

14

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
(1994-95)

TENTH LOK SABHA

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH & EDUCATION

FOURTEENTH REPORT



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

February 1995/Magha, 1916 (Saka).

FOURTEENTH REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1994-95)

TENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
& EDUCATION)

[Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture (1993-94) (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Annual Report 1992-93 of Department of Agricultural Research & Education]



Presented to Lok Sabha on 14th Feb, 1995
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 14th, Feb, 1995

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE
(1994-95)**

Shri Nitish Kumar *Chairman*

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Lok Sabha**

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Birbal
4. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
5. Shri G. Ganga Reddy
6. Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope
7. Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak
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39. Shri Maheswar Singh
40. Shri Ranbir Singh
41. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
42. Shri Som Pal

† Nominated wef. 22nd August, 1994

(iv)

- *43. Shri H. Hanumanthappa
- **44. Shri Govindrao Adik
- †45. Shri Satyanarayana Dronamraju

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Roli Srivastava—*Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.D.T. Achary—*Director*
3. Shri S. Bal Shekar—*Under Secretary*

* Nominated wef. 21st April, 1994

** Nominated wef. 29th July, 1994

† Nominated wef. 16th Nov. 1994

COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEE 'B'

- Shri Rajvir Singh—*Convenor*
2. Shri Anantrao Deshmukh—*Alternate Convenor*
3. Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary
4. Shri Sarat Pattanayak
5. Shri K.N. Singh
6. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
7. Shri Shibu Soren
8. Shri B.N. Reddy
9. Shri Govindrao Adik

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1994-95) having been authorised by the Committee to submit Report on their behalf, present this fourteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1993-94 Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Annual Report (1992-93) of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. The Second Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 21st December, 1993 and contained eight (8) observations/recommendations. The Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report on 22nd July, 1994.

3. The Sub-Committee 'B' in its meeting held on 3rd October, 1994 considered these action taken replies furnished by the Government. They decided to seek revised action taken notes from the Government in view of the incomplete nature of action taken in respect of all recommendations/observations. The Government furnished these modified/revised action taken replies on 1st December, 1994. The Sub-Committee again in its meeting held on 28th December, 1994 considered these modified/revised action taken replies and approved the Draft Report with slight modifications and decided to place the same before the whole Committee for final approval.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Fourteenth Report at their sitting held on 11th January, 1995.

5. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on recommendations/observations contained in the 2nd Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendix II.

NEW DELHI;
14 Feb., 1995

25 Magha, 1916 (Saka)

NITISH KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1 The Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in their Second Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research & Education)—Annual Report 1992-93.

1.2 The Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 24th December, 1993. It contained 8 recommendations/observations. Action Taken Notes have been received in respect of all the 8 recommendations/observations contained in the Report.

1.3 The Action Taken Notes on the recommendations of the Committee have been categorized as follows:—

- (i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government
Recommendation Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

(Total 4, Chapter II)

- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply.

(Total NIL, Chapter III)

- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8

(Total 4, Chapter IV)

- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are awaited: NIL

(Total NIL, Chapter V)

1.4 The Committee will now deal with action taken by Government on some of the recommendations/observations.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1)-

1.5 The Committee in their Second Report observed that the Annual Report of Department of Agricultural Research & Education should cover the important developments during the given year under the respective discipline alongwith targets achieved/projected and expenditure incurred/estimated. It should also throw light on

the proposed schemes and programmes to be launched alongwith their requirement, financial support and targets to be achieved.

1.6 The Department in their reply stated:

"The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) provides the necessary governmental linkages for Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The details of technologies developed in agriculture, animal husbandary and fisheries, extension education research and its application through frontline demonstration and training is projected in the respective ICAR Institute Annual Reports, and also through publications in research journals.

The DARE Report briefly highlights the major achievements during the year under Report. The ICAR Annual Report covers the developments/achievements during the year discipline-wise and also includes to the extent possible achievement in tegrated approach to the farming systems. The frontline demonstrations in different agroclimatic region of the country, is also imparted through the Institutes and KVKs thus maintaining linkages with State Department of Agriculture, Central Agencies and State Agricultural Universities and the farming community.

It may be stated here that the DARE is comparatively a small Department with main activities concerning administration, international cooperation and policy matters concerning agricultural research. As such major achievements under each discipline and performance of the DARE's activities are briefly projected in the DARE Annual Report."

1.7 The Committee note the reply of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education that various publications brought out by the Department may be consulted in order to have comprehensive information about the achievements made, expenditure incurred, targets fixed and expenditure proposed to be incurred in each sector under the Department and in view of this they have decided to project briefly some major achievements under each discipline in the Annual Report of the Department. The Committee are unhappy to observe that the Department of Agricultural Research and Education has tried to sidetrack the entire issue of making their Annual Report more comprehensive and informative by drawing the attention of the Committee to information contained in various publications such as research journals and Annual Reports of various institutes under the ICAR. The Annual Report of a Department/Ministry should be comprehensive enough for the Members of Parliament and the public at large to have access to information at one place on the salient features of various programmes and schemes undertaken by a Department/Ministry and the achievements made so far and the targets proposed under each programme. Annual Report of a Ministry/Department is an essential aid to scrutinising the budget and it is partly through the instruments of

Annual Report that a Ministry/Department renders its accountability to the Parliament in respect of various activities undertaken by it. Therefore, the Committee insist strict implementation of their earlier recommendation that the Annual Report of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education should be made comprehensive indicating the important developments under each discipline alongwith details about financial and physical targets fixed and achieved during the year under report and during the year to come and also details of new schemes proposed and the basic objectives underlying the new schemes.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2)

1.8 The Committee had noted that the Planning Commission has cut down by 35% the allocation to DARE/ICAR in VIII Plan and this would not serve the twin purposes, namely, to enhance the foodgrains production upto 210 million tonnes by the end of this century and to produce more and more surpluses for export. The Committee had also stated that if the reduction in plan allocation continues, there can be little or no chance of enhancing the targeted food production to 210 million tonnes by the end of this century. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that the outlay for agriculture research should be targeted to reach a graded level of 1% of the total agricultural G.D.P., if there is to be any meaningful achievement in the country's research.

1.9 The Department in their reply stated:

“The initial proposal of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Department of Agricultural Research and Education for the VIII Plan was of Rs. 2008.78 crores. Against this the Planning Commission allocated Rs. 1300 crores. Despite less funding, the Council managed to accommodate most of its important research programmes/schemes and also initiated new programmes during the VIII Plan. Thirtyfour new schemes were approved and adequate funding was provided for these.

However, to fulfil the commitment of opening of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district, the Council opened 78 new KVKs at an allocation of Rs. 54.70 crore. Out of this, the Council can absorb Rs. 14.38 crore within the existing Plan allocation but the remaining Rs. 40.32 crore is required as an additionality for this important activity of Transfer of Technology (TOT). To strengthen the TOT further, another 119 KVKs are in the pipeline. For this, another sum of Rs. 100 crore may be required.

In Mid Term Appraisal, Council has requested the Planning Commission for an additional grant of Rs. 60.25 crores to meet the additional funding of KVK, Human Resource Development and other strengthening of existing activities. The detailed

projection of funds for 119 KVKs would be submitted after getting approval from Planning Commission. The present allocation to agricultural research is 0.32% of the agricultural GDP which has been suggested to be upgraded to 1% at a grade level.

1.10 The Committee note that the Department of Agricultural Research and Education in its reply has only recounted the steps taken by it to get sufficient funds allocated under the Eighth Five year Plan from the Planning Commission prior to the receipt of the recommendation of the Committee. They, however, note that the reply does not indicate any specific step taken by the Department to bring the recommendation of the Committee to the pointed notice of the Planning Commission for getting an outlay of one percent of the total agricultural GDP in favour of agricultural research. The Committee also note the reply of the Department that Rs. 140.32 crores is required in addition to the existing Plan allocation for opening 197 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for transfer of technology. They are surprised to note that the Department has sought during the Mid Term Appraisal of the Plan only an additional grant of Rs. 60.25 crores to meet the additional funding of KVKs against their original assessment of a requirement of Rs. 140.32 crores. The Committee fail to understand as to how the Department has scaled down its requirement from Rs. 140.32 crores to Rs. 60.25 crores and they wonder how the Department would be able to achieve the target of establishing 197 KVKs with the reduced projection made to the Planning Commission.

1.11 The Committee find the reply of the Government incomplete and inadequate in this respect and expect sufficient explanation from the Government on the matter. The Committee are also surprised to note the reply of the Department that the ICAR could manage to accommodate most of its important research programmes/schemes and even initiated 34 new programmes with adequate funding during the Eighth Plan, despite the fact, that the Planning Commission slashed down by 35% the original proposed allocation of Rs. 2008.78 crores and made an allocation of Rs. 1300 crores only to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. From such statements in the reply, the Committee could only come to the conclusion that either the original projections were unduly inflated and unrealistic or the statements of the Department in the reply are self-contradictory and required reconciliation. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department of Agricultural Research and Education should bring to the notice of the Planning Commission the earlier recommendation of the Committee and pursue the matter of additional funding in right earnest to take it to its logical conclusion.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3)

1.12 The Committee had recommended that the extension period of research and technologies developed by the institutes and ICAR ranged from 5 to 7 years and that by the time the research and technologies

reached the farm, they became obsolete. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that utmost thrust should be given to extending the agricultural research and technologies benefits during the remaining years of VIII Plan.

1.13 The Department in their reply stated:

“The mandate of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras has been revised in order to assess, refine and transfer the technologies to the farming community. Till date, 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been sanctioned and most of them have been established by now. These Krishi Vigyan Kendras are undertaking effective transfer of technology programmes which include assessment of selected technologies, its testing and refinement in different farming situations and transfer through frontline demonstrations. In addition, these Krishi Vigyan Kendras are also organizing short and long duration training courses for the practising farmers and rural youth for higher production and self-employment respectively. The training programmes are also being organized for the extension officers of the State Departments in order to keep them abreast with the latest technical know how in both technology as well as in communication techniques and skills. The block demonstrations are also being organized through these Krishi Vigyan Kendra's on Oilseed and Pulses. Further, efforts are also being made through ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities and their Regional Research Stations to organize front-line demonstrations and adaptive research for technology transfer and refinement.”

1.14 The Committee note that ICAR has been carrying on the task of extension of agricultural technology to the farmers through the establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). The Committee also note the reply of the Government to the foregoing recommendations that there is a commitment on the part of the Government to open a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district and additional funds to the tune of Rs. 140.32 crores are required for establishing 197 more KVKs and the Department has made a demand for additional grant of Rs. 60.25 crores only. Further in the present reply, the Committee has been informed that only 261 KVKs have been sanctioned so far. The Committee note that the current reply of the Government does not indicate the exact number of KVKs out of the 261 sanctioned Kendras which have actually been established and are fully functional. The Committee consider that these details are absolutely necessary to find out the extent of actual implementation of the recommendation of the Committee.

1.15 The Committee are distressed to note that the Government have not cared to furnish these important details and have instead actually attempted to give a vague reply on the basis of which the performance of the

Government could not be seriously assessed. The Committee are not satisfied with the extent of coverage by the Department of Agricultural Research & Education through the 261 KVKs as against target of one KVK for each district and consider this coverage highly inadequate. They, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that utmost thrust should be given to extending the benefits of agricultural research and technology by covering the entire country through the establishment of atleast one KVK in each district during the remaining years of the Eighth Plan period. The Committee also note that the reply of the Government does not indicate the extent to which reduction in the time lag between the evolution of a new technology and its extension to farmers has been achieved or proposed to be achieved as a result of the efforts of the Government and expect an appraisal report from the Government on the concrete steps taken by them and the achievements made as a result thereof.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 8)

1.16 The Committee in their Second Report observed in Para 8 at Page 22 that the application of quality seeds have helped immensely in making the Green Revolution into a reality. Their adoption by the farmers of North Western region of India not only enhanced our agricultural production from 52.1 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 180 million tonnes in 1992-93 but also the rate of productivity.

1.17 ICAR's mandate in this sector i.e. seeds is to develop new hybrid and quality seeds and transfer the same to the seeds producing agencies both in public and private sector. The Committee have been informed that till the end of VII Plan 261 high yielding varieties/hybrids of cereal oilseeds, pulses and commercial crops have been identified/released in addition to other varieties possessing resistance to various biotic and abiotic constraints. ICAR also achieved one more breakthrough by producing the first hybrid of cotton in the world.

1.18 Despite ICAR's commendable efforts since its inception i.e., 1929, the picture of the quality seeds is far away from satisfactory. Their availability and distribution are restricted only to areas where the Green Revolution took place. The farmers of other highly fertile regions endowed with enriched resources of land and water have suffered a lot due to non-availability of these quality seeds. The Committee have been informed that only 11% quality seeds of the total need are made available to the farmers in our country.

1.19 The Committee note with concern the non-availability of quality seeds in certain regions of the country. They strongly recommend that the imbalance between the production of quality seeds and their distribution

should be corrected along with efforts to develop new high yielding varieties/hybrids of commercial crops.

1.20 The Department in their reply stated:—

“The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is vested with the mandate for development of high yielding varieties and hybrids of different crops with in-built resistance/tolerance to various biotic and abiotic stresses for increasing productivity and production in varying region and crop growing situations. In this endeavour, ICAR is pleased to note the recommendation of the Committee for its good work on varietal development front.

ICAR is also mandated for organizing production of breeder seed of national varieties and parent lines of hybrids as per the indents received from foundation and certified seed agencies through DAC, GOI.

Due to concerted efforts and thrust provided by the ICAR to the production of breeder seed of improved varieties and parental lines of hybrids breeder seed could be produced rather in excess in many of the cases than the indented quantities by the Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India. In 1992-93, as much as 23001.21 quintals of breeder seed against the indent of 17671.94 quintals and in 1993-94 as much as 20695.60 quintals of breeder seed against the indent of 15225.12 quintals were produced.

In the report, it is stated that the demand for quality seed is being met to the extent of 11% by both public and private sector institutions. It appears that the observations of the Committee are based on vertical replacement of seed; whereas consideration of its horizontal replacement i.e. seed renewal period, seed rate, seed multiplication ratio and the total areas covered during the seed renewal period once the certified/quality seed is made available to the farmers is also necessary. The seed replacement rate (SRR) varies from crop to crop as also from State to State. It may be mentioned that SRR is a function of several factors i.e. return on the crop, the cost of seed, the seed multiplication ratio i.e. the yield level as compared to the seed rate, the infrastructural facilities, irrigation, credit and other inputs and efficacy of extension mechanism. As such, on account of the above position, there is very often a gap between the targeted and actual SRR.

While, SRR of crops like Paddy, jowar, urdbean, moongbean, mustard, castor, cotton is quite satisfactory for wheat, maize, chickpea, pigeonpea, groundnut, seasmum and lentil, there is need of further improvement.

However, it is notable that in case of wheat availability of certified/quality seed during 1993-94 was 20.52 lakh. As per the norms of wheat seed multiplication ratio i.e. 1:20, the quantity thus multiplied will be sufficient in the next 2 years to saturate the total cropped area sown under wheat 1qtl, per hectare. It may also be stated that overall availability of certified/quality seeds during 1993-94 was 61.00 lakh quintals.

Efforts to remove imbalance between production and distribution of quality seeds are made for which prior to commencement of each sowing season i.e. Kharif and Rabi, DAC, GOI review with the State Govts., their crop/variety wise requirements/availability of seeds and in case of deficits, supplemental assistance is being made through national organizations namely National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and also State Seed Corporations (SSCs) etc.

1.21 The Committee note that the Union Government reviews the position of availability of quality seeds with the State Governments prior to the commencement of each sowing season and arranges for supplemental assistance in case of deficits through national organisations. The Committee are not satisfied with this vague reply of the Government as the reply does not specifically indicate details such as the names of States where shortage of quality seeds for distribution was noted, the extent of shortage, the varieties of quality seeds that were in short supply, viz. breeder/foundation/certified/registered seeds, the details of extent of distribution arranged by the Union Government from various sources as against the shortage and the steps taken to avoid such shortages in future. The Committee are unable to appreciate the efforts made by the Government in the absence of details and desire that a comprehensive note on the demand and supply of seeds may be furnished to the Committee. The Committee also expect that the Government would henceforth come forth with all such necessary details which actually reflect the action taken by Government towards the implementation of Committee's recommendation.

Implementation of Recommendations

1.22 The Committee would like to emphasise that the greatest importance has to be attached to the implementation of the recommendations by Government. They, therefore, expect that Government would implement such recommendations expeditiously. In case, it is not possible to implement any recommendation in letter and spirit for any reasons, the matter should be reported to the Committee in time with reasons for a non-implementation.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sl. No. 4)

2.1 The Committee have been informed that ICAR give State Agriculture Universities mainly three types of grants: (i) developmental activities, (ii) projects implementation, and (iii) establishment of KVK's. Over the last two-three years, it has been noticed that some SAUs are either diverting the money allocated for KVKs project to some other areas or not utilising the grants properly. During the official evidence, the ICAR's representatives also stated that such discrepancies had come to their notice.

2.2 The Committee recommend that ICAR should consider the feasibility of a separate head for KVKs project and a separate account in the each State Agriculture University for KVKs scheme. The Committee hope that the suggested measure would ensure better financial management of KVK's alongwith that of all agriculture universities.

2.3 The Department in their reply stated:—

As per the Committee's recommendation the State Agriculture Universities have been advised to create a separate account for Krishi Vigyan Kendra and that no funds of Krishi Vigyan Kendra should be diverted for any other purpose. ICAR, already maintains a separate allocation for Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5)

2.4 The Committee have been given to understand that availability of land & water have been depleting alarmingly. The fertile potentiality of our soil has been destroyed by a number of facts like unscientific cropping, discriminate use of agro-chemicals and inorganic fertilizers, intensive farming, flood erosion, poor drainage facilities, waterlogging, salinity, alkalinity, poor drainage facilities for moisture conservation and the last but not least is the fragmentation of agricultural holdings. Likewise, water potential available in our country has not been properly managed in a cost-effective manner. The Committee have noted that out of 400 mha of water received through precipitation every year, only 10% of it is utilised and the rest is wasted due to poor water management.

2.5 The Committee feel that unless land and water are managed properly it is not possible to step up our agricultural production and productivity. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that water and soil management should be given top priority during the remaining years of VIII Plan alongwith simultaneous emphasis on nutrient management in soil and drip and sprinkler irrigation systems which save 30—50% of water available at present for irrigation. Emphasis should also be given towards rainfed & dryland farming & watershed development programmes and this should be done in a time bound programme.

2.6 The Department in their reply stated:—

In the VIII Five Year Plan due emphasis has been given to strengthen research efforts in the areas of resource management particularly to check land degradation for sustained productivity of land. To achieve these objectives the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur has prepared country's agro ecological regions map. Accordingly, the country has been divided into 20 agro eco-zones. All future research strategies will be focussed and planned keeping in view the potential and constraints of these zones.

In addition, Central Soil Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun with its regional centres located at Ootacamand, Bellary, Kota, Agra, Vasad and Morina are pursuing their research programmes on soil conservation and its sustained management.

For efficient irrigation water management, a Project Directorate has been established with a network of 26 centres located in the country. Multilocated experiments are being taken to increase water use efficiency with major focus on drip and sprinkler irrigation methods. Similarly to undertake rainfed farming research with due emphasis on watershed research, Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture and an All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture with 22 centres have been sanctioned. In VIII Plan all these research programmes have been suitably strengthened for achieving sustained productivity under different agro-eco-systems.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 6)

2.9 Today in our country, agriculture is taken up as a subsistence profession rather than an economically viable profession and the farmer is not allowed to process his whole produce, even though 70% of the total population of our nation is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. This has been the state of agriculture because of the fact that Indian

farmer is not equipped or provided with the basics of value addition, *i.e.* post-harvest-technology. The facilities like processing, cooling, storage and transport are to motivate and support the farmers to take on agriculture as a commercialised profession. These facilities are hardly provided to Indian farmers. There are some agro-crops, like fruits, vegetables, animal and dairy products, fibre and marine products, which require indispensable post-harvest technologies mentioned above. During evidence also ICAR representatives admitted frankly that ICAR's efforts have been weak in this field.

2.10 The Committee are unhappy to note that even after, nearly 1/2 a century after independence agriculture continues to be an unviable profession. Even though Agriculture has been accorded a priority area in the VIII plan, the Committee feel that unless value addition to agro-commodities is given, our farmers cannot take on agriculture on commercial-lines. Thus, the Committee strongly recommend that ICAR should develop the latest post-harvest technologies qualitatively at par with international standard and this should be transferred on priority basis to the agriculturists in a cost-effective way.

2.11 The Department in their reply stated:—

A. Post Harvest technology relating to cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other commercial crops

The ICAR has been undertaking R&D activities on value addition of agricultural crops as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables through research programmes being conducted at Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering Technology (CIAET), Bhopal. Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana as well as the All India Coordinated Research Programme on "Post Harvest Technology". CIAF, Bhopal, has exclusively established a centre of processing and utilisation of soyabean in collaboration with USAID and the same is continuing with support of ICAR, a number of value added items prepared from soyabean like soya-paneer, TOFU, soya milk, soya cream, soya biscuits/cookies, soya suggests, soya flour, soya flakes have also been developed and attempts are being made to transfer these technologies to food processing industries. Technology for rice milling, dal milling, groundnut, decortification, gur preparation, cleaning/grading of cereals, pulses/oilseeds at farmers level have been developed.

In addition to the above, the Council is also engaged in R&D/first line extension activities on promotion of processing and value addition of commercial crops like jute, cotton and lac through Jute Technological

Research Laboratory (JTRL), Calcutta, Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT), Bombay and Indian Lac Research Institute (ILRI), Ranchi respectively. JTRL has developed improved retting technique for improving quality of jute fibres and diversification jute product. Products have also been developed by blending jute fibres with synthetic fibre or using jute fibre alone for products like blanket, carpet backing, postal bag, non-woven blankets and non-woven for geo-textiles uses. Products like particle boards utilising jute stick, newspaper grade paper and packaging bags from jute and mesta have also been developed. The Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT) is actively engaged in evaluation of technical quality of cotton produced by the farmers. In addition, the Institute has developed technology for improving the fastness characteristic of cotton fabrics and its dyeing characteristics. The Institute has also developed particle board utilising cotton sticks as per BIS technical specifications. Studies have also been conducted on improving the genetic quality of cotton including methods of improvement. These recommendations are being pursued through ginning industries for improving the quality of cotton.

The Indian Lac Research Institute (ILRI), Ranchi is mandated to increase the production and productivity of lac by identifying suitable plant varieties and breeding suitable lac insects. Under the diversification of lac, the Institute has developed various products like edible grade dye, ambrettolide (perfumery base material) and gallic acid. These products have great export potential. In addition, the Institute is also working on traditional products by blending lac with synthetic agents to improve its quality like varnish, insulating material, lac-wax modified hydrolyzed lac (rebulac). These products have various industrial applications.

The institute is already rendering services to lac exporting industries in the country.

B. Post Harvest of Tech. of Horticulture Crops

Research work on the post harvest technology (PHT) of horticulture crops is being carried out under following programmes:—

- (i) PHT of fruits and vegetables (earstwhile Indo-US sub-project) operating at four ICAR institute—based centres, namely, IHR, Bangalore, CIHNP, Lucknow, IARI, New Delhi and NRC Citrus, Nagpur.
- (ii) LICRP on PHT of horticulture crops operating at 9 SAUs based centres (including two new centres approved for the 8th Plan) namely Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, HAU, Hissar, KKV, Dapoli, TNAU, Periyakulam, APAU,

Hyderabad, BCKVV, Kalyani, MPKV, Rahuri; RAU, Bikaner and RAU, Pusa. The technologies developed under these two programmes are made available to the user agencies through the workshops held regularly on alternate years.

Major achievements

- (1) Post harvest disease control has been standardised through pre-harvest sprays in mango, mandarin, orange, onion, tomato;
- (2) Maturity indices fixed for harvesting several fruits like mango, banana, guava, tomato, onion in right stage;
- (3) Proper curing of onions and potatoes for improved shelf life;
- (4) Standardization of pre-storage treatments viz. pre-cooling, waxing, treatment with calcium and hot water and standardization of packaging *i.e.* use of CFB cartons), wrapping, cushioning etc. in mango and apple. Techniques have also been standardized for:
 - (i) raisin making
 - (ii) extraction of juice from raw mango, jamun and phalsa
 - (iii) liquification of pulpy juices, carbonation of citrus juices based beverage, debittering of citrus juices
 - (iv) preparation of products from doka stage date palm fruits and
 - (v) value added products from apple, mango and potato wastes; work has also been done on tree-storage of Nagpur, mandarins, development of evaporative cool chamber, onion storage structure, mango harvester.

The technology already transferred to users are:—

- (i) raisin making .
- (ii) CFB cartons for fresh fruit packaging.

The technologies under the processing are:

- (i) Post harvest disease control through pre-harvest sprays
- (ii) Mango harvester
- (iii) Post harvest handling of Nagpur mandarin using packaging line.

C. Post Harvest technologies for Animal Products.

The Animal Science Division of the Council is engaged in the improvement of existing traditional technologies for manufacturing traditional milk products of long-shelf life with adequate storageability. The Council has also taken steps to shift the National Research Centre on Meat Products from IVRI, to a state where meat industry is significantly developed and where research seed is acutely felt. In Animal Fibre Technology as well as the Council is

making efforts to equip the Wool Science Section of CSWRI, Avikanagar with modern processing and laboratory equipment/instruments for conducting quality research in Animal Fibre Technology.

D. Post Harvest Technology for Fisherers Products.

The Central Instt. of Fisheries Technology at Cochin is the only national research centre in the country where research investigations are being undertaken in all the disciplines of harvest and post-harvest technology. Since its inception, the Instt. has developed methodologies for handling, processing, preservation, quality control & packaging of various fish and fishery products with special reference to the export market. Technologies of new and value added products from unconventional fish species were standardised and commercialised. Technologies for production of chitin/chitson, fish and prawn flavours have been commercialised. Absorbable surgical sutures developed from fish guts are being commercialised. This has a significant import substitution potential. A number of speciality products, ready to serve convenient foods and a number of by-products have been developed by the Instt. from unconventional fish species.

Besides research, the Instt. is also engaged in technology transfer activities and popularisation of the technologies to the end users. Under a scheme entitled "Gainful employment for coastal women" implemented by the Instt. with the DST funding, fisherwomen from different coastal villages of Kerala were given training in methods of handling and preservation of fish and fishery products. These trained women have formed societies for market of fish & fishery products.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 7)

2.12 Unabated and unchecked use of inorganic fertilisers in agriculture especially in the areas where Green Revolution took place undoubtedly increased our agricultural production and productivity to an appreciable extent but affected the fertility potential of the soil of that area. The micro-bio-organisms which help in developing, conserving and preserving fertility contents in the soil are disappearing at an alarming rate. Another factor of concern is that the irrational application of these inorganic fertilisers has also marred the nutritional value of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables.

2.13 Today, it has been recognised that the use of these inorganic fertilisers may enhance production but not productivity which is very low in our country as compared to that of developed countries. To sustain agriculture as an industry, as it has been admitted by the ICAR's representatives during evidence, the integrated use of organic and inorganic fertilisers is the only panacea of all these problems directly

related to the side-effects of unscientific and excessive use of inorganic fertilisers.

2.14 The Committee recognise the importance of the use of organic fertilisers in increasing crop productivity and maintaining an ecological balance. They feel that use of organic fertilisers which increase 20-30% productivity and enrich foodgrains in terms of nutritional minerals, should be promoted by ICAR and suitable technologies to develop bio-fertilisers should be developed and transferred the same to the farm. The Committee also recommend that integrated management of organic and inorganic fertilisers should be emphasised and popularised by ICAR and this aspect should be emphasised in the Annual Report.

2.15 The Department in their reply stated:—

For sustained productivity integrated nutrient management is receiving the Council's attention through the research programmes being undertaken at the ICAR research Institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects. In this context, the long term fertilisers experiments conducted at different locations over the last 25 years have very clearly indicated that application of organic manures play a vital role in sustaining the productivity of all the cropping system. Further the projects like micro-nutrients research have very clearly indicated that balanced nutrition help in enhancing the yield productivity. The other projects like biological nitrogen fixation and recycling of organic wastes have been suitably strengthened to work out strategies for maintaining soil fertility for sustained crop yields.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE
COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF
GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1)

4.1 The Annual Report is considered to be a very basic, reliable and instrumental document of the Ministry/Govt. Department/Public Undertaking. It is supposed to present an authentic and coherent annual record of the performance of the concerned department during the year covered in it. It is also to reflect the philosophy and perspectives of new/proposed schemes and programmes to be launched during the next financial year with the estimated budgetary allocation alongwith targetted projections.

4.2 The Annual Report (1992-93) of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education describes various activities relating to agricultural developments in the field of research, education and extension. These activities are covered under eleven disciplines. The Report does give a detailed coverage of achievements made during the year mentioned, but lacks the basic philosophy implied in it. It does not reveal an integrated approach covering all the activities relating to agricultural research, education and extension alongwith budgetary allocations made/proposed, expenditure incurred/estimated and targets achieved/projected scheme-wise/programme-wise under each disciplines.

4.3 In this context, the Committee is of the view that the Annual Report of the DARE should cover the important developments during the given year under the respective discipline alongwith targets achieved/projected and expenditure incurred/estimated. It should also throw light on the proposed schemes and programmes to be launched alongwith their requirement, financial support and targets to be achieved. This will give a very crystallized idea of sector-wise and discipline-wise policies, thrusts and programmes.

4.4 The Department in their reply stated:—

The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) provides the necessary governmental linkages for Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The details of technologies developed in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, extension education research and its application through frontline

demonstration and training is projected in the respective ICAR Institute Annual Reports, and also through publications in research journals.

The DARE report briefly highlights the major achievements during the year under report. The ICAR Annual Report covers the developments/achievements during the year discipline-wise and also include to the extent possible achievements in integrated approach to the farming systems. The frontline demonstrations in different agroclimatic region of the country, is also imparted through the Institutes and KVKs thus maintaining linkages with State Department of Agriculture, central agencies and state agricultural Universities and the farming community.

It may be stated here that the DARE is comparatively a small Department with main activities concerning administration, international cooperation and policy matters concerning agricultural research. As such major achievements under each discipline and performance of the DARE's activities are briefly projected in the DARE Annual Report.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2)

4.5 The Committee during the evidence have also noted that ICAR proposed an allocation of Rs. 2008.78 crores under the VIII Plan as suggested by the Working Group. But Planning Commission has cut it down by 35 per cent and allocated only Rs. 1300 crores under the same plan. The Committee, in this context, is of the opinion that this allocation of Rs. 1300 crores under the VIII plan will not serve the twin purposes: firstly, to enhance the foodgrains production upto 210 million tonnes by the end of this century and secondly, to produce more and more surpluses for export. The Committee have also been informed by ICAR that if this reduction in Plan allocation continues, there can be little or no chance of enhancing the targetted food production to 210 million tonnes by the turn of the century. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the outlay for agriculture research should be targetted to reach a graded level of 1% of the total agricultural G.D.P., if there is to be any meaningful achievement in the country's research.

4.6 The Department in their reply stated:—

The initial proposal of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/ Department of Agricultural Research and Education for the VIII Plan was of Rs. 2008.78 crores. Against this the Planning Commission allocated Rs. 1300 crores. Despite less funding, the Council managed to accommodate most of its important research programmes/schemes and also initiated new programmes during the

VIII Plan. 34 new schemes were approved and adequate funding was provided for these.

However, to fulfil the commitment of opening of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district, the council opened 78 new KVKs at an allocation of Rs. 54.70 crores. Out of this, the council can absorb Rs. 14.38 crore within the existing Plan allocation but the remaining Rs. 40.32 crore is required as an additionality for this important activity of Transfer of Technology (TOT). To strengthen the TOT further, another 119 KVKs are in the pipeline. For this, another sum of Rs. 100 crore may be required.

In Mid Term Appraisal, Council has requested the Planning Commission for an additional grant of Rs. 60.25 crore to meet the additional funding of KVK, Human Resources Development and other strengthening of existing activities. The detailed projection of funds for 119 KVKs would be submitted after getting approval from Planning Commission. The present allocation to agricultural research is 0.32% of the agricultural GDP which has been suggested to be upgraded to 1% at a grade level.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3)

4.7 Agriculture being a State subject, ICAR's mandate as awarded by the Central Government is to develop the new agriculture research & technology and transfer the same to the farmer's community of the entire country in a cost-effective and timely manner. The role, therefore, played by the machineries directly or indirectly involved in the process of extension of these agricultural research and technologies from lab to land demands the utmost attention and priority. The extension period of these research and technology developed by the institutes under ICAR ranges from 5-7 years. The interesting and note-worthy point in this regard is that by the time these research and technology reach the farm, they become obsolete because of new horizontal development in the same sphere. Thus, this phenomenon calls for an urgent attention to speed up agriculture extension process. The Committee in this connection observe that the present agricultural extension strategy needs to be tempered with an innovative vision to lead Indian agriculture into a prosperous era. Its basic approach requires appraisal and re-orientation. The Committee also feel that unless timely and cost-effective methods for agricultural research, extension are given due importance the results of newly developed research and technology would be economically unviable. The Committee, therefore, recommend that utmost thrust should be given to extend these agricultural research and technologies during the remaining years of VIII Plan. The impact of agricultural extension on new techniques and technologies should also be dealt with in greater detail in the Annual Report.

4.8 The Department in their reply stated:—

The mandate of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras has been revised in order to assess, refine and transfer the technologies to the farming community. Till date, 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been sanctioned and most of them have been established by now. These Krishi Vigyan Kendras are undertaking effective transfer of technology programmes which include assessment of selected technologies, its testing and refinement in different farming situations and transfer through frontline demonstrations. In addition, these Krishi Vigyan Kendras are also organising short and long duration training courses for the practising farmers and rural youth for higher production and self-employment respectively. The training programmes are also being organised for the extension officers of the State Departments in order to keep them abreast with the latest technical know how in both technology as well as in communication techniques and skills. The block demonstrations are also being organised through these Krishi Vigyan Kendras on Oilseed and Pulses. Further, efforts are also being made through ICAR institutes and State Agricultural Universities and their Regional Research Stations to organise front-line demonstrations and adaptive research for technology transfer and refinement.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 8)

4.9 The application of quality seeds have helped immensely in making the Green Revolution into a reality. Their adoption by the farmers of North Western region of India not only enhanced our agricultural production from 52.1 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 180 million tonnes in 1992-93 but also the rate of productivity.

4.10 ICAR's mandate in this sector *i.e.* seeds is to develop new hybrid and quality seeds and transfer the same to the seeds producing agencies both in public and private sector. The Committee have been informed that till the end of VII Plan 261 high yielding varieties/hybrids of cereals, oilseeds, pulses and commercial crops have been identified/released in addition to other varieties possessing resistance to various biotic and abiotic constraints. ICAR also achieved one more breakthrough by producing the first hybrid of cotton in the world.

4.11 Despite ICAR's commendable efforts since its inception, *i.e.* 1929, the picture of the quality seeds is far away from satisfactory. Their availability and distribution are restricted only to areas where the Green Revolution took place. The farmers of other highly fertile regions endowed with enriched resources of land and water have suffered a lot due to non-availability of these quality seeds. The Committee have been informed that only 11% quality seeds of the total need are made available to the farmers in our country.

4.12 The Committee note with concern the non-availability of quality seeds in certain regions of the country. They strongly recommend that the

imbalance between the production of quality seeds and their distribution should be corrected alongwith efforts to develop new high yielding varieties/hybrids of commercial crops.

4.13 The Department in their reply stated:—

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is vested with the mandate for development of high yielding varieties and hybrids of different crops with in-built resistance/tolerance to various biotic and abiotic stresses for increasing productivity and production in varying region and crop growing situations. In this endeavour, ICAR is pleased to note the recommendations of the Committee for its good work on varietal development front.

ICAR is also mandated for organizing production of breeder seed of national varieties and parent lines of hybrids as per the indents received from foundation and certified seed agencies through DAC, GOI.

Due to concerted efforts and thrust provided by the ICAR to the production of breeder seed of improved varieties and parental lines of hybrids breeder seed could be produced rather in excess in many of the cases than the indented quantities by the Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India. In 1992-93, as much as 23001.21 quintals of breeder seed against the indent of 17671.94 quintals and in 1993-94 as much as 20695.60 quintals of breeder seed against the indent of 15225.12 quintals were produced.

In the report, it is stated that the demand for quality seed is being met to the extent of 11% by both public and private sector institutions. It appears that the observations of the Committee are based on vertical replacement of seed; whereas consideration of its horizontal replacement *i.e.* seed renewal period, seed rate, seed multiplication ratio and the total areas coverage during the seed renewal period once the certified/quality seed is made available to the farmers is also necessary. The seed replacement rate (SRR) varies from crop to crop as also from State to State. It may be mentioned that SRR is a function of several factors, *i.e.* return on the crop, the cost of seed, the seed multiplication ratio *i.e.* the yield level as compared to the seed rate, the infrastructural facilities, irrigation, credit and other inputs and efficacy of extension mechanism. As much, on account of the above position, there is very often a gap between the targetted and actual SRR.

While SRR of crops like paddy, jowar, urdbean, moongbean, mustard, castor, cotton is quite satisfactory for wheat, maize, chickpea, pigeonpea, groundnut, scasum and lentil, there is need of further improvement. However, it is notable that in case of wheat availability of certified/quality seed during 1993-94 was 20.52 lakh qtls. As per the norms of wheat seed multiplication ratio *i.e.*

1:20, the quantity thus multiplied will be sufficient in the next 2 years to saturate the total cropped area sown under wheat @ 1 qtl. per hectare. It may also be stated that overall availability of certified/quality seeds during 1993-94 was 61.00 lakh quintals.

Efforts to remove imbalance between production and distribution of quality seeds are made for which prior to commencement of each sowing season *i.e.* Kharif and Rabi, DAC, GOI review with the State Govts., their crop/variety-wise requirements/availability of seeds and in case of deficits, supplemental assistance is being made through national organizations namely National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State Farms Cooperation of India (SFCI) and also State Seed Cooperations (SSCs) etc.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH
FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE AWAITED

N I L

NEW DELHI;
14 Feb., 1995

25 Magha, 1916 (*Saka*)

NITISH KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

APPENDIX I

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION HELD ON 3.10.1994 AT 1500 HRS. IN ROOM NO. 118, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Sub-Committee met from 1505 hrs. to 1535 hrs.

PRESENT

- Shri Rajvir Singh — *Convenor*
2. Shri Anantrao Dcshmkh — *Alternate Convenor*
 3. Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary
 4. Shri K.N. Singh
 5. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.C. Gupta — *Joint Secretary (C)*
2. Shri S. Bal Shckar — *Under Secretary*

2. The Sub-Committee took up for consideration Memorandum No. 1 on Action Taken Replies furnished by the Department of Agricultural Research & Education in respect of the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on Agriculture (1993-94).

The Sub-Committee expressed its dissatisfaction on the replies, as they were too general and not specific and detailed. It was decided that the Department of Agricultural Research & Education might be asked to furnish detailed and specific replies indicating the actual action taken towards the implementation of the recommendations/observations made by the Committee in their Second Report. Specific Comments made by the Sub-Committee in respect of replies to Recommendation Nos. 2, 3, 4, & 8 have been given in Annexure.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

OBSERVATIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEE 'B' OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE IN RESPECT OF ACTION TAKEN REPLIES SUBMITTED BY DEPTT. OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION ON RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation No. 2

The Sub-Committee has taken serious view of the one line reply of the Government giving no details of any concrete action taken by the Government in their efforts to secure sufficient funds from the Planning Commission. The Sub-Committee desired that the details of efforts made by the Government in bringing the recommendation of the Committee to the notice of the Planning Commission and also other efforts made to get sufficient funds allocated be indicated in the reply.

Recommendation No. 3

The Sub-Committee observed that the reply does not indicate the remedial measures and actual action taken by the various departments and by the authorities concerned for transfer to technology to the actual users. The Sub-Committee felt that the reply should be complete.

Recommendation No. 4

The Sub-Committee observed that the reply of the Government does not indicate the details of efforts made by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education to have a separate Head of Account to avoid diversion of funds meant for Krishi Vigyan Kendras. They also desired information on the exact details of the Head of Account if such a Head has been already opened and also of details allocation made under the head of each of the State Agricultural Universities for establishment and running of KVKs.

Recommendation No. 8

The Sub-Committee has noted that the Department of Agricultural Research & Education has already requested the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to ensure that the availability of quality seeds to farmers is improved further. The Sub-Committee has observed that the reply does not indicate as to whether this specific recommendation of the Committee has been brought to the notice of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and the details of specific action taken by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in pursuance of the Committee's recommendation has also not been indicated. The Sub-Committee desired that a consolidated and complete reply indicating the action taken by all the concerned departments towards the implementation of the recommendation should be furnished to them.

MINUTES OF THE 62ND SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE 'B'
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DECEMBER, 1994 IN ROOM NO. 118,
FIRST FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee met from 1100 hrs. to 1140 hrs.

PRESENT

1. Shri Rajvir Singh—*Convenor*
2. Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary
3. Shri K. N. Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary—*Director*
2. Shri S. Bal Shekar—*Under Secretary*
3. Shri K.L. Arora—*Committee Officer*

2. The Sub-Committee took up the revised action taken replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Committee on the Annual Report 1992-93 of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. They considered each recommendation and the replies of the Government thereon.

3. The Sub-Committee decided that the replies of the Government to recommendation Nos. 4, 5, 6 & 7 are satisfactory and, therefore, may be accepted. The replies to these recommendations will, therefore, be placed in Chapter-II of the Action Taken under the heading Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government.

4. The replies of the Government to recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 8 have not been accepted by the Sub-Committee and, therefore, they will be placed in Chapter-IV of the Action Taken Report with remarks of the Sub-Committee on the replies to be placed in Chapter I of the Report. The Sub-Committee decided that as there are total eight (8) recommendations in the 2nd Report, out of which four (4) have been decided to be placed in Chapter II and four (4) in Chapter IV of the Action Taken Report, Chapters III and V of the Action Taken Report will be marked 'NIL'. The Sub-Committee thus agreed with the general scheme of the report proposed by the Secretariat as in Memorandum No. 1-A.

5. The Sub-Committee, then, took up the annexure to the Memorandum No. 1-A and agreed with the remarks made by the Secretariat with regard to recommendations of the Sub-Committee against the replies which have not been accepted by them against original recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 of the Report *i.e.* 2nd Report. The Sub-Committee observed that in reply to Recommendation Sl. No. 8, the Government had not given the

actual demand of seeds in the country with particular reference to breeder/foundation/certified/registered seeds, and the details of the Government's efforts to meet this demand. Therefore, the Committee's observation in Para 1.16 might be modified seeking a comprehensive note on this point from the Government in their final action taken statement.

6. The Sub-Committee decided to place Chapter I of the Report as amended before the Main Committee in its meeting to be held on 11th January, 1995 for adoption.

The Sub-Committee, then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE 63RD SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
11TH JANUARY, 1995 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B',
PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee met from 1100 hrs. to 1220 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Som Pal—*In the Chair*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Birbal
4. Shri G. Ganga Reddy
5. Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope
6. Shri Govindrao Nikam
7. Shri Tara Singh
8. Shri Anantrao Deshmukh
9. Shri Uttamrao Dcorao Patil
10. Shri V.V. Nawale
11. Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary
12. Shri Ganga Ram Koli
13. Dr. Parshuram Gangwar
14. Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma
15. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
16. Shri Upendra Nath Verma
17. Shri Zainal Abedin
18. Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu

Rajya Sabha

19. Shri Ram Narain Goswami
20. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
21. Dr. Bapu Kaldate
22. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann
23. Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian

24. Shri S.K.T. Ramachandran
25. Shri K.N. Singh
26. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
27. Shri H. Hanumanthappa

SECRETARIAT

Shri P.D.T. Achary—*Director*

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, Shri Som Pal, M.P., who was authorized by the Chairman to chair the meeting of the Committee welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee. He placed the agenda before the Committee.

2. ** ** ** ** ** ** **

3. Taking up the draft Action Taken Reports the Chairperson informed the Members of the Committee that all the three Action Taken Reports on the Second, Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1993-94) had been finalized by the respective Sub-Committees of this Committee after an exhaustive study by the respective Sub-Committees. The Committee adopted the three Draft Action Taken Reports as approved by the respective Sub-Committees and simultaneously also authorized the Chairman to present the same to the Parliament during the Budget Session (1995-96).

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX II

(Vide Introduction of the Report)

*Analysis of Action Taken by Government on the 2nd Report of
Standing Committee on Agriculture (10th Lok Sabha)*

I.	Total number of Recommendations	8
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government (Nos. 4, 5, 6 & 7)	
	Total	4
	Percentage	50%
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies	
	Total	NIL
	Percentage	NIL
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee (Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 8)	
	Total	4
	Percentage	50%
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies are still awaited	NIL