

36

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE
(1995-96)

TENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION)

A REPORT ON 'KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS'

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 1995/Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

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*Presented to Lok Sabha on 20th December, 1995
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 20th December, 1995*



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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1995-96)

Shri Nitish Kumar — *Chairman*

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3. Shri Birbal
4. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
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6. Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope
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2. Smt. Roli Srivastava — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri P. D. T. Achary — *Director*
4. Shri S. Bal Shekar — *Under Secretary*

* Ceased to be a member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 14.6.95.

** Ceased to be a member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 24.7.95.

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

PREFACE

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on its behalf present this Thirty Sixth Report on the subject "A Report on Krishi Vigyan Kendras".

2. The Committee wish to express its thanks to the Ministry of Agriculture (Dept. of Agricultural, Research and Education), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for placing before it material and informations in connection with the examination of the subject chosen, and in particular the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Dept. of Agricultural, Research and Education), and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, who appeared for oral evidence on 26th October, 1994 and placed their considered views before the Committee.

3. The Committee undertook on the spot study visits from 10th Oct. 1995 to 18th Oct. 1995 to KVKS at Bombay, Trivandrum, Gandhigram (T.N.), Coonoor (T.N.), in One Study Group and to Calcutta, Port Blair, Bhubaneshwar and Hyderabad in the second study group. During the Study Tours the Committee held informal discussions with representatives from State Governments ICAR Institutes, KVKS and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). The Committee wish to express their thanks to State Governments, ICAR Institutes, NGOs and KVKS for furnishing information desired by the Committee during the Study visits.

4. The Committee also wish to thank the non-official witnesses who represented KVK Nimpith, W.B. and K.V.K. Mitranyaketan, Kerala for placing before the Committee requisite Material/Memoranda and appearing before the Committee on 17th Nov., 1995 to give oral evidence in connection with the examination of the subject.

5. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Agriculture on December 13, 1995.

NEW DELHI;
18th December, 1995
27th Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

NITISH KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

GROWTH OF KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVKS)

Agriculture is a State subject. The responsibility of undertaking extension work in the country is with the respective State departments of Agriculture through the National Agriculture Extension Project (NAEP). The basic approach in these States is the training and visit system.

Genesis of KVK

1.2 The second Education Commission (1964-66) under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari had recommended the establishment of agriculture polytechnics for imparting vocational education in agriculture to school drop-outs and other rural youths. This recommendation was made mainly to produce middle-level technicians which was a missing link at that time in our education set up to support the transfer of technology system. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) appointed a Committee, after the issue was considered by the Planning Commission and Inter-Ministerial Committee during Fifth Plan (1973-78), headed by Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta of Seva Mandir Udaipur in 1973 for formulating the institutional design for vocational training in agriculture. This Committee considered all aspects of the problem and suggested the Council to start Farm Science Centres, which are also known as Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) throughout the country.

1.3 The following basic principles were enunciated by the Mehta Committee (1973) :

1. The Kendra will impart learning through work-experience and hence will be concerned with technical literacy, the acquisition of which does not necessarily require the ability to read and write.
2. The Kendra will impart training only to those extension workers who are already employed or to the practicing farmers and fishermen. In other words, the Kendra will cater to the needs of those who are already employed or those who wish to be self-employed.
3. There will be no uniform syllabus for Kendra. The syllabus and programme of each Kendra will be flexible in nature

and tailored according to the felt needs, natural resources and the potential for agricultural growth in that particular area.

What is a KVK ?

1.4 Krishivigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centres) are innovative science-based institutions developed mainly to impart vocational training to the farmers and field-level extension workers. The concept of vocational training in agriculture through KVks grew substantially owing to the greater demand for advancement of agricultural development by directly disseminating agricultural and allied technologies to the farmers.

1.5 The Kendras are designed to impart the latest knowledge to the farmers through work experience by employing the principles of Teaching by Doing and "Learning by Doing". The prime goal of KVK is to impart training as per needs and requirements in agriculture and allied aspects to all farmers, farm women, farm youth and school dropouts in the villages. No formal certificate or diploma is awarded irrespective of the duration of the courses to avoid the rush of such trained people to migrate to urban areas in search of government jobs. The course in KVK are designed to make the farmers an other clients to depend upon such knowledge and get self-employed.

1.6 The Kendras provided training not only in agriculture and allied vocations but also in other income-generating activities that may supplement their family income during off season. The methods employed in training could be formal, informal and non-formal or a combination of all these depending upon the needs but emphasis remains to be on work experience. To support technical education offered by the Kendras in agricultural production, it is supplemented with general education also through literacy programmes by associating with local schools so that the persons trained at Kendras become enlightened.

Objectives of the KVK

- 1.7 1. Planning and conducting surveys of the operational area to inventorize and characterize physical and human resources with special reference to identifying the technological gaps and training needs of the farming community.
2. Compiling all relevant recommendations/package of practices for the district to be meaningfully utilized in the training courses and the follow-up extension programmes.

3. Planning and conducting production oriented need-based short and long duration training courses both on the campus as well as in the villages for various target groups with priority on the weaker and the poorer sections.
4. Organizing Farm Science Clubs, both in rural schools and in villages to inculcate in the younger generation a liking for and an interest in agricultural and allied sciences and for scientific farming through supervised projects.
5. Developing and maintaining the campus farms and demonstration units on scientific lines as the facilities for providing work experience to the trainees as also dissemination of the latest technical know how.
6. Providing practical training facilities of the Kendra to the teachers and the students of vocational agriculture of the higher secondary schools.
7. Imparting some general education to rural illiterates and school dropouts in order to make them not only good farmers but also better citizens.
8. Providing added training facilities in the areas for home making and nutrition education for rural community. Gradually enlarging the training facilities to encompass other important areas such as homecrafts and cottage industries consistent with the requirements of the integrated rural development in collaboration with the concerned organisations.
9. Implementing all such schemes of the ICAR and other related organisations which intend to strengthen the training and transfer of technology programmes as well as follow-up extension activities of the Kendra.
10. To train young men and women (including school dropouts, farmers and farm women) in agriculture and allied aspects relating to their needs identified based on their farming situations and farming systems. The training is designed and imparted on the principles of "Learning by Doing" and "Training by Doing".
11. To undertake on-farm testing of the technologies developed by the State Agricultural Universities and ICAR research institutes on their experimental stations in agriculture and allied aspects for their local suitability and identifying the constraints, if any, so that appropriate action could be taken to remove these

constraints through further research or adaptive research and application.

12. To demonstrate the technologies tested and recommended for location-specific situations to find out their potentialities in maximizing the yields/income per unit of time and area keeping in view the optimum returns to the inputs and technologies under different resource conditions of different categories of farmers.

Mandate of KVK

1.8 Till the end of the 7th Five Year Plan the KVKs were having only training functions as the major mandate where farmers, farm-women and rural youths were imparted institutional or non-institutional, short or long and generalized or specialized vocational training in crop-production, horticulture, live-stock production, fisheries, agriculture machinery & implements, and home science and other allied vocations such as agriculture, mushroom cultivation, goat & sheep-rearing, rabbitry etc. Besides, a number of extension educational activities were also carried out to promote and speed-up the process of adoption of agricultural technology.

1.9 But with the integration of other TOT projects of the Council such as National Demonstration Project (NDP), Operational Research Projects (ORP) and Lab to Land Project (LLP) with the KVK, philosophically speaking, from the 8th Five Year Plan, the functional-span of the KVK has been reviewed, revised and restructured. Now the mandate of KVK encapsulates following functions.

1. Collaborate with the subject-matter specialists of the State Agricultural Universities/Scientists of the Regional Research Station. (NARP and State Extension Personnel) in "on-farm" testing, refining and documenting technologies for developing region-specific sustainable land use systems.
2. Organise long-term vocational training courses in agriculture and allied vocations for the rural youths with emphasis on "learning by doing" for generating self-employment through institutional financing.
3. Organise front-line demonstrations in various crops to generate production data and feedback information.
4. Organise training to update the extension personnel within the area of operation with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.

Infrastructure of KVK

1.10 The Krishi Vigyan Kendra is established on a 20 ha. cultivable farm land provided by the host institution *i.e.* State Governments, alongwith municipal facilities free of cost. Out of these 20 ha., 2157 square meters is provided for boundary walls.

1.11 The building infrastructure of a KVK normally includes an administrative building, farmers' hostel for men and women, home science complex, demonstration units, staff quarters, well developed farm, agricultural equipments and machineries, audio-visual aids, office equipment etc. The demonstration units are an essential component of KVK and serve twin purposes. One is that these units serve as live-laboratories where participants 'learn by doing' and the other is to demonstrate that these enterprises can be managed profitably if input of modern technology is used judiciously and efficiently.

1.12 In the earlier staffing pattern a KVK was sanctioned 26 persons whereas the new KVKs are being sanctioned with a staff strength of 20 persons. The KVK is headed by a Training Organiser in scale 3700-5700. He is assisted by a multi-disciplinary team of young scientists designated as Training Associates who represent disciplines of Agronomy, Horticulture, Animal Science, Sericulture, Agri-Engineering and Home-Science in pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000. The Training Associates are assisted by Training Assistants possessing a bachelors degree in Agriculture/Agricultural Engineering/Fisheries/Home Science and are placed in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900. The team of scientific and technical staff is supported by secretarial and auxiliary staff.

CHAPTER II

SETTING UP OF KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVKS)

Growth of KVks

2.1 The first KVK was established by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research in Pondicherry in the year 1974. The total No. in 1994 was 183 and is now 229 out of which 118 KVKs are with state Agricultural Universities (28 SAUs + 1 Central Agricultural University), 23 are with ICAR institutes, 8 with State Governments and 80 with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

2.2 In its second Report in the year 1991-92 the Committee on Agriculture had recommended to establish one KVK in each district of the country on top priority to be funded on 100 per cent basis by the centre. Expressing their concern the Committee desired to know the slow progress in the establishment of KVks.

2.3 Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research & Education during the evidence session held on 26th October, 1994 giving a detailed account stated that in the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) nineteen (19) KVKs were established. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), Seventy (70) more were opened and in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), 20 KVKs were opened. Thus till 1990 there were 109 KVKs. In 1991-92 seventy-four (74) more KVKs were opened. In the Eighth Plan (1992-97) a sanction of setting up 78 new KVKs has been obtained from the Planning Commission and opinion has been expressed for setting up 119 more KVKs during the Eighth Plan. In all it is proposed to bring the strength of KVKs to three hundred and eighty (380) by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan and cover each of the five hundred (500) districts by the end of the Ninth Plan.

2.4 The Secretary stated that in the Seventh Five Year Plan Rs. 435 crores were allocated to the Institute and in the Eighth Plan Rs. 1300 crores have been allocated which meant that in the 7th Plan when they spent 5.5% of their allocation towards extension now they can spend 12.3% which is definitely a good gesture of the Planning Commission but in order to reach target of 380 KVKs by the end of the 8th Plan the Institute would require at least Rs. 100 crores excess of the regular budgetary allocation and increase the expenditure to 25 to 30% of the present allocation. He attributed the slackness in the growth of KVKs in 7th Plan and beginning of 8th Plan to the cut in budgetary allocation.

2.5 On the development of KVKs to be fully functional the Secretary stated that out of 109 KVKs that have been established 20% are fully operational, 40% are semi-operational and 40% are in the initial stages of constructions.

2.6 Taking a quick note of the facts the members reacted asking how was it that only 20% of 109 i.e. approx. 22 KVKs were fully functional in 20 years (1974 - 94).

2.7 The Ministry replied that by fully functional it was meant that each and every component of the KVK was operational which does not mean that the other 40% were non-functional, may be, these 40% have not been able to build the house for their staff, may be, they do not have a Home Science Block or something like that. The Ministry assured that there would be better monitoring in future and whatever impediments are there will be resolved and streamlined.

2.8 One other factor pointed out by the Ministry which has barred the progress of the growth of KVKs is availability of land at the proper place and the right kind of organisation which should be given the responsibility.

2.9 The Members are also informed that out of 183 KVKs sanctioned by the 7th Plan, 96 KVKs have got full building constructed, buildings for 58 KVKs are under construction and 29 KVKs have not buildings. 140 KVKs have full land and 50 acres/20 ha. and the rest of the 43 KVKs have got partial land. It was also pointed out that 78 KVKs have been sanctioned in the Eighth Five Year Plan and these are still under process.

2.10 In order to get a further insight off the issue a questionnaire was prepared by the Secretariat and forwarded to 5 State Governments, 5 State Agricultural Universities, 5 ICAR run KVKs and 5 NGO run KVKs throughout India. One of the questions put to these KVKs was whether they are fully functional and if not how much time and money would they further require to be fully functional. The following are the replies furnished by them :

A. Position of ICAR run KVKs

NDRI Karnal

Set up in 1976. KVK is fully developed and operational. However, on going through Annexure V on infrastructural facilities at the KVK attached to the reply, it is observed that there is no building for hostel for farmers. Again in Annexure VII under "facilities

required" the Kendra has given the following :

Honey processing Lab., AV. Lab. (Video Recording Facilities), Small Milk Processing Unit, Fruit & Vegetable, Processing and Preservation Unit, Vehicle like Jeep for village work, Computer for maintaining records, Ladies Hotel, Aerators for the fish ponds, Breeding pools.

Once again it observed that out of 26 posts sanctioned to the Kendra only 17 are filled in.

Central Inland Capture
Fisheries Research Institute,
West Bengal

Set up 1979. Out of 44.47 acres with the Institute 20.29 acres are under litigation since 1981. The Institute does not have a womens' hostel, staff quarters, animal shed, garage and threshing floor.

ICAR Research
Complex, Goa

Set up 1984. The KVK is having 18 ha. land. At present the KVK is using the land and infrastructural facilities of ICAR Research Complex Goa the host Institute. The work of construction of office building, hostel etc. is in preliminary stage. The master plan for development KVK farm is prepared and is being implemented. Out of 26 posts sanctioned to the Institute posts filled are a only 16. The post of Training Organiser is vacant since 1987.

Central Marine Fisheries
Research Institute
Narakkal, Cochin

Set up in 1976. The KVK has 3.6 ha. The only facilities available are office building, general amenities building and three trainees cottages. There is no Home Science Building, Demonstration Unit, Hostel, Class rooms, AV. Room, Laboratories, Library, Water front area etc. Out of a sanctioned strength of 25 persons, 10 posts are vacant.

ICAR Research Complex for
NEH Region, Meghalaya

(1) *KVK at Kolasib – Mizoram*
Set up in 1977 in an area of 8.5 ha., Infrastructure facilities available; Staff quarters and administrative building completed. Power tiller-1, Maruti Jeep-1. Farmer's hostel-2. (one abandoned and the other is in bad condition). Infrastructure facilities needed type IV Qrs.-1 No., Type-III qrs.-8, Nos., Type-II qr.-4 Nos., Type-I qrs.-4 Nos.

(2) *KVK at Chebri — Tripura*

Set up in 1979 in an area of 9.0 ha., Infrastructure facilities available; Officer-1 (Temporary) Class room-1, Guest House-1, Diary, poultry, piggery, duckery and fishery units established. Seed store-1, farms hostel-1, Jeep-1, Infrastructure facilities needed staff quarters Office-cum-lab-1 No., Hostel-2 Nos. Type IV Qrs. 1 No., Type III qrs. 12 Nos., Type II qrs. 3 Nos. Type I qrs. 4 Nos.

(3) *KVK at Jharanapani (Both KVK & TTC) — Nagaland*

Set up in 1979 in an area of 30.0 ha., physical facilities available : Two hostels are available alongwith office-cum-lab. buildings, pig, rabbit and dairy units are established. Residential quarter for 50% staff available. One minibus is available, Infrastructure facilities needed office-cum-lab. building-1 No., Type-IV qrs.-1 No., Type-III qrs.-10 Nos., type-II qrs. 5 Nos., Type-I qrs.-6 Nos. and one Jeep.

(4) *KVK at Lamphel — Manipur*

Set up in 1979 in an area of 57.8 ha. (common for institute and KVK Infrastructural facilities available One farms hostel and one cattle shed are available and one minibus.

Infrastructure facilities needed office-cum-lab-1 No., Hostel-2 Nos., Type-IV qrs.-1 No., Type-III qrs.10 Nos., Type-II qrs.-10 Nos., Type-I qrs.-5 Nos. and one Jeep.

(5) *KVK at Basar — Arunachal Pradesh*

Set up in 1979 in an area of 42.9 ha. Infrastructural facilities available Office-cum-training hall temporarily provided by Arunachal Pradesh Govt., one minibus is available, Infrastructure facilities needed Office-cum-lab-1 No., Hostel 2 Nos., type-IV qtr. 1 No., Type-III qtr.-10 Nos., type-II qtr.-10 Nos., Type-I qtr.-5 Nos. and one jeep.

(6) *KVK at Tura — Meghalaya*

Set up in 1980 in an area of 40.0 ha. Infrastructural facilities available Twelve residential quarters. Temporary sheds for office and training are constructed, cow, piggery and rabbit unit established. One Jeep, one minibus and one motorbike is available. Infrastructural facilities needed-office-cum-lab. -1 No., Hostel-2 Nos., Type IV qtr.-1 No. Type III qtr.-7 Nos., Type I qtr. 6 Nos.

(7) *KVK at Nepam — Assam*

Set up in 1981 in an Area of 9.88 ha. Infrastructural facilities available Office-Cum-training building-1 Nos., Farmer's hostel-1 Nos., staff quarters-9 Nos., Jeep-1 No., 1 out of order replacement of one minibus sanctioned. Infrastructural facilities needed Type III qtr.-8 Nos., Type II qtr. 5 Nos., Hostel-1 No., one jeep.

(8) *KVK at Ranipool — Sikkim*

Set up in 1982 in an area of 6.0 ha. Infrastructural facilities available Class

room-1, office-1, piggery, poultry and cattle sheds constructed, one jeep available for 3 days a week. Infrastructural facilities needed Hostel-1 No., Type IV qtr.-12 Nos., Type II qtr.-8 Nos., Type I qtr.-5 Nos., one jeep and one minibus.

(9) *KVK at Birchandramanu—Tripura*

Set up in 1984 in an area of 12.6 ha. Infrastructural facilities available the staff quarters type I and Type II, semi-permanent construction of office building, Lecture hall, seed stress and cow shed were constructed. Pig, goat, poultry and fisheries Threshing unit established. One threshing floor has been made recently. Jeep-1 No. Infrastructural facilities needed office-cum-lab. -1 No., Hostel-1-2 Nos., Type IV qtr. 1 No., Type III qtr.-7 Nos., Type II qtr.-5 Nos., Type I qtr.-5 Nos., one minibus.

(10) *KVK at Goasaigoan—Assam*

Set up in 1985 in an area of 12.0 ha. Infrastructural facilities available—office-1, Farmer's hostel—1, Jeep-1. Infrastructural facilities needed Extension of office, Hostel-1 No., Type III qtr.-10 Nos., Type II qtr.-10 Nos., Type I qtr. 5 Nos., one minibus.

Position of State Agricultural Universities run KVK

Chaudhary Charan Singh
Haryana Agricultural
University, Hissar

(1) *KVK at Sadalpur — Hissar*
Set up in 1989-90 in an area of 50 acres. The only facilities available here are one animal shed, stores and one quarter of 2 rooms set.

(2) KVK Sonipat in 50 acres
 KVK Faridabad in 22 acres
 KVK Kurukshetra 50 acres
 (yet to be finalised)
 KVK Yamuna Nagar in
 58 acres

KVK Jind in 12.5 acres
 KVK Kaithal in 50 acres

All set up in 1992. No other facility is available except land of one hectare each for KVks at Faridabad, Sonipat, Kaithal and Yamuna Nagar.

Position of staff in the KVK

	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
Sadalpur	26	16	10
Sonipat	26	11	15
Faridabad	26	9	17
Kurukshestra	26	8	18
Yamuna Nagar	26	8	18
Jind	26	13	13
Kaithal	26	15	11

Punjab Rao Krishi
 Vidyapeeth Akola,
 Maharashtra

(1) *KVK — Selsura District at Wardha*
 Set up in 1979. The infrastructural facilities available are :

Administrative Building — 477.9
 Sq. ft.

Staff Quarters — 5 nos.

Cattle shed for 12 cows

Poultry Unit for 200 birds

Demonstration Farms 15.24 ha.

A farmers' hostel is under construction.

There is no laboratory, library, AV room, women's hostel, Home Science bloc etc.

The sanctioned staff is 21 out of which 19 are in position.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madras

(1) *KVK Virudhachalam*

Set up in 1985. It has an administrative building and staff quarters. There is no laboratories, library, farmers hostel, demonstration sheds, home science block, class rooms, AV room etc., Total sanctioned staff 20.

(2) *KVK Trichy*

Set up in 1977. It has an Administrative Block and farmers hostel but no Laboratory, Library, sheds for demonstration, staff quarters, women's hostel, class rooms, etc. Total sanctioned staff is 20.

(3) *KVK Salem*

Sanctioned in 1993. Yet to be established.

(4) *KVK Coimbatore & Madurai*

They have only Adm. Block & Farmers hostel. Total sanctioned staff is 9.

Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, U.P.

Name of KVK	Year of establishment	Total Area	Shortage of Infra-structural facilities	Shortage of staff	
				S	A
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Ranichauri	1983	Not given	Only building is available. Plans submitted.	26	not given
(2) Bijnor	1992	—do—	—do—	26	—do—
(3) Rampur	1992	—do—	—do—	26	—do—
(4) Badaun	1992	—do—	—do—	26	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6
(5) Saharanpur	1992	Not occupied yet	No action as yet	26	—do—
(6) Ghaziabad	1992	—do—	—do—	26	—do—
(7) Shahjahanpur	1994	—do—	—do—	20	—do—
(8) Lohaghat	1991	—do—	—do—	—	—

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Madras.

KVK Kattupakkam
Set up in 1986 with 5 acres of land. The Kendra has yet to come up. No infrastructural facilities are yet available. Out of a sanctioned strength of 26, 15 are in position with 11 vacancies.

Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur, Bihar

(1) *KVK at Harnaut — Patna*
Set up in 1992 in an area of 20 ha. 10 ha is in Bhagaubigha and 10 ha in Harnaut. There is no infrastructural facility at present and it is operating from a rented premises. The sanctioned strength is 26 whereas 10 are in position.

(2) *KVK at Agwanpur-Barki-Patna*

Set up in 1992 in an area of 20 ha. No infrastructural facilities are available with the Kendra. It is operating from a rented premises. The sanctioned strength is 26. There are 19 vacancies with the Kendras.

Position of NGO run KVks

Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Morabdi, Ranchi

Set up in 1969 affiliated to ICAR in 1977 after the Mohan Singh Mehta Committee report. It has 140 acres of demonstration land and 13 acres as training centre and demonstration plots at Morabdi. Administrative building, hostel, class rooms, seed & fertilizer stores, poultry shed, dairy sheds, staff quarters, farm shed, workshop building,

Dormitory, Vehicle garage, poultry feed mill and input store etc. are the infrastructural facilities that are available with the Kendra. The staff position is cent per cent. The KVK is fully operational.

Deen Dayal Research Institute, New Delhi

(1) *KVK at Manjhagawan — Satna, M.P.*
 Set up in 1993 in an area of 57.5 acres. The KVK's Administrative Block and cattle shed are under construction. It is yet to have a farmers training block, farmers hostel, staff quarters, fish pond, irrigation channels connecting roads, fencing, etc. There is no vacancy in any post. All posts are filled in.

(2) *KVK at Ganiwan — Banda, U.P.*

Set up in 1992 with 50 acres. Administrative Block, Hostel and farm shed are nearing completion. Demonstration Units, Library, A.V. room, class rooms, etc. are all yet to be set up. All posts of the Kendra are filled in.

(3) *KVK at Gopalgram — Gonda, U.P.*

Set up in 1989 in an area of 53.42 acres. The Kendra has a temporary office, one cattle shed, 3 kucha huts. All other facilities are required. All posts have been filled up.

Agricultural Development Trust's KVK at Shardanagar, Pune

Set up in 1992 in 50 acres. The Kendra has an Administrative building and class rooms, farmers hostel, staff quarter, workshop, vehicle garage, demonstration shed. The Kendra requires a home science building, staff quarters, hostel for women, library, laboratory, AV room, etc. almost all the posts are filled in but there is no Training Organiser for the Kendra.

The United Planter's Association of Southern India Coonoor, T.N.

The KVK at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu was set up in 1983 in an area of 16.36 ha. It is equipped with an Administrative Block, Instructural farm office, class rooms, farmers hostel, staff quarters, Audio visual aid and block, library. The Kendra requires a home science Block, women's hostel, staff quarters. The Kendra has no vacancy and all the staff is in position.

Satpuda Vikas Mandal's KVK PAL, Jalgaon

Set up in 1984 in an area of 20 ha. The KVK has an administrative building, staff quarters, farmers hostel, information centre, soil conservation department, audio visual room.

The Kendra requires a home science building, staff quarters, godown, animal sheds, fishery pond, water management, etc. Shortage of staff.

Setting up of KVKs

2.11 The ICAR has stipulated a 20 ha/50 acres piece of land for setting up of a KVK. The data provided by the ICAR institute run KVKs, SAU run KVKs and NGOs shows that there is quite a variation in the size of KVKs. Out of 183 KVKs, 140 have full land & 43 have got partial land. KVKs are functioning with as low an area as 3.6 hectares to more than the stipulated 20 ha. It has also come to the knowledge of the Committee that in some cases whereas the Administrative Block is situated close to the Headquarters the instructional farm is located some kilometres away in the interiors.

2.12 The mandate of setting up of KVKs is to have one KVK in each district and that was the earlier recommendation of the Committee in its previous reports. This in view of the agro-eco conditions in the country and the changed circumstances needs a change of policy.

CHAPTER III

FUNDS AND FUNDING PATTERN OF KVKS

3.1 The Budget allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 13.0 crores, in the Seventh 13.88 crores and in the Eighth Rs. 160.0 crores. The funding of KVKS sanctioned by the ICAR as on 100% basis by the ICAR right from the inception whether it is run by an ICAR Institute, State University or an NGO. However, during the evidence of the representatives of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education on 26th October, 1994, the Committee was informed that the ICAR would like the Planning Commission to clarify the recent developments in the funding pattern. But, the Department was of the feeling that, whatever may be the funding pattern at one stage or the other, since agriculture is a State subject, we must see to it that the State Governments also start taking some active role in this process.

3.2 The Committee expressed its views stating that the change in the funding pattern must be based on factors like fully operational KVKS & self sustainability. They further expressed that the financial status of different States is different. Some States may be able to take up the burden whereas other may not be able to do so in as little as 10%.

3.3 The Planning Commission was represented by Shri S. Som, Advisor (SP) and Shri K. Rajan, Advisor (Agriculture). Advisor (SP) informed that the investible resources in the economy are not very large. Rs. 100 crore more which will be required by the ICAR to set up KVKS during the Eighth Plan is a very large increase and is not expected in the Mid Term Appraisal.

3.4 As regards making State Governments to take an active role the Planning Commission was unanimous of the view that in a large number of cases the KVKS if handed over to State Governments may be non-starters.

3.5 But, keeping the fact in mind that Agricultural extension is basically a State subject a distinction must be made between front line extension & total extension. ICAR has developed a model and proved its viability. Now, it is for the State Department of Agriculture and to some extent the State Universities to provide corresponding funds in their plans because the total plan size and the requirement of the KVKS in their own States is not such a very large amount. So we

should not close our mind. We should not continue to get ICAR to fund these programmes all times to come.

3.6 Keeping these views in mind the new funding pattern evolved is as under :

- (a) The existing KVKS as well as those which were to be started from 1992-93 may be funded for a period of 10 year, whereafter the costs of running the KVKS should be borne by the agencies sponsoring thus namely, the NGO or State Governments. Within this 10 year period, the ICAR may provide 100% funding for the first five years and 75% for the remaining five years. The balance of the costs in the sixth to tenth year would be borne by the agencies managing the KVKS. However, the existing decision that all the KVKS would be provided with 100% funding during the Eighth Five Year Plan period would continue.
- (b) In effect, all the KVKS which have completed ten years of existence will not be provided with any Central assistance beyond April, 1997. Those KVKS, which have completed five years as on April 1, 1997, will be provided with 75% Central Funding through the ICAR/DARE for another five years. In respect of those KVKS which may not have completed five years as on April 1, 1997, they will receive 100% assistance until they complete five years and thereafter 75% assistance for the next five years, whatever they will be managed by the agencies themselves.
- (c) In respect of additional KVKS to be started during the Eighth Plan, beyond $183 + 78 = 261$, these KVKS would be provided with 100% funding for five years and 60% for the next five years. Thereafter, the agencies running the KVKS will do so on their own funds.

3.7 It has been estimated that 89 KVKS out of the existing 183 will receive no Central assistance w.e.f. 1st April, 1997.

3.8 About the new funding pattern a question was put to the ICAR run KVKS, State Government run KVKS and NGOs asking them whether they were aware of the new funding pattern, and, if so, what are their reactions. They were also asked to state whether the funds being allotted to them presently are sufficient for its smooth running

and whether they were receiving the full amount sanctioned to them. Their replies are as given below:

A. ICAR runs KVks

NDRI, Karnal

The KVk is getting 100% funds from ICAR in full regularly. The funds are sufficient, however, few infrastructural facilities are required.

The KVk is aware of the new funding pattern. Since the KVk is utilising the infrastructure of the Institute i.e. NDRI it will not be possible to work without infrastructural support from the host Institute.

Central Inland Capture Fisheries Institute Barrackpore, West Bengal

The KVk gets 100% of funds from ICAR in full, in time. The funds are not sufficient. The Institute is aware of the new funding pattern. With the parameter and objective of the KVk function, the sustainability cannot be achieved unless otherwise purely commercial view is taken after gross change of structure and function of the KVk.

ICAR Research Complex, Goa

The KVk gets 100% funds from ICAR. The KVk does not receive the total amount of sanctioned fund. Most of the time the funds were not received in time.

KVK is aware of the new funding pattern. It will be able to sustain itself under the new pattern.

CMFRI, Cochin

The KVk gets 100% funds from ICAR in full. Funds are not received in time. In such times the funds of the Institute are utilised. The funds are insufficient. Approximately Rs. 1 lakh in addition is required per year. The KVk is not aware of the new funding pattern. However, the KVk cannot sustain without ICAR funds.

**ICAR Research Complex
for NEH Region—Meghalaya**

The KVKS get 100% funds from ICAR through their Institutes. Full payment is received. Often there is delay in receipt of funds. During the period of non-allotment of funds these KVKS are run utilizing the funds available for other schemes of the Institute.

The KVKS are aware of the new funding pattern. The KVKS cannot sustain under the new funding pattern.

B. State Agricultural University run KVKS

**Chaudhary Charan Singh
Haryana Agriculture
University, Hissar**

All the KVKS under the University are 100% funded by ICAR. The KVKS are aware of the new funding pattern. It is not possible to become self-sustaining. Budget provision made under pay & allowances is much less than the required of the University.

**Punjabrao Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Akola**

100% funds are provided by the ICAR. The KVKS is aware of the new funding pattern.

**Tamilnadu Agricultural
University**

The KVKS at Sirugamani, Virudhachalam and Salem are funded 100% by ICAR. The KVKS at Coimbatore and Madurai are funded by State Government. ICAR releases the amount to the University which in turn releases it to the Kendras. The KVKS are aware of the new funding pattern. It is better that *status quo* is maintained in the funding pattern.

**Govind Ballabh Pant
University of Agriculture &
Technology, Pantnagar—UP**

All the 8 KVKS under the University are 100% funded by ICAR. The funds are being received in time. The funds are inadequate. The KVKS are aware of the new funding pattern. In case there is a shortage of funds the same will be met out from the State Government assistance.

Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animals Science University, Madras	100% funded by ICAR. The funds are received in time and are adequate. The KVK is aware of the new funding pattern and the University has no objection to the new pattern.
Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar	The KVks at Harnaut and Barh are 100% funded by ICAR through the University but both the Kendras are not getting the full grant.
C. Non-Governmental Organisations	
Rama Krishna Mission Ashram Divyayan KVK Morabdi, Ranchi	100% funded by ICAR. The KVK is aware of the new funding pattern. Without ICAR support the KVK activities cannot be sustained.
Deen Dayal Research Institute, New Delhi	All the 3 KVks under the Institute get 100% funds from ICAR. The funds of the second half are received 3-4 months late i.e. in Jan.-Feb. next year instead of October of previous year. The shortage of funds is met through market credit and non-payment of salaries etc. The KVks do not get 100% sanctioned funds. The KVks are aware of the new funding pattern. NGOs have no financial resources of their own. They will not be in a position to agree to the new funding pattern. The KVks cannot be self sustaining.
Agricultural Development Trusts Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sharadanagar, Pune	The KVK gets 100% fund from ICAR in full. The release of funds for 2nd half of the year is delayed by two or three months. The KVK is trying to find out additional sources of income to meet expenses. It will be difficult for the KVK to meet the expenses when funds are withdrawn by ICAR. The KVK is aware of the new funding pattern. It will not be possible for the KVK to sustain on its own funds.

United Planters' Association of Southern India
Glenview, Coonoor

100% of funds are received from ICAR in time. The funds are sufficient for the smooth running of the KVK. The KVK is aware of the new funding pattern. It shall not be sustain under the new funding pattern.

**Satpuda Vikas Mandal
KVK Pal—Jalgaon**

The KVK gets 100% funds from ICAR in full. The funds for the 1st half are received in time whereas for the 2nd half they are delayd.

In case when funds are not available the host institution extends some amount for KVK. The KVK is aware of the new funding pattern. It is not possible for the KVK to sustain itself under the new pattern. The funds are insufficient and they should be doubled.

3.9 On a critical analysis of the data furnished by 5 ICAR run KVKs, 6 State Agricultural University run KVKs and 5 NGOs run KVKs it is observed that:

- (1) 8 Institutes said the funds are insufficient.
- 6 Institutes have not said anything but have listed a number of shortcomings with the Institute which require funds to be fulfilled.
- 2 Institutes said that funds are sufficient.
- (2) 6 Institutes have said they receive the whole sanctioned amount in full & in time.
- 6 Institutes have said that they receive the full sanctioned amount but not in time. The funds are then taken from other heads schemes and also loan from the market.
- 2 Institutes have said that they do not receive the full sanctioned amount & neither do they get the amount in time.
- 2 Institutes have not stated anything.
- 11 Institutes are aware of the new funding pattern but will not be able to sustain in the new pattern.
- 2 Institutes are aware & will be able to sustain in the new pattern.

- 1 Is not aware of the new pattern; and
- 1 Has no comments to offer.

Availability of funds with ICAR

3.10 The Committee in its 20th Report on Demands for Grants 1995-96 had stated that an allocation of Rs. 1300 crores for 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 & more surpluses for export. It therefore reiterated their earlier recommendation contained in their second report that the outlay for agriculture research should be targetted to reach a graded level of 1% of the agricultural GDP. The Department in their reply pointed out that :

"Increases under Non-Plan funds for quite sometime have been stringent not even commensurate to meet inflation at times. Plan funds are used to meet shortfalls in the operational grants. All out efforts are made to meet the scientific targets, by efficient human resources mobilisation and financial management, close monitoring of expenditures and prioritisation process. It may be stated that inspite of financial crunch of Govt. of India, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance have given higher total allocation for 1995-96 both under Plan and Non-Plan. In Plan an increase of 12.73% over R.E. 1994-95 and in Non-Plan an increase of 8.25% over R.E. 1994-95."

3.11 The Committee considered this reply of the Government and observed as under :

"The reply of the Government corroborates the fact that it has not even been able to get an increase of 11% due to budgetary inflation over the RE of the previous year and is happy with the little increase. This seems obvious that the Department has not been able to spend its plan allocation during 1993-94 clearly shows that it does not have the required capacity and capability. The Department should make special efforts to enhance its capacity to utilise more funds so that the Committee's recommendation regarding, increased allocation should be meaningful."

The Committee therefore, recommend that the Department keeping in mind the priorities should make all out efforts to meaningfully utilise the approved outlay for Sectors/Schemes so that it does not have to surrender any amount due to non-utilisation/under utilisation.

The Committee once again reiterate their earlier recommendation that the outlay for agriculture research should be targetted to reach a

graded level of 1% of the agricultural GDP and that the Department of Agricultural Research & Education should bring to the notice of Planning Commission the matter of additional funding in right earnest. The Planning Commission should be requested to increase the budgetary allocation actually visualising agricultural research & education as the only gateway to development, enhanced productivity, increased per capital availability and not only restricting it to the annual budgetary inflation.

3.12 In their reply the Government has stated their proposed action as under :

"A request has been sent from DG, ICAR and Secretary DARE to Member Secretary, Planning Commission, to enhance the allocation for agricultural research & education to the level of 1% of agricultural GDP as recommended by the Parliament Standing Committee alongwith the indications that ICAR/DARE has need and also the capacity to utilise the additional funds. The fact there has been the full utilisation of plan funds in 1994-95 has also been brought to his notice."

Release of Funds to KVks

3.13 The Committee, in an effort to see the release of funds and also to visualise the pattern went into the statistics of KVks in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has 14 KVks sanctioned to it. The release of funds for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as under :

Name of KVK	Year of sanction	Amount released in lakhs		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
Anantpur	1983	11.34	21.09	12.94
Amdalvalsa Srikakulam	1984	15.72	19.28	15.40
Rastakuntabai	1984	13.34	19.68	11.40
Vijayanagram				
Nalyal Warangal	1984	05.42	19.49	11.25
CRIDA	1976	11.31	16.37	25.61

1	2	3	4	5
CTRI, Rajamundri	1983	32.08	21.86	28.00
Godipalli, Nalgonda	1983	33.10	35.66	30.13
Yogantipalli, Kurnool	1989	20.89	19.21	23.57
Medak	1992	13.80	27.41	06.00
Tirupati	1992	223.22	37.78	33.83
Karimnagar	1992	17.65	27.41	16.30
Mehaboobnagar	1992	11.55	26.71	12.74
Guntur	1992	19.95	35.60	10.42
Nandyal	1992	15.00	27.43	17.43

3.14 In the year 1992, 6 KVks were sanctioned in the same State. Each was given a different amount of sanction ranging from 11.55 lakhs to 23.22 lakhs i.e. just double. In 1993-94 again the same KVks got different sanctions between 26.71 to 37.78 lakhs but the KVK which was given the least amount (Mehaboobnagar) in 1992-93 again got the least sanction in 1993-94. In 1994-95 the sanctions were again reduced to 4.5 times in one case and to 0.1 times in another.

3.15 Again in 1994-95 the KVks sanctioned in 1983 got vide ranging variable amounts between Rs. 12.94 lakhs and 33.10 lakhs, ($2\frac{1}{2}$ times) whereas the KVK sanctioned in 1992 got 6.00 lakhs and 33.83 lakhs ($5\frac{1}{2}$ times).

Misutilisation of Funds

3.16 In its Second Report on the Annual Report 1992-93 of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education the Committee on Agriculture had in its 4th recommendation stated as under:

"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 KVks. Over the last two-three years, it has been noticed that some SAUs are either diverting the money allocated for KVks projected 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.

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 KVKs alongwith that of all agriculture universities.”

3.17 Again in its 20th Report on the Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education, the Committee in its recommendation at para 2.75 had stated as under:

“The Committee observed that such a large amount of the budget was being utilised for extension and education and this should really benefit the farmers. In order to keep a check and properly monitor the expenditure under this head a separate head was suggested to be opened. The Committee wanted to know how many SAUs had actually opened a separate head and if they had not been monitored was the ICAR thinking to release funds on the compliance of this factor as the pre-condition.”

3.18 The Department in its reply had stated that:

“The recommendation is very valuable for proper monitoring of extension education programmes, so that farmers are really benefited. The DARE/ICAR is already having a monitoring mechanism through which the ICAR Institute & Projects are critically evaluated by QRTs and also evaluation/review Committees.

Scope for diversion of funds in SAUs has been minimised by the opening a separate account for KVK in 12 SAUs; remaining 15 are in the process of making change in their act and statutes so that they could open separate account of KVKs. These universities are in the process of opening a separate account of KVK at the University Headquarters. However, they have already separate accounts of KVK in respective districts.”

3.19 The highlights of the Reports of Quinquennial Review Teams on Krishi Vigyan Kendras submitted in June 1994 in paras iii, iv and v of 2.9.4 “Financial Management” stated :

“(iii) QRT Region No. IV (UP) has suggested that funds received from different central ministries or organisation for programmes to be executed by the KVK, should be channelised through zonal coordinating unit. ICAR Headquarters should discontinue the practice or release of funds to individual KVK from headquarters. Funds of all KVKs falling in zone should be

released to Zonal Unit which, in turn, will be released to individual KVK and maintain accounts at the zonal headquarters. The QRT Region No. IV (Bihar) had also reiterated the same. The Team further suggested that the separate account of the KVK be maintained in one of the Nationalised Banks at the KVK town and be operated by CTO/ TO and a senior staff from administration side of the KVK. Similar recommendation has been given by QRT of Region No. VIII.

- (iv) The QRT Region No. VI observed that in case of SAUs, despite administrative and financial sanctions and release of funds by the ICAR in time, the money was not released to KVKs by the University/Comptroller. In majority of the cases, no exercise was made by the host institution for proper utilisation of funds. The Rajasthan Agricultural University had recently adopted a practice of quarterly budgetary provisions which has created practical difficulties.
- (v) In the SAU system, the KVKs are operating under the control of zonal ADR. All the administrative and financial powers for the KVKs in his zone have been delegated to ADR. Whereas he is not accountable to Director of Extension. It may be considered that the ADR may have overall control but adequate administrative and financial powers must be delegated to Chief Training Organisers. The ADR may be made accountable to Dean/Director of Extension for functioning of all the transfer of technology projects in his zone. It may, also, be considered to redesignate him as Associate Director of Research and Extension (QRT for Region No. V)."

3.20 Again in para 2.10.8 of the report under "Monitoring and Evaluation" at sub para iii QRT for Region No. VI has observed that:

"At the university level, a cell for monitoring of flow of funds for KVKs should be considered so that grants from SAU to KVKs are released in time. This cell may be preferably attached to the Directorate of Extension Education."

3.21 In its reply to a query one State Agricultural University has stated that the budgetary provision under and allowances is much less than the requirement of the University.

CHAPTER IV

TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS OF KVKS

4.1 The mandate of Krishi Vigyan Kendras on training as redefined in the Eighth Plan stresses the need to :

Organise long term vocational training courses in agriculture and allied vocations for the rural youth with emphasis on "learning by doing" for generating self employment through institutional financing.

Organise front line demonstrations in various crops to generate production data and feedback information.

Organise training to update the extensions personnel within the area of operation with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.

4.2 Sixteen institutes on random basis from all three sectors i.e. KVKS run by ICAR, State Agricultural Universities and NGOs were asked questions on how many courses have been conducted by them, who are the beneficiaries and how many farmers have adopted what has been taught/demonstrated by them. They were also asked to give the vocational trainings being conducted by the KVKS. The replies received from the parent Institutes are placed in Annexure.

4.3 Putting the data available in the Annexure in tabular form the performance of the various KVKS in the ascending order of establishment, we can arrive at the following table on Page No. 29:

Name of Institute	Year when established	Status	Courses	Beneficiaries	Vocational	Adoption %	Increase %	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NDRI Karnal	1976	A	1631	30,883	7	Not assessed	—	
CMFRI Cochin	1976	A	796	12,969	7	35	50-100	
Tamilnadu Agrl Univ. Sirugamani	1974	B	1336	not given	—	—	—	31
Ramakrishna Mission Ranchi	1977	C	2386	82,761	Please see detailed Statement above			
NEH-Mizoram	1977	A	263	14,169	6	Not assessed	41	
CICFRI—WB.	1979	A	834	17,067	5	—	—	
NEH—Nagaland	1979	A	1856	16,019	6	—	42	
—Tripura	1979	A	380	5,460	6	—	33	
—Arunachal Pradesh	1979	A	596	6,763	6	—	51	

* Statistics are for the last 5 years

A ICAR runs KYK

B State Agricultural University run KVVK but 100% funding by ICAR

C NGO run KVVK with 100% funding by ICAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab rao Agrl. Univ.	1979	B	not given	7	—	—	—	—
NEH-Meghalaya	1980	A	993	12,125	6	—	—	—
— Assam	1981	A	530	16,476	6	—	—	—
— Sikkim	1982	A	611	10,965	6	—	—	—
Govind Ballabh Pant Instt. Pantnagar	1983	B	Not given	—	—	—	—	—
United Planters Assn. of Southern India-Coonoor	1983	C	2,282	37,917	17	25-30	130	—
NEH- Tripura	1984	A	354	3,679	6	—	—	46
Satpuda Vikas Mandal KUK Pal-Jalgaon	1984	C	2380	39,966	15	30-90	42	—
NEH-Assam	1985	A	86	3,688	6	—	—	—
T.N. Agrl. Univ. Vridhachalam	1985	B	1654	—	—	—	—	—
T.N. Veterinary Animal Science Univ. Madras	1986	B	3467	32,439	14	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ICAR Research Complex Goa	1987	A	452	7,516	7	40	—	
C.C.S. Agrl. Univ. KVK—Sadalpur	1989	B	161	2314	4	25-40	10-20	
Deen Dayal Res. Instt. KVK—Gonda	1989	B	1225	20,913 ¹	9	50	—	
C.C.S. Agrl. Univ.								
KVK Faridabad	1992	B	192	5090	4	25-40	10-20	
KVK Jind	1992	B	870	6556	4	-do-	-do-	
KVK Kurukshetra	1992	B	508	7607	4	-do-	-do-	
KVK Kaithal	1992	B	131	3689	4	-do-	-do-	
KVK Sonipat	1992	B	192	11,446	4	-do-	-do-	
KVK Yamunanagar	1992	B	46	1,775	4	-do-	-do-	
Govind Ballabh Pant Agrl. Univ.								
KVK Bijnor	1992	B						
KVK Rampur	1992	B						
KVK Badaun	1992	B						No statistics provided

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KVK Saharanpur	1992	B							
KVK Ghaziabad	1992	B							
Rajendra Agrl. Univ.									
KVK Harnaut	1992	B	Not given						
KVK Barh	1992	B	28	356	—		50	10	
Deen Dayal Agrl. Res. Instt. KVK Banda	1992	C	45	995	4	—	90	10	
Agrl. Developments Trust KVK Pune	1992	C	240	7190	12	—	37.5	—	
Deen Dayal Agrl. Res. Instt. KVK Satna	1993	C	38	452	5	—	68	—	
C.C.S. Agrl. Univ. KVK Panipat	1994	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T.N. Agrl. Univ. KVK Salem	1994	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Govind Ballabh Pant Agrl. Univ.									
KVK Shahjahanpur	1994	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	
KVK Lohaghat	1994	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

Growth of KVKS

1. A fully operational KVK is given to be one which has all the infrastructure of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra. This normally includes an administrative building, farmers hostel for men and women, home science block, demonstration units, staff quarters, well developed farms, agricultural equipments and machineries, audio-visual aids, office equipment, library, laboratory facilities, sheds etc. besides a competent technical and administrative staff.
2. The Department in its reply has attributed the cut in budgetary allocation and non-availability of land and proper host organisation as the most important factors governing the slow growth of KVKS in the country. The Department has also stated that 12% i.e. approximately 22 KVKS out of 183 KVKS established are fully operational.
3. In their replies to the questionnaire all the KVKS i.e. 14 which are directly with ICAR institutes, 23 which are with State Agricultural Universities and 7 NGOs have stated that they are fully operational excepting the KVKS at Barh under the Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar which has said it is not fully operational. However, from the data compiled in respect of each KVKS it is observed that none excepting one operated by Ramkrishna Mission Morabdi is fully operational. Each KVKS lacks more than one facility. The term 'fully operational' is not clear to the Kendras and they feel that being fully operational is to have demonstration land and an administrative block.
4. The Committee are surprised to note that those Kendras established as far back as 1976 are till date not fully operational. Basic infrastructural facilities like buildings are either partially available or completely not available, with 87 KVKS which have been sanctioned more than 5 years back. Lakhs of rupees sanctioned to these Kendras gradually in a phased manner over a number of years have been utilised and the output is disappointingly meagre. Kendras have come forth stating that funds are either short or they are not received in time leading to escalation in costs, delay in implementation of programmes, rendering important machinery, obsolete and precious man hours into waste. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in the initial stages of establishment of

KVKs funds should be released adequately well in advance so that within 3 years from the date of sanction all the major components are established and the Kendras become fully operational. The progress during these three years may be reviewed on a monthly basis.

5. The Department has targeted establishment of at least one KVK in each district by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. It has placed a demand of Rs. 100 crores for meeting a target of 380 KVKs by the end of Eighth Plan.

6. The Committee are extremely distressed to note that over a period of twenty years, the government could succeed in making only 22 KVKs out of a total of 183 KVKs fully operational by creating all the required infrastructural facilities. At this slow pace of implementation, the Committee shudder to imagine the extent of time that the government would take for the achievement of the ambitious Ninth Plan target of about 520 KVKs whereby each district in the country would have atleast one fully functional KVK. Also considering the amount of money spent for the creation of these 22 KVKs, the Committee could gauge the extent of astronomical figures of funds required for the achievement of having 520 KVKs by the end of Ninth Plan and one at a loss at know as to how the government would manage the scheme with the obviously insufficient resource allocations for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the government should evolve suitable methods of monitoring etc. by which they could achieve their ambitious goal and also secure sufficient fund allocations from the Planning Commission and proceed with redoubled vigour and enthusiasm towards the goal.

Setting up of KVKs

7. The Committee note that it may always not be possible to get 50 acres/20 ha of land in one stretch in the denser parts of the districts which do have all the necessary civic facilities and, therefore, suggest that KVKs should essentially be located as far as possible in the central part of the district where sufficient land can be obtained in one stretch and which is easily accessible for the farmers from all the parts of a district. The farm land and the administrative block and all other activities of the KVK should be housed at one place. Any proposal for setting up of a KVK at the University Headquarters, Agriculture/Veterinary/Home Science College or Farmers Training Centre should be discouraged.

8. The Committee also recommend that an effort should be made to acquire additional land for those existing KVKs which are

small sized so that they have at least the minimum required land of 20 hectares. Proposals for KVKs with less than 15 ha. of land should not be sanctioned in future. However, exceptions can be made in the case of difficult terrains such as hills etc. where insistence of a large piece of land may not be possible.

9. As regards having one KVK in each district the Committee are of the considered view that one district may have one or more agro-eco-climatic zones. As such one KVK may not in that condition be able to cater to the needs of each agro-climatic zone. In such conditions the Committee recommend that besides having one KVK in each district of the country additional KVKs should be sanctioned to each different agro-climatic zone in a particular district.

Funds, Funding Pattern and Release of Funds to KVKs

10. (i) From the analysis of the data it is observed that 14 out of 16 i.e. 87% institutions comprising 42 KVKs surveyed have stated that funds are insufficient to enable the KVKs run efficiently. Out of the these 42 KVKs over 50% have been set up more than 10 years back.

(ii) The ICAR budgetary figures have been reflecting that the allotments sanctioned to it are not being utilised fully. It is only now in 1994-95 that they have certified that there has been full utilization of plan funds.

(iii) The KVKs under the ICAR Institute are using money from Institutes' funds under different heads when they are in shortage of funds. KVKs are not getting full sanctioned budgetary allotments in time.

(iv) The NGOs are borrowing money from the market on loan because of paucity of funds.

(v) The SAU KVKs do not get the full amount of funds sanctioned to them.

(vi) Almost all the Institutes/KVKs have opined that they cannot be self-sustaining and they will not be able to pull on with the new funding pattern proposed by the ICAR.

11. Funds is the basic input for any system to acquire life and if 87% of KVKs have strongly felt the need for more funds, the volume of paucity of funds can well be visualised. The Committee are pained that inspite of its repeated recommendations the ICAR is not at all taking the observations of the Committee to make efforts

for higher allocation of funds seriously...Instead, the Department has tried to justify the meagre allocation and asserts its ability to meet targets by efficient human resource mobilisation and financial management, close monitoring of expenditure and prioritisation process whereas practically all the KVKS have pleaded for more funds in view of shortage of funds 50% of the institutes surveyed have stated the funds are not received in time. The Committee, are afraid that many of the 229 KVKS do not receive full funds and, therefore, direct that an urgent enquiry should be made into this aspect and suitable remedial measures initiated and a report be submitted to the Committee within 3 months of presentation of the report.

12. The Committee fully agree with the Institutes & KVKS that they will not be able to sustain themselves in the new funding pattern, as they could not become fully operational even after decades of existence and with 100% full funding by ICAR. The KVKS have never operated on business lines and are totally fulfilling a social obligation without commercialising their activities. If these KVKS are allowed to perform like business houses they will have a totally different outlook, changed mandate and the benefits of technical know how, researches will be reaped by bigger farmers, companies and the small & marginal farmers will be left high & dry. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that 100% funding by ICAR must continue to meet the social objective and sustenance of healthy KVKS.

13. Keeping in view the liberalisation process and the Multinationals entering into agriculture & allied activities the Committee further recommend that whenever the ICAR Institutes/ KVKS are approached by such big companies/houses/progressive farmers for technical/farming know-how they should negotiate with them on commercial lines just as commercial organisations do while selling their research know-how. The revenue so earned may be utilized for upgradation of their necessities & attached KVKS.

14. The Committee recommend that a proper monitoring of release of funds must be kept to ensure optimum utilisation.

Misutilization of Funds

15. The Committee observe that the fact of misutilization/diversion of funds is predominantly established in the reviews. Further, in its on the spot visit to some KVKS of the country the Committee was informed that funds meant for KVKS were being utilized to pay salary & allowances to the SEAU staff. Again, during

an evidence session on 17th November, 1995 of some zonal co-ordinators, the Committee was informed that the practice was there previously but now it has been stopped.

16. The reply giving the Departments efforts on the observations of the Committee reflected through the reports is casual and does not indicate a sincere effort. The Department has not specified any restrictions which it will impose on SAUs who do not comply with its directions.

17. The Committee are afraid that since no evaluation has been carried out on the utilization of funds by NGOs there may be bogus NGO's who are exploiting the situation to their other projects using vital Government money.

In view to these factors the Committee recommend:

- (i) Decentralisation of funds management by disbursing the funds for KVKS through Zonal Co-ordinators and making Zonal Co-ordinator responsible on utilisation of these funds and for this purpose, their status should be upgraded and adequate powers should be delegated to them.
- (ii) The ICAR should open a separate Budget Head in its Budgetary Demands for Grants for the KVKS project and should direct and monitor that a separate Budget Head is opened by each of its Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and NGOs for the KVKS Project. The ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities, NGOs and KVKS should open and operate separate accounts with Nationalized Banks. These accounts should be operated by Training Organizers/Chief Training Organizers and one Administrative Head of KVKS in case of ICAR run Institutes & SAU run KVKS.
- (iii) Regular review/audit of these funds.

18. The Committee, further, recommend that a Committee consisting of high ranking Accounts specialists from the Controller General of Accounts and the ICAR officials may be set up within 3 months of presentation of this report to review the Accounting procedures and submit a report within six months of its constitution.

Training achievements of KVKS

19. The analysis of the figures compiled on training achievements of KVKS show no relation between the courses conducted, the

number of beneficiaries, the adoption of technologies, the increase in the production, the change in cropping patterns, employment generation, etc. It also reflects that no realistic technical and economic analysis has been conducted to see the implementation and adoption of farm practices. However, the percentage increase excepting in a very few cases gives a very poor picture of the performance of KVKS in fulfilling its mandate. The statistics reflect that training to the farmers, farm youth, farm women ends within the campus and the farmers go back and practice their original practices. The trainers should follow the trainees after the training at their work place, to see whether they are able to adopt the technology they have learnt and are also able to advice their neighbours to adopt those techniques. This can be achieved through frequent visits of trainers to the villages and trainees' field. This would enable the trainers to know their difficulties and would enable them to overcome them. It will also serve as a feed back for the KVK.

20. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the stress should no doubt be on the number of courses conducted and the number of persons attending the courses but also on the quality of the courses and the follow up with the beneficiaries.

21. KVKS are to bridge the gap between the available technologies at one end and their application in the field for increased production on the other. The choice of technologies depends upon the agro-eco system of the area and the needs of the clients, the resources available and the thrust required for improving the economic status of the target groups. KVKS should not be a replica of adjoining KVKS but should be location specific models for transfer of technology keeping in view the bio-physical and socio-economic conditions so that it is productive, stable, sustainable, equitable, employment generating and raising the economic status of the poor farmer/farm women and the farm youths.

Functions of KVKS

22. The Committee recommend that the Trainees' Training Centres should make special efforts to bring home the mandate of KVKS to Training Organizers & other staff at KVKS. The Committee also desire that the ICAR should consider making the KVKS not only centres for disseminating information, technology & practices but also a single window for solving day to day problems of the farmers by establishing "Plant Clinics", "Soil and Water Testing facilities" and by providing quality seed & seedlings, pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers etc. besides arranging for financial help through well established linkages.

Linkage of KVKS

23. The Committee recommend that the district level departments should be kept informed of the activities of the KVKS, taking up joint programmes of extension and ensuring attendance of members of the Local Management Committees. The Committee have been informed of the poor attendance at meetings of Local Management Committees which is the live wire component for the success of KVKS and express its concern in this regard. They recommend that Zonal Co-ordinators should play an important role for ensuring the regular LMC meetings. Local peoples' representatives should be actively involved with the Local Management Committees (LMC) and the activities of the KVKS.

24. These NGO run KVKS should build up a rapport SAUs and utilize the researches and experiences of the scientists available with them.

Strengthening of Zonal Co-ordinators

25. The Committee have been informed that Eight (8) Zonal co-ordination units were established in 1979 to co-ordinate and monitor Lab to Land Programme. Later on they were made responsible to monitor all other extension education programmes of the ICAR viz. (i) National Demonstration Project (ii) Operational Research Project (iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (iv) SC/ST Project. All these projects have now been integrated with KVKS.

26. With the addition of a number of KVKS under each Zonal Co-ordinator the work burden at the Zonal level has also increased considerably.

27. The Committee recommend that the Zonal Co-ordinators should be given greater responsibility and the Zonal offices should be strengthened with additional staff. The funding of KVKS should be done through Zonal Co-ordinators instead of it being done from the ICAR directly. With these arrangements the Zonal Co-ordinators should be playing a greater role in the conduct of Local Management Committees and in providing greater linkage to the KVKS. Therefore, in view of the greater responsibilities to be given to the Zonal Co-ordinators the Committee recommend that the Zonal Co-ordination Units may be upgraded as Zonal Project Directorates with suitable placements, budget, staffing, transport and accommodation facilities to make them operate effectively.

Income generation of KVKS

28. The Committee have been informed that the latest technology and research developed by the Institutes is disseminated to

potentially rich farmers, organisations, business houses, corporate bodies by levying a minimal charge as fixed by the Council. These houses/bodies/organisations reaped heavy profits by making use of this priceless consultancy which is given to them at throwaway rates. On the contrary the poor and marginal farmers cannot afford those minimal charges which are very heavy for them. The poor farmers are not able to either get the advanced technology and even if it is given to them free they are not able to implement it due to the costs involved.

29. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Institutes and the KVKS should charge reasonable rates and not token rates from the resourceful farmers, business houses, organisations and, in the case of poor farmers such technology should be given to them free of cost and they should be helped to put the technology to use. By doing so the KVKS and Institutes will add to their funds and serve the national goal as well.

30. The Committee also recommend that the produce from the farms with KVKS e.g. quality seeds/seedlings/saplings from nurseries may be sold to farmers through the KVKS so that the farmers get good quality inputs and this will ultimately go to increase their crop and income. Besides, all the ultimately go to increase their crop and income. Besides, all the KVKS should also possess a small lab for soil testing to provide testing facilities at nominal rates for poor/marginal farmers.

Small/marginal/poor farmers and self employment

31. The Committee are concerned that not sufficient attention is being paid by ICAR/KVKS for the upliftment of the farm women who are not being given sufficient courses in home science. Farm women should be involved in fishery, poultry, goatry, honey bee raising, mushroom growing, home management etc. Sufficient stress should also be given to subsidiary occupations such as diary, poultry, rabbit rearing, repairing of farm machinery etc. The KVKS should appropriately document the feed back and use it in improving the training programmes.

Staffing of KVKS

32. In almost all the centres the Committee visited and all the oral evidences held by the Committee one common feature that was put forth was regarding the shortage of staff in KVKS, their promotional avenues, pay scales and transfer policy. The Parliament has been informed that due to the recurring problem of transfer and

ban on recruitment etc. a large number of KVks have been staffed partially. The Committee have also been informed of the difference in pay scales between ICAR run institutes/KVks scientists, and the scientists of State Agricultural Universities and NGOs which makes it difficult for the NGOs to retain the staff.

33. The Committee recommend that the ICAR may review the promotional avenues and pay scales of KVK scientists. For scientists posted to KVks located in remote areas/interiors of districts/hard stations, the ICAR should consider grant of compensation depending on the nature of hardship in each station.

34. As regards transfer of scientists and other personnel, except on compassionate grounds, ICAR should formulate an effective policy in such a manner that the staff posted is retained, rather cherishes the posting because of the attractive terms and does not spend much of his time and energy on seeking a transfer or looking out for a change in job.

35. The Committee would also like the intervention of ICAR in protecting the pay scales and other benefits of scientists in NGO run KVks keeping in view those of scientists in ICAR institutions.

Training of Scientists and other staff

36. Scientists and other functionaries in the field need to update their knowledge and refresh themselves after a certain period of time. They will not be able to keep themselves abreast with the upgraded technology at a later stage as they would have lost track of the gradual developments with the passage of time. It is, therefore, essential that they are kept in touch with the latest developments in agricultural technology.

37. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Scientists are imparted refresher courses and that the scientists in the field are given sabbatical attachments with institutions of higher learning for upgradation of knowledge.

Review of KVks

38. The Committee observe that in over 20 years of the existence of KVks in the country it was in April, 1993 that the ICAR constituted Quinquennial Review Teams to review the working of KVks. This is a laudable step but it has come after a very long time.

39. The Committee wish that this review will continue in the years to come but with a greater frequency.

40. The Committee recommend that a yearly periodic review should be conducted of the newly set up KVKs and a check should be maintained to achieve a targetted development programme of the KVKs within a period of 3 years after the sanction so that the KVK has all the necessary infrastructural inputs and staffing within this period.

NEW DELHI;
18th December, 1995
27th Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

NITISH KUMAR
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

N.D.R.I., Karnal

Set up in 1976 the Training Achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, N.D.R.I., Karnal for the period (July 1976 to Oct. 1994) are as under:

		No. of Trainings	No. of Participants
A. ON CAMPUS			
1.	Dairy Farming, Artificial Insemination and First Aid	730	14230
2.	Home Science	241	4596
3.	Fish farming & Fish Seed Production	98	1023
4.	Bee Keeping	47	784
5.	Platform test for milk	32	271
6.	Rabbit farming	25	265
7.	Mushroom Farming	13	142
8.	High Yielding crop farming	41	1575
B. OFF CAMPUS			
9.	Dairy Farming	277	5832
10.	Home Science and Others	127	2165
	G. Total	1631	30883

The institute has stated that the beneficiaries have been school dropouts, unemployed educated youths, landless labourers, landless, marginal and progressive farmers and farm women. The institute has broadly stated that trainees are adopting scientific and latest technologies, youth self employment techniques and that farmers are able to increase their production.

The vocational courses available with the KV are :

- (i) Establishment of Dairy Farms
- (ii) A.I. and First Aid

- (iii) Fish farming
- (iv) Fish seed production
- (v) Bee keeping
- (vi) Milk products making
- (vii) Fruit and vegetables preservation.

Milk products making and fruit and vegetable preservation, bee keeping and Fish farming attracts village/farm women very much.

The training-trainees are gainfully employed in their local destinations.

**Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute—
Barrackpore, West Bengal**

Set up in 1979. The KVK has organised and conducted 834 training courses (on compus & off campus) where 17,067 beneficiaries underwent training upto Dec. 1994.

The Kendra imparted training at the grass-root level to transmit the knowledge to ultimate users to maximise the production of fish, cereals, vegetables, oilseeds, pulses etc. While organising courses special emphasis was laid towards selection of trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Backward Classes (BC).

As regards applicability of the training the institute has stated that it has been possible to motivate the total beneficiaries to adopt modern technologies on fisheries, crop production, horticulture, home science etc. It has been possible to change mono-cropped area into multi-cropped area. Vocational courses are available in Home Science, Fisheries, Animal Science, Horticulture and Crop production. To some extent the local youths are gainfully self employed after training.

Vocational courses in Home Science, Fisheries, Animal Science, Horticulture and Crop Production are available at the KVK.

ICAR Research Complex—Ela, Old Goa

Set up in 1984. In all 425 courses were conducted and 6962 farmers/farm women/rural youths were trained till March, 94 in the field of crop science, horticulture, home science, animal science and fisheries. In addition, 27 courses were conducted for extension staff of development departments in which 554 personnel were trained.

Details of the Training Programmes conducted by KVK from 1984-85 to 1993-94 for farmers, farm women and rural youths

Sl. No.	Discipline	No. of Course	No. of trainees trained
(1)	Crop Science	119	1896
(2)	Horticulture	147	2556
(3)	Animal Science	58	758
(4)	Home Science	85	1595
(5)	Agril. Engg.	6	139
(6)	Fisheries	10	108
Total		425	6962

Extension Functionaries

Sl. No.	Discipline	No. of Courses conducted	No. of trainees trained
(1)	Crop Production	12	158
(2)	Horticulture	8	127
(3)	Animal Science	1	16
(4)	Home Science	13	217
(5)	Agril. Engineering	3	36
Total		37	554

About 40% of the trainees have adapted the technology imparted to them. It has helped the farmers to increase their production.

The vocational courses available with KVK are :

- (1) Cultivation of groundnut for seed
- (2) Grafting techniques in Cashew and Mango
- (3) Mushroom Cultivation
- (4) Poultry Keeping
- (5) Dairy Production
- (6) Home scale food preservation
- (7) Crafts

Many of the rural youths are employed in respective trades.

CMFRI—Kerala

Set up in 1976. The KVK has conducted 706 courses and 12,969 people have benefited from these courses till March, 1994. The beneficiaries belong to practising farmer, village youths, school dropouts and landless labourers.

Around 35% of the trainees have adopted the training in one way or the other namely doing scientific prawn farming, supplementary stocking in prawn farms, getting employment in prawn farms during the season, collecting prawn seeds and marketing them.

The training has helped the farmers to increase the production by 50% to 100%.

The vocational courses available with the KVK are prawn farming, poultry farming, livestock production, preparation of fish products from low cost fish, preparation of jams and juices, kitchen gardening, mushroom cultivation, etc.

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region—Meghalaya
Training courses organised and total number of trainers trained

Location of KVK	No. of courses organised and No. of trainers trained																		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Total	
1. Kolasib, Mizoram	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2. Imphal, Nagaland	—	—	33 (367)	30 (397)	55 (642)	21 (60)	27 (505)	30 (68)	3 (340)	8 (316)	2 (574)	8 (1456)	10 (759)	14 (923)	12 (696)	10 (1175)	10 (690)	— (44)	263 (14,169)
3. Cherrapunji, Tripura	—	—	21 (306)	60 (484)	48 (545)	31 (334)	76 (516)	107 (743)	117 (594)	105 (870)	138 (952)	146 (628)	221 (1099)	130 (990)	222 (2776)	230 (2776)	204 (1935)	1056 (16,019)	
4. Basar Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1 (26)	11 (146)	33 (413)	17 (268)	27 (466)	47 (582)	50 (778)	57 (791)	43 (395)	25 (326)	35 (518)	— (326)	— (518)	— (331)	380 (5460)	
5. Tura Meghalaya	—	—	25 (679)	34 (540)	72 (1049)	103 (1593)	71 (927)	105 (1145)	119 (1192)	115 (916)	7 (559)	54 (554)	42 (377)	92 (901)	79 (901)	75 (771)	75 (770)	933 (12,125)	
6. Lamphelpat Manipur	—	—	—	—	17 (332)	40 (554)	38 (383)	57 (585)	53 (334)	49 (476)	44 (486)	51 (609)	43 (445)	66 (1186)	50 (469)	36 (388)	42 (388)	596 (674)	596 (673)
7. Nameri Assam	—	—	—	—	8 (368)	31 (477)	31 (1438)	32 (771)	19 (756)	26 (775)	110 (3125)	88 (3824)	31 (935)	32 (744)	17 (660)	41 (660)	64 (903)	530 (1880)	530 (16,476)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	32	61	
9. Birchandramanu, Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	21	34	26	56	38	34
10. Gossigraen, Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	34	26	46	534	110	34
Grand Total	54 (403)	116 (426)	173 (2325)	230 (3417)	292 (5703)	334 (4022)	345 (3769)	418 (6010)	521 (9877)	554 (8077)	521 (6083)	443 (5752)	408 (6577)	451 (6577)	598 (10485)	589 (5752)	5955 (6577)	589 (9255)	5955 (95349)

NOTE: Figures in Parenthesis indicate the No. of trainees trained.

Total No. of Beneficiaries: 95,349 till 1993-94.

Range of Beneficiaries : Beneficiaries include Practising Farmers, farm-women, school drop-outs, rural youth etc. which comprises 90% ST and 10% SC & OBC.

Most of the beneficiaries have adopted the improved package of practices. Some of the farmers were finding difficulty in procuring improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides in time. The KVK trainers have now developed proper linkages with the State Agrl. departments, cooperatives and other development agencies to sort out the input availability problem of the farmers. The training programmes and demonstrations conducted by the KVKs have helped the farmers to increase their production to a considerable extent as evident from the following tables.

Percent increase of yield of different crops

KVK	Crop	Yield in qln		% increase over State average yield 1990-91
		At farmers plot	State average yield	
1	2	3	4	5
Basar	Maize	26.00	12.15	53.27
	Soybean	17.09	13.89	18.72
	Groundnut	28.09	20.00	28.57
Lamphel	Early Kharif rice	35.00	17.40	58.06
	Main Kharif rice]			
	Potato	216.00	60.83	71.84
	Mustard	12.03	5.88	51.12
	Tea (grains)	8.50	4.00	52.94
Sangaangiri	Tomato	253.00	200.00	22.78
	Maize	31.00	11.96	43.05
Kolasib	Mustard	10.46	5.76	44.93
	Paddy (kharif)	19.50	12.44	36.21
	Maize	15.00	16.82	0.12
	Groundnut	41.60	20.00	51.92
	Tomato	150.00	100.00	33.33
	Turmeric	200.00	40.00	80.00
Jharnapani	Ginger	150.00	73.75	50.83
	Rice	43.00	12.27	72.73
	Groundnut	37.00	18.00	51.35
	Mustard	10.00	7.00	37.00
	Linseed	6.00	5.00	16.67
	Pea	53.00	50.00	9.03
	Gram	10.00	5.50	45.00
	Wheat	16.00	13.00	18.75

1	2	3	4	5
Birchandramanu	Rice	40.00	18.30	54.25
	Wheat	28.00	18.63	33.39
	Mesta	30.00	13.90	53.67
Chebri	Early Kharif (rice)	42.00	18.30	56.43
	Kharif rice (Lowland)			
	Kharif rice (upland)	22.00	17.00	59.42
	Groundnut	13.90	10.48	22.31
	Seasum	10.10	4.50	55.43
	Potato	280.00	102.70	34.73
	Watermelon	363.00	311.00	14.33
	Brinjal	197.00	86.00	56.35
Banipool	Kharif rice	52.00	12.00	164.24
	Maize	55.00	14.15	147.35
	Soybean	23.00	14.00	78.57
	Mustard	15.00	8.27	33.01
	Pea	15.00	15.00	35.01
Banipool	Potato	215.00	150.00	83.91
	Gingir	210.00	150.00	33.33

The vocational courses conducted by the KVKS are Need-based resource oriented and location specific training programme after survey of the villages. vocational courses like mushroom cultivation, rabbitry, pig farming Pisciculture and weaving are offered to the farmers, rural youths and farm women. Their gainful employment is generated through the formation of co-operatives. A few cooperatives are the Rabbit farmers society in Manipur, Weaver's society in Tura and integrated farming society in Gossaigaon.

Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University—Hissar

The training courses organised during 1993-94 by the seven KVKs under the university and proposed to be organised during the year 1994-95 are as under:

Krishi Vigyan Kendra Extension Activities during 1993-94

Activities/KVKs	Faridabad 1992	Jind 1992	Kurukshetra 1992	Kaithal 1992	Sadalpur 1989-90	Sonepat 1992	Yamunanagar 1992	Panipat 1994	Total
Set up in year									
1. Trainees									
(a) Organised:	106	114	241	81	96	161	46	—	845
(b) Participants:	3590	3935	3503	1442	1386	8184	1775	—	24115
2. Demonstration:									
(a) Organised:	54	294	175	48	49	—	—	—	620
(b) Participants:	1500	243	2626	747	724	—	—	—	5840
3. Campaigns:									
(a) Organised:	16	4	9	—	—	4	—	—	33
(b) Participants:	—	251	729	—	—	388	—	—	1327
4. Field Days									
(a) Organised:	16	112	7	—	4	25	—	—	64
(b) Participants:	—	779	450	—	122	2615	—	—	3069
5. Mini Kisan Mela / Kisan Diwas	—								—
(a) Organised:	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	5
(b) Participants:	—	900	—	1000	—	256	—	—	3156
6. Camps:									
(a) Organised:	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
(b) Participants:	—	90	—	500	—	—	—	—	590
7. Adoptive Research Trials:									
(a) Organised:	—	442	76	—	12	—	—	—	530
(b) Participants:	—	378	—	—	82	—	—	—	460

Proposed plan of work for KVKS during 1994-95

Activities/KVKS	Fundud	Jind	Kurukshetra	Kaithal	Sadalpur	Sonepat	Yamunanagar
1. Trainings:							
(a) To be organised:	92	33	33	85	108	75	90
(b) Proposed participants:	1450	1100	1388	1320	1420	1200	1940
2. Demonstration:							
(a) To be organised:	12	81	380	34	26	12	15
(b) Proposed participants	290	410	4850	800	520	280	350
3. Campaigns							
(a) To be organised:	8	8	9	—	—	389	—
(b) Proposed participants:	780	750	830	—	—	520	—
4. Field Days:							
(a) To be organised:	3	15	11	10	5	—	—
(b) Proposed participants:	90	650	540	600	130	—	—
5. Mini Kisan Mela/ Kisan Diwas:							
(a) To be organised:	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Proposed participants:	—	490	—	1000	—	—	—
6. Camps:							
(a) To be organised:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Proposed participants:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Adoptive research trials:	—	5	3	9	3	2	4

Many of the beneficiaries have adopted the training imparted to them. The expected adoption level ranges from 25 to 40%. It has helped the farmers to increase their production to the tune of 10-20%.

The Krishi Vigyan Kendras have imparted vocational trainings to the rural youth in mushroom cultivation, beekeeping and preservation of fruits & vegetables.

Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth—Akola, Maharashtra

The Vidyapeeth has a KVK at Selsura (Wardha) which was set up in 1979. The KVK has conducted the following courses:

Achievements Made

Since inception of K.V.K., Selsura (Wardha) following observations were made as regards to achievements.

Subject	Particulars
(a) Crop Production	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Farmers are being recommended seed rate the Proper Spacing Use of fertilizer, Seed treatment and application of bio-fertilizers. (ii) Sertted for sugarcane harvesting is introduced. (iii) Proper use of pesticides and preparation of Solution for Spray has been introduced. (iv) The use of Broad Based Furrow (BBF) has been introduced. (v) Introduced all improved varieties and hybrids of major crops of the area are accepted by the farmers. 	
(b) Horticulture	
<p>Major Programmes under this cover are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Training and prunning for fruit trees. (ii) Mango grafting by improved method. (iii) Air layering the Guava & Lemon. (iv) Ground layering in Guava. (v) Hard wood & Soft wood grafting in different horticultural crops. (vi) Budding in oranges. (vii) Ber rejuvenation programme. 	
(c) Home Science	
<p>This Unit has been instrumental in establishing farm women in various enterprises and helped them to make progress in</p>	

that direction. This includes—

Subject	Particulars
(i)	A Women Co-operative Society has been established at Deoli which is engaged in domestic food products and preparations like papad, pickles etc.
(ii)	Sericulture units are established by farm women in Babhulgaon & Mandaogad villages and earning profit out of it.
(iii)	A Sewing class for farm women is started for giving training to women in tailoring by Mahila Mandal at Deoli.
(iv)	The Home Science unit has encouraged kitchen gardening in back yard of houses and is very much popular amongst farm women.
(v)	The Unit has demonstrated preparation of nutritious food from the locally available food stuff and also insisted on skill improvement and employment generation for farm women, various programmes conducted are given below.

Sr. No.	Programmes	Beneficiaries
1.	Nutritious food preparation	1200
2.	Energy management technique	500
3.	Dairy, Bakery Products	269
4.	Tailoring & hand knitting	80
5.	Home decorative articles & interior decoration	97
6.	Painting & Cent sticks making	25
7.	Papad making	103

(d) Animal Science

- (i) Five Poultry & Broiler Units are in operation at Village Palasgaon.
- (ii) Vaccination campaign against R.P., B.U. and Tetanus for cattle implemented every year with the help of District Animal Husbandry Department, Wardha.

Tamilnadu Agricultural University—Coimbatore

This University has give KVks under its jurisdiction. Three are ICAR sponsored Suigamani (set up in 1974), Virudhachalam (set up in 1985) and Salem (set up in 1994) and two Coimbatore & Madurai are State sponsored KVks.

The training programmes demonstrations organised and group contacts conducted by these KVks for the past 5 years are as under:

1. TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORGANISED

Sl. No.	Subject Matter Areas	Achievements made (Nos.)			
		KVK Coimbatore	KVK Madurai	KVK Sirugamani	KVK Vridhachalam
1.	General Crop Production	142	139	150	245
2.	Manures and Fertilisers	56	49	103	58
3.	Plant Protection	71	110	54	123
4.	Horticulture	75	52	98	103
5.	Animal Science	20	17	70	67
6.	Home Science	35	27	21	23
7.	Agricultural engineering	82	54	70	43
8.	Water Management	15	20	32	17
9.	Social Forestry	17	16	33	25
10.	Mushroom Cultivation	27	22	38	45

2. DEMONSTRATIONS ORGANISED

Sl. No.	Subject Matter Areas	Achievements made (Nos.)			
		KVK Coimbatore	KVK Madurai	KVK Sirugamani	KVK Vridhachalam
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Varietal Demonstration	45	35	56	27
2.	Compact Block Demonstration	55	15	43	98
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	25	23	47	80
4.	Seed Treatment	33	36	40	85

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Plant Protection	42	27	30	74
6.	Horticulture	25	20	24	34
7.	Farm Implements and Equipments	82	45	25	32
8.	General Crop Production	25	20	29	35
9.	Mushroom Cultivation	23	19	27	31
10.	Entire farming system	54	23	25	62

3. OTHER INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP CONTACTS

Sl. No.	Subject Matter Areas	Achievements made (Nos.)			
		KVK Coimbatore	KVK, Madurai	KVK Sirugamani	KVK Vridhachalam
1.	Village Meetings	103	75	65	78
2.	Farm/Field Days	65	37	45	28
3.	Farm Advisory Services	302	373	455	268
4.	Queries Answered	1780	790	950	995
5.	Writing to Dailies and farm Magazines	75	68	56	70
6.	Radio/TV Programmes	70	56	45	54
7.	Publications	45	47	60	73
8.	Slides/Film shows	65	40	70	82
9.	Exhibition	47	29	49	50
10.	Campaigns	40	27	42	50
11.	Farmers Day	5	5	5	5

The impact of these training programmes on front line/first line demonstrations being organised by the TOT Centres revealed that there was considerable yield increase among various oilseeds/pulses crops which are as detailed below:

Crop	Yield increase
Sunflower	50%
Groundnut	25%
Gingelly	25 to 30%
Pulses	15 to 20%

**Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology—
Pantnagar**

The University has 8 KVKs in its jurisdiction. The one at Ranichauri was established in 1983 whereas the others in 1992 & 1994.

The KVKs have imparted training to practicing farmers, farm women, rural youth and extension functionaries on crop production, horticulture, soil management and use of agriculture implements.

In order to impart skill training on crop production improved technology to the farming community and extension functionaries of the area, the KVK scientists-carried out various varietal demonstrations on farmers field on oil seed, pulses and other crops. In addition the front line block demonstration on oil seed and pulses were also conducted during the year.

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra Scientists have laid out national/maximum production demonstration during the year. A schedule specific to the typical socio-economic and agro climatic situations of the area has been developed and the survey work and data collection for Lab to Land programme and on farm trial is under progress.

In addition to the trainings and demonstrations other important extension activities of KVKs were pre-sowing training meetings/gosthies at district, block and village level field days, Kisan mela, Radio talks, Press release and visit of farmers to Krishi Vigyan Kendras Instructional farms/units.

At the moment vocational trainings are being given but no follow up action is being taken for their professional establishment but University is making efforts in this connection also to see that these people get established and finances provided through different financial agencies.

Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Science University—Madras

1. This Kendra was set up in 1986 and has impart trainings, Demonstrations and Farm Advisory Services in the following fields:

1. Agriculture
2. Horticulture
3. Mushroom Cultivation
4. Animal Husbandry

5. Fisheries
6. Agricultural Engineering
7. Home Science
8. Agricultural Extension and Rural Development

2. ON-CAMPUS TRAINING: 1985-94

Sl. No.	Subject	Number of Participants			
		Male	Female	Total	SC/ST
1.	Crop Production	3425	657	4082	898
2.	Horticulture	2044	887	8081	671
3.	Animal Science	3076	838	3914	865
4.	Agricultural Engineering	314	56	370	82
5.	Home Science	1067	694	1761	389
6.	Fisheries	553	31	584	129
7.	Agricultural Extension	853	214	1067	237
Total		11332	4177	14809	3271

3. OFF-CAMPUS TRAINING: 1985-94

Sl. No.	Subject	Number of Participants			
		Male	Female	Total	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Crop Production	6675	1571	8246	1983
2.	Horticulture	600	930	1530	369
3.	Animal Science	1568	700	2268	548
4.	Agricultural Engineering	497	2	499	123

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Home Science	1036	2383	3419	827
6.	Fisheries	255	80	335	84
7.	Agricultural Extension	1160	173	1333	324
	Total	11791	5839	17630	4258

4. FIRST LINE DEMONSTRATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Trials	No. of Trials	Total Area (in ha.)
1.	Groundnut	18	90
2.	Blackgram	4	20

5. LAB TO LAND PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Alenchery Village	100
2.	Chitravadi and Sirunallur Villages	100
3.	Karanaipuducheri and Kattur Villages	100

Under this scheme critical inputs like Poultry Birds, Rabbits, Duck, Coconut Seedlings, Fruit Tree Seedlings, Sorgam Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Smokeless Chulha were distributed at the rate of Rs. 500/- (Rupees Five hundred only) per beneficiary per year for two years.

6. NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION

Three farmers of Kayarambedu Village, Chengalpattu-MGR District were selected under this demonstration for the year 1993-94 and distributed with scented rice seeds (Var : J.J-92) paddy seeds in an area of one acre each at the rate of Rs. 400/- (Rupees Four hundred only) per beneficiary.

7. INSTRUCTIONAL FARM

J.J.92 paddy was raised in an area of one acre in Livestock Research Station Farm. The crop is in good condition.

8. EXTENSION FUNCTIONARIES

1. Farm Science Club Meeting	—	27
2. Farmers' Discussion Group Meeting	—	48
3. Training and Field Demonstration	—	1300
4. Radio Programme	—	18
5. T.V. Programme	—	12
6. Film Shows	—	63
7. Internship Students Training	—	3
8. Field Days	—	227
9. Campaigns	—	1758
10. Mass Contact Programme	—	2
11. Farmers Day	—	9

9. SPECIAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME AT KVK

1. National Seminar	—	2
2. Inter-University:	—	1
Second Tamil Science Congress Meeting		
3. National Meeting:	—	1
1994 Variety Release meeting of Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University		
4. Local Management Committee Meeting	—	5
5. KVK's Review Meeting	—	1

The Vocational courses available to the rural youth are Poultry farming, Duck rearing, Rabbit rearing, Japanese Quail rearing, Sheep-Goat rearing, Bee-keeping, Tailoring, Mat weaving, Embroidering, Soap making under small scale basis, Repairing of Agricultural implements,

Raising of fruit seedlings, Ornamental plants and tree plants under Horticulture—Yes, the rural youth gainfully employed in the Vocational Courses in their local destinations. Frequent field visits and impact studies were made.

Rajendra Agricultural University—Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar

Two KVKs have started operation in August, 1992. Training programmes have been conducted within a short range of 10 km from the KVK Harnaut and within a range of 25 km from the KVK at Barh. The training programmes and methods have been adopted by 50% by those trained by Harnaut & 90% by those farmers trained at Barh. However, the effect on the production of the region is 10% in both the cases.

**Rama Krishna Mission Ashrama Divyayan Krishi Vigyan Kendra—
Morabadi, Ranchi**

The KVK was set up in 1969 and affiliated to ICAR in 1977. The Kendra has conducted the following courses:

(a) Courses : On-campus	No. of courses
(i) 6-week composite motivational courses teaching rudimentary principles in agriculture and allied disciplines.	250
(ii) Special courses (3 to 12 months duration) in Agronomy, Horticulture, Poultry, Dairy, Pump-repair (3 months duration) Carpentry, welding (6 months duration) and lathe (12 months duration)	388
(iii) Bee-keeping (1 month duration)	47
(iv) Short courses (less than 7 days) Bee-keeping, Pump-repairs, Handpump care-taker, youth leadership training, health and sanitation workers.	141
(v) Off-campus Training programmes (1 day duration) in agriculture and related areas in the villages. Beneficiaries & Range	1560
(i) Total number of beneficiaries (30.9.94)	
— On-campus training	20,361
— Off-campus-on an average 40 farmers per programme	62,400
(ii) Small and marginal farmers of ages 18 to 30 years.	
SC/ST beneficiaries 60.84% of the total trainees, receiving training in the on campus programmes	

Impact of KVK in a given area/village in terms of Agriculture and Animal productivity, Socio-economic condition and Employment generation

RANCHI DISTRICT IN ADOPTED VILLAGES

Sl.No.	Items	Prior to	Post KVK
1	2	3	4
1.	Change in cropping intensity	80.5%	139.5%
2.	Change in productivity		
	(a) Cereals crops	15 qt/ha	55 qt/ha
	(b) Pulses	—	—
	(c) Oil seed	4.25 qt/hma	8.35 qt/ha
3.	Change in irrigation area	3.5%	15%
4.	Use of HYV	0.5%	17.5%
5.	Use of Fertilizer	30 kg/ha (N:P:K)	245 kg/ha (N:P:K)
6.	Use of FYM and other Bio-fertilizer (of total cultivable land)	25%	75%
7.	Total diesel consumption Lit. per year	Nil	72,000 lit. approx.
8.	Total electricity consumption	NIL	NIL
9.	No. of Tractor/Machinery	NIL/NIL	-/960 (Pump etc)
10.	No. of Agro Industries	NIL.	5 (9,474 beneficiaris)
11.	Changes in environment and ecology		
	(a) No. of tree possessed	Not known	95.89 ha (plantation)
	(b) Wasteland regenerated	NIL	95.89 ha
12.	Changes in alternate energy/nutrients use pattern	NIL	Energy: (i) Bio-gas (ii) Solar energy (iii) Mechanically operated implements

1	2	3	4
			Nutrients:
			Increase in calorie in-take of target population due to increase in :
			(i) Crop production
			(ii) Cultivation of vegetable
			(iii) Dairy and poultry production
			(iv) Purchasing power of the farmers
13.	Employment generated (mandays)	Not known	4,65,250
14.	Changing in economic indicators		
	(a) Net return/ha	—	Rs. 5,385/ha
	(b) Net return/Farmer	—	Rs. 1,077/ha

The follow-up of the programme with trainees as given by the Kendra in a written reply is a 3 tier system working in the following manner:

The modus operandi of the approach:

1st Tier: In each of our adopted villages, there are main functionaries (Change Agent/Key communicator) who got trained from Divyayan they are supervising and monitoring all the development activities of the village through their organisation i.e. Vivekananda Seva Sangha (VSS).

2nd Tier: There are ten field assistants of Divyayan who hail from the local areas & are called as 'Cycle Vahini'. They visit each village in every month to reach the ex-trainees and other villages to observe and guide them in their farm practices and also motivate them to undertake other village welfare activities. They get feed back from the main functionaries of the village and report to the Divyayan twice a month.

3rd Tier: Divyayan KVK faculty members normally visit villages thrice in a week for transferring technology and follow-up of other activities. On every Saturday, they stay in the village by turns to have close understanding and rapport with the villagers to facilitate better communication and feed back.

With these three tier follow-up system, Divyayan KVK has been able to establish a strong linkage between the farmers and scientists.

The vocational courses offered by the Kendra are multifaceted. Some of them are Bee keeping, Pump repair, Hand pump repair, Youth leadership, VSS leadership, Night school facilitators, VVV workshop, Tasar Co-coon, Tasar reeling, health education & sanitation etc.

Deen Dayal Research Institute—Delhi

There are three KVKs under this Institute. One is at Satna, MP, second at Banda, UP and the third at Gonda, UP. The courses conducted by these KVKs are 38,45 & 1225 respectively and the persons trained are 4,52,995 and 20,913. The adoption of the training is by 68%, 37.5% and 50%. However, no survey has been conducted to see the impact of the training in the regions under the KVKs.

The vocational courses conducted by the KVKs are as follows:

Satna set up in 1993	Banda set up in 1992	Gonda set up in 1989
1. Tailoring of farm women	1. Para-veterinary training	1. Dairy
2. Training on preparation of bari, papad chips, papari, namkeen	2. Tailoring	2. Nursery management
3. Fruit Preservation	3. Fruit & vegetable preservation	3. Fisheries
4. Weaving woollen pullovers	4. Professional courses in Horticulture	4. Sericulture
5. Training on vegetable spices		5. Apiculture
		6. Rabbit farming
		7. Fruit & Vegetable preservation
		8. Rope making
		9. Para veterinary courses

Agricultural Development Trust's KVK—Shardanagar, Pune

The KVK was set up in Aug., 1992. 240 courses have been conducted benefiting 7190 persons. About 20-50% beneficiaries have adopted the training imparted to them. The training has helped the farmers to increase their production, reducing their problems, by improving fertility and productivity of the soil and also by reducing the total cost of cultivation. The percentage increase in the produce ranges from 10-50%.

The vocational courses available with the KVK are Nursery Management, Dairy farming, Poultry farming, Sheep and Goat rearing, bakery, fruit processing, rural crafts, tailoring and cutting, mechanised farming, advanced agricultural techniques, production technology of various crops etc.

No study has been carried out or figures available to the impact of the training.

The United Planters Association of Southern India—Glenview, Coonoor

The KVK was set up in 1983. The achievements of the KVK are as follows:

(a) Training Achievement

S.No.	Subject	Practising farmers and youth		Extension functionaries	
		C	P	C	P
1.	Crop Production:				
	(a) Tea	1,271	16,698	135	4,023
	(b) Coffee	97	2,211	—	—
	(c) Spices	54	1,123	—	—
2.	Horticulture	85	1,761	1	8
3.	Livestock	38	875	—	—
4.	Home Science	303	5,719	33	1,121
5.	Agri. Engineering	244	5,653	13	362
6.	Agro Forestry	5	83	—	—
7.	Sericulture	60	1,090	—	—
8.	Mushroom cultivation	61	1,322	—	—
9.	Bee-keeping	56	1,227	—	—
10.	Rabbit fearing	2	39	—	—
11.	Carpet weaving	4	102	—	—
12.	Blacksmithy	1	4	—	—
13.	Pottery	1	10	—	—
	Total	2,282	37,917	182	5,514

C — Course

P — Participants

(b) Impact of the training programme**A. For practicing farmers:**

S.No.	Subject	Name of skill/ technology	Adoption (%)
1.	Crop Production	Tea cultivation	27
		Coffee cultivation	25
		spices cultivation	10
2.	Horticulture	Fruit cultivation	15
		Vegetable cultivation	24
		General Horticulture	20
		Rose cultivation	12
3.	Home Science	Fruit and vegetable Preservation	50
		Home baking	52
		Nutrition and Balanced diet	42
		Home Science-General	35
		Maintenence of Plant: protection equipments	33
4.	Agricultural Engineering	Soil & Water conservation measures	24
5.	Other subjects	Bee-keeping	28
		Rabbit rearing	10
		Live stock management	19
		Sericulture	29
		Mushroom cultivation	21

S.No.	Subject	Name of skill/ technology	Adoption (%)
1.	Crop Production	Tea cultivation	21
2.	Horticulture	General horticulture	27
3.	Home Science	Wool knitting Tailoring Plastic wire bag making	26 35 58
4.	Agricultural Engineering	House wiring Maintenance of Plant Protection equipments	40 37
5.	Other subjects	Sericulture Carpet weaving TRYSEM	27 15 18

B. For extension functionaries:

S.No.	Subject	Name of skill/ technology	Adoption (%)
1.	Crop Production	Tea cultivation	32
2.	Home Science	Home Science general	42
3.	Agrl. Engineering	Maintenance of plant protection equipments Soil and Water conservation measures	35 32

S.No.	Particulars	Prior to KVK activities	Post KVK activities	% increase
1.	Tea	800 kg made tea per ha.	1700 kg made tea per ha.	113
2.	Coffee	500kg/ha.	1250 kg/ha.	150

9. Vocational courses available:

1. Tea cultivation
2. Woollen knitting
3. Tailoring
4. Fruit and vegetable preservation
5. Bakery
6. Propagation of ornamental plants
7. Vegetable cultivation
8. Fruit cultivation
9. Spices cultivation
10. Tea processing
11. House wiring
12. Maintenance of pumpsets and plant protection equipments
13. Soil and water conservation measures
14. Sericulture
15. Bee-keeping
16. Cane & Bamboo craft making.

The rural youth are employed in the vocational courses in their local destination within the district.

10. Co-ordination between the KVKs in the State—Yes

In order to strengthen the research and extension activities and to generate location specific, need based farm technology close rapport has been established with the local National Agricultural Research Project Centre of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

The Director of extension THAU serves as a member of the local management committee of the Kendra.

The demonstration units on Mushroom cultivation and Rabbit rearing were established with the guidance from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra—Pal, Jalgaon

The KVK was set up in 1984. The achievements of the Kendra are as under:

From August, 1984 to March, 1994 *i.e.* in 10 years, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra have conducted courses as under—

Sl. No.	Subject	No. of courses	No. of beneficiaries attended
(1)	Crop Production	695	15,583
(2)	Horticulture	462	6,982
(3)	Home Science	660	6,694
(4)	Agricultural Engineering	498	6,394
(5)	Animal Science	365	4,313
Total		2,880	39,966

Out of total persons called for training 90 to 95 per cent persons attended the training courses.

Out of total beneficiaries, the range of adoption of technique was from 30% to 90%. Low adoption was observed where inputs were costly or not available in time. The low cost techniques/technologies were adopted to 75% to 90%.

The training, demonstration helped the farmers to increase their income. The production of crops and horticultural crops were increased to 3 to 9 qtls/ha. *i.e.* 25 per cent to 97 per cent. In case of increase production due to use of improved implement and machinery was observed to 15 per cent to 27 per cent. Milk production cattle, eggs production of poultry bird was observed to 30 per cent to 45 per cent. Income generating activities by Home Science and rural craft increase production by 30 per cent to 79 per cent.

Carpentry, smithy, welding, composting/vermicom post cultivation of mushroom, seed production of oilseed, pulses and vegetable, nursery

management, poultry, goatry, dairying are some of the vocational courses available with Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pal. We have started mushroom production and inland fishery courses on large scale in current year and rural youth from the area are starting these enterprises.

The rural/tribal youth who were trained by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, were employed/self-employed in local destination only.

APPENDIX—I

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 26TH OCTOBER, 1994 AT 1500 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'E', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1745 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Nitish Kumar — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Birbal
4. Kumari Pushpa Devi Singh
5. Shri Channaiah Odeyar
6. Shri Tara Singh
7. Shri Rajvir Singh
8. Shri Ganga Ram Koli
9. Shri R.K. Sharma
10. Smt. Krishnendra Kaur 'Deepa'
11. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary
12. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
13. Shri Upendra Nath Verma
14. Shri Zainal Abedin
15. Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar
16. Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu
17. Shri Shibu Soren

Rajya Sabha

18. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami
19. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann
20. Shri K.N. Singh
21. Dr. Ranbir Singh

22. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
23. Shri Som Pal
24. Shri H. Hanumanthappa
25. Shri Govindrao Adik

WITNESSES

1. Shri R.S. Paroda — *Secretary (DARE) & DG(ICAR)*
2. Shri P.N. Mathur — *Dy. Dir. General (ICAR)*
3. Shri S. Som — *Adviser (SP)*

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Director*
2. Shri S. Bal Shekar — *Under Secretary*

The sitting commenced with the Chairman of the Committee welcoming the members of the Committee, the Secretary Department of Agricultural Research and Education, the Special Secretary Planning Commission and their colleagues to the oral evidence session of the Committee on Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs). The Chairman drew the attention of the witnesses to Direction 58 of the Directions by the Speaker regarding evidence tendered before a Parliamentary Committee.

The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) and the Planning Commission on the functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. To begin with the Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education gave information briefly on the following aspects relating to the functioning of KVKs:—

(i) Opening of KVKs

The programme of KVKs started in 1974 in the Fifth Five Year Plan with the opening of 19 KVKs. In the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans 70 and 20 KVKs were opened respectively. In the Eighth Plan period 78 have been sanctioned in 1992-93 and 119 are further proposed to be considered for sanction. It is proposed to meet a target of 380 KVKs by the end of 8th Plan period. The target of having one KVK in each district i.e. around 500 KVKs will be met in the Ninth Plan.

(ii) Changing Mandate

In the earlier manadate KVKs were mostly opened in State and a few KVKs were sanctioned to NGOs and voluntary

organisations. In this Five Year Plan a lot of stress is given at sanctioning KVks to NGOs.

(iii) Fund Outlay

Rs. 435 crores were sanctioned in the 7th Five Year Plan whereas in the Eighth Plan Rs. 1300 crores have been given which means that the expenditure in the Seventh Plan period which was 5.5% has risen to 12.3% in this 8th Plan. In order to open 380 KVks an extra sanction of Rs. 1000 crore will be required. Further, in the previous Plans 12% of the budgetary allotment was utilized for extension which will now be raised to 25.30%.

(iv) Land Requirement

Earlier an objective of 50 acres of land was kept for the establishment of KVK. Now it has been decided to have 30-35 acres of land. But preferably 50 acres is more appropriate.

(v) Training

Extension Officers may be helped in imparting training to the farmers by engaging experts on this programme. Universities, ICAR and other extension agencies should co-ordinate to spread the expertise. The training programmes should be vocationalised and lengthened to range from 1 to 3 months instead of 5-10 days in order to enable the youth to open up agro-business. The National Demonstration Programme, Operational Research Project and the Lab to Land Programmes may be implemented with greater force.

(vi) Funding Pattern

A decision has been arrived at along with the Planning Commission to fund those KVks which have already been running for the last 10 yrs. only upto the end of the 8th Plan. Those units which have been opened till March, 1994, will get aid for 5 yrs. and thereafter the State Government will support with an assistance upto 25%. For those KVks which will be opened after March, 1994, the aid will be given at 100% for the first five years and 60% thereafter, 40% of the aid shall be borne by States. It is desired that the State Govts. should also involve themselves in this process.

(vii) Staff Pattern

KVks that had been opened earlier had a staff strength of 26 persons whereas those which are now being opened have a staff strength of 20 persons.

(viii) Infrastructural Aid

50% to 60% aid is given for the construction of staff quarters and for other amenities. 2157 square meters is provided for the boundary walls.

(ix) Fully Operational KVks

20% of the KVks are fully operational. 40% are semi operational and the rest 40% are in the initial stages of operation.

Replying to further queries, the Secretary stated that he would be giving a comprehensive note on most of the issues touched by the Hon'ble Members. He briefly responded to the queries under the following heads:

(i) Review of the functioning of KVks

The Deputy Director General is the incharge of all KVks. There is one Assistant Director General exclusively for KVks. The entire agricultural area of India is divided into 8 zones headed by a Zonal Coordinator. Each Zonal Coordinator has two to three States under him. Quinquennial Review Teams consisting of independent experts have been set up in 1993 for each of the zone and they have analyzed and given important suggestions. Besides, the co-ordinators arrange meetings, review the functioning.

(ii) Fully Operational KVks

Fully operational KVks are those which have established each and every component of it. 40% of the lesser functional KVks are those which do not have some facilities like houses for staff, science block, etc. 40% of the newly set up KVks are those which have just started. An assurance was given for better streamlining, monitoring and resolving of all impediments in the setting up of KVks.

(iii) Coverage of ICAR

The agricultural extension work has been able to reach almost 18 lakh beneficiaries and the total number of training programmes organized till date are almost 77,000. This meant that the KVks were able to reach 3000 to 4000 farmers in a district every year i.e. 3.5% to 4.0% coverage. The Department felt that this much coverage is enough to catalyze the activities because the object was not to reach each and every individual farmer.

(iv) Availability of Land

The Govt. did find difficulties in procuring land in many districts. The difficulties are in the right type of organisations which should be given the responsibility. An expert team recommends and decides the centres.

(v) Best Performing KVKs

They are all over the country. NGOs are performing better. NDRI Karnal, is one example. KVKs in Trivandrum, Nalgonda, Godavri, Gurdaspur, Ranichuri in UP, Nimpith, Jodhpur, Monghyr and Rewari were good.

(vi) KVK as a commercial venture

Self sustenance did not mean making the KVK a commercial venture. The staff should be able to generate resources for their payments/salaries. Earning money alone is not the idea so much as the transfer of technology. NGOs/Voluntary Organisations think in terms of profit as well as service and therefore they were doing better than ICAR and University run KVKs.

(vii) Course Curriculum

Each KVK has got a Management Committee. The Management Committee meets once or twice a year. The course curriculum is developed according to the particular agro climatic region. In order to have a uniform course curriculum for a particular subject, the course in the various regions are the same.

(viii) Pay Scales

The pay scales of the scientists in ICAR and the Universities are the same. The employees are well paid.

(ix) Opening of New KVKs

A decision has to be taken whether 380 KVKs should be opened up by the end of the Eighth Plan. However, since the opening of the KVKs has already been planned Rs. 1000 crores extra will be required for that.

Special Secretary, Planning Commission, stated that Agriculture has already been given the highest priority in the matter of planning and resources allocation. He said that the mid term appraisal of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education has not yet been

taken up. In the next few months the Planning Commission would take note of further requirement of funds. However, a very large increase in budgetary support is not expected. On the points of not bringing State Government into the funding pattern he clarified that the financial conditions of the State Governments are such that if the State Governments are brought into this the KVKS will be non-starters in many states. The Special Secretary stated that the apprehensions of the Members were justified in a large number of cases. However, an all-time funding would take away the effectiveness of the ICAR and eliminate the role of the State Department of Agriculture, State Directorate of Agriculture and to some extent the State Universities will also not be there. Therefore, we should not be very much apprehensive about the idea that after 10 years the funds will be stopped. We should not continue to get ICAR to fund the programmes all times to come.

Advisor (Agriculture Environment & Forests) Planning Commission stated that primary objective and methodology of the KVKS was teaching by doing and learning by doing. A land must be used not only for providing training but also in the process of generating planting materials, budwood and seeds which can be marketed. These functions of a KVKS would be in a position to generate resources by fully using 50 Acres of land. The transfer of technology can be linked with KVKS. Similarly, the linkages between KVKS and State Agriculture Universities with different Departments and projects like TRISEM should be emphasized. The State Government should be held responsible for KVKS which is very critical to the success of the programmes.

DDG(KVKS) commented upon the necessity for a linkage between the Ministry of Agriculture, ICAR and the activities of the KVKS with the activities of Zonal Research Stations. He also expressed that the involvement of different departments in the KVKS activities was a very pertinent issue as it would give the KVKS the necessary support for their effective functioning. He further felt that the NGOs should also be provided with some research back-up by the State Agriculture Universities. As regards the resource generation of KVKS, he stated that it needs further discussion and it would be quite unsafe to conclude that the KVKS could be self-sufficient.

The witnesses then withdrew and the Committee adjourned to meet again at 1500 hrs. on 8th November, 1994.

APPENDIX-II

MINUTES OF THE 91ST SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 17.11.1995 AT 1230 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'A', GROUND FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1230 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Nitish Kumar — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Birbal
4. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
5. Shri Channaiah Odeyar
6. Shri Tara Singh
7. Shri Rajvir Singh
8. Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary
9. Dr. Parshuram Gangwar
10. Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma
11. Shri Zainal Abedin
12. Shri B.N. Reddy
13. Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu
14. Shri Upendra Nath Verma

Rajya Sabha

15. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami
16. Shri H. Hanumanthappa
17. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
18. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann
19. Shri Maheshwar Singh
20. Dr. Ranveer Singh
21. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
22. Shri Som Pal

SECRETARIAT

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

In the post lunch sitting of the Committee, the Committee examined Swami Sadananda, Chairman, Vivekananda Institute of Biotechnology, & KVK, Nimpith, West Bengal, Shri Vishwanathan, President, KVK Mitraniketan Kerala alongwith their Training Organisers. They put forth the difficulties being faced by them in running the KVks. They expressed hardship from the new funding pattern, staff shortages and difference in pay scales of scientists in ICAR institutes and those of NGO KVks. They then withdrew.

Thereafter, the Zonal Co-ordinators of Zone I, Zone II, Zone VII and Zone VIII were asked to give suggestions for improvement of the functioning of KVks in the country. They suggested stepping up of Zonal Co-ordinators as Project Directors with greater responsibilities, additional funds, improving linkages between KVks and local Management Councils (LMCS), Training/higher education avenues for scientists in field etc.

The witness then withdrew.

The meeting then adjourned.

APPENDIX—III

MINUTES OF THE NINTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1995 AT 1500 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'C', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1540 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Nitish Kumar — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Birbal
4. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
5. Shri Govindrao Nikam
6. Shri Tara Singh
7. Shri Uttamrao Deorao Patil
8. Shri Rajvir Singh
9. Shri Rudrasen Chaudhary
10. Dr. Parshuram Gangwar
11. Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma
12. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary
13. Shri B.N. Reddy
14. Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar
15. Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu
16. Shri Upendra Nath Verma

Rajya Sabha

17. Shri H. Hanumanthappa
18. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
19. Shri Som Pal

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Director*
2. Shri S. Bal Shekar — *Under Secretary*

At the outset Chairman (AC) welcomed the Member to the sitting of the Committee and requested them to take up the adoption of the Draft Action Taken Reports on the Demands for Grants for 1995-96 in respect of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Draft Report on Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

The Draft Reports were considered one by one and unanimously adopted without any change.

3. The Members of the Committee, thereafter, authorised the Chairman to present the Action Taken Reports on Demands for Grants 1995-96 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Draft Report on Krishi Vigyan Kendra to the House on a date convenient to him.

The meeting then adjourned.