price. For a long time, most of us agitated that a minimum profitable price must be guaranteed to the agriculturists. In a way that principle has been accepted by the Government of India. They are now following the policy of guaranteeing a kind of minimum price for agricultural produce. The policy is satisfactory. It may be that we differ when actual price fixation takes place. But the price fixation has to be done from year to year. But the fundamental principle has been accepted by the Government of India and all the Governments in India. This is a matter for satisfaction and congratulation. But when the price soars high as it did in the past two or three months, there are cries against this agricultural price. The rest of the community feels that if agricultural price goes up, then they will be put to a very great hardship, particularly the salaried

class. That is true. Whatever may be the structure of our society, whether socialist, communist or capitalist—just as agriculture forms the fundamental occupation,—as it is called the original occupation—agricultural produce and their prices are going to determine the rest of prices. That is economic theory. It is true. But we cannot allow the agricultural price to soar unreasonably high. I have been seeing with reference to other matters that rights and responsibilities go together. If you secure the right to have what is called the minimum profitable price for agriculturists, you must also shoulder the responsibility for not allowing the agricultural price to soar unreasonably high. That is the one big and fundamental question that the Seminar may very well discuss and formulate proposals. These proposals will be of great help to Governments—Central as well as States—in formulating their policies in regard to these matters. In the National Development Council, we have agreed unanimously to work for greater agricultural production. It is a common ground that we have yet to grow more foodgrains and more commercial crops. It may be that we feel that we are now growing enough foodgrains. That is because of the fact we are accustomed to under-eat. When compared to a person in Europe and the calory contents of his food, in India the average calory content consumed is very low. Therefore there is a good deal of scope for agricultural produce to increase and to feed our people properly. Most of us in the villages are accustomed to have an unbalanced diet and it may be that we fill in our stomach with rice, ragi or other foodstuffs. That is not a balanced diet. The result is that we have not enough stamina for hard work. We have to increase the variety of our foodgrains. We have to increase the growth of fruits, vegetables and the like. Ultimately, the food content, the nourishing calory content of our diet should be such as to be in no way inferior to the diet of the most advanced countries of the world. From that point of view, you will see that you will have to apply your mind not only to the over-all increase of food production but also to the varieties of food production.

For any food production, manure is one of the most important elements. You certainly want land and water and next good manure. The great deficiency

in our agricultural set-up today in India is we have not sufficient manure and sufficient varieties of manure. I do not want to discuss today the use of fertilizers. I revert to our own old way of preparing manure and that manure still remains the best of manures,—the village waste or the animal waste, as we say. We are now collecting the animal waste. But the human waste is allowed to go as a waste and also spoil the human health. In the villages wherever we go, we see all the village paths are being spoiled and that breeds many kinds of diseases. If all this village refuse and human refuse can be made into compost that will produce in the total analysis in India such an amount of manure, it may be, that even artificial fertilizers may be unnecessary. We have to pay a great deal of attention in the way of making compost. Every village must have compost pits. In the towns and cities we must be able to convert the sewage into good manure. In big cities like Bombay and Calcutta, millions and millions of tons of manure is going to waste into the sea. It is time that in big cities like Bangalore and other inland towns it is properly made use of. It is in fact breeding mosquitoes instead of breeding crop. In order to harness the sewage system to agricultural production, we require a great deal of money; specially in the cities we want machinery, equipment and staff in order to convert the sewage into good manure. No State Government is in a position to instal the necessary equipment in big cities and convert sewage into manure. It is here that the Central Government and State Governments have to evolve schemes and convert all the sewage into good manure. I hope this suggestion will be taken seriously in view of our accepted policy of growing more food and securing more agricultural production.

I have placed these three or four important, fundamental aspects of agriculture and agricultural production—I do not want to take more of your time nor place more propositions before you. The people who have gathered here are well aware of all these problems. In fact, they are more in intimate touch with the problems than I can claim today. I hope all of you will address yourselves to these fundamental problems first and discuss details later. I am particularly happy that this Seminar has been organised for such a purpose. The sponsors of the Seminar are men who have the interests of the agriculturists at heart.

They are men of learning. They are men of enthusiasm and they are men of patriotic fervour. At the deliberations of this Seminar, I am certain, very useful conclusions will be arrived at which will be of great help not only to the people but to the Government.

I am particularly happy that Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh has found time to go to Bangalore for this purpose. He is an old friend of mine. We were together in Parliament, and on almost all matters, we used to agree. He is a well-known champion of the rural people. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all of us that he has been appointed as Minister by the Government of India and placed in charge of agriculture. We assure him all cooperation and I am sure that under his leadership, the agricultural community in India will greatly profit.

I thank you for having kindly given me this opportunity to be with you.

With a vote of thanks from Sri K. V. Byre Gowda, Honorary Secretary of the Union and General Secretary of the Seminar and the singing of the National Anthem the inaugural proceedings came to a close.

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## GROUP I.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, AGRICULTURAL  
EXTENSION, YOUTH CLUBS.

*Chairman* : A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

The Chairman explained the importance of Agricultural Education and its place at various stages of Primary, Secondary and College Education. He suggested that issues may be framed to facilitate detailed discussion on the subject. It was resolved to consider the replies to the Questionnaire at the end after the Committee had discussed in full the different issues on Agricultural Education. The Committee then decided to adopt the following classification for eliciting opinion of the delegates. The subject was classified broadly under two main headings, *viz.*, Agricultural Education at School and Agricultural Education out of School, the latter emphasising the education of the ryot in the field. The School Education was further classified into (i) Pre-High School Education and (ii) Post High School Education concerning Primary and Secondary School Education, and Basic and Graduate Courses, respectively.

The Chairman explained that the Constitution of India assures compulsory education to fit the pupils for democratic citizenship and according to the Educational Reforms, Primary Education has been re-organised as a Eight Year integrated course on Basic pattern, and Secondary Education is being re-organised as a Four Year Course. The new pattern of Education in Mysore is thus as follows :—

(i) Basic Education	...	...	8 years
(ii) Secondary "	...	...	4 "
(iii) Degree Course	...	...	3 "
		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>15 years</b>

The Chairman requested the delegates to keep in view the revised system of Education in Mysore and consider carefully the place of Agricultural Education and its scope and content at the Pre and the Post High School stages.

After detailed discussion on each issue the Chairman summarised the opinions expressed by the delegates and it was resolved to make the following recommendations—

1. *Pre-high School Education.*—The objectives of Primary Education being wide in content, Agricultural Education is necessary at the Pre-High School stage, as most of the boys discontinue after High School Education.

2. Boys and Girls who come out at the end of Secondary Schools should have been so trained as to make them fit to practice improved methods of Agriculture on return to their lands.

3. The Curriculum in Agriculture for the 12 years of Primary and Secondary Education should be such that it should not tax the pupils. So it was felt that in the early stages the students should be given theoretical knowledge of Agriculture like familiarising them with the names of crops, implements, etc., and that at a later stage the curriculum may be extended so as to include practical work. It was also suggested that the entire curriculum of Agriculture should be so adjusted as to spread over 12 years with gradual increase in the intensity of training in Agriculture.

4. The practical work in Agriculture should not lead to any strain on the boy or girl and should be related to the physical capacity and the age of the pupil.

5. The course should, in no way, hamper either the mental equipment or the study of other subjects like literature, mathematics and basic sciences.

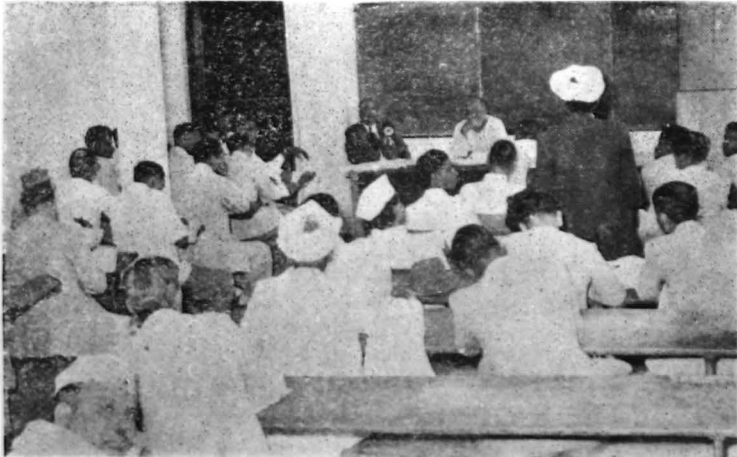
6. Agricultural Curriculum in Primary Education should provide for general knowledge of Agriculture and its practice and in the next four years the curriculum should provide for a thorough teaching of scientific principles of Agriculture. The syllabus should include the study of Soils and their classification, elementary principles of Climatology, Irrigation, Manures and their application, Implements, their repair and maintenance, Diseases and Pests and their control, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Poultry—breeding, feeding and management; subsidiary Agricultural Industry, Fisheries, Fruit Culture, Food Canning and Preservation.

7. There should be correlated courses extending over this period of 12 years, one such being reached at the end of the 8th year and the second being completed at the



**Group 1.--Agricultural Education, Agricultural Extension and Youth Clubs.**

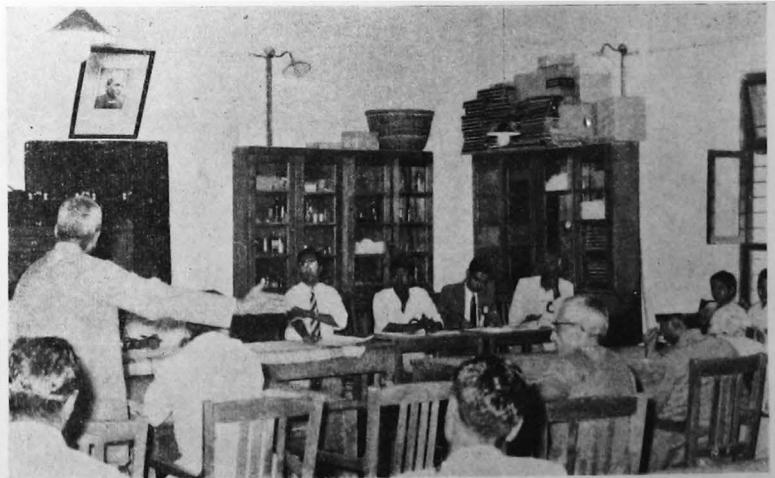
**Chairman, Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, M.L.A.**



**Group 1.—Discussing subjects relating to Agricultural Education, Agricultural Extension and Youth Clubs,**



Group 2.—Horticulture and Home Science. Chairman, Smt. Lakshmi Devi Ramanna M.L.A. (Centre.)



Group 2.—Discussing subjects relating to Horticulture and Home Science.

end of 12 years. If for any inconvenience, the student gives up his education, in any of the above stages he should have received proportionate knowledge of different aspects of Agriculture.

8. The staff required for training boys and girls in Agriculture should be drawn from the Basic Agricultural Schools to be started in every District. It was considered that the present number of Basic schools in the State is inadequate.

9. As an interim measure, it was suggested that the existing Primary School Teachers should be given an intensive 3 months Training Course at a Regional Agricultural Research Station of the Department.

10. In Agricultural Middle Schools and High Schools, where facilities of Farm equipment, Housing and Technical personnel for teaching also exist, full advantage may be taken to start Training Courses for the Primary School Teachers.

11. The Curriculum for the Teachers Training both at the Basic Agricultural Schools and Regional Short Course Training Centres should be such that the candidate not only learns Agriculture but also receives training in methods of teaching.

12. The Basic Agricultural Schools should ultimately become Tutorial Training Centres for Primary School Teachers. This will save the cost of Establishment of Vernacular Training Course and Under-Graduate Training Centres.

13. An Agricultural Graduate should be attached to every Agricultural Research Station for the exclusive purpose of training the teachers of the Primary Schools of the Region.

14. The candidates trained at the Basic Agricultural Schools should be given proper starting pay and employed as teachers in all Primary Schools and they should be preferred for appointment as Primary School teachers.

15. The teachers in Agriculture for the Secondary School should be Agricultural Graduates and should have had training in the methods of teaching also. Such training is considered useful in their appointment either as School Teachers or as Extension Workers. In the Extension Section of the Department, they would be Teachers-cum-Inspectors or Assistant Directors as the case may be.

16. As a consequence of the above recommendations the Post High School Courses should be modified to include methods of teaching.

17. Every school should have a small garden and where this is not possible germination and growth of plants might be taught through pot culture. Agricultural facilities available near about should be made use of for observation in teaching Agriculture in Primary Schools.

18. Implements that are used in the daily life of an Agriculturist will be sufficient and no elaborate implements need be kept. Such implements must be secured for every school.

*Post High School Stage.*—This consists of (i) Basic Schools, (ii) Diploma Schools, and (iii) Agricultural College.

19. The above three types of courses may not be suitable in the future set-up and therefore greater number of Basic Agricultural Schools may be opened, so as to give facilities to such of the persons, who wish to become teachers in Primary Schools or Village Level Workers under National Extension Service. The Degree Course would be suitable for those who wish to become Teachers in Secondary Schools or Research or Extension Workers in the Department.

20. The course of study for the Post High School or Degree Course could best be formulated at the University Levels. It is suggested that the training to be imparted to an Agricultural under-graduate should be such that he should be able to practice Agriculture on scientific methods or pursue research for advancement of Agriculture in the country.

21. The Trained Graduate should hold the supreme place of friend, philosopher and guide to every Agriculturist in the country.

22. The position of the Graduate in the administrative service of the country should in no way be inferior, to the Graduates in Arts and Sciences and so the curricula should be formulated so as to give an equal if not superior position to an Agricultural Graduate.

23. After completing the Graduate Course candidates should be given training as apprentices for a period of six months before the degree is conferred on them.

24. The Committee felt that they could with advantage take up the question of formation of Unions or

Clubs in Villages and also Extension Service Schemes to be implemented in connection with the Education in Field.

25. The benefits of research that are being conducted from time to time in Agriculture should reach the agriculturist at the earliest possible time and he should derive the best out of it; and keeping this in view, the Committee feel that this could best be done by disseminating this information through Radio, News-papers, Pamphlets, Propaganda, Demonstration, Exhibitions, Pictures and Movies. Vans may be provided for this purpose.

26. Another method of imparting education to farmers is to send them to Experimental farms, Exhibitions and other places where Improved Agriculture could be seen in practice and in models.

27. The Committee also feel that Experts may have to be sent to rural parts to deliver Extension Lectures on matters relating to Improvement of Field Crops, Genetics, Pests and Diseases, and preventive and curative measures against them and also regarding Animal Husbandry, feeding, management and preparation and processing of Live-stock products.

28. The District, Taluk and Village Unions may be utilised as centres for spreading this knowledge. The Committee is definitely of opinion that these non-official organisations should be a sort of co-ordinating agencies between the Agriculturist and the Government Departments. These Unions will have to be, for some time, organised, even by appointing a Special Officer and he must be given necessary facilities to build them up on proper lines. If these unions are well organised they could become the centres of Scientific knowledge and create bonds of unity not only among ryots but also between cultivators and the Department. These organisations could arrange Extension Lectures, take measures against Insect Pests and Diseases of crops by maintaining Plant Protection Equipment and Materials and also Pumpsets and make them readily available to farmers. In course of time they can even have Libraries relating to Scientific Agriculture, and arrange Study Circles with advantage.

29. This Committee feel that wherever facilities exist, the Department can provide short training courses in, for example: (i) Bee-keeping, (ii) Jaggery making,

(iii) Poultry farming, (iv) Sheep breeding, (v) Sericulture, (vi) Dairy farming, (vii) Tractor driving and repairing, (viii) Oil crushing, (ix) Seed Testing, (x) Compost making and (xi) Animal Feeding, etc. Such short courses may be arranged in co-operation with the Unions concerned. The candidates will have to be trained in the area in which they get the above facilities as far as possible. These short term course should relate to local agricultural conditions. They may run with advantage from 8 days to one month in each case. Thus the country will have the benefit of workers who will have working knowledge on improved techniques in Agriculture and other matters connected with it.

30. The Committee feel that, Agricultural Inspectors must be relieved of the burden of routine work and they must exclusively devote themselves to Advisory work and Propaganda.

31. For purposes of Propaganda, Demonstration, Exhibition, etc., Vans should be provided at least one to each District.

32. To establish closer contacts between the Officials and the Unions the Committee feel that District Unions should have, for some time to come, the Assistant Directors of Agriculture as Secretaries; the Taluk Unions shou'd have Inspectors as their Secretaries and the Village Unions should have either the Village Level Workers or the Trained Teachers as their Secretaries. This will give the necessary opportunity and incentive to these persons to look to the proper organisation and development of the Unions. These Unions could be made the centres for purchase and sale of good seeds, chemicals, sprayers, pumps, tractors and other agricultural supplies. For villages of sparse population, one Union may be formed for a group of 4 or 5 villages. As an adjunct to these Village Unions, Young Farmers' Clubs may be formed.

33. Wherever it is possible, Educational Institutions like Middle and High Schools may form Student Farmers' Clubs which can best be done by the teachers themselves who will hereafter have been trained in Agriculture.

34. The Committee wishes to emphasise that the work of the Officers of the Development and Agricultural Departments, such as, Village Level Workers, Agricultural Inspectors, Assistant Directors of Agriculture and Research Officers should be entirely different from what



it has been till now. They should actually be, as said before, 'friend, philosopher and guide' of the agriculturists and they should be able to devote all their time, attention and energy to the welfare of the agriculturist.

These Officers should undergo Refresher Courses now and then. Their scales of pay, allowances and other facilities like conveyance should be well thought over and necessary revision in all these matters will have to be effected if Government wants that they should be of useful persons to the development of society.

In conclusion the Committee wish to thank the Officers who participated in the deliberations of this Committee and gave the benefit of their Expert Knowledge for drafting this report.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

On matters arising out of this report, the following resolutions were moved and accepted unanimously :—

1. Resolved that Agriculture, which is the main occupation of 75 per cent of the population of this State, should be a compulsory subject in all grades of Primary and Secondary education.

2. Resolved that more intensive and scientific training may be arranged to be imparted to those that desire such training through Basic Training Schools and Agricultural Colleges.

In order to fully implement the recommendations relating to Agricultural Education, the Committee is of opinion that both as a temporary measure and subsequently on a permanent basis, Tutorial Staff should be trained to enable the teachers to have the necessary knowledge in Agricultural Education.

3. Resolved that as at present there are no text books on Agriculture suited either for Primary or Secondary schools immediate steps should be taken to go into this question of framing a proper syllabus to implement the standards proposed in the report.

4. Resolved that training in Agricultural subjects be given to Primary School teachers in the Farms, Agricultural Middle Schools, High Schools and Colleges wherever facilities exist. The duration of such a training should not exceed 3 months. Suitable syllabus for such a training may also be drawn up.

5. Resolved that for training the permanent teachers in future, for Primary Schools, Basic Schools may be utilised with suitable modification in the syllabus as regards Methods of Teaching.

6. Resolved that no elaborate arrangements for implements, plots, or gardens are necessary at present but that it would be very useful if each Primary School could have a plot of land in due course. For immediate purposes, the ordinary implements and the land, if any, available near the school should be sufficient for imparting the training. The Committee is of opinion, that agricultural training should be introduced from the very next academic year, *i.e.* January 1957.

7. Resolved that in order to impart the necessary agricultural training in Secondary Schools, Agricultural graduates should be employed in all High Schools with attractive pay and allowances.

8. Resolved that necessary modifications in the curriculum of the B.Sc. (Agri.) course be made so as to impart instruction in Methods of Teaching to the undergraduates in future.

9. Resolved that Diploma Courses in Agriculture be abolished in view of there being sufficient scope for imparting training in Agriculture both in Basic Schools and in the Agricultural College.

10. Resolved that a Special Officer be appointed to organise Village Unions (as also Youth Clubs) and also to intensify and co-ordinate the work of Taluk and District Unions so as to form a link from the Village to the State and Central level.

11. Resolved that the work of these Unions should be so arranged as to make them Centres for dissemination of agricultural knowledge.

12. Resolved that these Unions must, also be consultative organisations on all matters of Agricultural policy.

13. Resolved that in order to carry the agricultural knowledge from research centres to the field, effective use may be made of news-papers, radio, pamphlets, vans provided with pictorial and cinematographic equipment.

14. Resolved that Extension Lectures by the Agricultural Officers be more intensive.

15. Resolved that Government be requested to provide Radio sets to all Village, Taluk and District Unions.

16. Resolved that Crop Competitions should invariably be held for all important crops.

17. Resolved that steps be taken to institute Short Term Training Courses wherever facilities are available in the following:—

- (a) Bee-keeping, (b) Poultry Farming, (c) Sheep Rearing,  
 (d) Jaggery making, (e) Dairying; (f) Tractor Driving  
 and repairing of agricultural machinery, (g) Fruit Canning,  
 (h) Sericulture, (i) Seed Testing, (j) Compost making  
 and (k) Animal Feeding etc.

## GROUP II.

### HORTICULTURE AND HOME SCIENCE.

*Chairman:* SRIMATI LAKSHMIDEVI RAMANNA, B.Sc., M.L.A.

The Committee discussed the subjects relating to Horticulture and Home Science separately and recorded their opinion as follows :

#### HORTICULTURE.

In the opinion of this Committee sufficient attention for improving Horticulture is not being paid at present and it should be intensified. The Committee gives its unanimous opinion that the horticultural products such as fruits and vegetables are as important as staple foods since they are of a protective nature.

The Committee are of opinion that the Horticultural Department should be helpful to the farmers in promoting Horticulture in the State in the following ways:—

- (a) By providing adequate technical staff trained for Extension work in the Rural areas.
- (b) By supplying genuine plants suitable to different localities at concession rates and recovering the cost on instalment basis; the Committee are of opinion that seeds and grafts should be certified by the Horticultural Department before they are released; a Registered Association of nursery-men may be formed.
- (c) By giving advice for the selection of suitable sites for opening orchards and their development.
- (d) By providing credit facilities and practical training for the horticulturists for starting and running orchards.

- (e) By effectively checking the outbreak of pests and diseases by providing timely insecticides and fungicides and spray appliances for ready utilisation.
- (f) By holding country-wide demonstrations and imparting horticultural knowledge by way of Lectures, supply of horticultural literature and horticultural film shows.
- (g) By starting demonstration farms and Nurseries in different taluks as far as possible.
- (h) With a view to improving water facilities the rate of subsidy for sinking wells may be enhanced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

The Committee are of opinion that the horticultural development will be achieved rapidly if the practical approach to horticulture is made by the staff of the Horticultural Department by working with the farmers on their farms.

The Committee are of opinion that 'conducted tours' should be arranged to important horticultural centres in India for interested horticulturists.

*Fruit Culture.*—The Committee are of opinion that the failure of commercial orchards in the State is mainly due to financial instability, lack of technical knowledge on the part of ryots, inadequacy of technical help in regard to cultural and plant protection work, and absentee landlordism. Suitable measures are necessary to check deterioration and for effecting improvements.

The Committee endorse the opinion that it is very desirable to concentrate on the cultivation of various kinds of fruits on a zonal basis in suitable localities.

The committee are of opinion that the existing varieties of fruits should be improved and at the same time it is desirable to introduce trial cultivation of exotic varieties, this work being mainly done at Government Farms.

The Committee are of opinion that only certified plants and seeds should be supplied to ryots with a view to ensure quality.

The committee are of opinion that proper facilities should be provided to extend the cultivated area of fruit gardens.

The committee are of opinion that mechanized cultivation could be resorted to only in extensive orchards. Wherever suitable, baby tractors may be tried.

The committee are of opinion that fruit cultivation may be undertaken under channels and tanks on an extensive scale wherever suitable conditions exist,

*Vegetables.*—The committee are of opinion that lack of easy availability of good seeds, plant protection facilities, marketing and transport facilities, water facilities and knowledge of cultivation, economic difficulties of the farmers, and sudden fall in market rates are some of the factors which have limited the cultivation of vegetables; and these factors need immediate attention of Government.

The Committee are of opinion that ryots should be educated to know the nutritive value of vegetables.

The Committee are of opinion, that instead of merely teaching the ryots the use of vegetables, facilities should be provided to them to grow vegetables for themselves.

The committee are of opinion that vegetable cultivation could be substituted for the second crop in paddy lands and that the Horticultural Department should encourage such cultivation.

The Committee are of opinion that kitchen gardens should be encouraged and prizes should be awarded to encourage and popularise this. The committee feels that the menace caused by monkeys is considerable and suitable measures have to be taken to check it.

The committee are of opinion, that vegetables suited to the locality may be encouraged to be grown in the rural areas.

The committee are of opinion that vegetables most suited to be grown as inter-crop in orchards are beans, gourds, potatoes, tomatoes, bhendi, brinjal, cabbage, knolkhol, radish, beetroot and cauliflower, these may be grown wherever there is water facility.

*Marketing.*—The committee are of opinion that a Canning factory has to be started by Government on Co-operative basis if possible to preserve perishable fruits and vegetables which may be grown in abundance.

The committee are of opinion that the system of marketing fruits and vegetables should be standardised through registered agencies, Co-operative Societies, Regulated Markets, and by the provision of transport facilities to needy centres. The committee also feels that these factors need immediate attention of Government.

The committee are of opinion that Regulated Markets should be started by the Government with a view to avoid exploitation by middlemen and to secure reasonable prices to growers.

The committee are of opinion that rapid transport be provided either by Railways or by trucks equipped with cold storage facilities. Reasonable rates for transport and storage should be fixed and concessions provided by railways be extended to road transport also.

*Parks and Gardens.*—The committee are of opinion that parks and gardens are necessary, particularly in thickly populated areas.

*Horticultural Associations.*—The committee are of opinion that formation of Horticultural Societies or Associations in different parts of the State are necessary to give an impetus for developing home and kitchen gardens.

The committee are of opinion that as far as possible economic plants should be cultivated in different parts of the State and proper arrangements should be made for their disposal through Associations.

The committee are of opinion that proper arrangements through Associations for disposal of cut flowers is necessary.

*Economic Plants.*—The Committee are of opinion that cultivation of economic plants should be encouraged and experimental nurseries should be opened to explore the possibilities of such cultivation by the gardeners.

The committee are of opinion that sufficient attention for the growth of avenue plants and their protection is very necessary and that the Village Organizations and local Revenue Officials should be made responsible for their protection by giving them necessary powers.

*Education.*—The committee are of opinion that Horticulture should be included in the curriculum of Middle and High Schools and arrangements should be made for training the teachers in Agriculture and Horticulture in 'Under-graduate Training and Bachelor of Teaching Courses'.

The committee are of opinion that the "Earn while you Learn" scheme should be essentially introduced in a poor country like India.

The committee are of opinion that wherever possible arboreta and Botanical gardens may be raised to increase plant wealth.

The committee are of opinion that economic holding of an average family should be not less than 2 acres vegetable gardening and 5 acres for general crops,

The committee are of opinion that in view of the shortage of technically qualified men it is necessary to have advanced training in fundamental research in Horticulture.

The committee are of opinion that mobile plant protection units in sufficient numbers should be made available to the horticulturists and that chemicals at concession rates should be provided for the protection of plants against Pests and diseases.

The committee are of opinion that plant introduction centres should be opened in different zones and as these introductions get acclimated to the respective regions, they can be issued for general cultivation.

The committee are of opinion that a Horticultural Board is necessary to suggest and implement horticultural improvements from time to time.

The committee are of opinion that Visual Aids in developing horticultural education among the ryots will be effective, and that practical demonstrations could be more effective.

The committee are of opinion that it is very essential to take up Classification and Codification of Nomenclature of fruit and other horticultural crops, many of which are at present in confusion.

The committee are of opinion that encouragement should be given for horticultural crops also under the Grow More Food Campaign.

The committee are of opinion that action should be taken for a survey of horticultural crops growing in the State for collecting data on the choice variety of the plants.

The committee are of opinion that legislation should be enacted to provide short term and long term credit to horticulturists.

#### HOME SCIENCE.

The committee are of opinion that Home Science should be included in teaching of Agriculture to help rural families towards better living.

The committee are of opinion that 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.

The committee are of opinion that training facilities in Home Science available to the women workers in Mysore Extension Service Blocks are inadequate. Conveyance facilities are to be provided to them who must also be given First Aid Training. First Aid equipment and patent medicines should also be provided. It is felt to be a great necessity that each Lady Social Organiser be accompanied by a woman worker while on tour.

The committee are of opinion that a woman worker to be a successful Home Demonstration Agent should have the qualities of patience, the nature of mingling with rural women and a general knowledge of local conditions; and she should possess qualities to be a good and efficient Home Maker. The difficulties encountered by the Home Demonstration Agents in Mysore are varied.

The committee are of opinion that the Home Science Workers can aid in the profitable use of leisure by village women by training them in handicrafts suited to different localities.

The committee are of opinion that it is felt that refresher courses in summer in the Institute of Home Science, Maharani's College, Bangalore, is necessary. It is said to be not possible at present in the college, but the Committee are of the opinion that the training may be given to women workers in Mandya Training Centre for the present, pending necessary arrangements for the same being made at the College.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the light of the discussions the committee recommend :

1. Increasing the technical staff of the Horticultural Department in the Districts.



2. Conducting demonstrations on horticultural crops both on departmental farms and ryots' holdings.
3. Arranging financial aid to orchardists both to start gardens and improve existing gardens.
4. Providing plant protection measures by means of mobile equipment if necessary.
5. Providing transport and cold storage facilities for Horticultural products both on the railways and in Road Transport.
6. Arranging for certification of Plant and Seed material.
7. Arranging 'conducted tours' and other methods of Education for those engaged in Horticulture.
8. Starting of a canning factory by Government on a Co-operative basis.
9. Extending Regulated Market facilities to Horticultural produce.
10. Introducing Horticulture in the Curricula of different stages of education
11. Sponsoring rural Horticultural Associations.
12. Having an over-all Horticultural Board for the State.
13. Arranging for fundamental Research in Horticulture, starting of Arboreta and Botanical gardens conducting a survey of indogenous plants, and standardising nomenclature of plants.
14. Extending facilities for teaching in Home Science.
15. Developing the Home Science Institution of the University to provide refresher courses to Home Demonstration Agents; and making use of the Mandya Extension Training Centre till the College is equipped.
16. Providing facilities to Lady Social Organisers in their iteneration in the villages.

### GROUP. III.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, LAND USE, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION, AND GRASS LAND IMPROVEMENT.

CHAIRMAN.—G. NARAYANA GOWDA, M.L.A.

At the outset, the Chairman invited discussion on the summarised replies to the questionnaire. After

considerable discussion, the following expressions of view were unanimously accepted.

#### RESEARCH.

In regard to agricultural research, existing facilities being inadequate, the need for greatly extending facilities for research both in the laboratory and on the farm was stressed. It was felt that while fundamental research should principally be conducted in specialised laboratories of institutions like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the National Laboratories and special institutes like the Potato Research Institute, the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research and the Rice Research Institute, research of an applied character for solving problems facing any particular region, should normally be conducted in the laboratories of the State Agricultural Department. The latter are however not precluded from under-taking fundamental research. Research workers on fundamental problems may be encouraged with suitable equipment to pursue their work.

*Regional Stations*:—It was felt that Agricultural Research Stations are inadequate in number and deficient in equipment. There should be Experimental Stations in each District to conduct research on local problems. Demonstration Farms should be instituted in each Hobli. The cultivators should whole-heartedly co-operate with the Department in experiments under-taken on these farms.

*Crop Improvement*:—Note is taken of the considerable work done in the State on the breeding of improved varieties of Paddy, Sugarcane, Cotton and other crops. Special attention has to be paid to evolve varieties of the Principal crops that will suit different soil and moisture conditions and in this connection it was considered that there is considerable scope for investigations on Variety-Moisture relationships and related problems.

The need was expressed for the continuance of intensive and extensive research on staple crops like Paddy and Ragi. It was suggested that such research should also be conducted on potatoes, onions and chillies. Other major and minor crops should also be taken up for intensive breeding and development work.

*Manurial Programmes*:—In regard to work on the manurial schedule for various crops, it was felt that since the manurial needs of a crop depends on several factors, the programme of experiments has to cover at least three consecutive seasons before any firm recommendations can be made.

*Plant Protection*:—Regarding Plant Protection, the consensus of opinion was that preventive measures are of prime importance in the control of pests and diseases, while not minimising the importance of prompt control measures. Further expansion of Plant Protection service was felt to be quite essential.

*Agricultural Engineering*:—The need for starting Agricultural Engineering Stations where research on agricultural implements and their efficiency in the field can be conducted, was keenly felt.

The contact between the research worker in agriculture and the ryot, was felt to be quite inadequate at present. It was considered that dissemination of the results of agricultural research should be effected through wide publicity and vigorous propaganda conducted by means of bulletins and circulars, extensive demonstrations, the radio and film shows. Vans should be made available to each District for propaganda and publicity work.

Trade requirements should be more fully investigated by the Department and more attention paid to such requirements in formulating research programmes. There is considerable scope for further research on the quality and the marketing value of Agricultural produce. In this connection particular attention should be paid to the effect of Manurial treatment on the Nutritional value of certain Agricultural products.

Research should be conducted to evolve methods of growing crops in the off season with the purpose of avoiding a glut of the produce in the market. Experimental work should also be conducted to control the duration of the crop by either hastening or retrading maturity as the case may be by appropriate methods.

#### LAND USE, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION.

The committee are of opinion that land has undoubtedly deteriorated in fertility. Over-grazing (in particular of meadows), cutting down of forests, soil

erosion, inadequate manuring and unscientific agricultural practices have all contributed to such deterioration. Conservation of water resources is vital for the prosperity of the State and has to be developed, among other things, by harnessing rivulets. Tank Panchayats should be constituted for proper utilisation of tank water. These Panchayats should be empowered to negotiate with Government for necessary repairs to tanks. Diminution of water resources now being experienced is due to silting of tanks and feeder channels, neglect of contour bunding and inadequate afforestation in tank areas. A block system of irrigation should be introduced during periods of water scarcity, with a view to secure economy in the use of water.

The practicability of sinking wells in tank beds, whenever they become dry, should be investigated. The subsidy for sinking new wells should be raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. The deepening and renovation of existing wells should also be subsidised.

In the estimates for installing electrically driven pumps used in irrigation, the maximum rate per Horse Power should be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.

The detrimental effects of over-irrigation has been noticed in several areas; remedial measures such as improved drainage have to be studied.

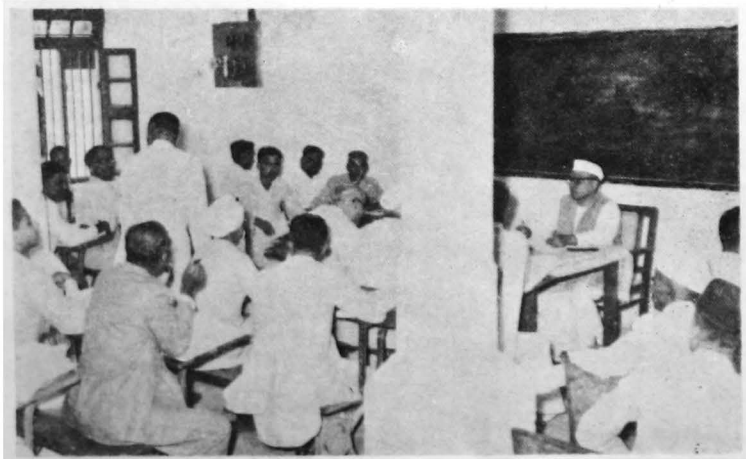
A Soil Conservation Board is necessary to deal effectively with the havoc caused by soil erosion. Ryots should be encouraged to adopt contour bunding to prevent soil erosion. To enforce the adoption of soil conservation measures, the Land Improvement Act (in force in Bellary District) should be extended to the other districts of the State also.

#### GRASS LAND IMPROVEMENT.

The committee are of opinion that Gomal lands should be maintained and their condition improved. In future, gomals should not be given away for individual cultivation. Panchayats should be given facilities for developing pastures in Gomal lands. Ryots should be encouraged to reserve a portion of their holdings for growing superior varieties of grasses. Grass land development which is vital for soil conservation, is also a potent measure for the promotion of cattle wealth. Regional



**Group 3.—Agricultural Research, Land Use, Soil and Water Conservation, and Grassland Improvement. Chairman, Sri G. Narayana Gowda, M.L.A. (Centre.)**



**Group 3.—Discussing subjects pertaining to Agricultural Research, Land Use, Soil and Water Conservation and Grassland Improvement.**

Research Stations should be instituted for the development of fodder crops (including grasses, trees and shrubs) The production of silage should also be investigated in such Stations. Rotational Grazing should be enforced, where possible, live fences being used for partitioning grazing grounds. Wherever Gomals are inadequate, date-groves should be utilised for gomal purposes, in areas where prohibition is in force.

*Live-stock.*—The increase in the number of live-stock is presenting a grave problem and is making pressure on land in general, and on gomals, in particular more acute. Appropriate steps should be taken for effecting a reduction in the number of low-quality animals. Enforcement of castration of scrub bulls will go a long way in limiting and improving cattle population. The quality of live-stock should be improved by selective breeding and by better nutrition of animals.

Animal Husbandry should be separated from Veterinary Services and administratively linked up with Agriculture to secure better co-ordination.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In pursuance of the discussions the committee recommended that:

1. Facilities for research both fundamental and applied must be considerably increased in general and particularly in the laboratories and farms of the State Agricultural Department.
2. Experimental stations may be started in each District; and Demonstration Farms in each Hobli.
3. Special attention should be paid to evolve varieties of such crops as paddy, sugarcane, cotton, ragi, potatoes, onions, chillies and other crops with reference to suitability to soil and moisture conditions.
4. Extended manurial experiments have to be laid on different crops.
5. Plant protection service should be expanded considerably.
6. Efficiency trials should be conducted on Agricultural implements by starting Agricultural Engineering Stations, if necessary.
7. More publicity for improved Agriculture should be carried through publications, radio, movie, vans etc.

8. Research on quality and Market values of agricultural produce should be conducted.

9. Tank Panchayats should be constituted for proper utilisation of irrigation water and vested with powers of administration.

10. Practicability of sinking wells in dried tank beds should be investigated.

11. Well subsidies must be increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in each case, both for construction and renovation.

12. Rates or estimation per Horse Power as applied to installation of electric pumps may be raised to Rs. 1,500.

13. Effects of over-irrigation found in certain areas may be remedied by proper drainage measures.

14. A Soil Conservation Board may be constituted for the State.

15. Soil Conservation measures may be enforced by a Land Improvement Act, if necessary.

16. Gomal lands may not be given for individual cultivation.

17. Growing of improved grasses on individual holdings may be encouraged.

18. Regional Research Stations should be instituted for development of fodder crops including shrubs and trees.

19. Rotational grazing in gomals may be undertaken and partitions demarcated by live fences.

20. Animal Husbandry should be separated from Veterinary Services and administratively linked with the Agricultural Department.

#### GROUP IV.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES, FAMINE PREVENTION, MECHANISATION OF AGRICULTURE, AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

*Chairman* : N. HUTCHAMASTI GOWDA, B.A., M.L.A.

At the outset on the suggestion of the Chairman the summaries of the various reports were read.

## (A) SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.

The Committee considered in detail the 'Agricultural Supplies and Services' under the following three heads:—

- (1) Seeds and manures.
- (2) Implements and Machinery.
- (3) Plant Protection.

1. *Seeds and Manures.*—The committee were of unanimous opinion that the supply of seeds and manure should be entrusted to the Co-operative Societies only and that the present system of distribution through Agricultural Depots should be discontinued so that the Departmental staff may concentrate on propaganda work. Wherever the Co-operative Societies are not forthcoming to undertake this work, in such places, the Agricultural Depots may continue to do their work till such time that this work is entrusted to Co-operative Societies.

Wherever the work of distribution of seeds and manures is entrusted to the Co-operative Societies, there should be paid Secretaries, preferably officials of the Agricultural or Co-operative Departments.

Such Co-operative Societies or Agricultural Depots should have sufficient stock of seeds and manures well in advance and supplies should be made in proper time.

Finance should be made available by the Government or the District Banks to the Co-operative Societies at a reasonable rate of interest for the successful undertaking of distribution of seeds and manures.

*Nucleus Seeds.*—Nucleus seeds produced in Government farms should be multiplied in the first and second stages in the holdings of Master Farmers, selected by the Agricultural Department and the seeds thus produced may be procured and distributed to the ryots. As far as possible while seeds are distributed to the ryots they should be treated with insecticides and fungicides and supplied with necessary care and precaution.

The supplies of cocoanut seedlings by the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee at concession rates was considered but the supplies so effected were felt to be inadequate, and should be increased so as to meet the demand in the State; and similarly, it was felt that arrangements should be made by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee for the adequate supply of Arecanut seedlings to both the Malnad and Maidan parts of the



State. Private nursery men may also be encouraged to raise cocoanut and arecanut seedlings to supplement the supplies from the Department.

Government may make necessary arrangements for mixing of manures in proper proportion for different crops and supply ready-made mixtures, by starting a factory for the purpose.

2. *Implements and Machines.*—The present system of Hire Purchase and other concessions given in respect of tractors, bulldozers, pumpsets, and sugarcane crushers may also be extended to other labour saving implements like puddlers, ridgers, winnowers, ploughs, plant protection appliances, bund-formers, etc., by the Department. And in respect of minor implements, Co-operative Societies should be entrusted with the work of distribution.

Regarding supply of electricity for irrigation purposes, the minimum of Rs. 1,000 per Horse Power should not be insisted upon; even if the rates are a little high, Government should undertake to run the lines and supply power for Agricultural purposes.

3. *Plant Protection Materials.*—Officials of the Agricultural Department should give proper advise to the ryots in proper time regarding preventive measures against pests and diseases. For this purpose, it is necessary that sprayers and other appliances, insecticides and fungicides etc., should be within the easy reach of the ryots. Therefore, the committee was of opinion that the Village Panchayats should take up this responsibility of stocking the Plant Protection materials and Appliances and supply them in time to the ryots. Necessary literature on various plant protection measures should be made available to the village panchayats for distribution to the ryots.

A mobile van for this purpose should be stationed at each District Headquarters to serve the affected areas during the outbreak of pests and diseases.

Necessary publicity and propaganda should also be undertaken by distribution of pamphlets and display of lantern slides and movies in weekly shandies and jathras. This work may also be taken up by the Adult Education Council and Taluk Development Committees. As the present staff for Plant Protection work is inadequate, steps may be taken to increase the staff suitably.

**(B) FAMINE PREVENTION.**

Famine is recurring periodically in some parts of Mysore State, particularly in the Districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and some parts of Mandya, Bellary and Tumkur.

The main reason for the recurrence of the Famine in the parts noted above is due to want of adequate and timely rains. It is also due to over-population and insufficient food production.

The committee are of opinion that intensive measures for prevention of famine should be undertaken. Water resources available in famine and non-famine areas should be fully investigated, and utilized. In famine areas particular attention should be paid for tapping the sub-soil water in addition to conserving and utilising surface water.

This might be done by digging bore-wells and tube-wells. Surface water could be utilised fully by putting up multiple pick-ups wherever possible so that the water may be diverted to tanks and water supply in the wells also improved indirectly. The possibilities of digging community tube-wells might be explored so that the benefits may be extended to a large number of ryots. The contribution and water rates may be fixed and realised from the ryots just as it is done in the case of other irrigation works. Steps also should be taken to provide electricity at an early date wherever it has not been provided so far. The subsidy that is being given at present for digging wells is not adequate and as such it is necessary to enhance it suitably.

Drought resistant crops may be advocated to be grown in famine areas. Soil conservation by contour bunding should be enforced by means of legislation, if necessary.

River Valley Projects, restoration of Minor and Major tanks, putting up Pick-ups, etc., should be intensified.

Wherever there is sufficient supply of water, intensive cultivation should be encouraged, and wherever cultivable waste lands are available, landless people should be encouraged to grow food crops. The ryots should be encouraged to grow food crops in place of commercial crops by guaranteeing floor prices to food crops and also by means of legislation if necessary.

As there is a close relation between population and food and apart from considering checking over-population by family planning, additional resources of food supply should be thought of; and in this context encouragement should be given for poultry-keeping, pisciculture, dairy farming, etc.

A lot of havoc is being done by pests and diseases, and much of this damage was from monkeys, rats, goats, etc., particularly to food and fruit crops.

The urgency for finding effective checks so that the loss may be minimised was emphasised.

Steps should also be undertaken to provide necessary storage facilities to the ryots for storing their food stuffs during the surplus years so as to build up buffer stocks and also to minimise the losses sustained in storage.

Village communications should be suitably linked up to the Highways for speedy and easy rushing in of food stuffs from the surplus areas.

It was felt that indiscriminate cutting of trees in the Forest areas has lead to deforestation and as this affects rainfall of the area concerned, it should be discouraged. The use of electricity and coal in place of firewood should also be encouraged; and with a view to help afforestation Vanamahotsava should be undertaken every year.

It was opined that in the famine areas cattle also suffered to a great extent for want of fodder. In order to ensure timely and adequate supply of fodder to the cattle, pasture lands should be improved and new fodder crops should also be introduced in addition to encouraging silage system. People should also be encouraged to building up of buffer stocks of fodder for lean years.

#### (C) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES AND FARM MECHANIZATION.

It is an established fact that the use of Improved Agricultural Implements enables more efficient and timely agricultural operations and results in savings of costs as well as greater yields. Therefore the use of Improved Agricultural Implements has to play a significant part in the development of agriculture in the country. Though considerable attention has been paid by Government for the Development of Agriculture and Agricultural Research for the past 30-40 years, it may be said that not much

work has been done on problems relating to Agricultural Implements. It may be recalled here that the planning commission have pointed out the necessity for greater attention in this field be paid by both the State and the Central Governments. Amongst other things they have recommended that :

1. All State Governments should have Agricultural Engineering Section wherein a whole-time officer with adequate facilities should devote his attention to research on Indigenous Agricultural Implements with a view to improving them.

2. Regional Committees may be set up to examine what new implements are needed in a region, arrange for trial and testing, and facilitate introduction of improved implements.

3. Short-term courses for Village Black-smiths and Carpenters should be organised to make available service and maintenance facilities for Agricultural Implements in rural parts.

4. A Museum of Improved Agricultural Implements should be established for the benefit of farmers and manufacturers.

5. Loans should be provided to co-operative societies to popularise new implements.

6. A testing station may be set up for tractors, engines and pumps and it should also have a section for repair and maintenance of Agricultural Implements (Indigenous as well as Improved), with facilities for adequate and timely supply of spare parts.

The Agricultural Engineers' Conference held in January 1953 and the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation held in September 1953 have fully endorsed the above views and made several recommendations regarding steps to be taken up by the State Governments in this behalf.

It may be mentioned here that many of the above recommendations have been initiated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and financial as well as technical help being offered to State Governments.

Now, examining the position of Mysore State with reference to the above points, the committee note that though the demonstration and sale of improved implements were taken up by the Department of Agriculture

and an Implements Sales Depot was established as early as in 1910, the objects with which the Agricultural Engineering Section was started have been lost sight of in recent years, particularly after the transfer of the Agricultural Engineer and his staff to the control of the Food Production Department. Subsequently the Engineering Section has become a centralised service and supply station in respect of tractors and bulldozers only.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of an Agricultural Engineering Research Section. Its revival as a model research centre of the department from academic and scientific angles requires immediate attention. Therefore the committee suggest the following measures to be taken up immediately by Government :—

1. The Agricultural Engineer and his staff must be permanently attached to the Department of Agriculture and he must work only under the Director of Agriculture. All the Engineering staff in the Department and in the Agricultural College must be pooled and an Agricultural Engineering (Research) section be re-established on sound lines on a par with other research sections of the Department. It may be stated here that Agricultural Engineering sections in the neighbouring States of Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad are made a part and parcel of the Agricultural Department. The Central Tractor Workshop of the State may also be brought under this section.

2. The success or failure of farm machinery depends upon the availability of proper trained personnel, facilities for repairs and supply of spare parts. Therefore, arrangements should be made by Government for training personnel in driving, repairing and maintaining Agricultural Implements and Machinery. A Central Training Centre may be located in Bangalore for this purpose where Government should also train students of the Agricultural College in handling up-to-date machinery and equipment. The personnel thus trained must be able to effect minor repairs besides proper maintenance of machinery. Otherwise propaganda undertaken by the Department for the introduction of any of these improved implements or machinery will be a waste.

3. To deal with the above responsibilities, the Department itself should have technically well qualified and well trained officers in the line. If need be, Government should train some of our Engineers in Research

Centres in India and abroad where the development of Agricultural Machines and equipment is on the forefront.

4. The Agricultural Engineering Section thus established must be fully strengthened with necessary staff, and must be provided with adequate workshop facilities and latest equipment. The State Government may also completely avail of the financial and other assistance given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Central Government.

According to the latest available statistics (1951 Census) the following is the number of Agricultural Implements and Machines in use in the State (Excluding Bellary);

Wooden Ploughs	...	10,86,182
Iron Ploughs	...	67,416
Carts	...	3,40,416
<b>Sugarcane Crushers :</b>		
(a) Bullock driven	...	6,958
(b) Power driven	...	697
Oil Engines	...	838
Electric Pump sets	...	7,923
(Up to end of March 1956 ; including 220 pump sets in Bellary District).		
Tractors owned by private individuals	...	80
		(approximate-1956)
*Tractor owned by the State Central Tractor organisation (Approximate)	...	125
*Bull-dozers owned by the State Central Tractor Organisation	...	28
*(Out of these, only 25 tractors and 12 bulldozers are said to be in working condition at present).		

It can be seen from the above figures that only about 5 per cent of the ploughs are improved ones. It is also evident from the above that progress made in popularising the use of improved implements is very slow. The low economic condition, lack of knowledge and fragmented small holdings of our farmers, are the main causes for this.

Further, wherever the ryot has been convinced of the use of improved implements like the Kolar Mission Plough, Mysore Bar Point Plough, Eureka Plough, Kolar Mission Cultivator, etc., the supplies are either inadequate or similar implements manufactured by various firms (both standard and un-standard) are found in the market. Thus the ryot is faced with the difficulty of proper selection.

This also gives rise to lack of confidence in improved implements.

Therefore the committee make the following recommendations in this behalf:—

1. Propaganda and publicity work must be undertaken on a larger scale by demonstration of the new types of implements and machinery in the villages, by publishing leaflets in local language, etc. One set of improved implements suitable to the area must be kept in Taluk headquarters for purposes of demonstration and each Village Panchayat should be supplied with one such set of implements at concession rates for the purpose.

2. A Museum should be set up for exhibiting all types of Agricultural Implements and machinery at the State headquarters.

3. Improved implements should be sold through Co-operative Societies wherever possible at concession rates.

4. Hire Purchase System applicable to the purchase of tractors, pumpsets and cane crushers, must be extended to the purchase of all costly Agricultural Implements and Machines, such as, "a set of improved Agricultural Implements", small Threshing and Harvesting Machines, Winnowers, Cotton gins, Sprayers and Dusters, etc. All implements costing Rs. 50 and above must be included under this system. The possibility of reducing the present rate of interest and extending the period of repayment and recovery of the amount in more number of annual instalments may be examined and suitably adopted.

5. Problems relating to the design and standardisation must also be tackled simultaneously. The possibility of reducing the cost of production of these implements should be examined and the cost has to be brought within the reach of the ryots. Proper specifications for the manufacture of popular implements like Kolar Mission Plough, Mysore Plough, Paddy Puddlers, etc., should be laid down. Only recognised firms should be allowed to take up the manufacture of these implements. They must be tested and tried, and certified as to their efficiency and performance before recommending them for use. This work must also be entrusted to the Engineering Section of the Department. Free Technical Assistance must also be given through this section for local manufacturing firms, by way of suggestions to improve the implements.

The manufacture of spare parts for such implements must also be entrusted to the firms concerned. The complexity of fitting spare parts wherever found must be removed and standardised. In other words standardisation is absolutely necessary to prevent all sorts of unscientific implements being brought to the market. This responsibility should also be entrusted to the Engineering Section. The sale of un-standard implements must be prevented even by enacting proper legislation, if need be.

6. To facilitate repairs to agricultural implements in rural parts and for making spare parts, the village blacksmiths and carpenters should be properly trained. Such training must be given free of cost and training centres should be opened at the District headquarters.

7. An Advisory Committee on agricultural implements consisting of technical experts, representatives of manufacturing concerns, non-officials and ryots must be set up in the State to review and indicate the introduction of new implements needed, and initiate action for the development, testing, trial and production of improved implements.

The number of Irrigation Pump Sets, Sugarcane Crushers, Oil Engines, etc., in use in the State are on the increase and enough skilled labour for operating and maintaining these agricultural machines is not at present available in rural parts. Therefore the necessity of opening short term courses is keenly felt and the village craftsmen and sons of *bona-fide* farmers, should be trained in specific fields such as :—

- (a) Running and maintaining tractors and tractor driving.
- (b) Hitching and proper working of ploughs, discs, puddlers and the like.
- (c) Working and maintaining oil Engines.
- (d) Installing, operating and repairing centrifugal pumps or electrically driven Pump Sets.
- (e) Working and maintaining sugarcane crushers and installing them.
- (f) Working and maintaining dairy appliances such as cream separators, cutter churns, etc.
- (g) Working chaff cutters and silage making.
- (h) Working mowers, grain threshers and winnowers.
- (i) Constructing proper cattle sheds, and improved jaggery boiling Furnaces.
- (j) Erecting and maintaining different types of fences.
- (k) Laying out water mains on farms for domestic and irrigation purposes;



- (l) Working of sprayers and dusters and conducting spraying operations.
- (m) Laying out contour bunds and terraces and adopting soil and water conservation methods.
- (n) Making poultry equipment such as brooders, poultry pens and houses, etc.

The following general suggestions are also made by the Committee for the development of Agricultural Implements and their use in the State.

1. Iron and Steel required for Agricultural purposes may be made available at concessional rates.

2. The State Government must fully avail itself of the concessions given by several Central Commodity Committees for the development of improved implements and machines.

3. Private firms or organisations which supply the services of tractors, bulldozers and costly machines like threshers and harvesters, on hire or contract basis may be encouraged.

4. Annual conferences may be arranged regularly and the development and working of improved Agricultural implements may be demonstrated.

5. Visual education courses as were being arranged in the previous years may be revived.

6. *Bona-fide* ryots may be deputed at Government cost to farms within and outside the State to acquaint themselves with the actual working of latest machineries.

7. Bullocks being the main source of farm power in our country. Development of Agricultural implements must be made suitable for bullock power. Research should be conducted on the indigenous Agricultural Implements used in the country and they must be improved.

#### (D) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

*Co-operative Farming*:—Co-operative farming is recommended for the following purposes (a) as a remedy for sub-division and fragmentation, (b) for increasing the size of the cultivation unit which is too small at present, (c) for providing gainful employment for agricultural labour. Joint farming societies are recommended for Mysore State where owner-cultivation is predominant and the great majority of holdings are below 5 acres. Since the success of co-operative farming depends upon certain

personal and social qualities it is felt that it will take some more time before such ideal conditions are created in the rural areas. Experience of the working of farming societies in the past will provide valuable guidance for activity in this regard.

*Agricultural Credit.*—Agriculturists are not able to obtain adequate and timely finance at cheap rates of interest. Short term credit, which has been made available to the agriculturists in the State through the Apex Bank, District Co-operative Banks, and the Primary Societies and in recent years by the Reserve Bank of India, is able to provide only about 5 per cent of the finance that is required by the agriculturists. Medium term loans have not yet been made available. The Land Mortgage Societies, which provide long term finance, take considerable time for disposing off loan applications. Hence, farmers still depend upon local agencies for necessary finance and consequently they are not only forced to pay high rates of interest but are also obliged to sell their produce at lower rates than those prevailing in the market.

The committee therefore make the following recommendations:—

1. Short term credit should be made available to the raiyats by organising more credit societies for the purpose.
2. Medium term credit should be made available to producers for sinking wells, purchase of pump sets, contour bunding, fencing, etc., by the Reserve Bank of India through the same agency that it providing short term credit.
3. The long delay in sanctioning long term loans by the Central Land Mortgage Bank and its primary societies should be avoided so that funds may be made available to agriculturists at the right time.
4. Each type of credit must be supplied through one agency, as far as possible, with a view to avoid duplication.

The committee feel that though private lending agencies continue to dominate the rural scene, it is in keeping with the concept of Socialistic society that State-aided co-operative credit should gradually replace private credit.

The following table gives an indication of the extent to which the main agencies of rural credit contribute to the total borrowings of the cultivators in India :

Credit Agency	Proportion of borrowings from each agency to the total borrowings of cultivators per cent.	
Government	...	3'3
Co-operatives	...	3'1
Commercial Banks	...	0'9
Relatives	...	14'2
Land-lords	...	1'5
Agriculturist money-lenders	...	24'9
Professional money-lenders	...	44'8
Traders and Commission agents	...	5'5
Others	...	1'8
Total	...	100'0

*Source.*—All India Rural Credit Survey.

*Agricultural Labour.*—The committee feel that all present Agricultural labourers are denied minimum social and economic opportunities. Their economic condition is very poor. Since they form the back-bone of our rural economy, immediate steps should be taken to improve their condition economically as well as socially. The first step in this regard would be the fixation of minimum wages. However the committee feel that since most of the producers in Mysore State are small producers they may not be able to pay the determined wages. Fixation of prices for agricultural produce should precede fixation of wages. The committee feel that housing facilities made available to Industrial labour must be extended to Agricultural labour also and the cost in this regard may be recovered in instalments spread over 30 years.

*Subsidiary Cottage Industries.*—The committee feel that the revival and development of subsidiary and cottage industries is the only way for solving the problem of rural under employment and unemployment. They recommend Government help in this regard and that such help may take the following forms:—

- (a) Making available raw material.
- (b) Providing finance (through co-operatives).
- (c) Helping in regard to advertisement and marketing products.
- (d) Training facilities in various crafts.

*Agricultural Holdings.*—Most of the holdings at present are uneconomic, sub-division and fragmentation being effected without apprehending their evil effects. As a remedy, the Committee suggest that the survey number must be retained as an indivisible unit and voluntary consolidation of holdings must be encouraged. Regarding Ceilings, criteria for fixing Ceilings should be more proper by the Income rather than the Area. The Planning Commission have recommended a Ceiling which is 3 times the family holding which, they define, as the area of land which yields a net annual income of Rs. 1,200 (including remuneration for family labour). The committee feel that the Ceiling recommended by the Commission is not adequate to provide the farmer and his family a reasonable standard of life and also allow for the proper education of children. The Ceiling may be fixed after studying some representative family budgets. They agree with the Planning Commission that in cases of larger families a higher Ceiling must be allowed. The committee however feel that there should not be a Ceiling at all on Agricultural Income as other Incomes are not subject to any such Ceiling.

In this connection it was recalled that the exemption limit for purposes of Agricultural Income-tax must be placed on a par with the limit fixed for General Income-tax.

*Land Tenure.*—The committee agree that the abolition of intermediaries between the State and the cultivators will provide proper incentive to the latter to cultivate lands with maximum efficiency. This aspect of land reform will achieve its objectives only when adequate credit is made available to the future Owner-cultivators to enable them to effect proper land utilization.

*Seeds.*—The committee unanimously agree that ryots should buy certified seeds of the strains recommended by the Agricultural Department. To achieve this, the Department should arrange for multiplying seeds and supplying the same in time through Departmental Depots or Co-operative Societies. The prices also should be fixed in time. The present seed rate adopted by farmers can considerably be reduced if tested good seeds are made available. Just as with other seeds there is a case for supply of good seed Potato tubers also for planting in time

through Co-operative Societies at reasonable prices. The committee also suggests opening a Research Station to solve various problems pertaining to Potato cultivation in the Mysore State, such as evolution of disease resistant varieties, multiplication of Nucleus seeds, attaining self-sufficiency in the State regarding Seed Tubers (as against the present method of importing them from outside at prohibitive cost), preservation of Tubers, manuring of the Potato crop, control of pests and diseases, etc.

To multiply and store enough seeds from one season to another the committee recommend that Nucleus seed material produced in Government farms should be multiplied in the holdings of the Master Farmers selected by the Department and seeds thus produced should be procured for distribution in the districts. To encourage such Master Farmers the seeds may be procured at a premium over market rates or by a suitable subsidy. Such multiplication should be supervised by the Departmental staff at all stages from the time of sowing up to harvesting, including threshing, drying and bagging, taking due precaution for roguing the mixtures in the fields and to keeping the seed pure.

*Manures.*—The committee make the following suggestion as regards manures and fertilizers:—

(1) Giving subsidy to such of the ryots who grow and multiply green manure seeds.

(2) Multiplying green manure seeds by the ryots in their own holdings as a second crop to achieve self-sufficiency, or planting *Sesbania* seedlings for example on the field bunds in wet lands.

(3) Carrying on propaganda for suitable green manure crops being grown in garden and wet lands, depending on the availability of water for irrigation and the interval between two successive croppings.

(4) Planting *Glyricidia* in suitable areas.

(5) Preparing compost and applying it to lands where green manure crop cannot be raised such as in arid region due to limited rain fall.

(6) Reducing pool prices of Ammonium Sulphate and requesting the Government to reduce its margin of profits in the sale of fertilizers.

(7) Analysing the soils of different regions in the State and suggesting suitable manure schedules for various

crops and in this context to supply soil testing equipment to the Agricultural Inspectors so as to enable them to test the soils on the spot.

(8) Publishing of manurial schedules in local language for free distribution.

(9) Enforcing Village Panchayat and Municipalities to prepare compost from night soil and village sweepings wherever not done at present and supplying it to ryots at fair price.

(10) Assigning Government land for digging compost pits where there is no such facility in villages and Government should come forward to acquire land for this purpose where there is no Government land available in the villages.

*Increasing crop yields.*—The committee were of unanimous opinion on the following main suggestions for increasing crop yields:—

- (a) Provision of irrigation facilities.
- (b) Use of high yielding seeds.
- (c) Application of adequate manures.
- (d) Provision of credit to buy seeds and manures and for cultivation expenses.
- (e) Timely cultural operations.
- (f) Preventing soil erosion and conservation of moisture.
- (g) Protection against pests and diseases.
- (h) Weather forecasting for farmers, and
- (i) Introduction of crop and live-stock insurance.

The committee recommend supply of Radio sets to all the villages and with a view to make the broadcast on weather and rainfall conditions more useful, fuller information regarding the effect of weather conditions on the crop growth and appearance of pests and diseases should be given.

*Irrigation.*—The committee agreed that irrigation would help the farmers to earn a steady income from their land and feel that there is vast scope for extending Lift Irrigation. Necessary help should be rendered by the Government by way of giving loans for sinking new wells, increasing the well subsidy suitably up to Rs. 1,000, financial help for renovating old abandoned wells by deepening, improving the water supply in wells by boring, supplying boring equipment sets, for working pump sets to be fitted to such wells for lift irrigation, liberalising the limit of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per H.P. and supplying of

approved pump sets on hire purchase system. Restoring and renovating tanks should be taken on a planned basis during the Second Five-Year Plan and the grants under this item should be doubled.

*Agricultural prices.*—The committee are of unanimous opinion that steps should be taken by the Government to stabilise the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities so that they may not go below the cost of production thus leading to substantial abandonment of cultivation. Some of the steps suggested for this purpose are as follows :—

1. Fixation of floor prices for food grains and other agricultural commodities by Government in times of necessity taking into consideration the cost of production of each commodity.
2. It is not enough if the Government fixes a floor price for each commodity. They should also buy the produce at specified rate whenever required.
3. As warehouses not only provide temporary storage accommodation but also necessary financial accommodation to the ryots, Warehouses should be set up in all important trade centres in the State, either by the Central Warehousing Corporation or by the State Warehousing Corporation. Co-operative Societies particularly should also be encouraged to construct and run licensed Warehouses by giving necessary financial help at a low rate of interest, either by the State Government or by the Reserve Bank of India.
4. As the transport bottle-necks lead to glut in the production centres and consequential fall in prices, arrangements should be made for providing adequate and timely wagon facilities by railways.
5. The staying power of the cultivator should be improved by providing him with necessary credit facilities.
6. Important markets in the State should be regulated so as to enable the producer to have a fair deal regarding the sale of his produce and to get fair prices.

*Agricultural Marketing.*—Agricultural Marketing is an important aspect of Agricultural Economics, and it is confronted with many difficult problems.

*Linking up of the Villages with Marketing Centres.*—Lack of road facilities connecting interior villages to marketing centres places the producer in a very disadvantageous position. Unless the interior villages are linked up with the marketing centres by a net work of roads, the chances of the producer marketing his produce

to his best advantage are remote. It is not enough if the villages are linked up with the neighbouring marketing centres. They should be linked up with distant important trade centres also by means of railway, so that the producer may get the benefit of higher prices prevailing there. But the linking up of the places by means of railway takes a long time for its implementation. This may not be so in the case of formation of roads. The State Government or the villagers themselves can undertake formation of roads and linking up the same with the neighbouring markets within a short period. So, the committee are of opinion that wherever possible the villages should be linked with the neighbouring Marketing Centres by formation of roads and with the distant markets by means of railway. In view of the difficulty experienced for transport of Agricultural produce from one place to another, the Co-operative Societies in the State should be encouraged to own lorries by providing necessary finance.

The committee are also of opinion that it is desirable to organise a rural lorry service either by the Railways concerned or by the State Road Transport Department wherever necessary.

*Regulation of Weekly Shandies or Village Markets:—*  
There are about 1,500 weekly shandies or village markets in the State; of these only about 100 are fairly big markets. All these markets are mostly under the control of the District Boards. Some are under the control of the municipalities.

It is desirable to regulate the trade, particularly in agricultural produce, in fairly big village markets. The important trade centres in the State have been regulated under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939. It is proposed to set up about 15 Regulated Markets in the State under the Second Five-Year Plan. But only about 40 to 50 per cent of the producers are deriving the actual benefits of the Regulated Markets and the middlemen continue to play a large part and reap the benefits. So, in order to make the ryots get a better return for their produce, the regulation of fairly big Village Markets also should be thought of. By regulating the village Markets the real benefits of the markets may be passed on to the Agriculturists. Most of the Agriculturists bring their produce to the Village Markets every week for sale and



after disposing off their produce they buy their requirements weekly or monthly, such as cloth, oils, salt, matches, etc. By introducing use of certified weights and measures by curtailing illegal market charges, such as "Dharma", "Rusum", "Choori", "Pakki", etc., and by providing storage facilities the producers could be helped to a great extent to realise better prices for their produce. All this could be done only by regulating the Village Markets by means of Legislation.

The committee recommend for the transfer of the control and administration of about 6 village Markets in any one particular District from the District Board or Municipality to the Marketing Department as an experimental measure, by adequately compensating the Local bodies, so that the Agricultural trade in the said markets may be regulated and that the said system of regulating the important Village Markets in the other districts may be taken up, if found successful. In order to facilitate the Marketing Department to successfully regulate the trade in the said Markets, it is also proposed that a Mobile staff be sanctioned with the right to collect ground rent, etc., and also some subsidy in the beginning for meeting its expenditure relating to the control and administration of Markets. The main idea of transferring the big Village Markets to the control and administration of the Marketing Department is to help the producers to get better return for their produce, and also to provide necessary amenities to the users of the said Markets. Such a measure will not only increase the importance of such Markets but will go a long way in building up the villages themselves, which is the aim of the Second Five-Year Plan.

*Storage Facilities.*—There are no proper storage facilities for foodgrains and other Agricultural commodities. This is true in respect of Cities and Towns as well as Villages. It may be said that there are some storage facilities for food grains and other Agricultural commodities in Cities and Towns, but the facilities available in the Cities and Towns are not adequate. In the Village there are practically no Storage facilities. Even the Co-operative Societies in the State are not in a position to provide necessary Storage facilities even to their members. So, the Committee is of opinion that Government should

pay particular attention towards providing the necessary Storage facilities to the ryots in the State, and this could be done by making available necessary finance to the Co-operative Societies for construction of Godowns, at a cheap rate of interest, repayable in easy annual instalments.

*Standardisation and Grading.*—The standardisation and grading of Agricultural produce will go a long way to help the producers to get better returns for their produce. For this purpose, the Government of India have passed necessary Legislation and all the important agricultural commodities that are exported to other countries are subject to compulsory grading under the Agricultural Produce and Marketing Act, 1947. But in order to pass on the benefits of grading to the farmers it is desirable to enforce the grading of commodities marketed within India also so that the consumers may get quality products free from adulteration. The committee are of opinion that further steps should be taken by the Central and State Governments for compulsory grading of the Agricultural commodities.

*Market News Service.*—A scheme has been prepared for the improvement of the Market News Service by the Department of Marketing and the same has been included in Second Five-Year Plan. This scheme has undergone lot of changes on account of financial cut imposed on it, so much so, it is not possible to undertake an intensive work in this direction with the present finances allotted to it. In order to carry the benefits of this scheme to the Agriculturists, it is very necessary and desirable to give some additional grants to the scheme so that some substantial work may be undertaken in this direction.

It is not enough if the Daily Market Rates of important Agricultural Commodities as prevailing in some centres are made available, for publication in the daily news papers, and the weekly Market rates and arrivals at Regulated Markets are broadcast through All India Radio, Bangalore. A weekly bulletin giving the trend of prices in the important trade centres in the State together with weekly arrivals to the Markets should be published and made available.

A van equipped with lantern slides, movies, etc., should be made available to the Marketing Department for carrying out necessary publicity and propaganda in

respect of Marketing of Agricultural produce. The Department should also be provided with an Artist for making use of his services for pictorial display.

*Marketing Survey.*—A number of surveys have been conducted on the Marketing of Agricultural produce and Live-stock and Live-stock products by the Marketing Department at the instance of the Central Agricultural Marketing Department. The surveys contain very useful information in respect of production, assembling, transport, marketing, etc., and will be of great help to ryots, merchants and legislators. Some of these reports have been brought up-to-date and published. A majority of them have still to be revised and printed.

*Marketing Finance.*—The producer is not able to get necessary finance for agricultural operations at low rate of interest. The short term credit which has been extended to the Agriculturists in the State recently by the Reserve Bank of India is able to meet only about 5 per cent of their credit needs. The medium term finance has not yet been extended to the State by the Reserve Bank of India.

The producer is still depending upon the local money lender for necessary finance, and on account of this, he is not able to sell his produce to whomsoever he pleases, and realise the best prices. He is obliged to sell his produce to the village money-lender at a lower rates than prevailing in the Market. The committee are therefore of opinion that Government should provide adequate facilities of short, medium and long term loans to the Agriculturists in the State with a view to free them from the clutches of the village money-lenders. In addition to the short term, medium term and long term loans that are provided to the Agricultural producers, the committee are of opinion that produce loans should also be made available to them through the Co-operative Societies so as to enable them not only to repay the short term loan but also to borrow finance for immediate use. Such a measure will also help them to wait for a remunerative price.

*Crop Planning.*—The committee have made the following recommendations in respect of a crop planning policy :—

1. The available land resources must be well utilised for growing our requirements of food and commercial crops.

2. The programme of food production must have in view the quantitative as well as the qualitative requirements of food for the population.
3. The programme of commercial crop production must have in view the requirements of our industries as well as the requirements of our export trade which earns foreign exchange.
4. The crop must consider the requirements of our cattle population also.
5. In the long run, the probable increase in human as well as cattle population must be estimated and adequate provision must be made to feed properly the additional numbers.
6. A scheme of crop insurance and an integrated price policy are indispensable aids to the successful implementation of a proper crop planning programme.
7. The ultimate objective of crop planning should be a considerable increase in *per capita* national income in general and a significant improvement in rural economy in particular.

**Farm Accounts.**—The committee feel that farmers should maintain accounts in their own interest to enable them to know costs of production and net profits realised, with a view to help them to improve their farming efficiency. Illiterate ryots should be taught the 3 R's to enable them to keep accounts.

**Statistics.**—The committee stress the importance of Agricultural Statistics and suggest that the coverage of Agricultural Statistics should be extended to include primary and secondary data relating to costs and returns, losses due to pests and diseases, market conditions, etc. It is also suggested that in order to achieve object, the cultivators should be induced to co-operate with Government agencies.

**Village Panchayet.**—The committee feel that the Village Panchayet has a supreme role to play in Rural India. It is the most suitable institution to become the lever for the Social and Economic regeneration of our villages. Its scope must be widened to cover the entire Social and Economic life of the village. The following recommendations are made in this connection:—  
 (1) Government should supplement the funds of needy Panchayats; (2) Government should nominate a few enlightened persons of the village to work as members of

Panchayats; (3) Government should closely supervise the working of Panchayats by appointing trained officials to guide non-official members; (4) Suitable Legislation may be enacted with a view to widen the functions of the Panchayat so as to cover the entire Social and Economic life of the people in its jurisdictions; (5) Every Village should have a Panchayat; Rural people must be imparted proper education so that they may co-operate with Village Panchayat activities.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the discussions deliberations of the committee recommend;

1. Production and maintenance of Nucleus seeds on Government farms and arrangement for multiplication of good seed by Master Farmers and its supply through agricultural depots and co-operative societies; certification of seeds.
2. Government to start a manure mixing plant and supply suitable manures for different crops.
3. Better supply of plant protection materials, having mobile vans for the purpose if necessary.
4. Facilities to tap all sources of water for irrigation and liberalising of subsidies in this connection and extending power lines.
5. Encouraging production of green manures.
6. Strengthening the Agricultural Engineering Section, facilitating research on Indigenous implements, providing for training in Agricultural mechanics at all stages, having a State Implements Board and extending hire-purchase and other concessions, in regard to implements and machines.
7. Extending credit facilities through co-operatives.
8. Giving housing aid to Agricultural Labour.
9. Helping cottage industries by way of raw materials, finance, training, etc.
10. Liberalising ceiling with reference to land.
11. Bringing about cultivator-ownership.
12. Ware housing facilities, building of buffer stock, and controlling prices of agricultural produce to benefit the farmer.
13. Regulation of Markets and improving Inter-village Communications.
14. Improving marketing news service,
15. Giving consideration to Crop-planning and Crop Insurance.
16. Broadening the scope and coverage of Agricultural Statistics.
17. Widening the role of village panchayats.

## GROUP V.

## MIXED FARMING AND LIVE-STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

*Chairman:* H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH, M.L.A.

A summary of the answers received to the questionnaire issued sometime back on the two subjects entrusted to this committee, *viz.*, Mixed Farming and Live-stock improvement, was placed in the hands of the members. The chair also suggested that subject No. 11 in the questionnaire, *i.e.*, Grass land improvement might also be taken up for consideration by this committee as it was linked up with cattle breeding, though this particular subject was not included in the work of the committee.

Answers relating to Live-stock Improvement were taken up first on the suggestion of the Director of Animal Husbandry. The Chairman explained the general opinion summarised in the answers made available to members and solicited from the member further suggestions and reactions.

*Cattle, Goat, Sheep and Poultry:*—The Director of Animal Husbandry furnished information relating to the Live-stock population of 1951 and brought to the notice of the Committee that the cattle population was on the increase at present though it was on the decline during war period. The general opinion of the committee was that the quality of the animals was poor for the following reasons :

- (a) Ignorance and negligence on the part of the villagers.
- (b) Deficiency in proper feed (Malnutrition).
- (c) Lack of good breeding bulls in sufficient numbers.
- (d) Poverty of the agriculturists.

The committee felt that Breed Improvement was of great importance. The committee came to the conclusion that improvement of breed both for draught and milk purposes was necessary and this could be effected by supplying breeding bulls, establishing Artificial Insemination Centres in all taluk headquarters, paying proper attention towards growing of feeds and fodders and strictly enforcing legislation to castrate scrub bulls. Encouragement of rearing of goats in increased number in suitable and restricted areas in the State was felt

necessary as it was considered to be a useful and profitable subsidiary occupation. Intensive development of Poultry was also considered necessary. Sheep breeding was considered necessary both for mutton and wool purposes. Establishment of Breeding Stations to breed and supply quality Rams in larger numbers to deserving Breeders was felt essential.

*Pigs.*—Regarding Pigs it was felt that at present they were reared by only a few backward classes of people. It is not taken up as a subsidiary occupation by Agriculturists in general, more on sentimental grounds than anything else. Chairman said that in foreign countries like Denmark piggery is taken up as a main industry associated with dairy farming.

The committee felt that proper encouragement should be given for piggery in the State by means of supplying quality Boars and by educating ryots as to the proper method of rearing them.

*Export of Mysore Cattle to Neighbouring State.*—A few members felt that a good number of animals are going out of the State annually through cattle fairs etc., and in the interest of agriculture in the State this should be discouraged. But the majority opinion was that the present trade system should continue as it is considered profitable to the ryots, besides giving impetus for rearing good animals.

*Cross-breeding for Milk yield.*—The committee felt that the cross-breeding of the well-known local breeds, Hallikar and Amrithmahal, is not desirable. It was felt necessary to maintain the purity of these breeds in view of their excellent draught quality. However to increase milk yield in these breeds particularly Hallikar, it was felt necessary to undertake selective Breeding. The up-grading of the malnad cattle by crossing with Sindhi bulls was agreed upon. The committee felt that in the cities where the milk trade is an important occupation of many families, cross-breeding should be intensified. The crossing of local buffaloes with Murra and any other improved breed was also thought suitable.

*Key Village Schemes.*—The committee appreciated the usefulness of the scheme in the direction of live-stock development. They felt that this activity should be

enlarged, by starting more centres in the State and also up-grading the two existing ones.

*Regulating trade in Live-stock.*—The chairman suggested that cattle prices, cattle market and live-stock shows may be taken up as one subject. Regarding the price of cattle the members expressed that the selling rate of cattle this year was high. The chairman opined that the price of cattle depended upon demand and supply in any given season and area. After some discussion it was felt that no recommendations were called for in this matter. It is a matter of common knowledge that improved and well-bred animals usually fetch more money to the Breeder. Regarding the marketing facilities, the existing facilities such as cattle fairs, jatras and weekly shandies were considered to be good. In this connection the committee felt that it would be desirable to introduce Regulated Market for live-stock with a view to afford better marketing facilities, and eliminating malpractices, but this question should be tackled with care and caution. Therefore they resolved to suggest that this may be tried in one or two such marketing centres like Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, and Davanagere may be tried first as an experimental measure. It was suggested by many members to run these cattle fairs on a well organised basis to provide better facilities to the cattle and men that gather there. The Director of Animal Husbandry suggested that a portion of the cattle fair income should be set apart for Cattle Improvement Work, such as, providing free Breeding Bulls to the area and other facilities depending upon local needs. It was the opinion of the members that due prominence should be given for exhibiting good live-stock by the Department in important cattle fairs with a view to educate persons interested in Cattle Breeding.

*Development of Pastures.*—Some members suggested that the extent of gomal land should be maintained at the rate of one acre per head of cattle and in many places the extent now available is found insufficient as great portions of gomal lands have been released for cultivation. It was also felt that these gomals are not being properly managed. It was thought desirable to entrust the management of gomal lands to the village panchayats and to insist on cultivating these gomal lands on collective



basis. Some of the members expressed that these gomal lands being no man's lands, serve no useful purpose and it would be better if they are divided into plots and allotted to individuals in the village. Some other members suggested that such of the forest lands where no trees are present should also be utilised for pasture development. Other suggestions like manuring the gomal lands, planting with improved varieties of fodder grasses, antierosion measures, etc., were put forth before the committee. After lengthy discussion on every aspect of the question, the Committee suggested the following measures to be taken up:

- (a) The extent of Gomal should be maintained at not less than an acre per head of cattle;
- (b) Deforested lands should be cultivated with fodder grass.
- (c) Gomal land should be managed by concerned Village Panchayats with the technical assistance of the Agriculture Department to improve the Pasture.

*Veterinary Aid.*—The expert opinion of the Animal Husbandry Department was that the target of providing one Dispensary to every 25,000 heads of cattle in the State as set forth in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was almost achieved as now there is one Dispensary for every 27,000 heads of cattle now. The committee felt that there was need for further veterinary service; because in sparsely populated areas the distance at which the service is available is also to be considered instead of the number of animals only. The committee felt that more veterinary dispensaries should be started in the State and Mobile Units also should be provided wherever necessary.

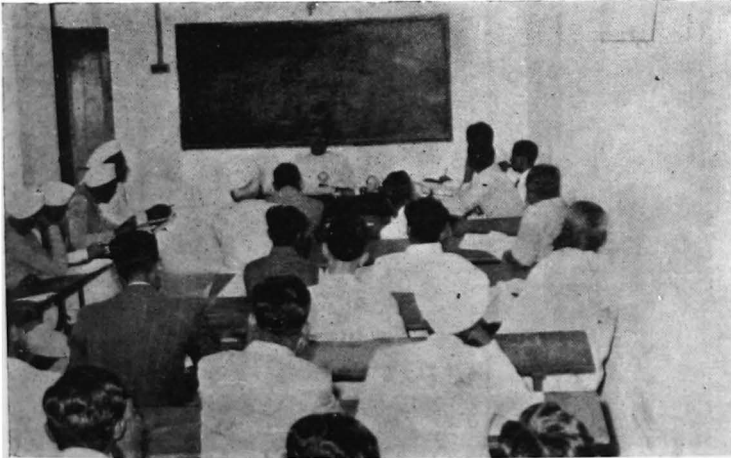
The Chairman's suggestion regarding the study of indigenous drugs (in veterinary medicine) and starting Research Work on them was adopted.

*Cost of Production.*—Data regarding cost of maintaining milch animals in rural parts are not available. But the cost of maintenance in urban areas is said to be at Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1 per day in the case of dry animals, and Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in the case of animals in milk. It is felt necessary that data relating to cost of production and distribution of milk in rural and urban areas should be collected.

*Gosadanas.*—During discussion it was pointed out that in India where agriculture largely depended upon



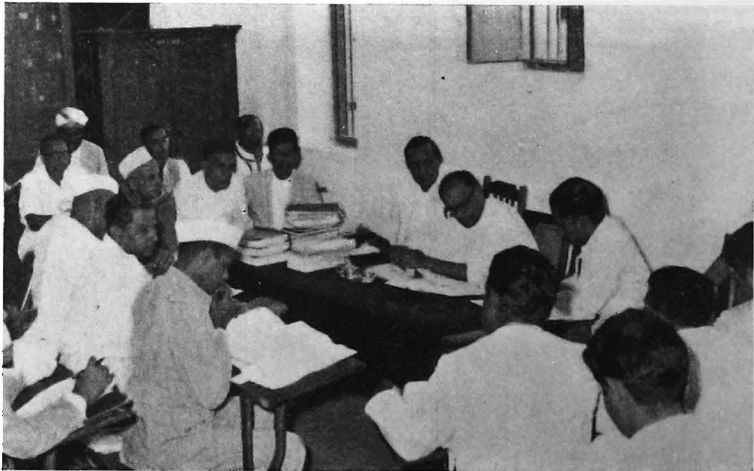
**Group 5.—Mixed Farming and Live-Stock Improvement.**  
Chairman : Sri, H. K. Veerannagowdh, M.L.A.



**Group 5.—Discussing subjects pertaining to Mixed Farming and Live-Stock Improvement.**



Group 6.—Agricultural Legislation.  
Chairman ; Sri T. Mariappa, M.L.A.



Group 6.—Discussing subjects pertaining to Agricultural  
Legislation,

cattle manures, even poor yielders and such other cattle could not be considered as useless. If for any reason these animals are to be disposed off, they should be sent to 'Gosadanas' where they are taken care of. The committee felt gratified to note that provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for starting of Gosadanas.

*Milk Supply.*—The present cost of milk in cities was considered rather high due to improper methods and unorganised marketing facilities. As milk is known to be an essential food, increase in milk production in the State was felt to be a very important item. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, Dairy Development Schemes have been given top priority. It has been proposed to open Co-operative Milk Unions and organise Urban Milk Supplies. The Chairman described that the *per capita* consumption of milk in the State is as low as 2 ozs. per head per day.

It was suggested that Government should encourage Dairy Industry by providing suitable assistance to individuals to rear good animals and thus produce more milk.

*Silage and Cattle Feeds.*—Silos were felt to be necessary to supplement the supply of feeds to live-stock. Suitable propaganda and other guidance to the farmers in this regard is necessary to popularise this method of preserving fodder in rural areas.

Supply of balanced ration to cattle will be possible by improving sources of feeds and fodder. In this connection it was explained that it was the opinion of experts that the use of Edible Oil Cakes as manure by directly applying the same to lands should be discouraged and instead they should form an important item of cattle feed. Cattle feed on Edible Oil Cake give good quality of manure. Investigation on the available industrial wastes with a view to convert them as cattle feed was necessary.

#### MIXED FARMING.

The Chairman observed that several questions pertaining to mixed farming and its practices, etc., were overlapping in the questionnaire. So he suggested that the subject may be discussed on the following broad lines like (a) Mixed Farming, (b) Co-operative Farming,

(c) Mechanisation in relation to mixed farming, (d) Farm accounting, (e) Investment and (f) Pressure of cattle on land.

*Mixed Farming.*—Majority of the members expressed that mixed farming is the common type farming in the State. By mixed farming a combination of crop live-stock, pisciculture, piggery and bee-keeping, etc., was meant. It was the opinion of the committee that mixed farming in the above sense was not systematically practised in the State as in foreign countries, owing to lack of capital, technical knowledge, backwardness in mechanisation and industrial organisation and smallness of holdings and other socio-economic factors. In India live-stock is indispensable to agriculture. The committee recommends that Visual Education to ryots should be organised by providing funds for arranging tours to model farms in and outside the State, if not outside India.

*Co-operative Farming.*—The Chairman explained, the several types of co-operative farming in vogue and opined that in the present set up such as poor standards of education, want of co-operation, lack of guidance, and attachment for ownership of lands, co-operative farming may not be successful. After discussion the committee expressed the opinion that while commending the principle of co-operative and collective farming, it is desirable that individual farming, which is in vogue in our State from times immemorial, may be encouraged on improved lines until time is ripe for introduction of co-operative or collective systems of farming.

*Mechanisation.*—The Chairman explained in detail the draw backs for complete mechanisation owing to smallness of holdings, poverty of our ryots and also lack of service centres and so on. The committee felt that in dry land area mechanisation of agriculture by big land-holders may be tried with Government assistance and encouragement. It was also felt that there was need to reduce the present rate of hire for tractor and bull-dozer leased to ryots.

*Farm Accounting.*—The committee felt that it is not only desirable but also necessary that ryots should maintain farm accounts in their own interest. But it is found difficult in practice due to illiteracy among the

ryots. Therefore the committee recommended that a simple form of accounting should be evolved and introduced first among the educated agriculturists. Propaganda in this regard was also felt to be necessary.

*Investment and Government Aid.*—The ryots are generally poor. They are not in a position to invest sufficient funds to diversify their farming. Government aid is necessary in this regard. In this connection the Chairman explained about the Short Term Credit facilities introduced by Government in recent years and suggested the following modifications which were unanimously agreed to :—

- (a) To request Government to fix up the time limit for repaying the Short Term Loan in different months, in different areas, depending upon local conditions and periods of harvest of main commercial crops, instead of insisting upon its repayment in the month of February as at present.
- (b) To raise the limit of loan to Rs. 1,000 per individual.
- (c) To request the concerned authorities to reduce their rate of interest on loans used to the State Apex Bank, so that the ryots may be enabled to pay not more than 5 per cent interest to the primary societies.
- (d) To introduce Medium Term Loans commencing from this year alone and to extend the period of repaying the same to 5 years.
- (e) To request Government to grant loans to agriculturists through any one single agency.

*Pressure of Cattle on Land.*—Opinion regarding pressure of cattle population on land was divided and reverting to the earlier view that all types of cattle were found to be useful in some manner and the committee felt that no recommendations were called for in this matter.

The committee felt that there was no systematic crop and land utilisation survey and suggested that such a survey should be undertaken and a proper crop planning programme may be evolved.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the committee include :

1. Extension of the Key-Village Scheme.
2. Up-grading of malnad cattle.
3. Breeding and selection for milk while keeping Hallikar and Amritmahal breeds pure.
4. Improving buffaloes for milk.

5. Encouraging dairy industry in several ways including financing.
6. Encouraging goat, sheep and other live-stock rearing.
7. Introducing regulated market for cattle.
8. Improving cattle shows.
9. Providing sufficient grass-land.
10. Popularising silage.
11. Improving fodder resources in general.
12. Introducing simple methods of farm accounting.
13. Providing more veterinary dispensaries.
14. Establishing Gosadanas.
15. Extending short-term and medium term credit facilities to ryots.
16. Carrying out a land utilisation survey.
17. Conducting research on indigenous veterinary drugs.

## GROUP VI

### AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

*Chairman* : T. MARIAPPA, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

*Soils and Crops.*—The committee agreed that preservation of soil fertility was the foundation of a prosperous agricultural system and that there can be no two opinions on the necessity for prevention of soil erosion and conservation of the soil resources, but in regard to enactment of legislation for this purpose the socio-economic and educational condition of the agricultural population who will be affected by such a legislation are to be prominently kept in view. Measures required for soil conservation may be considered under two broad heads: (1) Government and (2) Private. The committee were of opinion that the Government should initiate action relating to afforestation, prevention of erosion in gomals, kavals and waste lands, feeder catchments and river basins.

Regarding action to be taken in private holdings, instead of undertaking any legislative action, it would be more desirable to resort to persuasive measures such as demonstration and propaganda. Legislation regarding bunding and sub-soil conservation measures is beset with great difficulties particularly as the holdings are small and scattered, the case in the black soils of North Karnatak being more favourable in this regard. The committee thus came to the following conclusion:

*Governmental measures.*—To prevent silting of tanks, *kattes* and ponds, it is essential that steps should be taken by the Government to put up raised bunds along the water spread of each tank, *katte* or pond, and raise *honge* plants if possible. In addition to this, the cultivators of lands above the tank bed should be advised to so modify their agricultural practices as not to allow silt to be carried into the tanks, *kattes* or ponds.

Regarding the feeders to the tanks, it is necessary to take all possible precaution to put up a series of check bunds or silt traps throughout the course of these feeders to prevent silt being carried into the tanks. In the catchment areas of large tanks it is advisable to undertake re-forestation in an organised manner.

In all Government or community lands, the Government in co-operation with the villagers and mainly with voluntary labour of the locality must take steps to prevent soil erosion as far as possible.

The preservation of the capacity of the tanks is as important as the prevention of silting from the very source of their feeders. In view of the importance of the preservation of tanks and their effect on the village economy, a planned action on the part of Government is called for in this behalf.

*Private measures.*—So far as private lands are concerned, it is necessary to inculcate in the minds of all the cultivators the need for preserving the top soil of all cultivated lands. In view of sociological factors operating in rural areas and specially in view of poverty and illiteracy prevailing in those areas, it would be difficult to undertake any scheme of legislation to enforce prevention of soil erosion. Continued educative propaganda wherever necessary must be undertaken.

This committee are of opinion that in the present state of development of our agriculturists, it would be difficult to expect substantial improvement by way of legislation.

*Crop Planning and Irrigation.*—The committee are of opinion that the practice of crop planning must be inculcated in the ryots gradually. It may be found difficult in the early stages but continued efforts must be made to explain the obvious advantages of crop



planning. The planning is beneficial to the agriculturist from many points of view. It implies a rotation of crops in a scientific manner to maintain and improve soil fertility. It helps the agriculturist to plan his cropping programme with a view to improve his earnings. Above all, it would result in the conservation of the precious water resources of the State. This is specially so under tanks. It is found that under tanks generally, the water supply will not be sufficient for the entire 'Atchkat'. Indiscriminate use of such water will bring ruin to all the farmers in the 'Atchkat'. On the other hand, judicious and planned use of water will benefit them. In case of shortage of water the available resources could be and should be equitably distributed among different kinds of crops, having different water requirements.

The regulation of water in Visveswaraya Canal area is found to be difficult in view of lack of sufficient data and the absence of proper subsidiary channels and 'Hikkals'. It was ascertained that the Government had sanctioned a scheme for the proper survey of the whole area of the Visveswaraya Canal and for mapping out the different tracts. It was also ascertained that the idea was to construct parallel channels and a series of pick-up channels for the control and regulation of water supply in that area by introduction of volumetric system. This should be completed as expeditiously as possible to ensure proper regulation of water and its best utilisation.

The existing provisions in Section 16 (a) of the Mysore Irrigation Act of 1932 amended in 1954 meets this purpose. This committee are of opinion that they should be enforced strictly. Before this is done however, the Government must repair all channels, and put up controlling sluices and shutters for proper regulation of water.

The committee are of the opinion that wherever feasible Tank Panchyats should be constituted and they should be entrusted with the work of regulating water in the 'Atchkat'. As a matter of course the tail-end lands must be given water first and then the others. This method, if regularly followed, will prevent many disputes in the matter of sharing water under the 'Atchkat'.

In regard to desilting of tanks, the committee feel that in view of the importance of conservation of water

resources and view also of the magnitude of the task of desilting tanks by Government agency alone, the old practice of the villagers removing the silt on a planned basis during summer should be revived and given top priority, a beginning being made in Community Project areas and National Extension Service Blocks.

*Seed.*—The importance of good and quality seed for the increase in yield of all agricultural crops is well understood. Formerly the leading agriculturists in each village used to grow their own seed, preserve its purity and distribute it among needy villagers. Only a small percentage, however, used to purchase seeds in shandies or depots. After the economic depression of 1929-32 there was a general deterioration in agricultural practices and the care with which the selection of seeds used to be made was slackened. During the entire control period there was indiscriminate use of seed. There were complaints that the seed supplied even by the Agriculture department or by the Co-operative Societies were not of required quality. The steps taken by the Department for the purpose of purchase, storage and sale of seeds is not free from defects. Various factors operate to the detriment of getting quality seeds all over the State. Poverty, ignorance and illiteracy are also responsible for exploitation by middlemen.

For the foundation of good and progressive development of agriculture, it is necessary to ensure proper production, preservation and sale of pure and good quality seeds of all agricultural crops. In view of the prevailing conditions in the agricultural sector, the committee are of opinion that it is difficult to enact legislation to ensure quality seed. The problem is so vast and stupendous that it is difficult for the Agriculture Department to undertake this immense task at the present time. The committee therefore lays down the following general principles:

*Food Crops.*—It should be the sole responsibility of the Department to undertake the production of quality and improved seed of agricultural crops and some horticultural crops after careful research in Government farms.

Improved seeds should be multiplied in the fields of certified seed growers for the purpose of distribution to

the agriculturists. This task is beset with many difficulties. Care, therefore, should be taken to select only such cultivators whose integrity is above question and who will be prepared to follow departmental instructions in the matter of approved agricultural practices. The selection of seed after harvest must be under the personal supervision of the Taluk Agricultural Officer. Certified growers may be authorised to distribute the seeds locally. Seeds may also be purchased and stored properly in a suitable godown at the District or Taluk headquarters. Preferably this function may be entrusted to the co-operative societies, if they are found competent to handle storage and sale of seeds.

In view of the many complications inherent in such a big task, the committee are of opinion that the legislation for control of seed for major food crops is not called for, for the present.

*Seed Potato.*—Regarding seed potato, the members expressed the difficulties that they were now experiencing in the matter of obtaining good and quality seed potato. Some were of the view that the import of seed potatoes from Simla, Rangoon or Holland should be entrusted either to a Society or to a few selected and reliable importers in each area. A general certificate from the Department may be accepted for the present to ensure quality seed. Some were of opinion that in view of the perishable nature of the commodity, it is difficult to lay down any compelling legislation. On a consideration of all facts the committee came to the conclusion that the seed control may not be feasible at present.

*Vegetable Seeds.*—Regarding exotic vegetable seeds, the opinion generally was in favour of control by means of suitable legislation. The number of persons who grow these vegetables is small, and the quantity of seed required is also not large. The control can also be exercised without much difficulty. A simple legislation therefore may be accepted.

*Nursery Stock.*—Importance of fruit plants and the expansion of the area under fruit trees is increasingly recognised and some provision is made in the Second Five-Year Plan for the expansion of orchards. The propagation and grafting of plants now undertaken under Government auspices is on a very limited scale. It is

not able to meet the demand from the fruit growers. There are a few private nurserymen in Bangalore and Mysore, who are trained to meet the demand in this sphere. It is not uncommon that the grafted plants got both from Government and private sources have not been uniformly successful. There are a few failures no doubt. But, on the whole, the plants and grafts supplied have met the public demand.

It is seen that a few occupational communities have specialised in the rearing and grafting of fruit plants. This industry has not made rapid improvement on account of various factors like lack of public patronage, Government assistance, and wide market. Fruits are necessary protective foods. Planting of orchards is therefore essential in the interest of agricultural economy. Climatic and soil conditions of Mysore are eminently suitable for rearing of fruit garden in several localities of the State. There is no systematic study as yet undertaken in this field either by Government or by private nurserymen, apart from ornamental plants that bring in more money for nurserymen in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Greater attention should be devoted for the propagation, grafting and cultural improvements of varieties of fruit plants. Government are contemplating to establish a Canning Industry in Mysore. Even from that point of view, the acreage under fruit plants needs larger expansion. The committee therefore suggest the following :

(a) Expansion of propagation of plants and stocks on much larger scale in the Government departments should be undertaken immediately.

(b) Wide publicity should also be given regarding this work of the Government departments.

(c) The prices of all such plants should be within the reach of ordinary agriculturists.

(d) Before the planting and nursery, material is issued from the Government nurseries, there must be a thorough check and inspection to ensure that proper and healthy plants are issued to the public.

(e) The Agricultural and Horticultural Departments may establish close contacts with the existing nurserymen in Bangalore and Mysore. If it means a little subsidy, the Government should be prepared to help

these nurserymen. The experts belonging to Government departments must visit the gardens of these nurserymen periodically, watch and inspect the practices adopted in those nurseries, and assist them to introduce improved practices.

The Department of Agriculture or Horticulture may also buy plants from these nurserymen and guarantee them a minimum price.

The work in Hesaraghatta Fruit Research Station should however be intensified. The station must be able to make available large numbers of plants for public use.

In view of the complications inherent in this branch of horticulture, the committee are of opinion that legislation on the lines obtaining in some of the foreign countries cannot be introduced straightaway in our country.

In the beginning, selected nurserymen may be registered on the rolls of the Department of Horticulture and certificates issued to them indicating therein that quality plants are available for sale from them. These registered nurserymen may be insisted on keeping proper records of parent plants of stocks and scions.

*Cotton.*—Since the reputation of the long staple cotton in Mysore will be spoilt if it is allowed to be mixed with others by allowing unrestricted transport to other areas resulting in loss of income to the ryots ultimately, the committee are of opinion that Cotton Movement Control Order may be revived and promulgated with immediate effect.

*Other Requirements.*—In recent years, there is an enormous increase in the use of fertilizers and manure mixtures all over the country. After the removal of the Manure Control Order many firms have come into the field for the supply of fertilizers and manure mixtures. It has often happened that the fertilizers and manure mixtures offered by private parties are not up to the standard. There is likelihood of ignorant agriculturists being deceived by going in for such fertilizers and manure mixtures.

This is more so with regard to the sale of insecticides, pesticides and fungicides. There is need for suitable control being exercised to prevent malpractices in this field. Since this is an all-India problem, the Government of India may

be moved to undertake central legislation to ensure quality fertilizers and manure mixtures, insecticides, pesticides and fungicides.

In the meantime, the supplies from the Sindhri Fertilizer Factory may be made available to the cultivators and the factory itself may undertake the preparation of suitable mixtures for different crops.

The war-time measure of Manure Control Act may also be revised in a suitable legislative form.

*Crop Protection.*—Agricultural crops are subject to many kinds of pests and diseases. Though researches are being done to evolve disease-resisting varieties of plants, yet it is not possible to do away with measures for the control and eradication of diseases and pests. Some pests and diseases are highly destructive to crops. In all such cases, proper steps are necessary to eradicate them completely. Generally, however, there are no large scale pests or diseases in the State. Occasionally, they appear in some acute form in some parts of the State and the Department of Agriculture has taken proper steps to assist the ryots in controlling these pests and diseases. But the cry is still there that the Department has not been able to reach all areas and in time. The importance of pest control and prevention of the spread of insect and plant diseases, cannot be over-emphasized.

The staff available for such work in the Agricultural Department is inadequate. The equipment available in the Department is equally insufficient. The committee are of opinion that this section needs strengthening immediately. It is equally necessary to keep in stock chemicals and necessary equipment for spraying, dusting, etc., in all the District headquarters in adequate quantities. During the periods of large scale appearance of insect pests and diseases, the Department must be able to mobilise its squads for tackling this problem. Special provision must always be made in the agricultural budget for this purpose.

The Act in force in Mysore, "Destructive Pests and Diseases Act of 1917" (Act VI of 1917 as amended by Act V of 1944) does not cover all aspects. It meets the situation partially. At present it is used only to tackle Coffee Borer pest and it is felt that the Act is not able to cope up with the magnitude of the problem. The committee examined the Central Act and the Madras Act on the

subject and felt that the Madras Act was more comprehensive and may with advantage be adopted in Mysore. It is suggested that in framing rules, Government may indicate therein the applicability of the provisions of the Act to certain insects, pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds. The Government may also take power to include therein gradually other virulent types of pests and diseases after some experience is gained in this field.

In addition to destruction of crops, fruits and vegetables by insects, pests and diseases, there is considerable damage to crops by wild animals and in particular, by monkeys. It was stated in the committee meeting that monkeys caused a lot of damage to the crops. In view, however, of the sentiment prevailing in the country, no legislative action is suggested in this behalf. However, the Government or the Department of Agriculture must initiate immediate steps to keep under check the havoc done by monkeys. One of the steps suggested is that in places where the monkey nuisance is great, private people may be permitted to possess arms and to shoot down monkeys. A price of one rupee for killing each monkey may be offered as an incentive to people who undertake to do this job. They must be required however to produce the tails of monkeys in proof of killing them.

Regarding the damage to crops by wild animals, the Forest authorities must take suitable steps to scare away wild animals from near the inhabited localities. Shikars in these areas should also be permitted to scare away these wild animals.

*Industries.*—The committee feel that the question may mean the safeguarding of the interests of the ryots who supply raw material to the factories established in the area or to safeguard the interests of ryots who may be adversely affected by the establishment of industries. For example, the lands belonging to ryots and sometimes to villages are acquired for the establishment of factories. In all such cases it is invariably seen that the ryots affected are paid only compensation and are left to their fate to rehabilitate themselves. It is common knowledge that many ryots, though they have received compensation, have been left adrift in life without proper means of livelihood. It is a point for consideration whether steps should not be taken to undertake the rehabilitation of all the cultivators whose lands have been

acquired for the establishment of factories. The suggestion is that in addition to reasonable monetary compensation, the cultivators who are deprived of employment must either be given employment in those factories or provision made for their rehabilitation in some other manner. In the case of acquisition of village, the promoters of the factories must undertake to construct new villages for housing all the agriculturists affected by such acquisition. The Government must also keep a watch over the rehabilitation of all the affected cultivators.

In the case of the factories to which the agricultural produce is supplied by the cultivators, steps should be taken to prevent exploitation. The cultivators must be guaranteed reasonable prices for the supply of raw materials to the factories. Certain provisions also must be made to safeguard the health of the villagers in the neighbouring locality by undertaking suitable sanitary measures.

*Prices.*—The agricultural producers expect fair prices for the crop they produce. They mean by fair price a price fixed inclusive of the cost of production on representative holdings, including the payment of fair wages to agricultural labourers, and leaving the producer an income sufficient to maintain himself and his family at a standard of life equivalent to that enjoyed by other comparable classes of the population.

The present prevailing prices of several agricultural commodities are not related to the cost of production. The fluctuations are unpredictable.

The 'Prices sub-committee of the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' appointed by the Government of India have formulated certain principles to fix minimum and maximum prices of major agricultural commodities. This committee are in agreement with the principle underlying the reasoning of that sub-committee. They have no doubt taken into consideration all aspects of this huge and vexed problem.

It is no doubt true, as stated by that sub-committee, that proper data are not readily available now and that a suitable machinery should be set up to work out the data. In the meantime, they have also suggested certain remedial measures to ensure adequate return to the producer. We are also in agreement with those recommendations.



The present price support initiated by the Government of India and accepted by the Mysore Government is grossly inadequate. In fact, the low prices fixed were responsible for sudden fall in prices of agricultural produce during the harvest period; so much so that the price of paddy fell abnormally. Soon after the producers parted with their produce, the price rose immediately. Such a contingency should be avoided. The sub-committee has also suggested measures to meet such contingencies. The fixation of maximum and minimum prices will no doubt obviate this. But a situation may arise where even the guarantee of rock-bottom prices may help stabilization of prices.

The enactment of a legislation to guarantee firm prices is not free from difficulty. In U.S.A. they have worked out different methods of aiding the producer to stabilise the prices of farm produce. This was over a long period. In India, at any rate, we need not go through the same process. As the sub-committee has stated, it is enough for the next few years to come, if the Government, Central and States, come into the market during price depression periods and begin to buy at the minimum prices. Such a procedure will certainly stabilise the price of agricultural commodities. Another suggestion which is very valuable from the point of view of producers is that the minimum and maximum prices should be announced before sowing of crops with a guarantee that it will not be altered for a full period of one year. Steps on the lines suggested by the sub-committee in relation to the conditions prevailing in the State are necessary and the Government, Central and States, should be moved to take early steps in this direction.

The sub-committee also considered the formation of Capital in the agricultural sector in conformity with that prevailing in the industrial sector. There is very poor prospect of real Capital formation in the agricultural sector in view of the very small return. The committee are therefore of opinion that a small percentage of the return should enter into the price structure to cover capital formation.

*Market Reforms.*—The committee advocate the following for the sale of agricultural produce:—

- (a) Uniform measures and weights throughout the State;

- (b) The establishment of regulated markets in all marketing centres with adequate provision for the convenience of cultivators who bring agricultural produce to these centres.
- (c) Storage and godown facilities near the Marketing centres.
- (d) Warehousing facilities to give the producer staying power for some time before his produce could be sold.
- (e) Banking facilities, so that the party could draw money on pledging the produce in the Warehouse.
- (f) As adumbrated in the Second Five-Year Plan, all the Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies may immediately be converted into Marketing Societies to help the sale of agricultural produce at remunerative prices.
- (g) The establishment of processing centres for agricultural produce to secure a better price for the cultivator.
- (h) In the case of perishable commodities like vegetables, fruits, flowers, fish and eggs, it is necessary to eliminate the middlemen who are exploiting the producers and to set up organisations for their marketing to secure adequate return to the producers.

*Live-Stock.*—Though the last quinquennial census results of live-stock indicate general improvement, there is yet a lot of leeway to be made up to ensure continuous development of live-stock in the country. Some of the members expressed that the Act relating to castration of scrub bulls is not being implemented regularly but only done sporadically. The stationing of breeding bulls or the establishment of artificial insemination centres will not be a complete success unless in a given region all the Scrub Bulls are castrated and free field is ensured for up-grading of cattle. Beyond general improvement in grazing areas and supply of nourishing feeds, the committee is not in favour of any new legislation for live-stock improvement. The provisions in the Mysore Live-stock Improvement Act of 1951 (Act IXX of 1951) are enough to meet the needs of the situation in Mysore. The other Act *viz.*, the Mysore Diseases of Animals Act of 1949 (Act XXI of 1949) is

comprehensive enough and if implemented in areas where epidemic or infectious disease break out, it will meet the situation. Some of the members complained that some of the Departmental Officers take inordinately long time to tackle the diseases when they break out in epidemic form. Some others complained that the required quantity of medicines are not stocked in rural dispensaries. This must be attended to immediately. One of the members stated that some of the stockmen or salustries in charge of rural dispensaries in interior areas have begun to practice the profession for remuneration. This should be prevented strictly. For live-stock improvement, importance of sufficient grazing grounds cannot be over-emphasized. It will be generally recognized that the Revenue rules relating to allotment of gomal land based on cattle population should be adhered to. The cattle Trespass Act in force (Act I of 1871) as amended in 1939 and 1951, may be continued and implemented.

It was also agreed that the supply of pedigree breeding bulls and Centres of artificial insemination should be increased and gradually they must be extended to all taluk headquarters.

*Crop Insurance.*—The introduction of crop insurance, however attractive it may be, is not free from many difficulties inherent in the Indian conditions. The production risks which a cultivator has to face are many and varied and while his ability to face them is very limited, there are uncertainties of all kinds. Yields of crops may be influenced by a variety of hazards depending on climatic and other factors.

A committee of experts under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, met in Bombay on 12th September 1949 to examine the various aspects of crop insurance and they recommended that the Government should undertake a research pilot scheme to be operated in select areas on a compulsory basis. They also stated that it is unlikely that the private insurance companies would undertake crop insurance.

The experience of U.S.A. in crop insurance schemes has a lesson for us. Even though attempts were made there since 1933, it is stated that crop insurance in the U.S.A. is yet in an experimental stage. The committee are therefore of opinion that immediate introduction of crop insurance without having sufficient data is not a

practicable proposition. The results of the pilot scheme should be watched over a period of years and then concrete steps should be taken.

*Agricultural Income-tax.*—The aim of socialistic pattern of society is to see that concentration of wealth in a few persons does not take place. Therefore all devices to mop up the excess income after meeting all the necessary charges for earning the income are no doubt desirable. But, in a state like Mysore, where, the largest number of holdings are below ten acres and where large cultivated area is subject to drought and uncertain rainfall, it would be difficult to introduce a scientific system of agricultural Income-tax. Moreover a large number of small and middle sized cultivators are illiterate and are not in a position to keep regular accounts conforming to the directions of the Income-tax Department. They will, therefore, be subject to harassment at the hands of the small officials. Therefore a system of agricultural income-tax may be considered oppressive. But there are a few agriculturists who maintain large farms and who can be expected to maintain accounts. To introduce equitable system of taxation, such classes of cultivators have to be taxed in the interest of State revenues.

The present Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act has no doubt made desirable provisions from the point of view of a large number of ignorant and illiterate cultivators. A provision that those who cannot maintain proper accounts have got an option to compound the payment of agricultural income-tax at lumpsum rates is a desirable one. The committee examined the provisions relating to the Commercial crops enumerated in Part II of the schedule. They are of opinion that the gardens growing grapes need a little more relaxation. The extent of land under grapes now exempted from income-tax under the 8th clause is only two acres. Considering the cost of cultivation and other incidental charges, the committee are of opinion that four acres of grape garden may be exempted from the operation of the Agricultural Income-tax Act. Government may kindly take steps to amend the 8th Schedule of Part II of the Act on the above lines.

*Land Reform Legislation, Economic Unit of Land and Agricultural Legislation in Mysore.*—India is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent of the people

live in rural areas, while 70 per cent of them depend on Agriculture for their livelihood. For many years to come Agriculture will remain the main occupation of the major portion of the population of the country. Mysore is no exception to this, though in the past two or three decades, some industries have been developed in the State. After the disorganization and decay of rural industries, a large proportion of Artisan population had to fall back on land for their livelihood. The pressure, therefore, on land is increasing from decade to decade. The *per capita* cultivated area is below one acre for all India and 69·7 cents in Mysore.

During the past century, many problems have risen up and a class of landless labour has grown up. The rehabilitation of agriculturists and those dependent on them, requires a thorough examination in respect of the land problems.

Whatever may be the problems in other States, in Mysore, at any rate, land problems are not so complicated. Thanks to the policy of the Rulers and a succession of Dewans who are responsible for introducing the Raiyatwari System in the major portion of the State. Except Yelandur and Sringeri Jahagirs, there are no major jahagirs in the State. There are, however, other tenures, namely Inam, Jodi, Khayam-Gutta, Sarvamanya, etc. Even the holders of these tenures have long since ceased to exercise any great influence in their areas for in most of these Inam, Khayam-Gutta, and Sarvamanya Villages, a class of Khadeem Tenants have grown up. The Land Revenue Code has made sufficient provision to safeguard their interest. In such villages, the question of permanent and quasi-permanent tenants and tenants-at-will, remains to be tackled. The Land Revenue Code brings the actual cultivator in direct relationship with the State. The levy of land revenue was fixed after regular survey and settlement. It is not variable during a 30-year period. The Government have taken the responsibility of maintaining water sources, their restoration and even new construction in villages. They levy contributions and water rate from these Irrigation Sources.

The committee examined the following issues involved under land revenue reforms :—

1. (a) *The provisions of Land Revenue Code and the relationship of the occupier with the State.*—The

Committee are of opinion that the existing relationship is the best that could be devised and may be continued.

(b) *The levy of Land Revenue.*—Soils have been classified and land revenue has been levied based on such classification. The levy of land revenue in the State is not at all equitable. There is a persistent demand for rationalization of revenue tax structure. The levy in Kolar is often compared with the adjoining tracts of neighbouring districts where the levy is only nominal. Another argument is also advanced that economic holdings should be exempted from levy of land revenue taxation. But the main question is whether the Government in the present state of finances can afford to forgo a large slice of land revenue if the incidence is to be equitably distributed over the land owners. In this connection, this Group Committee examined the recommendations of the Committee for the Revision of Land Revenue System in Mysore (1949), and are in full agreement with the reasonings adopted by that Committee, in the recommendations. In view of the contemplated land reforms, it is not necessary to introduce any vital changes at this juncture. The present system of land taxation may therefore continue.

(c) *Water Rates.*—In the case of restoration and construction of new tanks or irrigation works, a slight increase in the levy of water rate to meet the increased cost of construction and maintenance, may be accepted. This is agreed to, to push through the construction and restoration of a large number of irrigation works that have yet to be attended to.

2. *Disposal of Government Lands.*—Assessed waste, excess gomal, *hulbanni kharab*, unassessed waste, etc.

The Land Revenue Code and Rules should be suitably amended on the following lines:—

(i) The available land (after reserving sufficient land for gomal and other community purposes) should be distributed first among the landless and then among holders having insufficient land by levying a reasonable upset price and in deserving cases, free of cost. On no account should the land be given to any person other than a permanent resident of the village.

(ii) In the case of those people who want to settle down in that village, lands also may be given to them

provided they undertake to reside in that village and carry on cultivation personally. In other cases, the land should be granted temporarily and 'Saguvali Chit' (Cultivation Permit) issued only after he permanently resides in that village. In the case of 'Becharak' villages, the landless should be encouraged to go there and settle down, or in the alternative, the land should be distributed to the landless living in the adjoining villages.

In view of the large demand for lands by the landless, and the progress so far achieved being slow, some quick measures are called for to solve this problem as speedily as possible. This Group Committee therefore suggests the setting up of a team of 2 or 3 officers sufficiently empowered under the Land Revenue Code, to visit villages for the main purpose of distributing available excess land in the village to the landless and insufficient holders.

After distribution to the landless and insufficient holders who are permanent residents they must issue 'Saguvali Chits' on the spot after necessary enquiry. A provision should be made in the Land Revenue Code, that purchase of Government land by any person other than the landless and the insufficient holders will be invalid. If any person make misrepresentation and purchases land, provision must be made to punish such persons.

Provision also must be made that the Government land thus distributed should not be alienated by the holder in favour of any other person in the same village or any outsider for a period of 20 years. Purchases made in contravention of the above rule should not confer any right on the purchaser or the alienary.

*Note*:—Insufficient Holder means any single holder who owns less than one acre of bagayat or two acres of wet or five acres of dry land.

3. *Ceiling on Future Acquisitions*.—A ceiling on Future Acquisitions may also be fixed taking into consideration prevailing conditions in several parts of the State. The exemptions enumerated in Chapter VI of the draft Second Five-Year Plan are very reasonable and may be accepted. Subject to these exceptions, the ceilings on future acquisitions must be worked out for Bagayat, Wet and Dry lands. A definite time limit, preferably 2 years should be fixed for introducing the limitation of ceilings on Future Acquisitions. In the meantime, necessary

educative propaganda should be undertaken in the rural areas so that the people could understand the full implications of the land reforms that are proposed to be introduced. This propaganda is found necessary to cushion the shock that is likely to be felt by the land holders or the prospective landholders who are accustomed to a different system of land laws for over a long period.

*Ceilings on holdings.*—The growing pressure of population on land has reduced the *per capita* holding to such an extent that many are rendered landless. This committee considered that the rehabilitation of landless agriculturists should be taken up at as early a date as possible. It is often canvassed that the rehabilitation could only take place by taking land from the landholders and distributing the same among the landless. It is also stated that in view of the inelastic nature of the land resources, it is inevitable that some form of limitation should be imposed on the holdings. However plausible this reasoning may sound, to those who are not fairly familiar with the existing conditions of agriculturists, the reasons are not far to seek to understand the reluctance of the large holders to part with their land. It is common knowledge that Raiyatwari areas with large landholders are only a handful. They have been depending on their lands for their livelihood and for maintaining their families. There are many instances where they have no subsidiary income. To force a Reform on such people would be to subject them to undue hardship. They will be hard hit in such a manner that they will be left with no other resources even to maintain ordinary standards of living. Even now, education of their children is found to be a heavy charge on their meagre earnings. All this will weigh heavily on them. But, even these persons can be persuaded to adopt a very salutary reform provided the limitation on income in Industrial and Commercial spheres is also imposed and a uniform policy is followed. So long as it is not proposed to limit the income from sources other than the agricultural sector, this committee are not in favour of immediate introduction of imposition of ceilings on the existing holdings however small in number they may be.

In view of the general trend in the country and the proposals contained in the Second Five-Year Plan, this



committee feels it desirable to fall in line with the general trend, provided the following conditions are strictly adhered to:—

(a) That the ceilings on existing holdings should only be introduced at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. During this period, an intensive educative propaganda should be undertaken to appraise the surplus landholders of the need for adjustment. This is essential to prevent social upheaval in rural areas and unnecessary litigation.

(b) This committee are not in favour of the low ceilings proposed in the Draft Second-Five Year Plan. In view of the rising cost in living and the standard of life to which the large landholders are already accustomed, it is felt that any sudden cutting down of income would upset their normal life. As in the other sectors, they must have a reasonable margin for their share of income. The Committee therefore proposes after considering all aspects of the question that the family holding should be the area of land which yields a gross average income of Rs. 3,200 per annum or a net annual income of Rs. 2,400. This is arrived at after considering the need for maintaining as far as possible the present standard of living to which such holders are accustomed.

The Ceiling therefore should be fixed at three times the family holding on the above basis. Where the number of persons in a family is larger than five, Ceiling may be fixed at six times the family holding. The committee makes it clear that they have agreed to this reform only with a view to help the introduction of progressive land reforms.

They however feel that more than legislation in this behalf voluntary contributions of land must be obtained after intensive and educative propaganda. Acharya Vinoba Bhave's lead in this direction is creating the necessary psychological atmosphere. In the wake of this propaganda, the state must enact an enabling Bhoodan Legislation to assist the receiving of gift of lands and their distribution among the landless. We must thus ensure the spread of Bhoodan spirit throughout the State, the ultimate idea being establishment of social ownership of land.

*Consolidation of Land Holdings.*—The Indian Law of Inheritance has led to fragmentation of holdings. In many cases, this has resulted in the partition of economic holdings. There is now no law to prevent not only fragmentation of holdings, but also assignment of scattered holdings among the sharers. Some of the States have enacted legislation to consolidate holdings and to prevent further fragmentation. The Punjab and Bombay States have taken some effective steps in this direction.

Sri Gundappa Gowda's Committee on land reforms have dealt with this question. They have pointed out the evils of sub-division and fragmentation. The suggestions contained in their recommendation may be adopted with advantage.

*Tenancy Legislation.*—The present Tenancy Act in force in Mysore has no doubt some beneficial factors. But, it has also given room for endless strife between the landholders and the tenants. There is no provision now to ensure proper land management by the tenants concerned, and no conditions are imposed for maintaining the fertility of the land. These are no doubt essential. The Committee feel that it would be very difficult to prescribe in the prevailing conditions in rural areas the quantities of manure to be used, quality of seeds to be sown and other protective rules of the Land. The Committee therefore felt that it must be left to the good sense of both the lessor or lessee to adjust their relationship. When once the ceilings are fixed and excess land is distributed among the landless tenants, the holder of the land must be free to cultivate the land left to him, either by himself or his servants or by a tenant if he chooses. The lease to be entered into must be very simple and easily understandable by both the parties. The two essential conditions to prevent exploitation of ignorant tenants are:—

- (i) Reasonable certainty of the tenancy tenure; and
- (ii) the quantum of rent to be fixed;

The reasonable duration is already fixed in the Tenancy Act. It may be adhered to for the present and the period may be extended by another five years with the consent of the lessor.

The lessor should be unfettered to resume the land for personal cultivation after the expiry of the duration of the lease. The tenant who loses his tenancy after that period must be given land elsewhere in the village by the Government or by the Agency to be created later for the rehabilitation of the landless in the village.

In the case of tenants who have made permanent improvements such as construction of buildings, digging of wells and erection of bunds for the proper cultivation of land, they must be reimbursed to that extent by the lessor.

*Quantum of rent to be fixed.*—The committee are of opinion that the present fixation of one-third, as laid down in the Tenancy Legislation has given room for litigation in the channel areas where paddy is extensively grown. The Committee are of opinion that in the case of paddy cultivation in the River Channel Areas, the Gutta to be surrendered to the lessor may be fixed at not exceeding ten pallas per acre.

(Sri M. V. Venkataramana Setty of Seringapatam was of the opinion that as provided in the Tenancy Act, the Gutta should be 1/3 of main crop).

*The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act, 1951* :—The Committee's attention was drawn to the fact that this Act has not been enforced in any part of the State. Perhaps the recent rise in prices has proved a great incentive to many people to cultivate their fallow lands. However, where large scale fallow lands are noticed steps may be taken to bring them under cultivation in view of the emphasis placed on greater Agricultural production even during the Second Five-Year Plan.

*Inams.*—*Inams, Khayam Gutta, etc.*—Though Personal Inams and Religious Inams have been abolished and power is taken to vest the *khadeem* tenants and permanent tenants with occupancy rights, yet no provision is made in the Second Five-Year Plan for implementing these reforms. This Committee are of opinion that early steps should be taken to give effect to this legislation.

It was brought to the notice of this Committee that in some of the Inam villages there is trouble between the ryots and the Inamdars. Government must at least implement these acts in such villages on top priority basis.

*The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Moneylenders' Act and the Usurious Loans Act.*—They have proved beneficial to the Agriculturists. They may continue to remain in force in the interests of Agriculturists. According to the Rural Credit Survey, the Volume of Rural Credit now circulating is of the order of Rs. 750 crores in India. The exact Rural Credit requirements of Mysore are not yet estimated. However, it is seen from experience that a large volume of credit is still supplied by private agencies. It is not desirable in the interest of rural economy either to stop it or take steps so that it may dry up. This can only be done when the Government or the Co-operative institutions are fully able to undertake this immense task. It requires some more years for such a final step. In the meantime, it is enough if healthy restrictions are exercised over the rate of interest extracted by the moneylenders.

*Land Mortgage Banks.*—In view of the desirability of wiping out rural debts, and to give a good start for Agricultural production the committee are of opinion that sufficient resources should be placed at the disposal of Land Mortgage Banks to take over the rural debt. If this is not immediately practicable, a suitable legislation may be undertaken to take over the debt and to issue bonds and the period of discharge spread over five years.

*Co-operative Societies Act in relation to Rural Credit.*—The Co-operative Societies are no doubt providing some rural credit in recent years. Steps are now being taken to increase the volume of credit by organising large scale societies. Provision for 400 such societies is made in the Second Five-Year Plan.

This Committee are of opinion that all the circle Societies established during 1948-49 should be revived and through them short-term credit should be given to the agriculturist. If the Government of India is unable to lend money for this purpose, the State Government at least may take steps to rehabilitate such of the languishing circle societies as can be for the purpose of issuing short-term loans.

*Long term loans.*—The land mortgage societies and banks should be extended considerably to reach all the agriculturists who are in debt. These societies also need a great deal of strengthening both in share capital and the

administrative personnel and early steps must be taken in this direction.

*Marketing.*—The prosperity of the agriculturist depends on the prices he receives for his produce to a very large extent. At present, he is at the mercy of the middlemen and the fluctuating market conditions. There is therefore need to establish Regulated markets in all principal centres of marketing and convert all the Taluk Multi-purpose Societies into marketing societies with suitable godown and warehouse facilities. This committee welcomes the recent bill introduced by the Government of India in the present session of Parliament. The early establishment of warehousing facilities will go a long way in alleviating the condition of agriculturists.

*Rural Housing.*—The conditions of rural housing are far from satisfactory. Sufficient provision is not made in the Second Five-Year Plan for providing money for rural housing. Loans are now granted to cover the low income groups for urban housing may be extended to cover low income groups in rural areas also. The Primary Housing Societies in Taluk Headquarters are not working properly. They need regularization and rehabilitation. Early steps have to be taken to place them on solid footing. The Mysore Central House Building Corporation may help to undertake rural housing through Primary House Building Societies.

In view of the increasing role that Co-operation has to play in rebuilding rural life, early steps are necessary to train the administrative personnel of the Department and further augment its strength. The need for systematic training of the new recruits cannot be overemphasized. Proper personnel who are sympathetic to the rural population are equally necessary to ensure proper implementation of the schemes undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan. Increase in provision is therefore necessary for strengthening the staff of the department to undertake the varied role that they have to play. Equally necessary is the step to see that Audit of Accounts is strictly enforced throughout the State. We may adopt the system of Concurrent Audit with great advantage. That will save considerable sums of money from being misappropriated. This committee therefore suggest the building up of a proper Co-operative Service.

At present, different Societies engage their own staff and often vested interests grow. In some cases, it is noticed that the staff take sides during elections to the Co-operative Societies. This is not a healthy sign. It is the opinion of the committee that as Societies develop the Department must be able to lend the services of trained men to man these societies. The aim should be that the directors should lay down the policy and leave the execution to the permanent officials who are posted to these societies. The unhealthy competition that is found in co-operative society elections should also be eliminated if we aspire for a healthy development of co-operatives. As far as possible, it is time now that steps should be taken to limit the Membership of directors to one or two societies.

There is also need for empowering the Registrar to step in immediately whenever a society goes wrong, mismanages its affairs, or is found unable to manage its affairs. He must be able to take over the management and set right the defects and again hand it over back to the directors. The period of such management may not exceed two years. It is very essential to invest the Registrar with this power when we contemplate large scale co-operative societies in the rural areas.

The administrative set up also must undergo considerable changes. At present, each society has its own staff to enquire into title and other matters and to disburse the loans. The societies are also unable to employ more staff to expedite the disposal of loans. The question of building up of a common organisation at the Taluk level to serve all the institutions may be examined and if found feasible may be adopted. The co-operative Societies Act may suitably be amended to give effect to the above recommendations.

*Marketing.*—The Mysore Agricultural Produce Act, 1939 as amended in 1952—This Act is very useful to the Agriculturist. But its implementation is found to be slow. Early steps are necessary to establish Regulated markets in all the main marketing centres. It is brought to the notice of the Committee that in one or two instances merchants combine and delay auction sales. This may be looked into and if need be, the Act or Rules may suitably be amended to take prompt action against such merchants.

*Weights and Measures.*—The Mysore Weights and Measures Act (1908 as amended in 1943)—In this connection the committee considered the adoption of Metric weights and measures proposed recently. The Committee agree with the modified proposals of the Metric Subcommittee of the Government of Mysore.

*The Mysore Irrigation Act and Tank Panchayat Act.*—These two acts should be tried to be worked in the interest of proper Regulation of water supply for irrigation.

All other acts enumerated in the annexure were also examined and the Committee felt that they may remain as they are.

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## ANNEXURE.

- 1 The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
- 2 The Wild Elephants (Preservation) Act, 1873.
- 3 The Mysore Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878.
- 4 The Yelandur Jahgir Act, 1885.
- 5 The Mysore Land Revenue Code 1888.
- 6 The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1890.
- 7 The Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894
- 8 The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1895.
- 9 The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
- 10 The Sringeri Jahgir Inam Settlement Act, 1897.
- 11 The Mysore Diseased Animals (Destruction and Segregation) Act, 1899.
- 12 The Mysore Forest Act, 1900.
- 13 The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1901.
- 14 The Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902.
- 15 The Agricultural Banks (Recovery of Government Loans) Act, 1903.
- 16 The Tank Panchayat Act, 1911.
- 17 The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1917.
- 18 The Usurious Loans Act, 1923.
- 19 The Mysore Land Record of Right Act of 1927.
- 20 The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1928.
- 21 The Mysore Irrigation Act, 1932.
- 22 The Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937.
- 23 The Mysore Cigarette Tobacco Safeguarding Act, 1939.
- 24 The Mysore Money-lenders' Act, 1939.
- 25 The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.
- 26 The Mysore Coffee Husk Control Act, 1940.
- 27 The Mysore Silk-worm Diseases Control Act, 1944.
- 28 The Alienated Villages Purchase Act, 1944.
- 29 The Mysore Sugar Factory—Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948.
- 30 The Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1948.
- 31 The Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948.
- 32 The Mysore Diseases of Animals' Act, 1949.
- 33 The Mysore Survey and Boundaries Act, 1951.
- 34 The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act, 1951.
- 35 The Mysore Live-stock Improvement Act, 1951.
- 36 The Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951.
- 37 The Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Act, 1951.
- 38 The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952.
- 39 The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952.
- 40 The Payment of Wages (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1952.
- 41 The Mysore Silk-worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952.
- 42 The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Act, 1952.
- 43 The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1954.



- 44 The Madras Preservation of Private Forest (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1954.
- 45 The Madras Sugar Factories' Control (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1954.
- 46 The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Extension of Application to Bellary) Act, 1954.
- 47 The Madras Tenants' and Ryots Protection (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1954.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Government should undertake major Soil Conservation Works like bunding, afforestation, etc; and regarding the measures to be adopted on individual holdings educative propaganda may be carried out.

2. The method of distribution of Channel water may be regularised on a scientific basis.

3. Tank Panchayats may be constituted for proper utilisation of tank water.

4. Removal of silt in summer from Tanks by voluntary labour may be revived.

5. A system of certifying seed growers should be introduced.

6. Cotton Movement Control in respect of Long Staple Cotton may be revived.

7. Suitable controls regarding Manures and Insecticides are necessary.

8. Plant Protection staff of the Agriculture Department may be increased.

9. Destructive Pests and Diseases Act should be widened in scope.

10. In areas where Monkeys abound people may be licensed to possess arms and killing of monkeys may be permitted.

11. In areas where villagers are adversely affected by industrial undertakings, suitable compensations, and employment of villagers in the proper measures of sanctions should be arranged for.

12. Stocks of produce must be purchased from cultivators by Government to stabilise prices and arrangements made to fix minimum and maximum prices.

13. Regulated Markets should be established in all trade centres with provisions like uniform weights and measures, ware-housing and banking facilities and processing plants, etc. and special arrangement for sale of perishables.

14. Multi-purpose Societies must undertake marketing activities in an increasing measure.

15. Breeding Bulls in larger numbers and more Artificial Insemination Centres may be provided for effecting cattle improvement.

16. A Pilot Scheme in respect of Crop Insurance may be started, and its results watched before launching it on a country-wide basis.

17. The levy of Agricultural Income-tax may commence with agriculturists who maintain large farms and who may be expected to keep accounts. In case of grape gardens a 4 acre garden instead of 2 acres may be taken as the exemption level for income-tax.

18. Arrangements should be made by appointing Special Officers if necessary to provide land to the landless with suitable safeguards regarding alienations, etc.

19. The question of Ceiling of land may be deferred until after the Second Five-Year Plan period.

20. Ceiling on future requisitions of land might be gradually brought about after educative propaganda. The Ceiling on land should be fixed at three times the family holding which should be the area of land which yields a gross average income of Rs. 3,200 per annum or a net annual income of Rs. 2,400 where the number of persons in a family is more than five, ceilings may be fixed at six times the family holding.

21. Tenancy principles and quantum of rent may be fixed so that there might be no exploitation; one-third the crop as 'Gutta' is put up for consideration by several members.

22. Inam abolition legislation may be implemented on a top-priority basis, in areas where trouble is likely.

23. Land Mortgage Banks should be financed adequately to help liquidate Rural indebtedness.

24. Co-operative organisation should be developed in respect of Marketing, Housing and other aspects of rural development.

25. The tone of working the Co-operatives should be improved by the Department helping them with Trained men, restricting multi-memberships and so on.

26. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be empowered in the interest of Rural Co-operative Societies to take over management in case of need for rectification.

## PLENARY SESSION.

The Plenary session of the Seminar was held in two sittings on May 15, 1956. The morning meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Sri H. M. Channabasappa (later, Minister for Agriculture).

Sri M. Mallaraj Urs, Director of Agriculture welcomed the Chairman and requested him to conduct the proceedings.

A general discussion on the reports of the group committees was initiated.

The main conclusions arrived at and recommendations made by four group committees were placed before the delegates by the respective Chairman,—Srimathi Lakshmidevi Ramanna on Horticulture and Home Science; Sri A. Bheemappa Naik on Agricultural Education, Extension and Youth Clubs; Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowda in respect of Mixed Farming and Live-stock Improvement and Sri G. Narayana Gowda on Agricultural Research, Land Use and Soil and Water Conservation and Grass Land Farming.

### CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In winding up the proceedings of the morning session the Chairman thanked the organisers of the Seminar for having given him an opportunity to speak on this occasion.

'This is the first time that an Agricultural Seminar has been arranged in the State. Agriculture is the most important industry in India. The future of the country depends upon its progress. Agriculture must be given an honoured place in our country. Formerly it was not considered a dignified profession. When food scarcity occurred, people began to respect the ryot. The ryot was given many facilities during this period. After the Second World War when there was famine the ryot got a very prominent place and many tried to adopt that profession. The object of this Seminar is to help the ryot to develop himself and this is also the main object of Government. Both Government and people should co-operate in the improvement of this profession. Good faith should be created in the minds of the ryots. Generally every man



Plenary Session I. Chairman : Sri H. M. Channabasappa, M.L.A.



Plenary Session II. Chairman : Sri J. M. Imam, M.L.A.



Valedictory Meeting : Dr. M. Channareddy, Minister for Agriculture, Hyderabad, delivering the address. Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, M.L.A., translating Dr. Channareddy's address into Kannada.



Symposia on the work of scientific sections. Chairman : Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue, addressing the gathering.

wants to have a sufficient earning in his occupation. If he has, he will be enthusiastic and he will put forth all his efforts to improve his earning and thus the profession thrives. Whether it is Government Service, factory work or trade, it is the intention of every man to get more money to lead a happy and honourable life in society. We have to see whether the ryot gets sufficient return for his hard labour. But it appears as though the ryot is not getting a reasonable return for his hard work. If the ryot is expected to have an enthusiasm for new and improved methods of Agriculture, to step up production, it is but proper that he should be assured of a reasonable return for his hard labour. This profession is a hard job and it depends on people cultivating a spirit of dignity of labour. It is observed that now a days young people are not willing to take up to this profession. If this continues for about ten years, surely, the country will be put to many difficulties. Therefore every effort should be made to see that younger generations go to land and take up agriculture after their educational career. Until the ryot is convinced that this is a paying job, he will not follow any method advocated by the Experts. Absentee landlordism should be abolished so that the worker may be enthusiastic enough to step up production, and this way, in the long run, food will cease to be the problem it is now. It is an accepted principle that the real tiller of the soil should own the land. Eighty per cent of our people are Agriculturists. There should be a large scale production to export our Agricultural produce. We should not depend wholly upon foreign practices regarding these things. Even in India we cannot follow the same principle throughout the country. We have to investigate as to what kind of reforms we should introduce and under what conditions. Mechanised farming is not suitable to Indian conditions now as there are no large holdings extending to hundreds of acres.

He was glad that delegates gathered here had taken upon themselves to discuss such an important subject as this and thanked them for having given him an opportunity to speak a few words on this occasion.

Sri Masiyappa, Vice-President of the Union, thanked Sri Channabasappa for having accepted the invitation to preside over the function, and hoped that the recommendations of the Seminar would be considered for early

implementation. He also thanked the Chairman of respective Group Committees and the members who had furnished recommendations on different subjects.

The afternoon meeting of the Plenary Session was presided over by Sri J. Mohamed Imam, M. L. A. Sri M. Mallaraj Urs welcomed the Chairman and requested him to conduct the proceedings.

The delegates were acquainted with the discussions pertaining to the remaining two committees, (i) the Group Committee on Services and Supplies, Famine Prevention, Agricultural Economics and Farm Mechanisation of which Sri Hutchmasti Gowda, M.L.A. was the Chairman, and (ii) the Group Committee on Legislation presided over by Sri T. Mariappa, M.L.A.

A general discussion on the reports then followed.

#### CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman expressed his pleasure at the Seminar having been arranged. Educationists, Merchants, Industrialists and others, he said, thought that Agriculture was a mean profession, but they had to realise that without Agriculture the world could not live. The Agriculturist must be proud of his profession and should keep in mind that he is serving his country, and that should motivate him to work hard. Compared to other persons, the Agriculturist was poor, even in the primary requirements of life, food, clothing and shelter.

He analysed Agriculture into its components, like cultivation, irrigation, manuring, plant protection, harvesting, marketing, etc.

Speaking of artificial manures, he said that it would be useful mostly for irrigated crops and having in view the extensive dry crop area for which also manures have to be found, compost has perhaps to be more generally thought of. He thus drew the attention of the delegates to the question of local resources.

He suggested that youth clubs on the model of the 4-H Clubs of America, the members of which are young people who have their own cultivation projects, should be established all over the country and this programme would be very helpful in bringing up the youth of India.

In speaking on Co-operation, the Chairman laid emphasis on co-operative marketing societies without

which he said that the ryot had no way to prosper and in adopting which, he was sure the ryot would certainly find ample return for his efforts.

He thanked the Director of Agriculture and the organisers of the Seminar for the conduct of this Seminar and the opportunity given to him to address the session.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and all the participants proposed by Sri K. V. Byregowda, M. L. A. the General Secretary, the Plenary Session concluded.

During discussions on the reports of the Group Committees at the morning and afternoon Plenary Session, the following points were high-lighted :

*Goats.*—An opinion was expressed that the rearing of goats should be discouraged as they destroyed all vegetation in the villages. As against this it was held that goats were not to be blamed if they did this, and there would be no serious problem if owners took sufficient precautions to control them. They were considered to be an important part of the village economy.

*Scrub cattle.*—Concern was expressed about the excess of cattle population and in this context it was suggested that steps should be taken to reduce the number of uneconomical scrub animals as they deprived the useful cattle of their food.

*Breeding bulls.*—It was considered necessary to provide each village with Breeding bulls to improve the breed of cattle.

*Gomal lands.*—One of the opinions expressed was that excess Gomal lands if any available may be granted to poor landless agriculturists for proper utilisation.

*Soil testing.*—It was considered that soil testing right on the fields of farmers was necessary and for this purpose soil testing kits should be supplied to the field workers of the Agricultural Department.

*Loans to Farmers.*—It was opined that short-term loans were not being promptly granted to ryots; and that loans may be given during the sowing months of June and July instead of during January and February which are harvest months.

*Apex Bank.*—It was suggested that the resources of the Apex Bank may be increased to provide for better and easier accommodation to Agriculturists.



*National Extension Service.*—It was pointed out that the N.E.S. had primarily to deal with farmers' problems and therefore it would be better if Block Development Officers were selected from among the officers of the Agricultural Department.

The number of villages attended to by each Village Level Worker came up for discussion and it was expressed that each worker may be allotted a smaller number of villages than at present so that he may give his full attention to the felt needs of the villagers.

It was expressed that main objectives of National Extension Service had not been achieved due to certain defects, among them, paucity of funds for agricultural programmes.

*Plant Protection.*—It was suggested that there should be Plant Protection Units in all taluks to tackle pests and diseases of crops promptly and effectively.

*Monkeys.*—With regard to the havoc caused by monkeys, it was suggested that some methods should be evolved to reduce their breeding.

*Irrigation Sources.*—It was pointed out that tanks have become shallow on account of silting; and consequently their capacity has been reduced. They will have to be desilted and renovated.

It was emphasised that steps should be taken for effecting economic use of tank and canal water in the interest of agriculture.

It was suggested that well irrigation has to be resorted to on a large scale and the subsidy in this regard may be enhanced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 for each well.

It was opined that the ryots going in for constructing wells should be provided with expert advice so as to minimise the losses due to digging where no water is found. A geophysical survey was considered to be helpful.

*Agricultural Union.*—It was suggested that representation should be given in the Legislatures to the Agricultural Union.

*Agricultural Income-Tax.*—It was suggested that Income-tax should not be levied on the farmers as they were already burdened with land revenue.

With these observations the recommendations of the group committees were accepted by the assembly.

## VALEDICTORY ASSEMBLY.

The Valedictory Session of the Seminar was held on Wednesday, the 16th May 1956 at 8 A.M. Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, presided and Dr. M. Channa Reddy, Minister for Agriculture, Hyderabad State, delivered the Valedictory Address:—

The assembly commenced with invocation and music by Srimathi B. V. Seetha.

Sri M. Mallaraj Urs, Director of Agriculture and Director of Seminar, introduced the Chief guest.

Dr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Director of Agriculture and Chairman of the Seminar, Sub-Committee read a report on the proceedings of the Seminar.

Sri Sampath Iyengar of Gorur, Hassan District, Sri Lingappa of Nanjangud, Smt. B. L. Subbamma, M.L.A., Chikmagalur and Sri K. Basavaraj Urs, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mandya, spoke on behalf of the delegates, young farmers, lady delegates and officers, respectively.

Dr. M. Channa Reddy then delivered the Valedictory Address in English; concurrently it was translated into Kannada by Sri A. Bheemappa Naik. The speaker said that he felt very homely in Bangalore specially in meeting the representatives of cultivators assembled to discuss their problems in the Seminar. Dr. Channa Reddy proceeded:

“The problems of the farmer are many, indeed so many that one doubts if they can be solved at all. From this point of view it seems very opportune that this Seminar has been organised. It is all the more heartening to see that the Agriculturists have gathered to discuss their own problems directly. Dr. Nagan Gowda and myself are old friends and I know that he has been working in the interest of Agriculturists all over the country. I have known Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh and I feel that the programmes launched by him are in the interests of our farmers. I can claim to know something of the problems of farmers, thanks to the opportunity I have had of working with Prof. Ranga for the Kisan organisation. We are building up a strong organisation for safeguarding the welfare of the farmers.” It is true that

farmers are backward, but only economically and certainly not in numbers. And the problems confronting them are numerous.

“We are apt to start crying that Government are not doing their duty by us properly. That does not serve any purpose. The question poses itself why we should not overcome our difficulties by co-operating with one another and make some progress. I am hearing for the last two or three months, a cry that the prices of food stuffs are soaring. Being the Minister connected with Food, I wish to be definite about it. Every one knows what happened in 1955. There was then a cry that prices were going down. Where were the political leaders then? Prices are rising to-day and a different cry is heard. Let us be alert. The ryots should not always proceed with the feeling that everything is god-made. The ryots should take courage to say that they will also try to shape things concerning them. When there is a rise in the prices of iron, oil and other articles, it is but reasonable that there should be a rise in the price of foodstuffs also. We do not approve of the profit-making motives of middlemen. It must be said that the correct position is attained only when the prices of agricultural produce on the one hand and the rest of the commodities on the other hand are balanced. Just a week back, the Central Government have allotted sufficient funds and means to enable farm produce to be marketed through co-operatives. Leaders should see that these benefits reach the farmers. Farmers should co-operate to help themselves.

“The farmers should organise themselves and should not submit to those who in the guise of helping them actually keep them down. It is the duty of the farmers therefore to understand their own responsibilities. We can easily admit that under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister Pandit Nehru both economically and otherwise we have been progressing on a par with other countries since our independence. Improved methods are being taken up in regard to crop husbandry but that is not enough. The progress envisaged is not capable of being achieved until ten or fifteen energetic men in each village do come forward and work devotedly. Whenever I travelled in foreign countries it was my

experience that public leaders uncomplainingly took several duties on themselves and the people laboured for themselves. Conditions here are different. Farmers should come forward to take up some responsibilities. There seems to be amongst us a greater glamour for politics than for constructive work. The more the number of constructive workers we can produce the greater are the chances to better our condition.

“I have had a bird's eye view of the proceedings of this Seminar. Discussions have been held on almost all the problems of the farmers. Ladies have taken part in the discussions and the range of subjects pertaining to them has commenced right from the qualities of the house-wife. They have expressed themselves freely and I have felt glad at views expressed by Smt. Subbamma referring to birth control in her speech. Our work will naturally have to be many sided in order that we may achieve economic soundness. The farmer may be illiterate and he may be wanting in knowledge. But he performs a basic duty towards the people of the world. The Indian farmer is second to no farmer of any other country. His shrewdness is an immense power. His wisdom is perhaps the basic motive power for the rise of India as a whole. It is in harnessing this wisdom that the farmers' organisation performs its proper duty and in performing its duty it can help to uphold its achievement to the whole world. It is an opportunity now for the farmers that the Reserve Bank has also come forward to finance them. And having known that in a short while the ryots have repaid a loan of Rs. 20-30 lakhs advanced to them, I am confident they can profitably utilise the opportunity afforded to them in this direction.

“There is so much to speak and the time here at my disposal has been reduced by half, perhaps necessarily as I have shared it with the translator. Let me wind up with just a few more points.

“Co-operation deserves a special mention, for the farmers stand to gain a great deal from the co-operatives. Manures and all other accessories can be made available through the societies. The warehouses help both the consumer and the grower; the consumer obtains quality produce in right time at a reasonable price, and the farmer is enabled to secure a high price for his produce. Farmers

need not be considered selfish in expecting a good return for their labour.

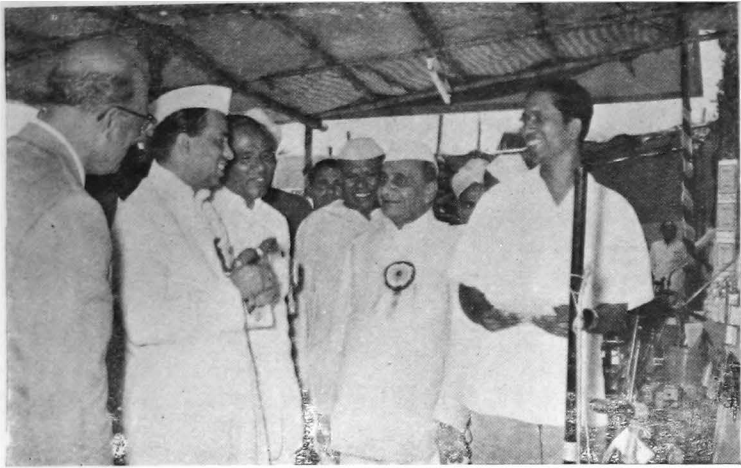
"It is all to the good that such Seminars are held where the farmers discuss their problems at length. The country as a whole is benefited. I find that agricultural education is one of the important subjects that has been discussed. I quite welcome the *Bhoodan* and *Vidyadan* movement that has been started in Mysore State. I would like to point out that there is a good deal of difference between the old method and the new method of education. What counts most is the change in the mental attitude of men. It is but right to expect that a person should be trained for his occupation, that some material benefit should accrue to the nation by the existing system of education, and even when students return to their villages they should be able to carry on their occupation in a better manner.

"We should necessarily follow new methods and increase our agricultural production. It is not proper to plead that land is inadequate. One's enthusiasm, undaunted interest and hard work are the real factors that count. No one can have the courage to say that labour at one's own occupation is base.

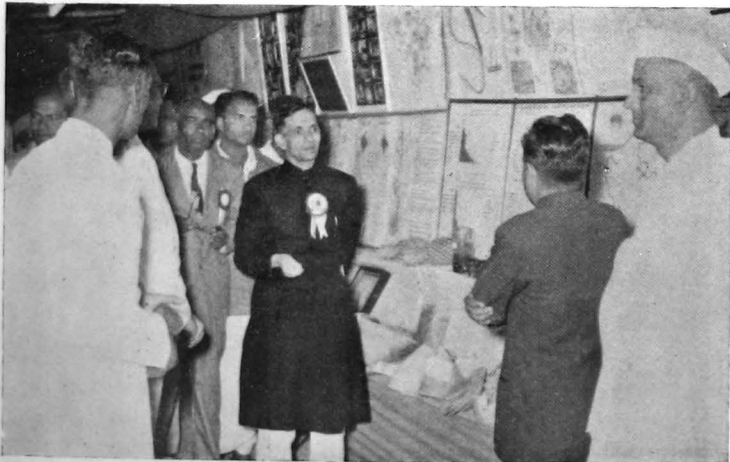
"I am very happy you have given me this opportunity to speak to you. Now you are all returning to your homes and I am confident you are going back enlightened by the knowledge gained in this Seminar and you will pass on your enthusiasm to your neighbours. I am all the happier having seen our women folk participate in the Seminar for, verily, men and women should work together for the improvement of our agriculture."

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda in summing up referred to the six Group Committees and the several subjects they had discussed, and pointed out certain common topics on which different committees carried on their discussions from different angles of vision. In this connection he referred to the discussions on irrigation problems, land ceiling, land rent, tenancy conditions and cattle wealth. He was of opinion that each village should have a forum to discuss problems and help bringing into effect improved methods of agriculture.

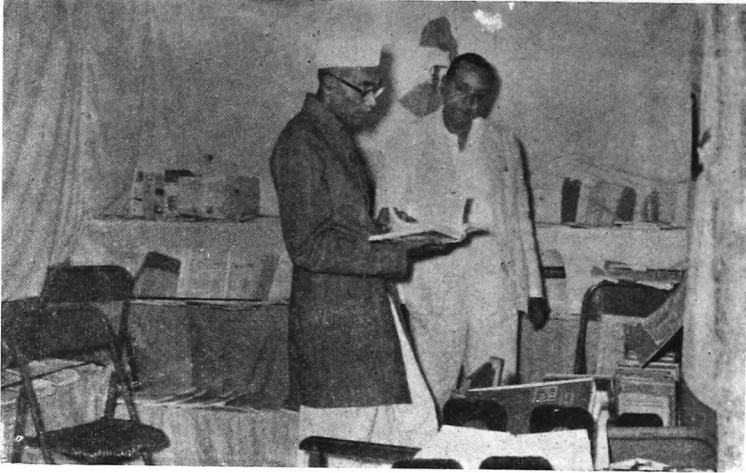
Dr. Nagan Gowda thanked the Minister of Agriculture, Hyderabad. He assured the delegates that the suggestions emanating from the Seminar would be duly considered by the Government.



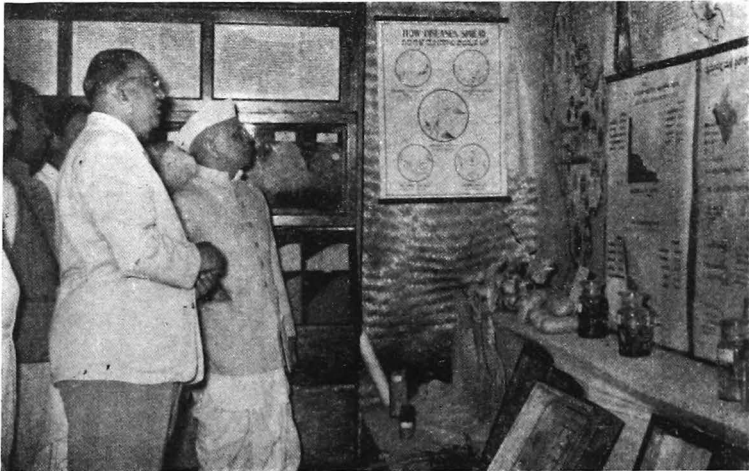
Chief Minister and Union Minister for Agriculture at one of the Exhibition Stalls,



Sri Kadidal Manjappa (Revenue Minister) in the Department of Agriculture Stall,



**Dr. R. Nagan Gowda (Minister for Agriculture), at the  
Agricultural Information Stall.**



**Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao (Minister for Education) at the  
Agricultural Department Stall.**

Sri V. Masiyappa and Sri K. V. Byre Gowda thanked the distinguished ladies and gentlemen, whose presence was a source of inspiration and enthusiasm, and all the friends who contributed by way of time, money and labour to make the Agricultural Seminar sponsored by the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union, a memorable success.

The celebrations terminated with the National Anthem.

### LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA

LECTURES were arranged as a part of the general programme of the four days of the Seminar, commencing at 5-30 p.m. each day. These were designed to place before the audience a picture of how agricultural problems are being tackled.

*12th May 1956.*—The first evening was devoted to general lectures. Sri S. Channiah, President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee, presided.

Among the speakers were Sri T. Mariappa, Sri A. Bheemappa Naik and Dr. H. A. B. Parpia of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Sri T. Mariappa congratulated the sponsors for having organised an Agricultural Seminar of this magnitude for the first time in India. He traced the causes for the backwardness of Agriculture under foreign rule and stressed that without agrarian reforms, agriculture would not prosper. He was of opinion that land should ultimately go to the tiller, as propounded by Vinoba Bhave. Ceiling on land without a similar imposition on other incomes would not be equitable. Government Department should consistently work in co-operation with the people at all stages.

Sri A. Bheemappa Naik speaking next felt happy that the Seminar helped to bring the farmers and officials of the Department together. The fact that the farmers have responded in large measure to the call of the Union, thus enabling their view point in regard to the various aspects of Agricultural Development to be discussed on a common platform, is a happy augury of a bright future. He however suggested that the workers of the Department



should plan their work in future keeping in mind the real needs of the farmers and the problems confronting them. Thus he felt the gulf between the cultivators and the Department would be bridged. Sri A. Bheemappa Naik said that it was not correct to say that ceilings on land would benefit agriculture.

Dr. H. A. B. Parpia of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, gave an interesting account of the activities of the Institute in the matter of improving the quality of the food of the people. He explained how the Institute was striving to produce cheaper and more nutritious components to our national diet whereby the health of the Nation would improve.

The Chairman in his speech stressed that the priority programme of the present period should be to improve the status of Agriculture. He said that the organisers had done well in arranging the Seminar and that the Government should try to bring into action suggestions forthcoming from the Seminar. He opined that the officials should feel with the people and work for promoting the country's welfare. He felt that laws should be made easy enough to be comprehended by the ordinary farmer. Referring to the question of ceiling on holdings, he expressed the feeling that the question may be postponed for the present.

Sri Alur Hanumanthappa proposed a vote of thanks.

*13th May 1956.*—The officers of the Scientific Sections of the Department of Agriculture briefly described the activities of their respective sections under the chairmanship of Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Revenue Minister.

Sri M. Mallaraj Urs, Director of Agriculture in introducing the speakers said that as a rule research workers laboured behind the scenes but their contribution to agriculture was all the same a primary and a substantial one.

Sri B. Bhimasena Rao described briefly the work of the Chemical Section. Sri G. Sreenivasa Iyengar and Sri D. P. Lakshminarasimhiah explained the work done on cotton and coconuts respectively. Dr. M. Puttarudriah spoke about Entomology and Plant Protection. Sri N. S. Venkatakrishniah outlined the work of the Plant Pathology Section and Agricultural Engineering was dealt with by Sri K. N. G. Dhwanjan while Sri D. Seshagiri Rao spoke about Bee-keeping.

In the course of his address, Sri Kadidal Manjappa stated:

"Our country is mainly an agricultural country. Seventy per cent of the people are depending on agriculture; and their number in Mysore may be taken to be 64 lakhs. There are 90 lakhs of acres of land fit for cultivation; this means that there is not sufficient acreage to distribute among the ryots. Population is growing steadily, but the area cannot grow in accordance with the growth of population. On account of improved agricultural practices there is some increase in the production of foodgrains, but this increase is not sufficient to feed the growing population. Therefore other avenues of employment should be explored. In addition, we have to step up production of foodgrains by resorting to improved practices of Agriculture; this calls for intensive cultivation of land.

In our country the ryots are very backward when compared to other classes like merchants, small traders, and industrial labourers. Only 5 per cent of the ryots are literate. The standard of living of the ryot is very low. Agriculture in our country is not a paying occupation. There are no rich farmers in our State. If at all there is a rich farmer, he is not rich by agriculture alone, but on account of other occupations like money lending in addition to farming. Of course some ryots have improved their position by growing cash crops. On the whole the ryot must be said to be backward getting on in a drifting sort of way, being exploited by several intermediaries.

There is difference of opinion regarding land distribution. Perhaps it may be desirable to fix ceilings with regard to landholdings, but my feeling is that socialism has to be introduced into trade, commerce, and other occupations also.

The experts should have all these problems before them in solving the difficulties of Agriculture. I thank the organisers for having given me this opportunity to participate in this function.'

Dr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Director of Agriculture proposed a vote of thanks.

14th May 1956.—This evening International Farm Youth Exchangees and experts on Home Science spoke under the chairmanship of Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao,

Minister for Law and Education. The search for a common factor between Agriculture and Education was indeed a basic purpose of our Seminar; and the topics of the evening lent a charmingly practical shape to the fusion of ideologies.

Sriyuths N. Chikkegowda, B. K. Narayana Rao, A. C. Shivegowda, and Sriram Uchgoakar, I.F.Y.E. Exchangees from Mysore described how they were warmly received in the U.S.A. and laid a special stress on the dignity of labour permeating American Agriculture and the useful role of the Farm Youth Clubs in that country.

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Keister, Visiting Professor of Home Science from Tennessee, U.S.A. next delivered an interesting address, the salient points of which were rendered into Kannada by Dr. Susheela Lingiah, Assistant Professor of Home Science, Maharani's College, Bangalore. Professor Keister's address is appended to this report.

Feeling homely at finding the student spirit inherent in humanity projecting itself into the problems of every day life the Chairman compared life in our country with that reported as existing in western countries. On the score that horizons of hope and faith are common to the East and the West the Chairman pointed out that there were many principles like dignity of labour, practical outlook on life and so on, that we can learn from the West. He was happy that the International Farm Youth Exchangees had the opportunity of visiting U.S.A. with a worthy objective; and hoped the spirit imbibed by them as indicated in the talks given by them that evening would go a long way in improving the tone of our Agriculture and Rural life. Here was a formula of education guided by a syllabus of life; a pass in the examination being marked by the capacity of one student to understand the view point of another for the benefit of both.

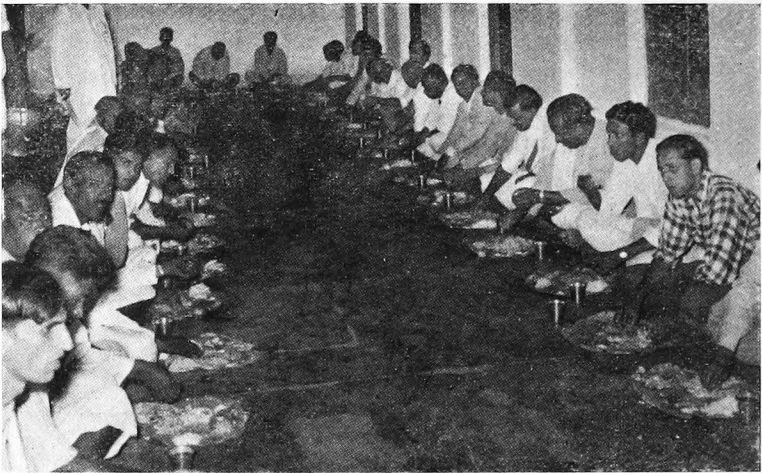
15th May 1956.—The programme of this evening pertained to the work of the allied Departments. Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home, presided. The following officers of these Departments described succinctly the work of their departments.



Dispensary at the Seminar Grounds.



Entertainments.—A dance recital by Kumari Shakuntala Manchigiab.



**The dinner party.**

## Sriyuths—

Animal Husbandry	...	J. Muniappa
Co-operation	...	S. Rama Rao
Public Health	...	Dr. E. Anantha Rao
Adult Education	...	N. Bhadriah
Sericulture	...	Murudappa
Forests	...	B. K. Cheluvarayan
Community Project and National Extension Service.	...	K. Thipperudriah

Speaking from the Chair, Sri H. Siddaveerappa observed :

“It seems to me that this is the First Agricultural Seminar held in India. Two seminars in Mysore State which I may recall in this connection, were on other subjects, Education and Co-operation. This Agricultural Seminar, I believe, will help to a very great extent towards the advancement and betterment of the agricultural population of the country. Let us for a moment compare the city and the village. A man living in the city gets on fairly well with an income of Rs. 60 per month; but a man living in the village, paying a land assessment of Rs. 100 is unable to lead a happy life. During Sir M. Visvesvaraya's regime the Economic Conference came into existence and since then many problems affecting village life and economics have been studied in detail. Government have accordingly given facilities and concessions. It is for the people now to use their knowledge and by hard work earn more money and lead a happy life.

Whatever crop the ryot grows, getting a reasonable price is the problem of the day. An exploiting class of middlemen between the consumer and the grower, has created a problem; and that calls for an effort against exploitation. All necessary steps will have to be taken to see that the ryot gets a fair price for the crops he grows; and only from this course is there any hope for the ryot to improve himself economically.

Regulated markets in large numbers will have to be started all over the State to assure the ryots a fair price.

Officers should cultivate a habit of mingling with the ryot population and play the role of friend, philosopher and guide to the villagers. Means should be found to rehabilitate such men as are keen to take to Agriculture, by way of suitable short term loans, etc. Persons who come forward to take up cottage industries may be helped with necessary marketing facilities. Short term loans may perhaps be given to such people on the personal security of the leading residents of the particular locality."

In conclusion the Minister was pleased to state that all matters relating to the betterment of the ryot population in villages have been dealt with by the six sub-committees in detail and hoped Government will take necessary action wherever possible.

Sri K. V. Byregowda proposed a vote of thanks.

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## 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.)<br>(Edin.), Director of Agriculture in<br>Mysore. | <i>President.</i>      |
| 2  | V. Masiappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advoca-<br>cate, Chitaldrug.                          | <i>Vice-President.</i> |
| 3  | Dr. B. Dasappa, B.A., B.Ag., Ph.D.,<br>(London), Deputy Director of Agri-<br>culture.   | <i>Treasurer.</i>      |
| 4  | The Director of Animal Husbandry<br>Services in Mysore, Bangalore.                      |                        |
| 5  | The Superintendent, Government Gardens.   |                        |
| 6  | The Principal, Mysore Agricultural<br>College, Hebbal.                                  |                        |
| 7  | Hans E. Kardel, Extension Adviser<br>(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, Hiriur.
- 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. Veekatappa 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—

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- 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.
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- 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 Lakshmidevi Ramanna, B.Sc., M.L.A.

*Recorder.*

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

*Members.*

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- 1 Smt. M. R. Lakshamma, Bangalore
- 2 Miss Ellis, New Delhi
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- 14 K. M. Narayana Gowda, Bangarpet



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- 17 H. Ramiah, Arasikere
- 18 B. L. Marigowda, Hunsur
- 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
- 29 Susheela Lingiah
- 30 Dr. Subramanya
- 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

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- 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.
- 8 K. Pattabhiraman, M.L.A.
- 9 G. S. Bommegowda, M.L.A.
- 10 B. Y. Neelegowda, M.L.A.
- 11 K. Singarigowda, M.L.A.
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- 13 S. Srinivasa Iyengar, 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—

- 21 K. V. Narasappa, Madhugiri
- 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
- 29 B. M. Krishnamurthy
- 30 Dr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Director of Agriculture
- 31 K. Gopalaiyengar
- 32 D. Devaraj Urs
- 33 S. T. Srinivasiah, Devanaballi
- 34 B. N. Srikantiah, Basaralu, Mandya
- 35 Dr. B. Sanjeeva Rao, Bangalore
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- 37 C. Chandraprasad
- 38 B. Bheemasena Rao, Agricultural Chemist
- 39 Dr. M. Puttarudraiah, Entomologist
- 40 K. Nagesha Rao
- 41 S. B. P. Rao
- 42 N. S. Venkatakrishnaiah, Plant Pathologist
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- 45 A. Doreswamy Iyengar
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- 47 H. Kariappa, Agricultural Inspector
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- 55 Y. L. Gopala Gowda
- 56 B. Ganesha Sastry
- 57 P. S. Boriah
- 58 Puttappa
- 59 H. P. Rangappa Gowda, Sorab
- 60 B. G. Thimmareddy, Chitaldrug
- 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.

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- 3 D'sa, Chief Electrical Engineer
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- 6 B. T. Peethambara Rao, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
- 7 D. R. Karigowda, M.L.A.
- 8 G. Basappa, M.L.A.
- 9 B. C. Anantharaman, Sidlaghatta
- 10 K. M. Nanjundappa, M.L.C., Sidlaghatta
- 11 T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar, M.L.C.
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- 19 H. S. Rama Rao
- 20 H. Nagaiiah, Marketing Officer
- 21 K. Nanjappa, Marketing Officer
- 22 Corgaballi Krishna Iyengar
- 23 Mopureddi
- 24 Kalpanahalli Shivappa
- 25 M. Varadarajan
- 26 A. R. Sunder Rao, Sidlaghatta
- 27 Lakshminarayana Rao
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- 29 K. Seetharamiah, Hiriyur
- 30 Biliyappa, Channagiri
- 31 C. Chandraprasad, Thirthahalli
- 32 D. Marulegowda, Sira
- 33 B. Dasappa, Nittur
- 34 Y. M. Chandrasekhariah, Tarikere
- 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—

- 40 D. M. Venkataramiah, Special Amildar, Food Production Department.
- 41 S. H. Thimmappa, Lecturer in Engineering, Agricultural College.
- 42 K. Ramaswamy, Tractor Engineer, Hebbal
- 43 R. Simhadri, Hebbal
- 44 N. Narasimhiah, Assistant Director, Bangalore
- 45 C. Laxman Rao
- 46 M. K. Appajappa, I.A.S.
- 47 N. C. Nagaiah Reddy, M.L.A.
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- 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.

*Recorder.*

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

*Members.*

## 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.
- 9 B. K. Puttaramiah, M.L.C.
- 10 H. C. Dinsbaw
- 11 B. Chudegowda, Bannikuppe
- 12 Mallur Puttaswamy Gowda
- 13 Kumaraswamy, Chamarajanagar
- 14 Landurangasetty, Bhadravati
- 15 R. S. Aradhya, Tumkur
- 16 Chandregowda, Pandavapura
- 17 B. V. Nagaiah Setty, Hosadurga

## Sriyuths—

- 18 Annadani Veerabhadrappa, Molakalmuru
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- 20 H. L. Veerabhadrappa Gowda, Sagar
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- 22 S. B. Nanjappa, Tiptur
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- 25 P. Ramachandra Rao, Hospet
- 26 P. Papanna, Sidlaghatta
- 27 T. Thimmiah, Chikkanaikanahalli
- 28 N. Maribasavanna, Kurugod
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- 30 Sethuramachari, Harapanahalli
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- 32 K. S. Siddegowda
- 33 G. S. Gopala Rao
- 34 B. M. Seenappa, M.L.A.
- 35 P. Nagesh Rao
- 36 N. G. Banappa
- 37 B. Siddiah
- 38 T. K. Hanumappa
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- 40 T. Govindaswamy
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- 42 B. R. Seshachar
- 43 M. Shivanna
- 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

*Members.*

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- 2 V. Venkatappa
- 3 K. C. Karigowda, Hassan

## Sriyuths—

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- 5 M. V. Venkataramana Setty, Srirangapatna
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- 10 H. G. Subbaraya Mudaliar, Hoskote
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- 12 S. R. Ramiab, Sulibele, Hoskote Taluk
- 13 Durga Prasad, Ramanagaram
- 14 A. S. Ramanuja Iyengar, Holenarsipur
- 15 M. R. Venkatesha Iyengar, Channapatna
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- 19 Alur Hanumanthappa
- 20 R. Muniswamaiah, M.L.A., Yesvantapur
- 21 M. Seetharamiah
- 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
- 27 A. Ranganatha Rao, Somanahalli
- 28 T. V. Ramaswamy Iyengar, T. Narsipur
- 29 T. Ramachar, Kolar
- 30 H. T. Reddy, Anjanapur
- 31 C. N. Govinda Rao, Ramanagar
- 32 S. L. C. Reddy, Sabbanahalli
- 33 C. S. Nagappa, Ramanagar
- 34 K. Basappa, Bannur
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- 37 P. Padmanabhan
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- 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, Hiriyyur
- 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).<br>(Edin).<br>Director of Agriculture in Mysore. | Director of the Seminar                               |
| 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.,<br>Deputy Director of Agriculture.                 | Chairman of the Seminar<br>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<br>and Experimental<br>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.

- 1 Deputy Director of Agriculture.
- 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.

## Lectures and Entertainment Committee.

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- 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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- 7 A. V. Narasimha Reddy, M.L.A.
- 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.

**Editorial Committee.**

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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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2. V. Maniyappa, M.L.A.
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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- 13 K. Anantharaj Urs, Manure Officer, Mysore.
- 14 S. Ramasingaiah, Agricultural Inspector, Hosadurga.
- 15 M. C. Sadasiviah, Assistant Seed Distribution Officer, Chitaldrug.
- 16 C. Narasimbiah, Agricultural Inspector, Anekal.
- 17 D. Ramachandra Rao, Agricultural Demonstrator, Moka. T.B.P.
- 18 R. J. Vasanthamurthy, Agricultural Demonstrator, Siruguppa.
- 19 Thammannagowda, Agricultural Demonstrator, Kolar.
- 20 C. L. Narayana Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Hospet.
- 21 B. Shivanna, Agricultural Inspector, T.-Narasipur.
- 22 Dakshinamurthy, Agricultural Inspector, Nanjangud.
- 23 M. V. Ramanuja Sharma, Plant Protection Assistant, Hassan.
- 24 C. Narasappa, Agricultural Inspector, Bangarpet.
- 25 S. L. Ananda Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Thirthaha'li.
- 26 Srinivasa Chakravarti, Agricultural Inspector Arkalgud.
- 27 Vijayendra Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Periyapatna.
- 28 L. Raju, Agricultural Inspector, Bellary.
- 29 K. Krishnamurthy, Cotton Assistant, Hagari.
- 30 N. Thulasiram, Cotton Assistant Hagari.
- 31 D. K. Doddasetty, Agricultural Inspector, Harapanahalli.
- 32 H Venkata Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Bhadravathi.
- 33 K. N. N. Iyengar, Agricultural Inspector, Honnali.
- 34 H. P. Rajasekharan, Cotton Assistant, Hagari.
- 35 H. P. Karisetty, Agricultural Inspector, Siddlaghatta.
- 36 M. Krishnamurthy Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Srinivasapur.
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## Sriyuths—

- 38 Lalamiya, Plant Protection Assistant, Kolar.
- 39 Ramakrishna Sastry, Agricultural Inspector, Tiptur.
- 40 K. R. Chandrasekhariah, Agricultural Inspector, Holalkere.
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- 46 M. S. Shakaralingiah, Agricultural Inspector, Chicknaikanahali.
- 47 B. N. Krishna Murthy (Student Volunteer).
- 48 N. V. Ramaraj Urs (Student Volunteer).
- 49 A. Isidore (Student Volunteer).
- 50 A. H. Ramanath, Assistant Seed Distribution Officer, Mandya.
- 51 M. A. Singra Iyengar, Plant Protection Assistant, Mandya.
- 52 G. V. Krishnamurthy, Agricultural Inspector, Nelamangala.
- 53 H. Muniswamy, Agricultural Inspector, Bangalore North.
- 54 Rama Rao, Clerk, Deputy Director's office.
- 55 B. T. Subramanya Swamy, Assistant Seed Distribution Officer, Mysore.
- 56 N. Suryanarayana Rao, Assistant Seed Distribution Officer, Mysore.
- 57 M. Veeraraj Urs, Assistant Seed Distribution Officer, Channagiri.
- 58 P. Hanumappa, Agricultural Inspector, Malvalli.
- 59 H. K. Channappa, Agricultural Inspector, Channagiri.
- 60 C. Nanja Reddy (Student Volunteer).
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- 63 B V. Venkata Rao, Assistant Chemistry, Chemistry Section.
- 64 M. Srikantiah, Plant Assistant Pathology, Plant Pathology Section.
- 65 N. K. Partha, Botany Section.
- 66 G. P. Channabasavanna, Entomology Section.
- 67 C. M. Revanna, District Agricultural Officer, Bellary.
- 68 C. Ramiah, Special Agricultural Officer, T. P. B. Project, Bellary.
- 69 K. Basavaraj Urs, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mandya.
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- 74 H. A. Krishnamurthy, Plant Protection Assistant, Chikmagalur.
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- 76 H. P. Padmarajah, Agricultural Inspector, Chamaraajanagar.
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## Sriyuths—

- 87 B. K. Kempegowda, Agricultural Inspector, Turuvekere.  
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 96 H. N. Gundappa, Agricultural Inspector, Arasikere.  
 97 K. Ranganatha Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Chikballapur.  
 98 Chikkachamiah, Agricultural Inspector, Chikmagalur.  
 99 B. M. Mallikarjuniah, Agricultural Inspector, Jagalur.  
 100 B. S. Nanjaraj, Agricultural Inspector, Srirangapatna.  
 101 B. A. Revappa, Agricultural Inspector, Chitaldrug.  
 102 G. K. Thimmegowda, Agricultural Inspector, K. R. Pet.  
 103 S. Timothy, Agricultural Inspector, Hadagali.  
 104 J. Srinivasa Murthy, Head Master, R. K. Sala, Anekal.  
 105 S. M. Basaviah, Agricultural Inspector, Hiriur.  
 106 K. T. Venkatanarasimhaiah, Agricultural Inspector, Gauri-  
 bidanur.  
 107 K. S. Henjappa, Agricultural Inspector, Pavagada.  
 108 K. B. Channappa, Agricultural Inspector, Channagiri.  
 109 M. V. Suryanarayana Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Kanakapur.  
 110 A. L. Jayaraj, Stenographer, Commissioner for Food  
 Production's Office.  
 111 K. Nataraj, Stenographer, Office of the Director of Agriculture.  
 112 K. R. Ranganjeeva Setty, Stenographer, Office of the Director  
 of Agriculture.  
 113 P. Krishnappa, Stenographer, Office of the Deputy Director of  
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 114 H. V. Anantharamiah, Stenographer, Office of the Deputy Dire-  
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 Agriculture, Bangalore.  
 122 Typists of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug,  
 Bellary Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

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