

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය
AGRARIAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

A Synopsis
of the First Course on
Agrarian Structure & Development
to mark the
Incorporation and Inauguration
of the Institute
on
February 21st, 1972

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනයෙන් නිකුත් කරන ලදී. අංක 33, එලිබැන්ක් පාර, කොළඹ 5.

වෙළුම් 1-අංක 1.

Publication of the A. R. & T. I., No. 33, Elibank Road, Colombo 5.

Vol. 1 - No. 1.

2009/06

2010/04

06,

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AGRARIAN RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE

1972 පෙබරවාරි 21 වෙනි දින
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අංක 33, එළිබැංකු පාර, කොළඹ 5.

වෙලාව 1 - අංක 1.

Publication of the A.R.& T.I., Elibank Road, Colombo. 5.
Vol.1 - No.1.

22964

22964

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ආයතනයේ පරමාර්ථ වනුයේ ගොවිජන අංශයේ පර්යේෂණ කිරීම, ඊට ආධාර කිරීම හා පර්යේෂණ සම්බන්ධීකරණය ; කෘෂිකර්ම සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහි බලපාන ආයතනික කරුණු විමර්ශනය කිරීම ; රජයේ නිලධාරීන්, දේශීය ආයතනවල සාමාජිකයන් හා ගොවීන් පුහුණු කිරීම ; හා අවසන් වශයෙන් ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ විෂයෙහි ආසියාතික මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කිරීම යන වේවා ය.

ආයතනයේ ප්‍රධාන විධායකතැන වනුයේ ලාංකික අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයෙකි. ප්‍රධාන උපදේශක/ව්‍යාපාර කළමනාකරු වශයෙන් ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානයේ විශේෂඥයෙක් ක්‍රියා කරනු ඇත. නිෂ්පාදන අර්ථශාස්ත්‍රය, ඉඩම් අර්ථශාස්ත්‍රය හා අදහස් හුවමාරුව යන විෂයය හැර ලාංකික ප්‍රතිරූප නිලධාරීන් සමඟ ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානයේ විශේෂඥයෝ කිහිප දෙනෙක් ඇතට පර්යේෂණ කටයුතුවල නිරතව සිටිති. යථා කාලයේදී සමුපකාර හා ණය, අලෙවිය, ගැටි සමාජ විද්‍යාව, කෘෂිකර්ම ව්‍යාප්තිය හා ඉඩම් පදිංචි කිරීම යන විෂයයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද පර්යේෂණ අරඹනු ඇත.

පර්යේෂණ වැඩ සටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ගොවීන්ගේ එදිනෙදා ප්‍රශ්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්පූර්ණ අවධානය යොමු කරනු ඇත.

නීතිපතා ප්‍රකාශන මගින් ආයතනයේ හැදෑරීම ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරනු ඇත. ඉදිරි මාස කිහිපය තුළ ග්‍රෙලාසික සඟරාවේ මුල් පිටපත සිංහල, දෙමළ හා ඉංග්‍රීසි යන භාෂා තුනෙන් ප්‍රකාශයට පමුණුවනු ඇත. ගොවිජන අංශයේ වැදගත් විෂයය ගැන සාකච්ඡා ඇරඹීමට මෙම ප්‍රකාශනය මගින් අවස්ථාව ලැබෙයි. විදේශීය ප්‍රතිරූප පර්යේෂණ ආයතන සමඟ පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රවීණතා හුවමාරු කර ගැනීමට ආයතනය අපේක්ෂා කරයි.

ඉදිරි වර්ෂය තුළදී කොළඹ නගරයෙහි ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිලි ලබා ගැනීමට ආයතනය අපේක්ෂා කරයි. සම්පූර්ණ අවයව සහිත දේශන ශාලා, සාකච්ඡා කාමර, පුහුණු විමුහුරුව, විමර්ශන පුස්තකාල, ශ්‍රව්‍ය හා දෘශ්‍ය අභ්‍යාස මැදිරි හා පහසුකම් වෙත අය වෙත නැවතීමේ පහසුකම් ද සපයනු ලැබේ.

ආයතනය සංස්ථාගත වීම හා ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම හා ඉඩම් ඇමති හෙක්ටර් කොබ්බෑකඩුව මහතා විසින් 1972.2.21 වෙනි දින ආයතනය විවෘත කිරීම නිමිත්තෙන් ගොවිජන ව්‍යුහය හා සංවර්ධනය යන මැයෙන් කෙටි පාඨමාලාවක් සංවිධානය කරන ලදී. ගොවිජන සේවා, කෘෂිකර්ම හා සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල පරිපාලන නිලධාරීන් 20 දෙනෙක්, දින පහක් තුළ පැවති පාඨමාලාවට සහභාගි වූහ.

දේශනයන් අතර කෘෂිකර්ම හා ඉඩම් අවනායකයන් නිලධාරීන්, එක් එක් විෂයය හා සම්බන්ධ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හා සංස්ථා ප්‍රධානීන් ද වූහ. ආගන්තුක දේශනයන් වශයෙන් ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානයේ ග්‍රාමීය ආයතන සම්බන්ධ උපදේශන ආචාර්ය ඩී.එන්.සෙන් මහතාද, අන්තර්ජාතික කම්කරු සංවිධානයේ ආසියාතික කාර්යාලයේ ආචාර්ය ඩී.එච්.වීස් මහතා ද කොකඩවා පාඨමාලාවට සහභාගි වූහ. ඒ සියලු දෙනාටම ආයතනයේ කෘතඥතාවය පිණිස වේ. පාඨමාලාව ආරම්භයේ ආයතනයේ අරමුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂ සී.කාරායනසාමි මහතාගේ දේශනයක්ද, අවසානයේ ප්‍රධාන උපදේශන ප්‍රදානී සෝන්ඩස් මහතාගේ ආයතනයේ ක්ෂේත්‍රය අඩංගු කතා වත් ද විය.

මේ ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි, පාඨමාලාවෙහිදී කරන ලද දේශනවල ලුහුඬු ශාරාංශයන් පළ වේ. එම පාඨමාලාවේ ඇති වූ සාකච්ඡා ගැන ද ඉතා අල්ප වශයෙන් සඳහන් වේ. කෙසේ වෙතත් තවත්ම අවශ්‍ය වාතනා සඳහන් කොට දේශනවල සම්පූර්ණ විටපත් පහත සඳහන් ලිපිනයෙන් ලබා ගත හැක.

අධ්‍යක්ෂ,
ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය,
33, එලිබැන්ස් පාර,
කොළඹ 5.

About the Institute.

The Agrarian Research and Training Institute is sponsored by the Government in association with the UNDP/FAO.

The objects of the Institute are to undertake, foster and co-ordinate agrarian research; to examine the institutional factors that have to do with the development of agriculture; to offer training to public officers, members of local institutions and to farmers; and to serve ultimately as a Centre of Agrarian Research and Training for the Asian region.

The Institute is headed by a Ceylonese Director with an FAO Expert as Chief Adviser and Project Manager. A team of specialists from the FAO works with Ceylonese officers as their counterparts covering Production Economics, Land Economics and Communications. These subjects will soon be extended to include Co-operatives and Credit, Marketing, Rural Sociology, Extension and Land Settlement.

In its research programmes the Institute will eschew elitism and concentrate on the practical problems of the ordinary farmer.

The studies done by the Institute will be made available through regular publications. A quarterly journal, the first issue of which will be published in the next few months in Sinhala, Tamil and English will serve as a forum for discussion of matters of interest in the Agrarian field. The Institute looks forward to an interchange of research material with counterpart organisations overseas.

The Institute expects to have Permanent buildings in Colombo in the next year or so. In addition to fully equipped lecture theatres and seminar rooms there will be a micro-film and reference library, radio and video training studios and also residential facilities for course participants.

To mark the Incorporation and Inauguration by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands the Hon. Hector Kobbekaduwa on the 21st of February, 1972, the Institute organised a short Course on Agrarian Structure and Development. Twenty participants of staff level from the Departments of Agrarian Services, Agriculture and the Co-operative Development attended the five-day seminar.

The faculty included officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Heads of Government Departments and Corporations connected with the subjects discussed. Also present throughout the course as guest lecturers were Dr. A.N. Seth, FAO Regional Adviser in Rural Institutions, Bangkok, and Dr. D. Everts of the ILO Regional Asian Office. The Institute is grateful to them all.

The Course began with an address on the role of the Institute by the Director, Mr. C. Narayanasamy and ended with the Chief Adviser, Mr. Frank Saunders, setting out the Institute's area of work.

The publication presents a synopsis of the talks given at the Course and barely touches the fringe of the discussions. However, the complete text of the talks may be had by indicating the title requested to the:-

The Director,
Agrarian Research & Training Institute,
33, Elibank Road,
Colombo 5.

Colombo, April, 1972.

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය සංස්ථාපිතවීමේ උත්සවයේදී
ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම හා ඉඩම් ඇවිති හෙක්ටර් කොබ්බෑකඩුව මහතා තළ දේශනය

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය සංස්ථාපිත වීමේ උත්සවයට සහභාගිවීමට පැමිණිවීම ගැන මම සතුටුවෙමි. වාසනාවකට මෙන් ආයතනයේ ප්‍රථම පුහුණුවීමේ පාඨමාලාව ඇරඹීමත් අදට යෙදී ඇත.

මෙබඳු ආයතනයක් පිහිටුවීම ගැන අදහස පහළ වූයේ වර්ෂ 10 කට ප්‍රථම . අග්නිදිග ආසියාතික ප්‍රදේශ සඳහා ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනයක් පිහිටුවීමට යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් වූ පසුවය. මෙවැනි ආයතනයකින් අපේක්ෂා කළ කාර්යයන් මෙසේය.

- (අ) අසල්වැසි රටවල් සම්බන්ධ කරගෙන ගොවිජන ව්‍යුහයට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්න පිළිබඳ පර්යේෂණ පැවැත්වීම.
- (ආ) ගොවිජන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ සහ අදාළ විෂයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පුහුණුවීමේ පහසුකම් සැපයීම.
- (ඇ) ගොවිජන ප්‍රශ්න හා ඊට සම්බන්ධ විස්තර මක්ද ස් කරන මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් ලෙස ක්‍රියා කිරීම.

මෙම යෝජිත ආයතනය කළුතරේ රටෙහි පිහිටුවන ලෙස රටවල් කිහිපයක් විසින්ම ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානයට ඉල්ලුම් කර තිබුණි. ලංකාණ්ඩුව මගින් ද මවැනි ඉල්ලීමක් කරන ලදී. ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානය/මක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවර්ධන වැඩපිළිවෙල සහ ලංකාණ්ඩුව අතර පැවති සාකච්ඡාවල ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් 1969 වර්ෂයේදී මෙම ආයතනය ලංකාවේ පිහිටුවීමට තීරණය විය.

ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානය/මක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවර්ධන වැඩපිළිවෙල සහ ලංකාණ්ඩුව අතර අත්සන් කළ ගිවිසුම අනුව මුල් පස් වර්ෂය තුළ ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානය/මක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවර්ධන වැඩපිළිවෙල විසින් ආයතනය පවත්වා ගෙන යාමට ආධාර කරනු ඇත. පස් වර්ෂය අවසන්වීම මෙය සම්පූර්ණ වශයෙන්ම යුතු ජාතික ආයතනයක් බවට පෙරලෙනු ඇත. විශේෂයෙන් නිලධාරීන්ගේ වෙනත්, විදේශීය පුහුණුවීමේ හා උපකරණවල වියදම් සඳහා ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානය/මක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවර්ධන වැඩපිළිවෙල විසින් රුපියල් ලක්ෂ පහස්පහක පමණ ආධාර මුදලක් වෙන් කරනු ඇත. ලංකාණ්ඩුව විසින් ආයතනයේ ඉඩම් හා ගොඩනැගිලි ද, දේශීය නිලධාරීන්ගේ සේවාවද, වෙනත් පහසුකම් ද සපයනු ඇත. මෙම ආයතනය ඉදිරි කාලය තුළ එය පිහිටුවා ඇති රටෙහි පමණක් නොව, මුළු ආසියාතික රටවල අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරාලනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

සුදුසු ස්ථානයක් තෝරාගත්විට, නිලධාරීන්ගේ වෙනත්විට ආදි කරුණු කිහිපයක් නිසා ආරම්භක අවධියේදී ආයතනය ප්‍රමාණවත් වේගයෙන් ගමන් කිරීමට අපොහොසත් විය. එම අපහසුකම් දැන් මගහැරී තිබේ. වර්ෂ දෙකක "ළඳරු විය" ඉක්මවා ඇති ආයතනය, රටෙහි ආර්ථිකයට ඉතා වැදගත් වන කෘෂිකර්ම අංශයට උසස් සේවාවක් ඉටු කිරීමට පුදානම්වී සිටී.

ලංකාවේ ගොවිජන ව්‍යුහය, වැව්ලි අංශය හා ගොවි අංශය වශයෙන් බෙදිය හැකිය. විශාල ඉඩම්, අධික ධන ආයෝජන, කම්කරු සංවිධානය හා වැඩි නිෂ්පාදන වැව්ලි අංශයේ කැපී පෙනෙන ලක්ෂණ වෙත්. වෙනත් අංශවල ආයෝජනය සඳහා විදේශ විනිමය වැඩි කොටසක් ලැබෙන්නේ වැව්ලි අංශයෙන්ය. ලෝක වෙළඳ පොළේ බඩු මිළ පහත බැසීම නිසා මෑතක සිට වැව්ලි අංශයටද නව ප්‍රශ්නවලට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවී ඇත. මෑතකදී උද්ගත වූ මෙම තත්ත්වය නිසා නිසරු හේ හා රබර් ඉඩම්වල වෙනත් හේග වැව්ලේ අවශ්‍යතාවය මෙන්ම, අඩුවෙන් මුදල් යොදවන සුළු ඉඩම් අංශයේ නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය ද තදින්ම දැනී ඇත.

ආහාර හේග වැව්ලේ නිරතව සිටින සුළු ඉඩම් අංශය කෘෂිකාර්මික ආර්ථිකයේ කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානය ලෙස මට හැඟී යයි. රැකියා සුළු ලෙස උත්පාදනය කළ යුත්තේ ද මෙම අංශය මගින්ය. වැඩි ආදායම් අපේක්ෂා කරන, වැඩියෙන් රැකියාවලට අවස්ථා සපයන ගොවිතැන් ක්‍රමයක් බිහි කිරීමේ කායනිකාරය සුළු ඉඩම් අංශය වෙත පැවරේ. මේ ක්‍රමයෙන් ඉදිරි වර්ෂ 5 හෝ 6 තුළදී ආනයන ද්‍රව්‍ය සැලකිය යුතු අයුරින් කපා: කරනු ඇතැ යි අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

කෘෂිකර්ම අංශයෙහි සුළු ගොවීන්ගේ සංවර්ධනයට බාධක වශයෙන් ඇත්තේ ශිල්පීය කරුණුවලට වඩා ආයතනික හා ව්‍යුහය සම්බන්ධ කරුණු සිට පිළිගෙන ඇත. නවීන කම්පානික හා පර්යේෂණවලින් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම සොයාගෙන ඇත්තේ, ඒවා පුළුල් ලෙස ගොවීන් අතර ව්‍යාප්ත වී නොමැත. වැඩිවත් විවිත් විට රජය මගින් ආයතනික ප්‍රතිසංශෝධන ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇත. ඉන් සමහරක් සාර්ථක ප්‍රචාර ලබා දී ඇත. කෙසේ වෙතත්, ආයතනික ප්‍රතිසංශෝධන ස්ථිර පදනමක් නොමැතිව සිටින දැනුම මත කරන භාවකාලික පිළියම් විය. මේ නිසා මෙම ආයතනික කරුණු ගැඹුරු ලෙස ගැඹුරින්, සෑම තරාතිරතම අයවැන්න වෙත ඒ සම්බන්ධ පුහුණුවක් ලබා දීමත් අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ය.

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනයට වැදගත් වැඩ කොටසක් ඉටු කිරීමට සිදු වන්නේ මෙතැන්හිදී ය. කෘෂිකර්ම අංශයට සම්බන්ධ වූ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සමාජීය හා ආයතනික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ විස්තර වස්ථස් කොට ප්‍රතිපත්ති සාධනයට උපකාරී වෙත අයුරින් හා තත්ත්වානුකූලයෙන් මම කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට ආයතනයට භාර කටයුත්තකි. හේග වැව්ලි, සතුන් ඇති කිරීම පිළිබඳ ශිල්පීය ක්‍රමවලට වඩා ඉතා පුළුල් කායනීයත් ඉටු කිරීමට ආයතනයට පැවරී ඇත. මුළු ගොවි ජීවන ක්‍රමය රඳා පවත්නා වූ ආහාර හේග, හව හේග, හා ගොවියා සහ වෙළඳ පොළෙන්, සමාජයත් අතර අන්‍යෝන්‍ය සම්බන්ධය ගැඹුරින් මටහා ගැනීම ආයතනයේ අරමුණ වේ.

ගොවිජන අංශයෙහි සංවර්ධනය ඇත්තේ හිටිමට හේතුවූ ව්‍යුහය සම්බන්ධ වූ මූලික කරුණක් නම් ඉඩම් භුක්ති ක්‍රමයයි. ප්‍රථමයෙන් භූමි ක්ෂේත්‍රවලට බෙදී යන්නා වූ සුළු ඉඩම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය සඳහන් කළහැක. කැබලිවලට ප්‍රචාරයක් වශයෙන් ඉඩම් අයිතිය හා අද අයිතිය පිළිබඳ තරඟය වැඩිවන අතර මම ඉඩම්වලින් යැපෙන්නාවූ ගොවි ජනයාට ආයෝජන ශක්තිය හිතවීමත්, ආදායම් මාර්ග හිඟවීමත්, රක්ෂා විරහිතවීමත් ආදී ප්‍රශ්න කිපයතට මුහුණ පෑමට සිදුවේ. දෙවනුව කැබලිවලට කැඩුණා වූ භූමි ඉඩම් නිසා, විශේෂයෙන් පස හා වතු පාලනයට සම්බන්ධ වූ විවිධ ප්‍රශ්න උද්ගත වේ.

1958 වර්ෂයේ ඔක්තෝබර් මාසයේදී අදාළ ගොවිතලි අදාළ අයිතිය තහවුරු කොට, ඉඩම් භුක්තිය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය නිසාදරණය කිරීමට ප්‍රයත්නයක් දරන ලදී. එහෙත් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ඉහළ ප්‍රතිපත්ති ලැබුණේ නැත. වර්තමානයේ පවත්නා ඉඩම් අයිතිය මූලික වශයෙන් වෙනස්වීමට ඉඩ තිබේ. මෙහිලා ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනයට වැදගත් කාර්යයක් පැවරේ. ඉඩම් නිරවුල් කිරීම, කෘෂිකාර්මික ණය සහ අලෙවිය, සහතික ලීම, සහ පොදු වශයෙන් කෘෂිකර්මයෙහි සමාජ-ආර්ථික රටාව වර්ධනය සංවර්ධන අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ට අනුකූලව ප්‍රබල වෙනස්වීම්වලට භාජන විය යුතුය. මහවැලි සහ උඩවලවේ වැනි යෝජනා ක්‍රමවල ඇතිවී ගෙන යන විශාල සංවර්ධන ක්‍රම නිසා මෙම අංශවල පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ වැඩ කටයුතු තවත් වැදගත් වෙයි.

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය විසින් පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු මෙහෙයවීමේදී රටෙහි ප්‍රශ්න තත්ත්වයන්හිදී වටහාගෙන, ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී කෙරෙහි යොමු කෙරෙන කරුණු ඉස්මතු කළ යුතු වෙයි. ආකල්පයෙන්ද, ක්‍රියාවෙන්ද ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය ක්‍රියාත්මක ආයතනයක් වන බව නොඅනුමානය. සංවර්ධන වැඩපිළිවෙලට සම්බන්ධ වූ සෑම කෙනෙක්ම ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනයේ ප්‍රගතිය ගැන විමසිලිමත්ව හා බලාපොරොත්තු සහිතව බලා සිටින බව මට විශ්වාසය. මෙම ආයතනයේ කටයුතු සාර්ථක වේවායි ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරමි.

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Address by the Hon. Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa, Minister
of Agriculture and Lands.

I am glad to be here today to witness the Incorporation of the Agrarian Research and Training Institute. It is also a happy coincidence that this Institute is inaugurating its first Training Course today.

The idea of an organisation for agrarian research and training had first emerged over 10 years ago when a suggestion had been made that an Agrarian Research and Training Institute be established to serve the S.E. Asian region. The objectives suggested for such an Institute had been :

- a. carry out research on problems of agrarian structure in co-operation with the countries of the region;
- b. provide training facilities on agrarian reform and related fields; and
- c. provide a regional repository of information on agrarian problems.

Ceylon was among a number of countries that applied to the F.A.O. seeking location of the proposed Institute. As a result of discussions between the Government of Ceylon and the F.A.O./U.N.D.P. it was agreed in 1969 that the Institute should be located in Ceylon.

In terms of the agreement signed between the Government of Ceylon and the F.A.O./U.N.D.P., the Institute is to be supported by the F.A.O./U.N.D.P. during the first five-year period at the end of which the Institute would become a complete national responsibility. The F.A.O./U.N.D.P. assistance is nearly Rs.5.5 million in the way of salaries of experts, cost of overseas training and equipment. The Government of Ceylon would on its part provide land and buildings and other facilities for the Institute, including local personnel. The Institute will in time serve not only the country of its location but also the Asian region.

The Institute has had a slow take off due to a number of reasons, the choice of a suitable local site, changes of personnel and so on. But all that is behind us now, and perhaps two years of gestation has now strengthened the ground for the Institute to make a substantial contribution to the development of the agrarian sector at a time when this is vital to our economy.

The agrarian structure of Ceylon in broad terms consists of the plantation sector and the peasant sector. The plantation sector is generally characterised by large holdings, intensive capital application, organised labour and relatively high productivity. This sector has been largely responsible for providing the foreign exchange for investment in other sectors. In recent years the plantation sector has been facing two problems consequent on falling prices in the world markets. This situation has led to the need for rapid diversification of uneconomic tea and rubber lands as well as the need to improve productivity in the less capital intensive small-holders sector.

It seems to me that the key area of our agrarian economy is the small-holders sector, devoted largely to the cultivation of food crops. It is also the sector which must provide greater opportunities for employment. The small-holders sector of our agriculture is now being called upon to provide an income-oriented, employment intensive system of farming which can substantially eliminate imports within the next five years or six years.

It is generally recognised that the constraints to development in the small-holders sector of agriculture are more institutional and structural than technical. Although modern research and technology have yielded knowledge of improved techniques of production, these have not been adopted by farmers on a large scale. Successive Governments have therefore introduced institutional changes, some of which have had beneficial results. Nevertheless, the institutional changes have been largely improvisations based on limited information and lacking consistency. For these reasons an adequate study of these

institutional factors alongside adequate training at all levels has become a primary need of the country.

It is here that the Agrarian Research and Training Institute is called upon to make a fundamental contribution. It has to gather the essential data on social economic and Institutional matters concerning the Agricultural Sector and present this data in a tangible form for purposes of policy making. This Institute is not one concerned with the technical aspects of growing a crop or managing an animal. It is concerned with establishing the relationships between crops, livestock, the farmer, the market and the society in which the farming system operates.

One of the principal structural problems obstructing development in the peasant sector is that of land tenure. Firstly there is the problem of small-holdings with increasing sub-division and fragmentation. This brings in its turn increasing competition for land, tenancy, lack of investment capacity, depressed income, and under-employment, for the vast number of people dependent upon this land. Secondly the small size and fragmentation of holdings raises problems of organisation and management specially for soil and water management.

The Paddy Lands Act of 1958 sought to overcome the problems of tenure by providing safeguards for tenant cultivators. But the results of implementation are far from satisfactory. The existing land tenure and ownership arrangements may have to undergo fundamental changes in which the Agrarian Research and Training Institute will have a significant role to play. Land Settlement, Agricultural Credit, Agricultural Marketing, System of Price Incentives and Socio-economics of farming as a whole, will have to have new horizons consistent with the challenges that this country is facing in its development. These areas of Research and Training have become all the more urgent in view of the massive developments that are being made in Projects such as Mahaweli and Uda-Walawe.

It is of paramount importance that in all its studies the Agrarian Research and Training Institute should be problem-oriented and surface the kind of information that would lead to practical results. I have no doubt that the Agrarian Research and Training Institute will in both outlook and performance be a dynamic institution. I am sure that every one who has a commitment to development will look forward with great interest and expectation to the progress and development of the Agrarian Research and Training Institute. I wish it all success.

කෘෂිකර්ම හා ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ස්ථිර ලේකම් මහින්ද පිල්වා මහතාගේ දේශනය

වර්ෂ කීපයක ප්‍රයත්නයක ප්‍රතිපලයක් වශයෙන් ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය බිහි වනු ඇතිව සතුටට තරුණි.

ආයතනය සංස්ථාගත වීම හා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් විවෘත කළ දිනයෙහි ම ප්‍රථම පාඨමාලාව ආරම්භ කිරීම ඉතා යෝග්‍යය. මෙම පාඨමාලාවට සහභාගි වෙත ඔබ වරප්‍රසාද ලත් පිරිසක් ලෙස සලකමු. ආයතනය ගැන මුලින්ම රටට තරුණ කියා පාන්නේ ඔබ ය. ඔබ නැවතත් රාජකාරි ස්ථානයට ගිය විට සහෝදර නිලධාරීන්ටත්, මෙම අංශයේ උනන්දුවක් දක්වන සියලුදෙනාටත් ආයතනයේ වැදගත් පිළිවෙය ගෙන යා යුතුය.

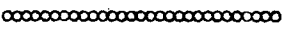
මෙම පාඨමාලාවට සහභාගි වන නිලධාරීන්, තෝරා ගත් ආකාරය ගැන ද මම සතුටට පත්වෙමි. විවිධ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු පමණක් නොව, විවිධ තරාතිරමේ ප්‍රශ්න ද ඔබ නියෝජනය කරයි. ආයතනයෙහි පැවැත්වෙන සාතවිජාවලදී දෙපාර්තමේන්තු රාමුව ඇතුළත පටු අන්දමින් නොසිතා විවේචනාත්මකව ප්‍රශ්න දෙස බැලීමටත්, විවිධ යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමටත් ඔබට අයිතියක් ඇත. කවර තරාතිරමකින් පැවිණියත් ගොඳු අදහස, ගොඳු අදහස්වමය.

අමාත්‍යාංශවල හා රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල වැඩ බහුලවම නිසා ජීවිත ඉතා වේගයෙන් ගලා යයි. එම පරිසරයෙහි අර්ථවත් ව සිටීමට විමසීමටත් අපහසුයි. මෙම කායාර් මෙම ආයතනය මගින් ඉටු වේ යයි අපේක්ෂා කරමි.

මෙම ආයතනය කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයට සම්බන්ධ වුවත් නියත වශයෙන්ම එය ස්වාධීන සංවිධානයකි. ආයතනයට ස්වාධීනව තීරණ ගැනීමට පිළිවන් වෙත අතර ජාතික හා අන්තර්ජාතික ප්‍රසාදය දිනා ගැනීමට එයට අවකාශ තිබේ.

ඇතැම් විට ආයතනයට පැවරෙන සියලුම වැඩ කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණ කර ගැනීමට තරම් විශාල කායාර් මණ්ඩලයක් එයට නොලැබෙනු ඇත. මෙම අවස්ථාවලදී රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු පොදු හා පෞද්ගලික ආයතනවල සහයෝගය ලබා ගතහැක.

මෙම පර්යේෂණ ආයතනයට ඉතා වැදගත් කායාර්යයක් පැවරී ඇත. ගොවිජන ප්‍රශ්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් අසම්පූර්ණ වූ තොරතුරු ආයතනය මගින් සම්පූර්ණ කළයුතුය. මෙම කටයුත්තෙහි කේන්ද්‍රීය පුද්ගලයා වනුයේ ගොවියා ය. සේවයක් කිරීමේ මානුෂික හැඟීමෙන් ආයතනය ධෛර්යමත් විය යුතු ය. එහි පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු, රටට බලපාන එදිනෙදා ප්‍රශ්නවලට කෙළින්ම අදාළ විය යුතු ය.



Address by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
and Lands - Mr. Mahinda Silva.

I am glad that after many years of effort the Agrarian Research and Training Institute has now become a reality.

It is good that the first course commences on the day of Incorporation of the Institute, and its opening by the Hon. Minister. You gentlemen who are participants at this course are privileged in that you can be the Institute's first line of advocates. When you get back to your posts in the field you can spread the message of the Institute among your colleagues and those interested in this area of work.

I have also to commend the manner in which participants have been selected for this course. You are from various departments and represent areas with problems of a differing nature. In your discussions at the A. R & T.I. you should lay-by attitudes of departmentalism, and feel completely free to criticise and to suggest. A good idea is good no matter from what level it comes.

In Ministries and Government Departments life is a continuous business of speed and action. In this process we have little time to assess, evaluate and to think. I would wish the A.R. & T.I. to do some of the thinking for us.

Although the Institute functions under the canopy of the Ministry, for all practical purposes it is an independent organisation, free to make its own decisions and project its image, nationally at first, and ultimately throughout the Asian region.

It is unlikely that the Institute will have on its establishment all the staff it would need to carry out some of its assignments. In these instances it would work in collaboration with other Government Departments and Public and Private Sector institutions.

The A. R. & T.I. has an important mandate. Its work will fill the present gaps in our information in vital areas of agrarian situation. The most important person in the drama is the farmer. A sense of humanity must always inspire the work of the Institute, and its research must be directly relevant to the practical realities in our country today.

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනයෙහි අරමුණ

සි. නාරායනසාමි

අධ්‍යක්ෂ

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය.

රටේ ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා සැලසුම් පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී ගොවිජන ව්‍යුහයේ වැදගත්කම රජය වටහා ගත් බව ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය පිහිටුවීමෙන් පැහැදිලිවේ. මෙහිදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානයේ 16 වෙනි සැසි වාරයේදී පල කළ අදහස් කිහිපයක් මට සිහියට නැගේ. අද තත්ත්වය අනුව එය වඩාත් ගැලපේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අදහස් කිහිපයක් උපුටා දක්වමි. " ආදායමට නැඹුරු වූ ශ්‍රමාධික ගොවිතැන් ක්‍රමයක් ගොඩ නැංවිය යුත්තේ ගොවිපල් පාලනය හා නිෂ්පාදනය, ගොවි ආයතන, ණය පහසුකම් හා තවත් කරුණු කිහිපයක් පිළිබඳ නියම තොරතුරු ලබා ගෙන ඒවා විභාග කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුවයි. ලංකාව හා සෙසු උතුරු සංවර්ධන රටවල්වල අඩුපාඩුකම් ඇත්තේන් මෙම ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයෙහිමය. මෙබඳු අවස්ථාවල අපට උත්තේරණීය ප්‍රශ්නයකට මුහුණ දෙන්නට සිදුවෙයි. අප තොරතුරු වත්කම් කළයුත්තේ ඒවා පදනම් තොකර සැකසූ ප්‍රතිපත්ති ක්‍රියාවට නගන අතරතුරය. ලෝක ආහාර සංවිධානයේ/වත්කම් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවර්ධන වැඩපිළිවෙලේ ආධාර ඇතිව පිහිටවූ ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය මගින්, කෘෂිකාර්මික පරිවර්තනයකට අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමු. "

ගොවිජන අංශය පිළිබඳ මූලික කරුණු මෙහි අඩංගු වෙත අතර අද රටෙහි පවතින තත්ත්වය ඉන් මනා ලෙස පිළිබිඹු කෙරේ.

ගොවිජන ව්‍යුහයේ ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය හා ආයතනික ආධාර මගින් ලැබෙන ප්‍රතිපලවලට වඩා ශීඝ්‍රයෙන් ක්‍රමවලින් ලැබෙන ප්‍රතිපල ප්‍රතිඵල වෙතේ. ඒ හෙයින් නවීන ශීඝ්‍රය ක්‍රම රඳා පවත්නේ ව්‍යුහයේ සංකීර්ණත්වය මත ය. නවීන කෘෂිකාර්මික සොයාගැනීම්වල ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය ප්‍රතිපල අවසානයේ තීරණය වනුයේ මහ පොළට හා මහ පොළවෙහි යැපෙන අය අතර දිගුකාලීන සම්බන්ධය බිඳ හෙළන ව්‍යුහාත්මක සංකීර්ණත්වය මගිනි.

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනයෙහි කාර්ය වනුයේ ක්‍රියාවට තුඩු දෙන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ වැඩපිළිවෙලක් මගින් රජයට අවශ්‍ය උපදෙස් සැපයීමය. මෙම වැඩපිළිවෙල සම්පාදනය කිරීමේදී කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදනය, ආයතනික සංවර්ධනය, ගොවිජන හා ගොවිජන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය ආශ්‍රය කර ගතයුතු ය. දැනට ආරම්භ කර ඇති මෙම ආයතනය මගින් කළයුතු ප්‍රථම කාර්යයක් වනුයේ කෘෂිකාර්මික පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැනට රටේ ඇති සියලුම තොරතුරු වත්කම් කිරීම; වහාම විමසිය යුතු ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර වටහා ගැනීම; අදහස් බෙදා හැරීම; ජාතික පර්යේෂණ සම්බන්ධීකරණය; හා කෘෂිකර්ම අංශයෙහි දැනට ඇති පුහුණු කිරීමේ පහසුකම් තවදුරටත් පුළුල් කිරීම යන මේවාය.

ඒකාබද්ධ ගොවිජන ව්‍යුහයක් ඇති කිරීමට යොමුවන පර්යේෂණ ගැන ආයතනය අවධාරණය යොමු කරනු ඇත. කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමට සකස් කරන ලද

නීතිරීති ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදවීම ගැන විවිධාකාර පරීක්ෂා කිරීමටත්, ණය පහසුකම්, සවුපකාර හා අලෙවිය, කෘෂිකාර්මික අධ්‍යාපනය හා ව්‍යාප්තිය, අදහස් බෙදා හැරීම හා ගැටි ජනයාගේ සමාජ ජීවිතය පිළිබඳව ගැඹුරින් පරීක්ෂා කිරීමටත් ප්‍රයත්නයක් දරනු ඇත.

ඉඩම් භුක්තිය, පදිංචි කරවීම, ඇතුළු ඉඩලේඛන උපරිම ප්‍රයෝජන ලබා ගැනීම හා ඉඩම් ආර්ථිකය ගැන හැඳෑරීම ආයතනයේ දෙවන කාණ්ඩය වනු ඇත. රජය මගින් ජනපද පිහිටුවීමට විශාල ධනස්කන්ධයක් වියදම් කොට ඇතත් එයට සරිලන ආදායමක් නොලැබුන බව අපි කවුරුන් දන්නා කාරණයකි. ජනපදනයන්ගේ නියත ආදායම් මට්ටම හා සිවුන්ගේ ගොවිතැන් ක්‍රමය, ඉඩම් කැබලිවල ප්‍රමාණය හා එකම භෝගයක් වගා කිරීම යන කරුණු සලකා බලන විට ජනපදවල පවත්නා බිම් ඒකකය ආර්ථික ඒකකයක්දැයි සැක ඇති වේ. මූලික ගොවිතැන් ක්‍රම සඳහා අධික වියදමක් දරන්නට වේ නම් ඉඩම්වල පදිංචිකරුවන්ට ආර්ථික දියුණුවක් ලබා ගැනීමට අපහසු ය. ඒ නිසා ගොවිපල් පාලනය හා සැකැස්ම පිළිබඳ හැඳෑරීමක් වැදගත් වේ. මෙබඳු වූ හැඳෑරීමක් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පුහුණු වූ පුද්ගලයන් නොමැතිවීමත් සම්ප්‍රදායත් නොමැති වීමත් නිසා ගොවිපල් පාලනය හා සැකැස්ම ගැන විධිමත් ඇත්තේ අල්ප වශයෙනි. ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය එයට ඇති සහසුකම් අනුව ගොවිපල් පාලනය හා සැකැස්ම සම්බන්ධයෙන් හැඳෑරීමක් ඇරඹීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වේ.

කෘෂිකර්ම නිෂ්පාදනවල මිල හා අලෙවිය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය සුව ගොවීන්ට අතිශයින් වැදගත් වේ. ගොවීන්ගේ ආදායම වැඩි කිරීමටත් නිෂ්පාදනයට රුකුල් දීමට අදහසිනුත් රජය මගින් වී හා වෙනත් භෝග සඳහා සහතික මිල යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් පවත්වා ගෙන යයි. රජය මගින් මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමය වර්ෂ 15 ක් පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් ඇති අතර එ සඳහා විශාල ධනස්කන්ධයක් වැය කොට ඇත. එහෙත් එහි ප්‍රච්ඡල සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්ප්‍රදායක් පවත්වා නොමැත. සහතික මිල යෝජනා ක්‍රමය මගින් ලැබුණු අවතර ආදායම කොතෙක් දුරට ඉඩම දියුණු කිරීමට වෙනත් කෘෂිකාර්මික ආයෝජන සඳහා යොදා ඇද්දැයි මෙතෙක් විමසා නැත. එක් අතකින් සහතික මිල යෝජනා ක්‍රමය යටතේ ගෙවනු ලබන අධික මිල නිෂ්පාදනයට රුකුල් වී ඇද්ද, නොවශ්‍යවම ගොවීන් කඩදුරටත් යැවීමේ මට්ටමේ රඳවා ගැනීමටත් අධික නිෂ්පාදනයට ඇති උනන්දුව අඩු කිරීමට හේතුවී ඇද්ද යන වගන් විමසා නොමැත.

නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා රජය මගින් සපයන ආධාර සමඟ කෘෂිකාර්මික භෝග අලෙවිය සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රශ්නය මතු වේ. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් විවිධ දූෂිතාරතා ඇති අතර ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණුකිරීමේ ආයතනයේ අවධාරණය ඉතා ඉක්මනින් යොමු විය යුතුය. මෙම අංශයේ හැඳෑරීම්වලට අනතුරුව සැලැස්මක් අනුව යම් යම් ආයතනික වෙනස්කම් කළ විට රජයේ ආයෝජනවලින් නිසි ප්‍රයෝජන ලැබෙනු ඇතැයි විශ්වාස කළ හැක.

අධික කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදනයක අනුසාරයෙන් ගොවීන් හා ගමේ මට්ටමේ සේවකයන් සිතීමට පොළඹවන මේ අවදියේ කෘෂිකර්ම ව්‍යාප්තිය, පුහුණුව හා අදහස් බෙදා හැරීම ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. කෘෂිකර්ම අංශයෙහි නව ශිල්පීය ක්‍රම හා පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රච්ඡල සියලුම රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ට ගොවි ආයතනවල සාමාජිකයන්ටත් අර්ථවත් අයුරින් පැතිරී යා යුතුය.

විද්‍යාව හා ශිල්ප ක්‍රම පිළිබඳ පරිවෘත්තීය ගොවියාට ගෙන යාමේදී දෙපක්ෂය අතර අඛණ්ඩ සබඳයක් තිබිය යුතු ය. මෙබඳු සබඳයක් සංවර්ධනයෙහිලා ප්‍රබල අවියක් ලෙස සැලකිය හැකිය. අඛණ්ඩ සබඳය මගින් මානව සමාජය ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත බැඳීමක් ලබයි. පැහැදිලි මාර්ග සහිත සබඳ ක්‍රමය වන්නේ අතතින් මනුෂ්‍ය සමාජය බැඳී තිබෙන රාමුවක් වශයෙන් සැලකිය හැකිය. එහි වේගවත් සමාජීය දියුණුවක් ඇති වනුයේත්, එම සමාජයේ ගමන් කරන මාර්ගය නිර්ණය වනුයේත්, ඉහත කී සබඳය ගලා යන ආකාරය අනුව ය.

ගොවිජන පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය ඇතැම් අයට අසාධාරණ වුව හැකිය. එමඟින් ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත ආයතනයකි. අවසානයේදී මෙය අන්තර්ජාතික අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලන ආයතනයක් වනු ඇත. මේ අනුව බලන විට ආයතනය ඉතා වැදගත් වන අතර එයට ලිහිල් හා දුරින් සම්බන්ධ වන සියලු දෙනාගේම සහයෝගයක් ආධාරයක් අවශ්‍ය වේ. ජාතික මට්ටමේ එය සෙසු පර්යේෂණ වැඩ සටහන් සමඟ උරුමයක් හැටි ක්‍රියා කරන අතර, එම පර්යේෂණ වැඩ සටහන්වල නිරත වූ අයගේ සහයෝගය ලැබෙන බව මට විශ්වාසය. ආයතනයෙන් අපේක්ෂා කළ ඉමහතු අපේක්ෂාවන් හා අරමුණු සපුරාලීමට මම ද සහෝදර නිලධාරීන් ද සෑම උත්සාහයක්ම කරනු ඇත.

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The role of the Agrarian Research and Training Institute

Mr.C. Narayanasamy,
Director,
Agrarian Research & Training Institute

In establishing the Agrarian Research and Training Institute and seeking its incorporation the Government signifies its recognition of the importance of the agricultural structure in determining the success of its economic and social policies, and planning. And here, I am reminded of the observations made by the Hon. Minister himself while addressing the Sixteenth Session of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference in Rome, which cannot be more relevant for us today. I quote from the Hon. Minister's Speech -

"An income-oriented, employment intensive agriculture, must be planned on the basis of empirical data carefully gathered and sifted, on farm management and productivity, agrarian institutions, credit and pricing policies, and indeed of many other factors. And it is precisely in these fields that Ceylon and other developing countries are deficient. In matters of this nature, we are caught in a dilemma: we have to gather the data even while doing the job without it. We are looking to the Agrarian Research and Training Institute which has been established in Ceylon with FAO/UNDP assistance to provide urgently needed data for transforming the agricultural sector".

This statement is a reiteration of the fundamental truths concerning the agrarian sector and reflects the true position in the country today.

The effects of technological changes in agriculture are perhaps more obvious than the changes following the reorganisation of the structural and institutional support upon which the new technology depends. It is these structural changes however, which drastically affect the age-old relationship between people and the land they till, and which ultimately determine the economic and social consequences of agricultural innovation.

The function of the Agrarian Research and Training Institute should be to advise and serve the Government in a programme of action-oriented research and training, closely associated with new measures for agricultural productivity, institutional development and agrarian reform. One of the first tasks of the Institute, which we have already begun, is to collect information concerning research and training programmes in agriculture throughout the country, to identify topics urgently requiring investigation; to communicate information; to co-ordinate national research; and to supplement and up-date training activities in the agrarian field.

The research work of the Institute would primarily be concerned with the establishment of an integrated agrarian structure for production. There will be an attempt to evaluate the implementation of legislative measures aimed at raising agricultural productivity, and in depth studies will cover credit, co-operatives and marketing, agricultural education and extension, communications as well as the sociology of rural communities.

The Second aspect of the Institute's work will be concerned with the economics and use of land for agricultural production, including tenure and settlement. In the field of settlement we are all aware that the large amount of Government funds expended on colonization schemes has not yielded adequate returns. The level of real income and type of farm operation of the individual settler raise serious doubts as to the economic viability of the basic colony settlement, considering its size and mono-cultural practices. Land settlement cannot provide an adequate basis for economic development unless the basic farm operation is economic. This necessitates farm management and farm planning studies of which not many have been carried out in Ceylon due to the lack of trained personnel and of any tradition of research in this field. The Agrarian Research and Training Institute within its available resources will seek to evaluate and undertake studies on farm management and farm planning.

The problem of price and marketing of agricultural products are of crucial importance to the small peasant. In an effort to increase farm income and to provide an incentive for greater production the Government has been operating a Guaranteed Price Scheme (for paddy as well as other crops). While this Scheme has been in operation for more than 15 years and has proved a continuing financial drain on the Government, its results have not yet been properly evaluated. It is not known to what extent the higher farm income it has generated has been utilized for greater investment on the land and increased farm inputs. It is still not known whether the attractive price offered under this Scheme has acted as an incentive to production, or whether in the context of subsistence agriculture, it has proved a disincentive to greater effort.

With increased incentives given by the Government for production, marketing of agricultural produce has created immense problems and this is an area which requires very early examination by the Agrarian Research and Training Institute. It is felt that studies in this field followed by sound institutional planning will greatly increase the return to Government of its 'investments' in institutional change in the sector.

The role of extension, training and communication in agricultural development has to be clearly appreciated in the present context when maximum effort is being made to make the farmer and the village level worker think in terms of agricultural productivity. The technological advancement made in the field of agriculture and the findings of research should filter down to all levels of public officials, members of institutions and farmers in a manner that would prove fruitful to them.

To bring the message of science and technology to the farmer it is essential to ensure that there is a steady two way traffic of information. Communication then becomes an important instrument of development. Communication has been described as the web of human society. The structure of a communication system with its more or less well defined channels

is in a sense the skeleton of the social body that envelope it. The flow of communications determines the direction and the pace of dynamic social development.

The Agrarian Research and Training Institute which is perhaps unique in Asia, may ultimately serve a regional function. Viewed in this light, the role of the Agrarian Research and Training Institute becomes all the more important, and calls for the co-operation, support and assistance of all those directly and indirectly involved and interested in the Institute. At national level the Institute will tie in with other on going national research programmes and I am certain that we will have every co-operation from our co-workers in this area. As for me, and I know I speak for my colleagues here as well, the institute will endeavour to uphold the high ideals, objectives and expectations for which the Institute was conceived.

The Development Stage of Paddy Production in Ceylon

Dr.K. Izumi - FAO Production Economist

Statistics clearly show that the yield of paddy in a poor season drops more sharply than its rise in a good season. This leads to the conclusion that efficient irrigation is the critical factor in stabilizing paddy yields in Ceylon.

The Philippines confidently announced self-sufficiency in the 1968/1969 crop year, but in the following year was compelled to import rice on account of poor weather conditions. Even at the beginning of the '70^s the Philippines had not succeeded in stabilizing production in spite of the widespread use of 'miracle' rice.

In Ceylon since the beginning of the '50^s paddy yields have increased through irregularly. From 1968/1969 yields showed a rapidly increasing trend and in 1969/1970 exceeded the level of 50 bushels an acre. But in the following year the Maha yield dropped sharply to 45 bushels as against the previous year's 52.2 bushels. Dr. Ernest Abeyratne of the Department of Agriculture attributed this sharp decrease to bad weather conditions in the major dry zone areas, resulting in hurried field preparations, delayed sowing and the cultivation of shorter aged varieties. (Insurgent activity also affected the harvest).

It is also interesting to compare the yields of some Asian countries in relation to the percentage of land irrigated. In Ceylon, with an irrigated area of 59%, yield per hectare was 1.89 tons. Indonesia, on the other hand, had a yield of 1.82 tons with a 33% irrigated area. Although the difference in yield is small, the proportion of irrigated land varies greatly. The inference may be drawn that irrigation management in Ceylon needs to be more efficient. There is an overuse of irrigation water causing a serious deficiency especially in drought.

The Discussion

The rider was raised that the speaker's computation did not take into account all of the factors that determined paddy production. For instance, new varieties of rice, improved fertilizer, better cultural practices, more efficient supporting systems - all of which the Ministry was striving to achieve - would push up production. To that extent, the estimates did not represent the actual situation.

Dr.Izumi explained the model on which his calculation was based. The calculation indicated yields per acre on known data. It was quite possible that performance could be accelerated under fresh stimuli. But these factors were extraneous to a projection of this nature.

Dr.Izumi - In Japan the traditional irrigation practice in paddy production was the 'Kakennagashi' method. This method used more water than was needed, and caused lower yields in a drought year. Also, the Ka Kennagashi method made difficult the efficient control of plant diseases, as it made for a rapid diffusion and transmission of disease from plot to plot. The present method in Japan is to connect each individual paddy plot to the field irrigation and drainage channels, and to use the available irrigation water more efficiently. Through this system, the yield of paddy in a drought year is even higher than the yield in a year of average weather conditions.

Question - Must we strive for self-sufficiency
in rice if it is more economic to import
our present rice needs ?

Mr.Mahinda Silva Agriculture in Ceylon is built with the socio-economic system. The indiscriminate import of rice will change the existing pattern and displace where the agricultural sector is expected to absorb an increasing number of people both directly and in the connected services. After

A stable yield of paddy on a nationwide scale cannot be achieved only through better seed, fertilizer and so on, unless these inputs are accompanied by an efficient and timely supply of water. There is a high probability of a serious drop in yield in a drought year. This makes an efficient irrigation system a precondition of stabilizing higher paddy yields.

The text contains the following data:

1. Dates of self-sufficiency in rice and wheat of some Asian countries.
2. Ceylon yield of paddy per acre in Index and Bushels 1951/1952 to 1969/1970.
3. Statistical model to compute actual production.
4. Estimated Annual Growth rate and dates when 55 and 60 bushels per acre are expected to be got.
5. Confidence intervals of Estimated Yields of Paddy.
6. Percentage of irrigated paddy land and yield per hectare in selected Asian countries.
7. Irrigation of some selected areas in the Dry Zone - 1964/1965 Maha Season.
8. Comparison of Harvesting Ratios in 1963/1964, 1964/1965.
9. Yield of Paddy 1951/1952.
10. Three-Year moving acreage yield, 1951-1969.

a point rice production could be levelled off and greater incentives offered for the growing of subsidiary foodstuffs - chillies, onions and so on. This will lead logically to regional specialization where particular crops would be confined to particular areas.

Continuing: it is not generally appreciated that rice is a scarce commodity. The Government was committed to providing each person with two measures of rice a week. Rice would not be freely available in the open market. If people want more, they have either to produce more or turn to substitutes.

Import policies in the past had been somewhat anomalous and had been a disincentive to domestic production. Where imports were stopped, a scaled down domestic production would pick up and prices eventually settle at a fair level.

The Five-Year Plan - The Role of Agriculture

Mr. Godfrey Gunatillaka, Additional Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Planning and Employment.

The discussion is limited to the Agricultural component of the Five-Year Plan.

First of all, some idea of the scale of the problem. In 1970 our total foreign exchange earnings was something like 2,264 million rupees, and we spent 2,502 million on imports - food, textiles, drugs - and also on servicing our foreign debts. The position then was that our foreign exchange earnings in 1970 were insufficient even to pay for essential consumer imports, let alone investing on capital goods for economic development.

Unemployment is an alarming problem. Of a labour force of about 4.5 million some 550,000 or approximately (2% were unemployed. Also each year about 120,000 join the search for jobs, and of this at best not more than 100,000 could find them. The great proportion of job seekers were G.C.E. (O) Level qualified, a large number of whom were from the rural areas, and between the age of 18 and 24. A fair proportion of them are women. The traditional sources of employment - office positions in the Public and Private Sectors - have reached near saturation point, and these young men and women keep looking for jobs that no longer exist.

Again, family incomes are painfully low. 40% of the people earn less than Rs.200/- a month, a further 40% between Rs.200/- and Rs.400/- a month. The large majority of the households with lowest incomes are in the rural sector. To take these vast numbers across the poverty line is one of the central objects of the Plan.

The Agricultural sector is the large productive sector of the economy. It contributes approximately 35% of the national product and absorbs about 50% of the employed work force. Agriculture offers the greatest scope for increasing output as well as employment without much foreign exchange. In the Five-Year Plan agriculture is therefore assigned a major role in the strategy to overcome our problems ^{of} and the balance of payments, unemployment, and low incomes.

In the past nearly all attention had been on the development of the major crops - tea, rubber and coconut - the plantation sector - and on paddy in domestic peasant agriculture. While the plantation sector will continue to contribute a substantial share of the gross domestic product in agriculture, owing to a combination of factors growth will be relatively slow. It is in domestic agriculture that the dramatic developments must take place. Import substitution in rice and other important food items - chillies, onions, pulses, milk, sugar, cassava - will bring substantial relief to our balance of payments. New crops such as cotton, mulberry, kenaf, soya bean, sunflower, cashew, passion fruit, will help further in our import substitution efforts and more important, diversify our agricultural exports.

The development of domestic agriculture will raise farm incomes and contribute to the basic social objectives of the Plan to upgrade the poorest strata in our community. A expansion and improvement of small-scale agriculture based on highly labour intensive crops such as rice, chillies, onions, mulberry, cotton, will provide the largest source of new employment in the Plan. In the case of tea, rubber and coconut industry the increase in employment is not likely to be appreciable. Much of the increase in output in this area - will be from increased productivity. But it is in the growing of new crops in small-holdings and in the small-scale agro-industries that the promise of wide scale employment lies. The Plan aims at a mix of agriculture and industry as the base of the development effort.

The major challenge in domestic agriculture is the task of modernising the small-scale agricultural activity, raising the income of the farm unit and increasing the scientific and managerial inputs so that agriculture can provide attractive occupations for rural youth and create dynamic economic environment appropriate to the educational levels of the young generation. The diversification of farming and the growth of agro-industries offer a distinct opportunity for the achievement of these goals.

Programme Planning Process

Mr.P.T. Jinendradasa,

Director of Agriculture.

Programme planning is defined as a continuous and co-operative process through which representatives of the people, farmers in this case, are closely involved with staff members, change agents, in the study of matters affecting their welfare. The process involves identifying the problems and the available opportunities for solving them, listing priorities, setting out long-term objectives and carrying out the programme and evaluating its various phases.

All this gives the programming process an educational content. And education is not an abstract concept but should be directed towards problem solving, which in our enquiry covers the problems of agriculture, home economics and matters affecting the farmer's general welfare. Attempting to achieve agricultural development targets without motivation and making people want to work is like rolling stones up a hill. People should be trained how to think rather than taught what to think. This would bring about a greater degree of involvement at all levels in the entire process of realising objectives.

An objective then is the end towards which the efforts of an organisation or an individual are directed. The particular objective will determine the method selected for its accomplishment. Objectives can be thought of at varying degrees of scale, from the national to the individual farmstead.

At the broadest level is the Government's objective of the good life for all; in sharper focus, the objectives of the organisation, the Department of Agriculture; next the objective of the Extension Worker or the change agent to educate the farmer; and to bring the objective to its sharpest focus, the farmer himself who wants to improve his position. Time spent by change agents in helping people to define their goals can do much to help them gain direction and motivate them to increased achievement and satisfaction.

The process of programme planning itself may be set out in several phases -

1. The basis and framework of the programme -

This stage sets the direction for the rest of the process. An involvement at all levels helps to give officers a better understanding of the programme framework to gain their acceptance, and make them get on enthusiastically to the next stage of the process.

2. Adopting the programme framework to the existing situation -

This stage takes note of the existing activities and aims at building upon rather than supplanting them.

3. Organising resources for planning at the operational level -

The main aim here is to organise working groups that will represent and reflect the views of the people. It is essential to build and maintain relationships of the highest quality among those who are to carry the programme through.

4. Planning at the Operational level -

This is perhaps the most demanding stage where the major decisions are made about programme content. The basic approach to planning includes a number of elements, like collecting situational data and analysing it, identifying problems, strategy objectives, considering alternative courses of action, and taking the best line, all things considered.

5. Preparing a written programme statement -

This is a blue-print for action and deals with both the immediate and long-term future, identifies problems and opportunities both the existing and the anticipated ones, and sets out desirable courses.

6. Preparing the annual or seasonal plan of work -

This is a detailed break-up of the general programme to guide staff in implementing it stage by stage.

7. Evaluation -

This phase is primarily concerned with communicating performance, evaluating achievements and examining the methods used. It is also concerned with ^{taking} performance to the planning groups, officials at various levels and the general public.

In the programming process many persons have roles to perform at the Village Level, Divisional Level, District Level and Headquarters level. People are important in all of the eight phases. The extent to which the programme is successful depends on their understanding, action and interaction. Carrying out a programme of technological change is one of the most delicate operation. Where an Administrator seeks to alter a people's way of life he is dealing not with one individual as does a surgeon, but with the well being and happiness of generations of men and women.

The Discussion

Mr.Jinendradasa - There were too many institutions at Village Level, operating more or less independently. All these institutions had to be co-ordinated and work as a group with a common objective.

Mr.Frank Saunders - Changes in the institutional pattern had been so frequent that confidence in these institutions had been undermined.

Mr.Everts - What was the difference between how to think and what to think ?

Mr.Jinendradasa - The one was scientific thinking and problem solving, the other merely carrying out instructions. Scientific thinking implied identifying a problem, working out alternative solutions and taking the course of action that was most suitable concerning the objectives to be reached. Scientific thinking involved a departure from traditional ways and fostered new techniques, new methods and innovation.

Question - Why should planning not start at the 'yaya' level ?

Mr. Jinendradasa - This would be the ideal, but present resources did not make it possible. The answer was to build village level leadership. And here administrators and supervising officers must know precisely what to do and get the desired results.

Planning at village level must draw in all the institutions involved. Of course the traditional village leader was not always the best type and was sometimes in that position for reasons quite unconnected with the development needs of the village. But public opinion was far stronger today than it was sometime ago, and it should be mobilised against anti-social leaders. The real answer was to inform and enlighten the people.

There were two motivations - fear and satisfaction. There should be no attempt to coerce. The aim of the extension worker should be to 'sell' his idea to the farmer and get it back as an idea from the farmer himself. The farmer's co-operation would then be assured, as he would then have a stake in the outcome.

Dr. Seth - Compulsion did not necessarily mean the use of force. There were certain compulsions that were good. For instance, a pricing factor was a compulsion in that it created in the farmer a certain tension which pushed him into action. A certain degree of tension within the individual was necessary as a spur. However, one should be careful to see that the degree of tension was not too great as to be self-defeating.

Mr. Mahinda Silva - In Ceylon the initiative for systematic agricultural planning was first undertaken by the former Ministry of Agriculture and Food in 1964 and 1965. This was based on a two-way flow of information. This practice has since been followed, but the Ministry should like to know the extent of success or otherwise of its Annual Implementation Programmes. There was a great deal of information in this area, but it needed to be sifted, analysed and evaluated. The Agrarian Research and Training Institute might evaluate the Ministry's Annual Implementation Programme to assess its effectiveness at Village Level, Divisional Level and District Level.

The process of planning and implementation through Cultivation Committees, the place of the M.P.C.S. in planning were also fields of study and enquiry that the Agrarian Research and Training Institute might undertake.

The Credit situation and new proposals for Credit
through Co-operatives and the People's Bank

Mr.Olcott Gunasekera,
Commissioner of Co-operative
Development.

The strength and weakness of the Co-operative movement is in the human element. It is this factor that should underlie the working of the Co-operative Rural Bank.

The farmer needs credit not only for the farming operation but to cover a host of family contingencies. The greater part of rural credit needs are met through the trader and the middlemen, where the transaction is quick, convenient and personal, rather than from institutions where the procedure is tedious and the relationship impersonal. The Co-operative Rural Bank must project a new image where institutionalism does not over shadow the human co-operative character.

Any Credit Scheme of the Co-operative Rural Bank has to be meaningful to the farmer. The farmer should feel that the bank is his investment, his responsibility and his risk. The bank, then, will have a dual function - to service credit needs, and to mobilise the savings of the farmer and guide him in the management of his income.

The Co-operative Rural Bank will be a department of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society and will operate under a Credit Manager who will be supervised by the General Manager of the M.P.C.S. The farmer will be able to transact nearly all his business at the M.P.C.S. branch where he gets his consumer needs.

The M.P.C.S. and the Rural Bank can help change the spending and saving patterns of the farmer by making available a range of durable consumer goods on hire-purchase; attract savings by offering inducements; and assist in capital formation and investment programmes. A rewarding field is that of housing and house investment.

The Co-operatives were reorganised to make the local Co-operative a viable organisation. And the key factor in developing the rural economy and building a self-reliant rural community might well be the Co-operative Rural Bank.

Training needs and resources for the new credit proposals

Mr.D.D.W. Kannangara, General Manager,
People's Bank.

Co-operative Societies had moved from their original position of merely distributing consumer goods to becoming instruments of development. Their central function now was to energise the rural economy.

The Rural Bank, unlike most Commercial Banks would deal with its clients in a far more informal and personal way, but should not lose sight of banking and financial considerations. To that extent its staff will have to be trained in the whole range of banking requirements - budgeting, costing and accounting procedures.

The M.P.C.S. would have a number of functions - distribution of consumer goods and agricultural requirements, marketing, credit, education and general development. The Societies will also sponsor crafts, and promising craftsmen could have technical and artistic direction in addition to financial support.

The efficient conduct of a M.P.C.S. with its enlarged functions and commitments to development can no longer be handled by amateurs. There is the need for a trained cadre of persons and a complete refashioning of attitude.

The viability of rural banks would of course depend on the volume of deposits, which in turn would reflect the general financial standing of the village community. Ideally, Rural Banks should be self-reliant, operating on constituent's deposits. But this may not be practically possible until the system grows. Rural Banks would get their finance from share-holders capital and voted expenditure, but the Principal financier will be the People's Bank.

Marketing of Agricultural Produce - Problems and Prospects

Mr.M.J. Perera, Chairman,
Paddy Marketing Board
Mr.P.A.T. Gunasinghe, Commissioner
for Development of Marketing
Mr.L. Hewawasam, National Counterpart
for Sales and Marketing,
Management Development Centre.

Mr.Hewawasam - The discussion will be limited to the marketing of our non-plantation agricultural produce - paddy, vegetables, fruit and flowers, as distinct from tea, rubber and coconut.

Marketing covers a whole chain of activity from the time of harvest till the point of purchase of the produce. It includes a number of elements - packing, handling, standardising, storage, and at a different level, perishability, transport, financial capacity, profit margin in relation to effort etc. To fill this hiatus between producer and consumer emerged the trader, an independent specialist solely motivated by profit rather than the interests of the system.

Mr.Perera - A number of unique features had been built into the paddy marketing situation. First, paddy was a scarce commodity that had to be rationed after the war. Side by side with the rationing system, a free market operated, creating an anomalous position.

Our total rice needs were roughly 1 million tons a year. About 150,000 tons were in circulation in the free market. If this could be absorbed into the rationing scheme, a foreign exchange saving equal to the cost of 150,000 tons of rice,

could be made. The logical way out was a monopoly purchase system. This was altogether a new concept and the step was taken on the 25th of January this year, with the setting-up of the Paddy Marketing Board.

Roughly speaking, 30% of the harvested paddy was lost between the point of harvest and point of purchase - inefficient milling, shattering of seed, crude methods of handling, inadequate and faulty storage, lack of efficiency of servicing organisations - were some of the causes. The answer lay in the modernisation of agriculture.

Mr. Gunasinghe - The Marketing Department was largely concerned with the purchase of vegetables and fruits and the problems were somewhat different. The Department was a sort of moderator and aimed at giving the producer a fair return while making this produce available to the consumer at a fair price.

In the case of vegetables, the price differential was sometimes 100% between the point of production, say in Jaffna, and the point of sale, in Colombo. This was caused largely through -

- a) perishability and the risk involved,
- b) lack of information as to optimum sales points,
- c) unconscionable profit made by traders, and
- d) congestion at the main markets leading to spoilage.

Due to the big demand in the Western Province, and also because purchasing power here was highest, nearly 60% of the vegetables from the producing areas was brought to the Colombo

Wholesale Market. The Colombo Wholesale Market serves about 1.5 to 2 million persons. A bazaar serving such a large clientele would require an area of roughly 30 acres for vehicles to discharge their loads and turn around quickly. The Colombo Wholesale Market operated on only $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. 300 wholesalers and over a 1,000 retailers from Galle, Negombo and Kegalle converged in on this restricted area, and with all this congestion the process of unloading and turn-around took roughly 7 hours, when it need not take longer than half an hour. On this account alone, there was a 40% wastage for which the producer and the consumer had to pay.

Prices fluctuated also because of the glut at times and scarcity at other times. The situation could be remedied by an altered pattern of cultivation.

Timely information on market prices, apart from acting as a check, could help considerably in the proper routing of produce. For instance, if the Colombo price was moderate and the Kandy price was high, vegetables and fruit would obviously be sent to Kandy. Also there was the tendency to duplicate transport costs. Produce brought to Colombo from Nuwara Eliya was sent back along the same route for sale in Kegalle. The problem could be eased considerably by a number of Sales Centres being opened, and the purchase and sale prices based on the Colombo price which could serve as a norm. On the whole it was felt that a regular flow of price information, alternative sales points, and more inlets and outlets in the form of Co-operative Unions could help the producer and the consumer considerably, while giving the trader a fair margin of profit.

The Discussion

The Marketing Department could not compete with the private trade, as the private trader could buy at the producer's

door. All that the Department could do was to be in the field of purchase and ensure a fair price to both producer and consumer.

The private trader had in many cases built up a personal relationship with the producer, a relationship based on trust. Above all, the producer could have cash advances when he needed it, and instantly. Without this financial flexibility it was not possible to compete with the private trade on equal terms. The producer admits he has to pay exorbitant interest rates for loans, but he is able to get the money when he wants it without form filling, sureties or formal security. And this to him is the most important consideration.

A great deal of market intelligence was needed for effective distribution. It should be known for instance, where demand was greatest, so that the produce could be rushed there by the quickest route.

It was also suggested that all purchases be done and co-ordinated through Co-operatives. This institutional arrangement could be extended to cover other produce as well.

The question was asked whether the present institutional framework could not be used to ensure a better distribution system and fairer prices. With regional specialisation most of the problems of marketing could be overcome.

The Rural Employment situation with special reference to
unemployed youth.

Dr.W. Rasaputram,
Director of Economic Research,
Central Bank of Ceylon.

Unemployment in the rural areas has been growing over the years. In 1963 nearly 7.3% of the rural work force was unemployed. In 1968 10%, and in 1969/1970, the very high proportion of 15.4%. Out of the total unemployed of some 552,000 persons in all three sectors - urban, rural and estate - the rural unemployed was 384,000, about 69%.

Several factors contributed to this situation - the growth of the rural population and the increasing number of females that joined the cadre of job-seekers; a lack of higher education facilities releasing a number of people into the labour market somewhat early; policies that favoured agricultural imports as against domestic production and the type of import substitution leading to a higher rate of rural unemployment; the agrarian structure remained unchanged leading to increased social inequalities; the pattern of education particularly in the rural areas had little relevance to the needs of the economy, resulting in a structural form of unemployment where a number of persons emerged who were averse to taking up the type of employment available or working for the wage offered.

The agrarian structure was dominated by landowners and asset owning classes. Although the Green Revolution of 1967/1968 increased output, the benefit of this did not reach the small farmer in terms of expanded employment opportunities or increased income. The aim of agricultural production should have been to achieve a reasonable increase over as wide an area as possible rather than concentrate on peak output in certain enclaves.

The remedies for the situation have to be taken at several though inter-connected levels. Development should be so planned as to offer a better distribution of employment, particularly among young people; projects must be realistic and must not only be economically sound, but also meet the aspirations of the youth; the youth should be involved in productive activity before they drift into a state of political and ideological confusion; a programme of action for youth is necessary, inescapable and imperative. Such activity will help realise the national goal of accelerated economic development, while offering the required disciplines, cultural identity, political efficiency and national stability.

From the employment aspect, the agricultural sector has a considerable potential. Modern agricultural techniques that will give a relatively high income would be attractive to young people especially with a rural background. The key to agricultural development is not so much the man - land ratio but the supervision of the factors of production, and the efficient marketing of produce. This has to be integrated into an overall strategy of national development, so that incomewise the farmer is not at a disadvantage as against his urban counterpart.

The Discussion

Dr. Rasaputram - Remedies available to the developed countries do not necessarily suit us. In Europe during the early '30^s, with falling prices and rising unemployment, most European countries successfully resorted to Keynesian theories of capital intensive schemes, which increased GNP and helped the economy. But such an approach would not be helpful in our situation. Over-valued exchange rates favouring agricultural imports would stifle agricultural expansion, as also would price distortions. Also, the undue weightage given to urban industry, far from increasing employment, has had the reverse effect. It all added up to the fact that

sophisticated economic theories and advanced technology eminently suited to the developed countries, would be inappropriate or even injurious to countries like ours.

Question - In regard to tractors, is it a question of over importation or improper use?

In the discussion that followed, the point emerged that the best type of tractor was not being got. The two-wheel type was preferable to the 4-wheel. (A two-wheel tractor was equivalent to the output of three buffaloes).

Dr.Rasaputram - The youth that have taken to agriculture has taken to the growing of new crops - passion fruit , chillies, etc. - the types of occupation that will be attractive and offer a challenge. A number of young people would be interested in making a career of agriculture provided they had the correct information and were convinced that a reasonable income was assured. In order to make agriculture really attractive, there should be the proper motivation, and the total farm effort should be actively supported through extension, credit, marketing, community development, and the building of worthwhile institutions.

Mr.Frank Saunders - In Britain, many young people chose marginal areas in which to farm. The career offered them room for initiative, promise of fair income, a job away from the stereotyped ones.

Question - Do labour laws act as a constraint to production in labour intensive schemes?

Dr.Rasaputram - Not necessarily. Laws are intended to protect the worker, but the worker, too had a responsibility to do his fair share. In Singapore, advisory committees functioned very efficiently in the interest of worker and management.

Shramadana's role in Rural Development

Mr.A.T. Ariyaratne

Man-power is the greatest asset of a developing country. The Shramadana movement endeavours to mobilise a country's man-power through: an enlightened leadership and group organisations at village level; a motivation issuing from cultural factors; and by getting the people's participation at every turn in devising and carrying out development projects at various levels.

Every public service should endeavour to mesh in with local activity, and all this should be integrated into and form part of the people's effort as a whole. Shramadana projects offer a unique opportunity for this integration process, as seen in the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement's Development Schemes in the villages.

The development process takes place in a cultural milieu. Unless there is a proper understanding of the cultural factors involved, technology or organisational innovations will be of little meaning.

A getting together of the groups that comprise a community - children, young people and adults - will bring about a new awakening. An integrated community development project covering education, health, agriculture, small-scale industry and cultural activity, may well be the take off point in village level organisation.

Popular Participation in Rural Development

Dr.D. Everts,

I.L.O. Regional Asian Office

The concept of popular participation in development may be described as the active involvement of the broad masses of the people in the whole process of development, from the initial planning of policies to the distribution of benefits.

In most Asian countries the development scene is marked by two striking inequalities. First, there is the inequality between the small, relatively modern urban area and the vast, relatively stagnant rural sector. Second, within the rural sector there is the inequality between the small privileged group of the rural elite and the vast masses of the rural poor. Yet, against this general background, there are two powerful forces at work in the rural areas - population growth and technological progress.

Several ways have been taken to temporarily alleviate the problem of over-population. In Java, the most intricate arrangements to share the produce of a given plot with an increasing number of people; in Ceylon, the 'thattumaru' system; migration to the cities in search of alternative jobs, and so on. These measures do not really solve the problems of the maldistribution of land or of unemployment and under-employment. The result is concentrated poverty, misery, bitterness and despair.

Technological change has brought with it modern methods and techniques of agricultural production. Great boons as they are to agriculture, these new factors of production are not scale neutral. The Green Revolution has benefitted the bigger land owning classes more than the weaker sections, increasing rather than minimising disparities because the small farmer lacked the capital and the information to adopt the new technology.

All this adds up to the conclusion that only drastic structural reforms can make for the upliftment of the rural poor and prevent lop-sided development. Such structural changes may be brought about by moral persuasion, community development or through creating special institutions. The success of the first two approaches has never been appreciable. What of the third alternative, institutions ?

Special bodies at village level have been created by law where the weaker sections of the rural people were given majority representation. But these institutions too have not been successful, and the mere existence of statutory bodies is insufficient.

To bring peasants and agricultural workers into any sort of organisation is more difficult than to rally industrial workers, or even workers in the plantations. First of all, there is the difficulty of communication, the rural community is generally scattered over wide areas; the difficulty of collecting funds to keep the organisation going; the divergence of interests - small owner-farmers, tenants, share-croppers and landless labourers; and finally the opposition from vested interests and the dominant classes. If the rural poor are to really benefit from them and generally from development they need organised strength, organisations that champion their cause, provide new and true leadership and mobilise their energies. What is called for then, are peasant and workers' organisations, not spontaneous uprisings of a frustrated peasantry but rationally set up peasant organisations with well defined objectives and a clear purpose. Where such organisations have emerged, the peasantry has been able to overcome the opposition and the domination of the privileged classes and to assume its legitimate part in rural development in all aspects from planning to distribution of benefits.

Agrarian Structure and Reforms

Dr. A.N. Seth,

Regional Adviser in

Rural Institutions, Bangkok.

Agrarian reform has to be considered in the context of a country's economic, social and political objectives, which provide both the motivations and the restraints.

Agrarian reform is concerned with satisfactory arrangements covering land tenure, production structure, and supporting services for the farm community.

Land tenure is the total of a person's rights and obligations in relation to land whether as owner, tenant, share-cropper or agricultural labourer. An owner has the right to hold and use, bequeath or transfer his land. This right has to be ordered in the public interest to prevent misuse either through excessive accumulation or uneconomic subdivision. Where there is a concentration of land in the hands of a few side by side with landlessness of the many, equity calls for a redistribution, with a ceiling on holdings.

In order to decide on the extent of a holding it is necessary to be clear about what types of land should be included or exempted from the operation of a ceiling, the exact meaning of a holding, the level of the ceiling, the extent of compensation, how dues are to be recovered from tenant farmers, how this money is to be invested, and so on.

The right to lease land gives rise to tenants or share-croppers, whose position needs to be safeguarded. The protection may take one of two forms: the abolition approach, where the tiller becomes the owner of the land, or the regulatory method, where the terms on which the tenant operates are defined.

When Agricultural Labour is used, the question of rights for labour have to be dealt with in regard to security, wages, sharing in profits etc.

The next aspect of the Agrarian problem deals with the size of the production unit in relation to farm efficiency and output. Agricultural production is often held to be scale neutral. Small farms efficiently handled are believed to be capable of doing at least as well as medium or large units. This is a proposition that needs careful investigation.

Supporting services include the whole range of activity that bears upon both the tenure and production structure - the administrative or judicial machinery to bring about and enforce the new tenurial patterns; the role of co-operatives and farmer organisations; supplies and services - credit, inputs, marketing, and so on.

The Discussion

Dr. Seth - There is need to evolve patterns of farming which will yield maximum production where labour was abundant, capital was scarce and unemployment was high. Farming patterns fell into five broad groups - family farming, co-operative farming, corporate farming, collective farming and state farming. The relative advantages and disadvantages of these systems need to be examined in relation to objectives.

To effectively implement the reforms of tenure structure and production structure, the matters to be considered are - implementation machinery, land titling and land records - special machinery for enforcement, administrative or judicial; the role of beneficiaries - tenants, associations, labour unions - in planning and implementation and in improving the bargaining power of the weaker sections

of the community, and the provision of supplies and services - credit and inputs, marketing, extension and so on.

Question - How successful has the land reform programme been in India.

Dr.Seth - It has neither been all good, nor all bad. In India, land reform is a state matter, within the Federal structure. This has presented a problem. But the programme as such has had its success and also its limitations. In spite of land ceilings in some states large holdings continue.

In Ceylon when we talk of holdings we generally refer to land under one crop only, and that is generally paddy. An estimate should be made of all holdings irrespective of whether they are paddy lands or high lands.

Another feature in Ceylon is the high proportion of hired labour. According to available statistics some 62% of farm labour is hired. If this was due to landlessness, it was a situation that called for remedy.

Land Tenure - The Problems of Implementation of the
Paddy Lands Act and future proposals.

Mr.I.K. Weerawardena, Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Agrarian Services.

As the scope of the Paddy Lands Act was far too wide the authorities set themselves limited objectives in relation to the Act - security of tenure for 'ande' cultivators; making all tenures heritable; regulating rents and the setting-up of Cultivation Committees. How far even these objectives were realised is a matter for study.

Defects in drafting made it difficult to implement the Act. As tenurial patterns varied in different parts of the country the Act could not be applied uniformly throughout the land.

The next difficulty was institutional. Cultivation Committees failed for a number of reasons - a lack of faith in the Committees; lack of interest shown by Committee members; weak management of Committee funds; lack of understanding of the objectives and a general disunity among members.

Agricultural Productivity Committees are expected to replace Cultivation Committees which have been unsuccessful. From the experience of the Paddy Lands Act it may be well to consider, whether it would not be good to differentiate the tenurial from the Institutional aspect; whether all crops should be covered by the proposed Productivity Committees and not merely paddy; how the new Productivity Committees could surface a new leadership, an area where the Cultivation Committees have failed; how the cultivator could play a more important role in the new Committees; the speedy resolution of disputes; how, and this is most important, Cultivation Committees could be made efficient instruments of increasing productivity.

It is suggested that basic changes in the tenurial system be done only after a careful study based on the knowledge and experience of implementing the Paddy Lands Act over the last 14 years.

Land Settlement - The Gal-oya and Uda-Walawe Experiences

Mr.D. Laduwahetty,
Resident General Manager,
R.V.D.B. Uda-Walawe.

Returns from the Settlement Schemes in Gal-oya and Walawe have fallen short of expectations. With a paddy yield less than the national average, and in debt to private money lenders and Government institutions, the average settler still finds himself only at subsistence level.

A number of socio-economic and physical factors have contributed to this situation. On the one hand, an unfortunate selection of Colonist lacking the required skills; poor extension services; family problems; and a general lack of social cohesion; and on the other, unsatisfactory soils, poor irrigation and water management, inconvenience layout of lots, and a lack of basic amenities - medical assistance, schools, entertainment centres, and so on.

Caste differences, differences in places of origin and the original status level of the Colonists, friction between the new-comers and long residents of the Purana villages, make for a lack of social cohesion.

Political considerations and administrative convenience rather than the needs of the Scheme seems to have determined the selection of settlers.

The size of a farmer's family keeps him busy to the neglect of his field and the practice of advanced alienation where the Colonists goes earlier to prepare the land leaving his family behind, leads to domestic complications.

The quality of the agricultural extension service has not been uniform, and there have been yield fluctuations depending on the service.

Unsuitable areas have been cultivated with paddy, and the question of soil use needs to be re-examined.

A lack of proper maintenance and the open canal system contributes to irrigation difficulties.

Each settlement should also be able to provide the services and social amenities the community needs. It would be good to bring in craftsmen like Carpenters, Masons, Tailors, and so on. They could also help in the field at times of peak demand for labour.

Once Settlement Schemes get under way, a continuing technical, economic and sociological study covering the entire area needs to be done, as part of the executive function. It is only through a careful process of identifying problems and coming to terms with them, will Settlement Schemes like Gal-oya and Walawe or any similar projects, produce benefits in relation to the massive investment.

Discussion on problems of Settlement including Youth Settlement

Mr.E.M.D. Wickremasinghe,
Additional Land Commissioner.

Youth Settlement Schemes were intended to offer educated young people employment bringing an individual income of about Rs.250/- a month through new lines of agriculture.

Although the original expectation was to settle some 10,000 of the 80,000 Youths unemployed in 1966, no more than a quarter of the number had been settled so far. Of the 150 Schemes planned only 40 had actually been started, and a large number of dropouts made some of the Schemes unsuccessful.

Incomewise, 13 of the 41 Schemes reached the minimum income target and a fair number of Youths had a monthly earning of Rs.500/-. In some exceptional Schemes in Visvamadukulam, Iaha Hewassa and Cambell's Island income had exceeded Rs.1,000/- and in two instances the remarkable earning of Rs.1,500/- a month. But in most Schemes success was only moderate. However, the projects have shown that educated Youths settled in small farms could earn as much as the average urban middle-class employee, if the farm operation is run on a sound basis of production and marketing.

The Schemes based on plantation crops have yet to yield an income.

The projects have broken fresh ground in the type of crops cultivated in the techniques used and in the motivation offered. For the first time in Ceylon, agriculture on a peasant framework was given an income consciousness. Subsidiary food crops under irrigation have been very satisfactory and may well show the traditional peasant cultivator what might be achieved through new factors of production. Educated Youths with an agricultural background have proved their ability to handle crops comparatively new to agriculture in this country. And this may well be the proto-type for the new farms based on multiple cropping patterns.

The more successful Schemes have developed into model farms as originally envisaged and are moving towards a regional specialisation with subsidiary food crops in the North, fruit and vegetable in the Kalutara District and animal husbandry in the Up-country areas.

The Discussion

The point was made that settlers lacked social cohesion. The question was asked, was social cohesiveness all that necessary? It was certainly not suggested that social

anarchy be the order, but wasn't social cohesion somewhat loosely used and over emphasised. If there were efficient supply centres where settlers would meet for their requirements such an association would make for a sense of identity of interests.

Mr.Laduwaheetty - The situation in a settlement was rather different to the urban situation. When dealing with small-holdings inter-dependence became necessary. Certain jobs had to be performed on a community basis - maintaining of roads, clearing of channels, and the like. Where a sense of social cohesiveness was lacking, the settlement suffered.

Most of the settlers lacked a farming background or even a farming disposition. As a first step it might be good to have large areas under new crops managed by agency houses - a thousand acre Cotton Farm for instance. The best workers could be selected for settlement later on. In the areas to be settled the land should be ready for planting before it was occupied.

The extension services were handicapped for want of equipment like sprayers, agro-chemicals and so on. There was a direct relationship between performance and the quality of the extension service.

The point was also made that the present allotments in Uda-Walawe were far too large for intensive farming. What is the optimum size, perhaps 2½ acres ? This was a matter the A.R & T.I. may well investigate.

Mr.Weerackody - There were a number of reasons why allotments were not developed and maintained. The primary reason was tenurial. The grants were given with certain

minimum conditions against fragmentation but the allottee had no title to it and could not offer it as security for any purpose whatever. Until the settler had a proprietary right his interest in developing the holding would be minimal. The Land Development Ordinance was being amended to give the allottee this right.

Dr. Abeyratne - Up to now all thoughts had been on the production of paddy. With diversification and a new range of crops being cultivated the irrigation pattern might need remodelling. This might cost between Rs.500/- to Rs.800/- an acre.

Mr. Wickremasinghe - Youth Settlement Schemes were intended as Co-operative Farm Programmes. But the demand was for separate allotments. This was not a failure of the Scheme intrinsically. It was only that the co-operative method had not come off.

The observation was also made that the Youths did not feel a sense of belonging to their new locations. For instance, all their savings went back to the original village. This was understandable, even natural. As one speaker expressed it, what was the point in doing well, if you could not show the folks at home how well you were doing. A sense of belonging would come ultimately when the ties with the original village became slack, and when the next generation began to have a permanent interest in their new homes.

Question - Why does the new generation still prefer traditional patterns in agriculture? This was suggested as a possible subject of study for the A. R & T.I.

Mr. Mahinda Silva - The idea of Youth Settlement Schemes was a departure from the previous pattern - new crops were introduced and paddy was excluded as a matter of policy; cultivation was under irrigation conditions; and for the first time in domestic agriculture in this country, farm life was to be income-oriented as part of conscious government policy.

Agricultural Extension

Dr. Ernest Abeyratne

Deputy Director of Agriculture

(Extension)

The Extension arm of the Agriculture Department has been in the field since 1921, but for the first four and a half decades of its existence, offered only a general and diffused service. In 1966 with the formulation of the Agricultural Implementation Programme, the Extension Service for the first time got a new direction and purpose and became part of the overall development effort.

The Research Base is the main spring of activity. From here flow research findings and the new factors of production which filter down to the farmer through the Extension Staff.

Research concerns itself with subjects like producing high yielding varieties of seed, fertilizer use, pest and disease control measures, regional specialization, and so on. If research is to be meaningful, what it recommends must be acceptable to the farmer in his local conditions. It is the business of extension workers to take the new technology to the field, sense farmer response, and feed this information back to research for possible modification and adjustment.

An extension worker's efficiency will be measured not only in terms of his knowledge and skill, but perhaps most important, by his attitude to research and to the farmer's cause. An extension worker who is content to let the state of agriculture remain where he finds it, who is reluctant to get his hands soiled or his feet muddy, can hardly make a success of his job.

Training is at several levels - At the National level, training for extension staff takes the form of Seminars, Courses and Workshops; at District level extension staff as well as practical farmers are instructed at Training Centres; and at Village level there are Training Classes for farmers.

Just before the Maha and Yala seasons the extension staff is sent through a course at District Training Centres where the whole life-cycle of paddy as it relates to a particular region, is simulated.

The entire exercise of farmer training is to get acceptance of research findings that have been tested locally. The process involves three stages - the farmer is introduced to the new technology; the farmer is involved in a dialogue about the new factors of production recommended; and finally his reactions and attitude to the new situation are assessed and communicated back to the Research base.

New varieties are usually introduced through mini-kits which are given to farmers without charge. Each kit contains 4 or 5 varieties of paddy with the recommended fertilizer and agro-chemicals. The farmer makes his choice after trying these out in the field. And this is followed by the sale of production kits containing the variety preferred together with its accompaniments.

What of the future of the Extension Organization? The organization is moving to a point where officers would eventually become Specialists in particular fields. There will be an increasingly close liaison between Extension and Research, and In-service Training will be a continuing activity. Agricultural service centres will meet the requirements of the agro-climatic region, each centre performing the triple function of Research, Extension and Training. It will also be the responsibility of the extension and field staff to identify problems at the farmer level whether these problems be physical

socio-economic, institutional or cultural. In the light of all this information, specific development programmes would have to be devised to match the potential of each agro-climatic zone.

The Discussion

Dr. Abeyratne - Cropping patterns, crop diversification, land-use, mechanization and specialised subjects of this nature would be worked out by Specialists at National and District Levels. This information would eventually be passed down to Village Level.

About the Extension Service there were 90 officers at District Level, 250 at Divisional Level and 1,250 at Village Level. At District Level, a District Agricultural Extension Officer had 3 or 4 Agricultural Instructors to assist him. Each Agricultural Instructor handled between 4,000 - 7,000 farm families. It was preferable to reach the farmer in groups rather than take them individually. Ideally, Extension Staff should work through farmer institutions.

Question - How do Ceylon Farmers react to Innovations ?

Dr. Abeyratne - There was no searching study of the subject. Perhaps the A. R & T.I. could undertake this enquiry.

Any exercise to popularise new crops should be handled cautiously. The programme should be developed step by step and each stage consolidated before moving on. At Elahera for instance where Subsidiary Food Crops were planned on an extensive scale, a beginning was made with only 20 acres in the first year and this was increased to 50 acres in the second year. In the next 4 years, between 1968 and 1972, the expectation was that some 5,000 acres would be cultivated. If a large acreage were planted initially and the scheme was unsuccessful the entire project could have had a serious set-back.

Mr.Mahinda Silva - It was unlikely that the Department would ever have what it felt was a sufficient number of extension workers to cover the entire field. The extension arm could be given greater reach if extension workers operated through institutions, if Co-operatives engaged extension staff and paid them out of their own funds, and if voluntarily workers joined the extension cadre.

The importance of the Extension Worker's role could not be over emphasised. An Extension Worker was both a Craftsman and a Tradesmen.

The Institute's Programme of Work

The Chief Advisor and Project Manager

Mr. Frank Saunders

The Course had covered a wide area to give participants an idea of the range of the Institute's work.

The A.R. & T.I. would be action-oriented and work in close liaison with connected Government Departments, the University, and Public and Private sector organisations. Not so much involved with executive functions as Governments Departments and closer to the scene of activity than Universities, the A.R. & T.I. was in a unique position to carry out its work in trying to identify where the shortfalls were.

The discussions had shown that there were many gaps in information about agrarian problems. The Institute on the one hand will collect all agricultural economics studies done by counterpart national organisations to locate areas where fresh enquiries would be useful, and on the other, extend this liaison to cover the region maintaining contact with the other agrarian institutes being established in Los Banos and Gokhale, and possibly rural development academies like Comilla and Peshavar. This perhaps would lead to a regional faculty to co-ordinate Research in this part of the world.

A field laboratory would be established by the Institute to study the problems as they exist in real life. These studies would be extended to the Special Projects and other areas.

The point made that Agricultural Extension Training should be a continuing process was a good one. All officers coming to the A.R. & T.I. for training would form a cadre whose refreshment would continue either at the centre or by

Programme of Work

1. Training Programme

1. Continuing training for Government officers who have responsibilities implementing programmes concerned with agricultural productivity and agrarian re-organisation. Such in-service course will provide a short but intensive introductory course, followed by regular recall for additional training and two-way exchange of information. Officers registered in this way would also receive publications from the Institute to assist their work, and they may be asked to co-operate in providing information from the field or to assist in pilot projects. The aim is to assist in the formation of various cadre of officers who will receive facilities for continuing training throughout their careers, who will receive support from the Institute and in return provide information and assistance to the Institute from the field.
2. Special courses in specific topics, e.g., evaluation techniques, programming, training methods, communication etc., for mixed groups requiring such training in association with their work.
3. Resource meetings, either single or continuing, where groups of specialists (e.g. in production economics, land tenure, marketing etc.) meet under the auspices of the A. R. & T. I. to pool information and make recommendations on specific problems or prepare publications.
4. ^b Public forums, where open meetings are held to discuss particular topics in the agrarian field, led by A. R. & T.I. or visiting speakers or panels.
5. In the field laboratory area, to associate with local Government officers in establishing various types of training from farm family level up, and to use the field laboratory for research in training at all levels and for demonstration purposes.

(a) Marketing

- i. The evaluation of existing marketing arrangements for non-estate produce related to returns to primary producers.
- ii. Micro-studies of local markets for small-farm produce, including co-operative marketing.
- iii. The need and scope for new institutional arrangements for marketing.

(b) Co-operatives

- i. Rural indebtedness, sources of credit, micro-studies, to identify contributory factors to non-repayment of Government loans.
- ii. Micro-studies of co-operative societies related to leadership, management, achievements and attitudes.

(c) Rural Extension and Communication

- i. Micro-studies of performance of small farmers related to education, training and extension exposure.
- ii. Methodology and evaluation of the field laboratory approach for integrated Rural Institutions/Extension Programmes.
- iii. Evaluation of existing communication methodology and extension programmes - both macro and micro analysis with a view to suggesting possible changes.

(d) Rural Sociology

- i. Association of people of rural communities for common purposes, motivation and constraints; innovative associations for production or improvement of working or living conditions.

6. National and inter-national courses and seminars on topical agrarian matters.
7. Longer-term training facilities for graduates pursuing further studies in the agrarian field, using the Institute and field laboratory resources and in association with University Faculties or other Institutions.
8. Medium-term training for graduates to supplement their initial qualification to prepare for jobs in Government or associated services.

2. Evaluation and Communication Programme

1. Evaluation of the Agricultural Implementation Programme.
2. Continuing evaluation of the implementation of the Land Ceiling and associated land reform measures.
3. Continuing evaluation of the agricultural productivity provisions including the institutional support and extension.
4. Evaluation and comparison of Special Projects, Development Projects and Settlement Schemes.
5. Collection of information on agricultural research and training in Ceylon, classification and dissemination of the information for communication and co-ordination of agrarian research and training.
6. Collection of similar information at the regional level and possible association within a Regional Faculty of Agrarian Development Institutions.

3. Research Programme

1. Agrarian Structure

- ii. Traditional leadership in rural communities and the emergence of new leadership linked to agricultural production.

2. Land

(a) Land Economics

Inter-relationship between land tenure, farm practices and production on different sizes and types of holdings in the small-farm sector.

(b) Land Settlement

- i. Micro studies of patterns of settlement and existing settlement schemes, particularly selection of settlers, community organisation, cost benefits.
- ii. Encroachment, comparative studies to (b)(i), social and economic consequences.

(c) Land Development and Irrigation

- i. Controlled use of water for irrigation purposes and improvement of drainage, related to crop diversification programmes.
- ii. Draft power supplies, animal and tractor, social and economic effects of mechanisation.

3. Economics and Production

(a) Farm Management

- i. Existing and innovative crop and stock patterns for integrated (i.e. paddy land and highland) small farms of different sizes, soil types and resources in the various agro-climatic zones.
- ii. Farm budgeting and farm plans for different agro-climatic and physical conditions and particularly related to small land holdings.

(b) Agricultural Economics

Continuing evaluation of production at farm level related to Government planning targets.

It has been suggested that the urgency of the problem of unemployment among young people should be of concern to the Institute, as well as other Government Departments already engaged in this programme. The Institute should be aware of the overall situation regarding employment, under-employment and un-employment in rural areas and the following suggested topic for research may be considered:

Pilot programmes for generation of employment among rural young people through individual initiative, self-tuition and the use of available resources.

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