

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE **(1967-68)**

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT **(FOURTH LOK SABHA)**

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture)
—Central Institute of Fisheries Education—Bombay.



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 1968/Phalguna, 1889 (Saka)

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C O R R I G E N D A

TO

Thirty-Ninth Report of Estimates Committee
(Fourth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Food,
Agriculture, Community Development and
Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) -
Central Institute of Fisheries Education -
Bombay.

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C O N T E N T S

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(v)
 CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY :	
A. Introduction	1
B. Objectives and Functions	4
C. Research Work	7
 CHAPTER II—TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND FACILITIES :	
A. Requirements of trained personnel and facilities at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay	10
B. Facilities at the Regional Training Centres at Agra and Hyderabad	12
C. Facilities at the Training Centres in the States	21
 CHAPTER III—ADMISSIONS, COURSES OF STUDY ETC. :	
A. Admission, Syllabus, Intake Capacity	24
B. Cost per Trainee	30
C. Recognition of Diploma	31
D. Professional Course in Fisheries Science	32
E. Seminars	34
F. Workshop Facilities	35
 CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION :	
A. Assessment of Staff Strength	37
B. Standing Committee	39
C. Annual Report	40
D. Evaluation	41
 CHAPTER V—BUDGET AND FINANCE :	
A. Finance	42
B. Budget	42
 APPENDICES	
I. Statement showing the sanctioned strength and the number of vacant posts at the Regional Training Centres for Inland Fish- eries Operatives, Agra and Hyderabad	45
II. Statement showing the summary of Conclusions/Recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in the Report	47
III. Analysis of Recommendations contained in the Report	55

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(1967-68)

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(iii)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Ninth Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) —Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) and the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay on the 16th December, 1967. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay and other officers of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

3. They also wish to express their thanks to Shri Kurwath Damodaran, Vice-Chairman of the Marine Products Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam; Shri R. Madhavan Nayar, Ex-President, Seafood Canners' and Freezers' Association of India, Cochin, and Dr. N. K. Pannikar, Director, National Institute of Oceanography, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for giving evidence and making valuable suggestions to the Committee.

4. The Committee also wish to thank Shri T. Muthu-Kannappan, Member, Central Board of Fisheries, Dr. S. B. Setna, Managing Director, New India Fisheries Ltd., Bombay; and Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Ernakulam for furnishing Memoranda to the Committee.

5. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 21st February, 1968.

6. A statement showing the analysis of recommendations contained in the Report is also appended to the Report (Appendix III).

NEW DELHI;
March 4, 1968.
Phalguna 14, 1889 (Saka).

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Introduction

1.1. With the increased input in developing fisheries resources of the country under the First, Second and Third National Five Year Development Plans, the Central and State Governments felt the need for trained technical personnel to implement various development programmes at different levels.

1.2. The technical personnel in fisheries service is ordinarily drawn from Zoology graduates or M.Sc.s. Fisheries being a highly specialised discipline the Zoology graduates/M.Sc.s. took 2-3 years or more depending on opportunities and experience, to acquire proficiency in one or more aspects of fishery science and even then they lacked a general overall background of the subject. This imposed a premium on their effectiveness in carrying out development/research/extension programmes.

1.3. The Government of India, taking cognizance of the above situation, appointed a Committee on Fisheries Education, (*vide* Resolution No. F.7-15/57-FY (D) dated the 4th June, 1958) with Dr. N. K. Panikkar, the then Fisheries Development Adviser, as Chairman to examine the requirements of trained personnel at all levels and suggest ways and means of getting the required personnel trained effectively.

The Committee was given the following terms of reference:

1. To review and assess the training requirements for fisheries personnel to man the administrative and executive and research projects in India and for the growing needs of the industry.
2. To examine the need for higher or ancillary training facilities in the field of fisheries in the light of the present and future requirements of the Second and Third Plans and of the training courses now available.
3. To recommend the location, courses of study the staff required and other practical details for the establishment of such training institute (institutes).

1.4. In their Report published in August 1959 the Fisheries Education Committee has stated that in India, Fisheries Science is, unlike Agriculture, largely a new and unfamiliar discipline. In Japan, Norway, Great Britain and the United States, to mention only a few instances, fishing and fishery industries have been organised and developed by private enterprise in the course of several generations. In these countries Governmental intervention followed in response to the needs of industry which have set a pattern for training in and assistance from the public sector. But even among the countries mentioned above, Japan may be cited as an example of forthright Governmental assistance in which establishment of training institutes played a major role in the modernisation of fishery industries. At the end of the 19th century the fishery industry of Japan, although substantial in the numbers of its fishermen and in its total production, was exceedingly backward in its methods and low in its productivity; in many respects it resembled the condition in which the fisheries of India now stand. The conversion of this primary industry from its backward stage was decided upon by the Government of Japan as an important element of its programme of industrialisation and modernisation of that country. It was recognised that achievement of that conversion in step with other changes would call for intensive programmes of training and research. It is by no means a coincidence that Japan is both the foremost fishing country of the world and the country with the greatest network of fishery research institutions and fishery schools, colleges and universities.

1.5. The Fisheries Education Committee has further stated in its report that in India, mostly for historical reasons, the fishery industries are, to a large extent, in a primitive state. If the pace of development is to be accelerated in an effective manner, Governmental intervention will have to come in forcefully at a stage of development much earlier than was necessary in the countries where fisheries are now well-established. One of the most fruitful forms of Government assistance, on a national scale, is to provide facilities for training of personnel at various levels. The Committee is convinced that if training is neglected even unduly postponed, the development of fisheries and connected industries in India to their full stature will not be achieved within a reasonable period of time.

1.6. The Committee has been impressed by the fact that the Government's responsibilities under the development plans call for high level officials of considerable competence and it has reached the conclusions that first priority should be given to the establishment of an

institute of higher training in fisheries. The Committee has stated in the concluding para of its report:

“From a consideration of the evidence collected by it concerning university arrangement, and other field facilities required for training in fisheries, Governmental Development Programmes, all-India nature of the required training, selection and placement of trainees, and various other factors, the Committee is of the view that the situation calls for the establishment of a Central Institute of Fisheries Education. This does not mean that the proposed Institute will have no connection with the universities; on the contrary, it would rely on them to give basic training to those who enter it; it would rely on the universities also to maintain specialist research work and, in fact, to give certain categories of specialist training.”

1.7. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, the Government of India established the Central Institute of Fisheries Education at Bombay in July, 1961.

1.8. In order to develop the Institute rapidly into the highest fisheries educational institute in the country and also to meet the needs of neighbouring countries, foreign collaboration was envisaged by the Committee as necessary and on 20th October, 1959 an agreement was signed between the Government of India and the United Nations Special Fund, according to which the latter during a three year period was to provide expert personnel and specialised equipment necessary to develop the Institute.

1.9. A Plan of Operation was accordingly drawn up and signed by the two parties in May, 1962. As per this Plan the Government of India is to provide the Institute certain basic facilities termed counterpart contributions such as buildings for the Institute, hostel for trainees, workshop, jetty for boats, quarters for staff; training subcentres for fish culture; a 90 ft. training vessel, teaching, technical and administrative staff, and funds for equipment and supplies normally available in the country and required for efficient running of the Institute. In cash, the Government counterpart contributions amounted to \$13,79,882 for the three year period. During the same period the U.N.S.F. was to provide equipment and expert personnel valued at \$6,58,300.

1.10. The Institute was first housed in a section of the Institute of Science, Bombay. As the accommodation available was inadequate a private building was hired from June 1964 at Dana Bunder and

the Institute shifted there. Meanwhile a 4.27 acre plot of land was gifted by the Maharashtra Government at Versova for the permanent location of the Institute and a building construction programme of Rs. 21 lakhs was taken on hand by the C.P.W.D. (Food Wing) from December 1964. The main building and the main part of the hostel were completed and occupied from April, 1967.

1.11. As already referred to earlier the Plan of operation was signed by the two parties in May, 1962. In terms of the Plan the United Nations Special Fund was to provide an Adviser to the Director of the Institute. The duration of the United Nations Special Fund support was for three years from the date on which the Adviser took up his duties in India. He was expected to take up his duties as soon as possible after 1st January, 1962. During the course of evidence the representative of the Ministry has informed the Committee that the Adviser took up his duties on 29th September, 1964.

1.12. The U.N.S.F. Project, therefore, started operating from September, 1964. The Committee have been informed that the U.N.S.F. support which was to cease in September, 1967 will now be continued for another year as per an amendment to the Agreement concluded with the U.N.S.F.

1.13. Delay in setting up the Institute and commencement of the Plan of Operation is, therefore, stated to be on account of the failure of F.A.O. to provide the Adviser in time.

1.14. The Government expect that by September, 1968 the Institute will be fully organised and developed for effective training in all aspects of fisheries science and would be perhaps the best equipped fisheries institution in South-East Asia. It has also been stated that after the termination of the Agreement in September, 1968 the Institute will be run by the Central Government as part of the Central Scheme, borne in the Central Budget.

1.15. The Committee are unhappy to note that while the agreement with U.N.S.F. was signed in 1959 the Plan of Operation was executed in May, 1962, i.e. after nearly three years. There has also been a delay in the activation of the Project by about two years. However, the Committee hope that the Institute will be fully operative by September, 1968 when the U.N.S.F. support ceases.

B. Objectives and functions

1.16. The objectives of the Institute are to train fisheries officers required at District level in different parts of the country for development of the fishery industry and of other personnel requiring

similar training so as to equip them with the necessary technical know-how to recognise problems and arrange for their solution independently or with expert guidance.

1.17. The Institute now trains candidates deputed from different States in India, selected private candidates and candidates from neighbouring countries in a two-year post-graduate course in Fishery Science. The course offered is a comprehensive general course aimed at giving a thorough and complete background of the fishing industry necessary for a district level techno-administrator and includes all aspects of fishery biology, fishing and fish processing technology, fisheries administration and fishery economics.

1.18. Selected candidates from other fishery institutions under the Government of India are also to be trained at the Institute.

1.19. The Institute also offers 9 month training courses in selected aspects of inland fisheries for inland fisheries operatives (village/Panchayat level supervisory staff) at the Regional Training Centres at Agra and Hyderabad.

1.20. Asked to state how far the objectives of the Institute had been achieved the Committee have been informed that the Institute is still in the process of organisation and development and an assessment of this nature is not possible before the full facilities specified under the Plan of Operation—Government Counterpart contributions as well as Special Fund contributions, are made available. With the gradual acquisition of facilities, the national staff who are well experienced and qualified in their respective disciplines, and the Special Fund experts are imparting training most effectively. The quality of training will continue to improve in the next 2-3 years when it is expected to reach the top most level.

1.21. It has been further stated that information so far available indicates that, given proper opportunities, the trained hands have been able to discharge their duties more effectively and face problems with confidence. This goes a long way in fulfilling the objectives of the Institute.

1.22. The Committee has also been informed that the Government of India have decided that the training course for inland fisheries being conducted at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore will be transferred to the Central Institute of Fisheries Education. It has been stated that the position about the training course on inland fisheries is that instead of the Director, Central In-

land Fisheries Research Institute, the Director of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education controls the training course at Barrackpore.

1.23. In explaining the reasons for transferring this course from the Institute at Barrackpore to the Institute at Bombay, it has been stated by the Ministry in a written note that in Chapter VII of the Fisheries Education Committee's Report under sub-head 7.2, it is mentioned that when the Central Institute of Fisheries Education is established and facilities of the inland sub-centre sufficiently developed, the responsibility for this course also should be with the head of the Central Institute, but until that time, the present arrangement of the Chief Research Officer, Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, being in-charge of the training programme should continue. The Fisheries Education Committee has, however, proposed enlargement of the course at Barrackpore to meet the special needs of States where a large number of persons trained in inland fisheries is required.

1.24. The Government feels that it would be in the fitness of things if all Fisheries education institutes are administered by the Central authority and that the expansion of the inland fisheries course proposed by the Fisheries Education Committee can be properly implemented by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education.

1.25. It has also been stated that at present facilities are arranged at different places with the co-operation of the State Departments. When the two sub-centres are commissioned, the Institute will have excellent facilities for training in inland fisheries also. The centres would also be fully equipped by the U.N.S.F. aid.

1.26. While noting that the training course in the Institute at Barrackpore is now controlled by the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, the Committee are happy that the training course for inland fisheries will be expanded and fully equipped with U.N.S.F. aid. The Committee would, however, like to invite the recommendation made by them in para 5.5 of their Thirty-Seventh Report on Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.

1.27. The Committee note that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, which has been set up in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Fisheries Education, will provide training to the District Fisheries Officers who, in that committee's own words, constitute the linchpin of the administrative structure required for the fishery industry. The Committee hope that the training of such officers will be a permanent feature of fisheries education and, in

fact, will constitute the solid core of such training. The Committee, however, feel that there is also a need for imparting training to a lower category of officers, namely, Assistant Fishery Development Officers, Assistant District Fishery Officers, etc., whose number in the organisational set-up of State Fisheries Departments is quite sizeable. In fact a good portion of some of the higher posts is reserved for being filled up by promotion from junior officers and unless these officers have been trained in practical skills necessary for the discharge of future duties such as organisation and conduct of fisheries survey, administration of governmental aid schemes and extension work, they will not be able to perform efficiently the duties of the District Fisheries Officers when called upon to do so. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the objectives of the Institute may be amplified so as to include in due course this category of officers also within the ambit of the training imparted by the Institute.

C. Research Work

1.28. The Committee have been informed that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education is an institution which trains personnel at post-graduate level. The Institute is well equipped for this and it offers a diploma which is recognised as equivalent to M.Sc. degree of the Indian universities for purposes of employment.

1.29. The Committee on Fisheries Education in their report has outlined the field of research for the proposed Central Institute of Fisheries Education. The Committee has stated:

“No institute of higher learning can maintain high standards of education unless an adequate research climate is created. The teaching staff must be able to draw inspiration from the composite field of fisheries science with a particular eye to development. The institute, if rightly handled, can become a common meeting ground for all sciences bearing on fisheries and it may, in addition provide facilities and staff for certain research activities which so far have not been taken up in India. Provision of research facilities for the staff of the Institute in their own special fields will also be essential to maintain the creative quality of the teachers so necessary in a centre of learning.

From the economic point of view the Institute may provide facilities for scientific analysis of development programmes and for reviewing progress in the execution of the plans as they proceed. This will provide the ad-

ministrators in the Centre and in the States the necessary basis for comprehensive adjustments in the plans. In the economic field, studies may also be made in the working of cooperatives, in marketing, in the proper design of accounting system for fishery development units, in naval economics, in cost accounting, etc. Last but not least, the Institute may carry out research with respect to the sociological impact of fisheries development upon the communities concerned and analysis from time to time at a scientific level the methods used and progress made by the fisheries extension service."

1.30. Again the background of the above recommendations of the Committee on Fisheries Education, the Central Fisheries Research Committee at its meeting held in Madras in November, 1966 considered the suggestion of the Director of the Institute that the facilities available in the Institute in the shape of research vessels, fish farms, laboratory facilities, personnel, etc., could be utilised for conducting fisheries research. The Members of the Central Fisheries Research Committee welcomed the suggestion and felt that short range research schemes should be encouraged keeping in view the men and material available and the limitations of a teaching institute. The Committee authorised the Director to draw up an outline programme of research.

1.31. The Committee has been further informed that regular research activity has not been taken up as yet but trainees are being given intensive field training in certain methodology such as fish tagging, fish breeding and fish culture practices. Some of them, depending on facilities available, are being continued as research programmes.

1.32. It has been stated that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education has taken a pioneering lead in large scale tagging of sardines and mackerels and this will continue every year from the Goa centre. A programme of tagging of major carps in the Gandhi Sagar reservoir in Madhya Pradesh has also been taken up in collaboration with the Directorate of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh as a continuing training-cum-research programme to study the population structure and growth of carps in that reservoir. In continuation of the fish culture field programme carried out at Hyderabad in July-August 1967 a large number of carp hybrids have been produced and are now under study at Bombay and Hyderabad. These new fishes are being carefully assessed for their beneficial qualities for fish culture aimed at increasing fish production. A programme of regular oceanographic and biological studies at two selected fishing stations off Bom-

bay is being taken up immediately with the help of the training vessel "Harpodon". More research programmes would be taken up as soon as the subsentres materialise and the fish processing laboratories are equipped and commissioned.

1.33. Asked why the Central Institute of Fisheries Education had taken up the training-cum-research programme of tagging mackerel and sardines in collaboration with the Directorate of Fisheries, Goa when the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam and its sub-stations were already undertaking this research programme, the Ministry have stated in a written note that fish tagging and recovery is one of the important methods of inland as well as marine fishery biology and management studies. Marine fish tagging is a coordinated programme. It has to be done simultaneously from a number of centres. A joint programme for tagging sardines and mackerels has been taken up in the current year by the Central Marine Fish Research Institute, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, the Deep Sea Fishing Station and the Directorate of Fisheries of all maritime States. The techniques developed by Central Institute of Fisheries Education since December, 1966 at Goa are being followed in this programme.

1.34. It has also been stated that research programmes for different institutes are examined and approved by the Central Research Committee which takes care to keep down avoidable duplication of work. The research programmes of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education would be complementary to the programme of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute and Central Institute of Fisheries Technology.

1.35. The Committee are in agreement with the views of the Committee on Fisheries Education that no institute of higher education can maintain high standards unless it is backed by adequate research. The Committee are glad to note that a start has been made by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education in the initiation of research-cum-training programmes in the methodology of fish tagging, fish breeding and fish culture practices. They would, however, like to mention that the primary function of the Institute is to impart training in the composite field of fishery science, and the energies of the Institute should not be dissipated in major items of research which can more appropriately be undertaken by Central Institutes exclusively devoted to research. They hope that the Institute would take up short range research schemes keeping in view the limitations of men and material.

CHAPTER II

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND FACILITIES

A. Requirements of trained personnel and facilities at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay

2.1. In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that 500 District Fisheries Officers would require to be trained by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education during the Fourth Plan period. It has further been stated that "the figure of 500 was an estimate and the break-up of State by State and Union Territory-wise was not prepared." While preparing the Fourth Plan for Fisheries, it was estimated that the following would be the training requirements of other personnel by the end of 1970-71:

(i) Fisheries Officers/Inspectors of Fisheries/Extension Officers	2,500
(ii) Spawn Collectors	1,000
(iii) Hormone spawn producers	200
(iv) Pisciculturists	1,000
(v) Gear Technologists	50
(vi) Fish Farm Designers	100
(vii) Soil and water Chemists	50
	<hr/> 4,900

2.2. It has been stated that the above estimate was on the basis of the total number of blocks where intensive fish production schemes were proposed to be taken up (the total number of blocks involved is more than 5000 and already 700 blocks have been taken up for this programme). The State-wise break-up has not been furnished.

2.3. The Committee have been informed in a written note that the following are the major categories of technical personnel requiring training in various skills associated with fisheries development:

1. Fishery administrators
2. Fishery development/extension officers
3. Fishery Research personnel

4. Fish culturists
5. Fishery engineers
6. Master fishermen for marine as well as inland waters
7. Skippers
8. Bosuns
9. Engine drivers
10. Dockhands
11. Gear technicians
12. Processing specialists
13. Marketing specialists and cooperators
14. Fishery statisticians.

2.4. At present the Central Institute of Fisheries Education is training personnel under categories (1) and (2) above, i.e. Fishery administrators and Fishery Development/Extension Officers. The training courses at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore and the Regional Training Centres at Agra and Hyderabad together cater to personnel requirements under category (4) i.e. Fish culturists.

2.5. It has been stated that with the full development of the Institute under UNSF aid by September, 1968 the Central Institute of Fisheries Education would also be in a position to take up short term courses to train personnel under categories (3), (12) and (14) i.e. Fishery research personnel, Processing specialists and Fishery statisticians. The research workers need only training in methodology which can be imparted at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education. With its well equipped canning and freezing laboratories the Central Institute of Fisheries Education could also train processing technologists. Personnel for operation of mechanised boats and some technical shore personnel are being trained at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Ernakulam, Fishermen Training Centres in the States and the Deep Sea Fishing Station Bombay. There are no arrangements at present for training of Marketing Specialists and Fishery Engineers.

2.6. Asked to state whether the Central Institute of Fisheries Education will be able to train 500 District Fisheries Officers and 2500 Fisheries Officers/Inspectors of Fisheries/Extension Officers during the period ending 1970-71, the representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that the present facilities are not sufficient.

The Regional Training Centres for Inland Fisheries Operatives at Hyderabad and Agra and the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore can only train 200 officers per year which would mean a shortfall of more than 50 per cent insofar as the Fisheries Extension Officers are concerned. Insofar as the training of District Fisheries Officers are concerned, it has been stated in a written note that the Institute can only train 150 District Fisheries Officers during the five-year period ending 1970-71. It has further been stated that the training imparted in the Institute is a highly specialised one requiring experienced personnel, special equipment and extensive field facilities. The present programme of training candidates for different aspects of fisheries work is almost entirely dependent on nominations of inservice candidates by the State Departments. The administrative machinery in the States is slightly affected. This difficulty has led to limitations on the number of trainees deputed by the State Governments. It has been added that it is necessary to consider reorganisation of the training programmes to meet the requirements of the trained personnel. In order to encourage the States to depute more candidates a scheme to sponsor the candidates entirely borne by the Centre is under consideration.

2.7. The Committee are constrained to observe that the Ministry have not made a realistic assessment about the requirements of fisheries personnel during the next five years. Even the State-wise break-up of the different categories of personnel requiring training is lacking. The Committee are also unhappy that the requirements of trained personnel on the basis of the estimate prepared for the Fourth Plan for Fisheries will not be met by the existing Institute and its Regional Centres. While on the one hand, there is the pressing need for augmenting facilities at the existing Institute and its Regional Centres, on the other hand, there is the added necessity of deputing adequate number of trainees by the State Governments. The Committee urge that the Ministry should take adequate steps not only to augment the facilities in the Institute and its Regional Centres on a phased basis but also encourage the States to depute more in-service candidates so that the gap between the requirements and the facilities available can be bridged during the next five years.

B. Facilities at the Regional Training Centres at Agra and Hyderabad

2.8. The Committee have been informed in a written note furnished by the Ministry that from 1st March, 1967 two regional centres have been set up at Agra and Hyderabad for training of inland operatives. These centres train Extension Workers, Spawn Collectors, Hormone Spawn Producers and Pisciculturists.

2.9. Asked to state the reasons for locating the regional centres at Agra and Hyderabad, the representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence as under:—

“Location of institutes at Agra and Hyderabad was actually determined to suit the needs of all States which had inland staff to be trained. We had requests from many States for the location of institutes in those States. In fact many of the States were very anxious that the Institutes should be located in those States. So, we took a decision that the two centres should be situated almost at a central line down—one a little further north and one a little further south—so that there would be no question of any dispute about the suitability of sites.”

2.10. It has been stated by the Ministry that candidates for various operatives courses from Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra are trained at Hyderabad and, candidates from rest of the country are trained at Agra.

Admission

2.11. The qualifications for admission to the training courses conducted by the Regional Training Centres is Matriculation. Failed Matriculates with adequate experience in Fisheries Departments and having a working knowledge of English are also enrolled.

2.12. The Ministry have stated in a written note that there is no proposal to lower the minimum qualifications, as this has not been a factor limiting the admissions.

2.13. In a circular issued by the Joint Commissioner of Fisheries to all Directors of Fisheries in States on 24th June, 1967, it has been stated:—

“There appears to have been some difficulty in selecting candidates on account of the syllabus prescribing the minimum requirement that the candidates should be able to follow the lectures in English. While this is undoubtedly desirable the main purpose of the course is to give advanced technical knowledge to the staff which can immediately be applied by them in the field on their return. This practical training will be equally useful to all levels of fisheries workers who have an aptitude for working in the field. The major part of the instructions will be in the field by practical demonstrations and

it will not be difficult for experienced persons to learn the techniques, even though the Knowledge of English may not be of a good standard. It is felt that experienced persons who can absorb the techniques may be deputed even though they have read upto Middle English Standard. At the same time advantage can also be taken by people who have a higher standard of basic education. Inspectors of State Training Institutes, Block Extension Workers and any person in a supervisory capacity will need this technical knowledge in the field for better supervision."

Stipends :

2.14. The Central Government do not at present give any stipend to the trainees. The State Governments provide the stipend which varies from State to State. Most of the States, however, have accepted the recommendation of the Central Government and now give a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month.

2.15. Selected candidates are required to be paid as follows by the deputing authority:

- (1) Salary and allowances as when on duty, in the case of candidates already in service.
- (2) Stipend at the rate of Rs. 100/- per month (i.e. Rs. 900/- per candidate for nine months).
- (3) A sum of Rs. 500 per trainee towards travelling allowances for visits to selected centres of special fish culture activity.

T.A. is given to the candidates at Government of India rates as per grades of salaries applicable to the candidates.

No tuition fee is charged for training at the centres.

Syllabus :

2.16. In the first training course which commenced on 15th July 1967 the following four specialised subjects are being taught besides training in general fisheries operations:

- (i) Induced spawning of carps by injection of pituitary Hormones;
- (ii) Breeding of carps in Bundhs;
- (iii) Techniques of nursery pond management; and
- (iv) Techniques of carp spawn collections and fish seed transport.

Staff :

2.17. A statement showing the staff position in each Regional Training Centre is given in Appendix I. From the statement it will be observed that posts of Principal, Demonstrator, Senior Clerk in each Centre are vacant. It has been stated that the Director of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education is the controlling officer for the Regional Centres. The courses of training organised at each centre are the same. Organising the courses, laying down the curricula arrangements of field facilities in consultation with State Departments, etc. are done by the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education. The Principals and Instructors are in charge of conducting the courses of training.

2.18. It has also been stated that the teaching staff of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay periodically deliver courses of lectures to the students in the Regional Training Centres, particularly during the field programmes which are generally arranged concurrently.

Budget :

2.19. The Committee have been informed that the budget grant in respect of the Regional Training Centres at Agra and Hyderabad for 1967-68 is Rs. 2.70 lakhs each. The actual expenditure till October, 1967 is Rs. 0.78 lakhs for the Agra Institute and the expenditure for the Hyderabad Institute is Rs. 0.72 lakhs.

Training and Research Facilities :

2.20. It has been stated in a written note furnished by the Ministry that adequate training facilities at laboratory level are available at Agra and Hyderabad centres though the private buildings hired are far from satisfactory for such requirements. Field facilities for training in a satisfactory manner has been arranged with the active cooperation of the Directorate of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh at Hussainagar fish farm at Hyderabad and the Directorate of Fisheries, Uttar Pradesh at Bihpuri and fish farm at Agra. Besides this, the trainees during the field working season are taken to important centres for providing first hand working experience to them. The fish farm at Patiala was made available for this purpose by the Director of Fisheries Punjab. The fish breeding bundhs at Nowgong were made use of for similar purpose with the cooperation of the Directorate of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh. All State Governments when approached have been readily providing such facilities for implementing the training programmes at the two centres, thus giving active cooperation in the training programme.

2.21. It has also been stated that a composite fish farm is an essential necessity at each centre to impart effective training and these will be provided on a more permanent basis in due course.

Intake capacity :

2.22. It has already been stated that the first course of training for inland fisheries operatives had commenced at Agra and Hyderabad on the 15th July, 1967, and this will conclude on 15th of March, 1968. There is provision for admitting 80 candidates at each centre, i.e. 20 candidates per subject. The intake capacity on full development is 160 students per Institute. It has been stated by the Ministry that the admission for the first course have been 25 for Agra and 14 for Hyderabad as against the provision of 80 candidates per Centre. A State-wise break-up is given below:—

Regional Centre		Regional Centre	
<i>Agra</i>		<i>Hyderabad</i>	
Gujarat . . .	1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	6
Rajasthan . . .	5	Kerala . . .	2
Tripura . . .	2	Madras . . .	2
U.P. . . .	10	Maharashtra . . .	2
West Bengal . . .	7	Mysore . . .	2
	<hr/> 25		<hr/> 14

2.23. Asked what were the reasons for the poor intake of trainees during the first course at these Centres, it has been stated by the Ministry that the major reason has been that States did not depute sufficient number of candidates. Personal discussions were held with some States and although some of the Fisheries Departments were willing to sponsor a large number of candidates, the proposals did not get approval of State Finance.

2.24. The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence:—

“We have had to take two factors into consideration, on the one side we have been finding it difficult to have these institutes filled while on the other side we know that we

would need many more pupils to be trained than are being trained now. For instance, in one of these institutes, it has not been possible to get even 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the seats filled We have tried to have the matter reviewed in consultation with the State Governments. Initially when we had these discussions with the State Governments, there was no dispute at all about the requirements in terms of numbers who had to be trained but when it came to actually sending persons then. There were certain difficulties, the main difficulty being low level of finances available with the States. We have taken some measures to improve the situation by arranging for stipends through the UNICEF and we are giving stipends to fairly large number of students now. Some of the States who have not been able to send their candidates merely on account of their being lacking in finances have made use of these arrangements for free stipends and have sent the requisite number of candidates”.

2.25. He has further stated that the inland fishery work is seasonal in nature and to drive maximum advantage, the training course should be started at a particular period of time. Although the Ministry desired to start the first course in June, 1967, this could not be done due to difficulty of getting adequate number of students. The representative of the Ministry has, however, assured the Committee that for the next course to commence from 1st June, 1968, there would be the full complement of trainees. A tentative assignment of number of trainees to be deputed by the various States is as follows:—

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of candidates</i>
Assam	10
Andhra Pradesh	14
Bihar	14
Delhi	2
Gujarat	5
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	2

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of Candidates</i>
Kerala	2
Kashmir	1
Goa	1
Madras	8
Maharashtra	10
Mysore	8
Madhya Pradesh	14
Manipur	2
Nagaland	2
Orissa	14
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	14
Uttar Pradesh	14
Tripura	2
West Bengal	14

2.26. Asked whether the poor intake of trainees for the first course would have an impact on development activities, the representative of the Ministry has stated in evidence that "It will definitely have an impact."

2.27. From the material furnished to the Committee, it is observed that on the 3rd March, 1967, the Fisheries Adviser of the Ministry sent a circular to the Directors of Fisheries Departments in the States intimating the decision of the Government in regard to the establishment of two institute at Agra and Hyderabad and also requesting the State Departments of Fisheries to intimate the number of candidates that they wanted to be trained, indicating also the fields of specialisation. The State Departments were requested to obtain the financial sanction for deputing candidates for training as inland operatives. Some of the State Governments regretted their inability to send any candidates because of drastic reduction in their plan ceilings.

2.28. Further on the 1st May, 1967, another circular was issued by the Director of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education to all the Directors of Fisheries by name, forwarding the draft syllabus

for the four courses and the prospectus including rules and regulations for admission of candidates at each centre. The State Departments of Fisheries were requested to take immediate steps for nominating candidates for training. **A**

2.29. The Director of Fisheries, Government of Bihar, regretted that due to the difficult financial position of the State, it would not be possible for the State to depute candidates for the above training course during the year 1967-68.

2.30. The Director of Fisheries, Uttar Pradesh in his communication to the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, observed: "This training is primarily for non-graduates. I apprehend that since this course covers most of the subjects required for inland fisheries development and the cost of training is also less than that of Barrackpore, perhaps some States would like to give preference to this over Barrackpore training." In his reply to the Director of Fisheries, Uttar Pradesh, the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education stated that a course of improved gear for exploitation with reference to reservoirs would be taken up at a later date.

2.31. The Chief Fisheries Officer, Manipur, in his letter dated the 16th May, 1967, addressed to the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Bombay, stated: "There is no fund available in the budget of this Department for the current year 1967-68 to meet the expenditure for the training."

2.32. The Director of Fisheries, Assam, Gauhati, wrote to the Administrative Officer, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, on the 13th July, 1967 "No, trainee would be deputed at present for want of detailed information in advance."

2.33. On the 13th July, 1967, telegrams were sent to the Secretary to Government, Lucknow, Agricultural Commissioner, Jaipur and Agricultural Commissioner, Patna, requesting nomination of at least 10 candidates from each State for the first course commencing on the 15th July, 1967.

2.34. The Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh, wrote to the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, "Since the training has already started and Government sanction is still awaited, it would not be worth consideration to depute any candidate for Agra training this year."

2.35. The Director of Fisheries, Bihar, also informed the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education of the intention not to depute any candidate for training during the ensuing session.

2.36. The Committee realise that there is a pressing need for imparting specialised training to inland fisheries operatives in regard to fish culture techniques. They feel that the level of technical knowledge of the inland operatives, when applied to the field, would have a definite impact on production per unit of effort. Viewed in this context, the setting up of two regional centres at Agra and Hyderabad for the training of inland fisheries operatives is a step in the right direction. The Committee, however, regret that the entire scheme has been defectively planned and poorly executed. Although the Centres were set up in March, 1967, and it was proposed to start the first course from June, 1967, the Committee find that the Ministry and the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, which administers the Regional Centres, were hard put to find suitable candidates from the States for whose benefit the Centres have been set up. The first course scheduled to commence from 15th June, 1967, was deferred till 15th of July, 1967 and till then 39 candidates could be deputed by the State Governments as against the intake capacity of 160. The Committee feel that with proper planning and advance action, it should have been possible for the Ministry to get firm commitments from the State Governments as to the number of trainees to be deputed. The State Governments should also have been given adequate time so that they could obtain necessary financial sanction for sponsoring candidates for the first course. The Committee hope that in future the intake capacity of these two centres would be fully utilised.

2.37 The Committee note that for the admission to the Regional Centres, the minimum qualification prescribed is matriculation. Persons with lower qualifications are also admitted provided they have got adequate experience in Fisheries Departments. The Committee find that in the prospectus for the course of training, it has been stated that the medium of instruction at the Centres would necessarily be English and candidates for admission should, as far as possible, be matriculates or intermediates in Science, and should be able to converse in English and understand the lectures and demonstrations. In view of the fact that the persons of lower qualifications are also admitted, the Committee suggest that the prospectus should be amended to make the position clear. The Committee also suggest that the private candidates intending to be trained as fish culturists may also be admitted in the Institute and a quota may be fixed for such candidates.

2.38. The Committee also suggest that the Ministry may consider the desirability of starting, in due course, training courses in reservoir fishing and in gear and weed control for which a demand from some of the States appears to exist.

2.39. The Committee note that while adequate laboratory facilities are available at both the Centres, the private buildings hired for accommodating the Centres are far from satisfactory. The Committee trust that the Ministry would take note of the present situation and take necessary remedial measures.

2.40. As regards the administrative set-up of the Centres, the Committee note that the posts of Principal, Demonstrator, Senior Clerk in the Regional Training Centres at Agra and Hyderabad are vacant. In order that the training may be purposeful, it is imperative that the vacant posts should be filled up as expeditiously as possible. The Committee hope that before the commencement of the next course in June, 1968, the Principal and other functionaries will be in position.

C. Facilities at the Training Centres in the States

2.41. The Committee have been informed that the following States in India have set up training centres for staff at middle levels and operatives mainly fishermen and field demonstrators:—

Andhra Pradesh.

Bihar.

Gujarat.

Madhya Pradesh.

Madras.

Orissa.

Uttar Pradesh.

West Bengal.

The duration of the training course varies from four weeks to 12 months.

2.42. It has been stated that inspection of some of the States Institutes by Technical Officers at the Centre has shown that the Institutes suffer from lack of expert instructors and the numbers of Instructors are not sufficient to give field training in various aspects of operations involved in inland fisheries. Apart from this, there is also the difficulty of adequate equipment, arrangements for transport and conducting field work at different places.

2.43. The Committee on Fisheries Education which visited some of the polytechnic institutes on the east coast and discussed their

training courses with the Principals concerned, has observed in its report (1959):—

“The syllabii of these courses are perhaps over-comprehensive, dealing with practically all aspects of Fisheries Science. The practical course prescribed is also fairly comprehensive. The syllabii contain many highly technical topics beyond the comprehension of trainees with education up to Matriculation standard, the qualification required for entrance to these courses. In actual fact, however, the training is of an extremely elementary and theoretical nature, and facilities for practical work are almost non-existent.”

Discussions with several fisheries experts have fully supported the view formed by the Committee from its own study and enquiries that the diploma course in fisheries in the Polytechnic Institutes is not sufficiently useful to justify its continuance.”

The Committee has further stated that most of the training arrangements in the States are in the nature of “in-service training”. Training of this kind has its own disadvantages because it becomes stereotyped and rarely brings in new ideas. Instruction is mostly given in a casual manner and the success of training is entirely left to the enterprise and enthusiasm of the trainee. In that Committee’s opinion, in-service training is serving only a very limited purpose and will be totally inadequate unless preceded by regular institutional training.

2.44. The Central Board of Fisheries at their meeting held on the 29th and 30th October, 1966 had recommended the setting up of a Committee to go into the question of staff training courses in States to recommend measures for useful and effective training at various levels and for bringing about some uniformity in the in-service training facilities, duration and syllabus of different courses of staff training. Asked to state the action taken on the recommendation of Central Board of Fisheries the Ministry have stated that a Committee, which includes representatives from among the Directors of States, has been constituted. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

2.45. The Estimates Committee are glad to note that the Ministry has constituted a committee to consider the question of in-service training facilities in the States and to recommend measures for making such training useful and effective. They hope that in the light

of the recommendations to be made by that committee, Government will take suitable measures, in consultation with the State Governments, to augment the training facilities in the States. They also hope that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education will train adequate number of teachers who would impart teaching to the fisheries personnel in the States Training Institutes.

CHAPTER III

ADMISSIONS, COURSES OF STUDY ETC.

A. Admission, Syllabus, Intake Capacity

(i) Admission

3.1. The Institute has three Divisions, namely, Fishery Biology, Fishery Technology, and Fishery Economics. Each of these divisions is in charge of a Professor and is run with the assistance of an adequate number of Assistant Professors and Demonstrators. Foreign experts under U.N. Special Fund Aid are also attached to the three divisions. The course at the Institute lasts for 2 years and covers all major aspects of fisheries work, both marine as well as inland. It corresponds to a standard University course in applied science and leads to award of a Diploma in Fishery Science.

Categories of Students

3.2. The following categories of students are admitted for training at this Institute:—

- (i) Officers deputed by Central or State Governments;
- (ii) Candidates selected by State Governments for appointments as District Fishery Development Officers, after the completion of the training courses;
- (iii) Private candidates sponsored by industrial organisations;
- (iv) Candidates deputed by foreign countries; and
- (v) Private candidates desirous of taking up fisheries as a career.

Allotment of Seats

3.3. The training is primarily intended to meet the requirements of State Departments of Fisheries. It is stated that candidates recommended by the States are given preference in admission to the course. Admission of private candidates is on the basis of merit. Upto 5 seats are reserved for candidates from foreign countries, but in the absence of demand, these seats are released to others. The selection of candidates for training from the State and Central Governments is the responsibility of the Governments concerned.

3.4. Applications by private candidates are addressed to the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, who is the authority for selection and admission.

Age

3.5. Ordinarily the candidates must not be less than 19 years or more than 30 years of age on the date of admission to the course. In the case of candidates already in Government service the age limit may be extended to 45 years on the date of admission.

Educational Qualifications

3.6. The minimum qualification for admission to the Institute is a degree in Science with Zoology as one of the subjects. Preference is given to those who have taken Chemistry or Botany. Knowledge of Statistics or Economics is an additional qualification. The minimum qualification for admission is relaxed in cases where the candidates have obtained sufficient professional experience in Fisheries Development to the extent prescribed under the State Government rules for appointment as Assistant Director of Fisheries or District Fisheries Development Officers, or equivalent posts.

Physical Standards

3.7. As the training course involves very strenuous field work, comprising fishing on board fishing vessels, practical fish farming, fishery survey and collection of statistics in the field, etc., the candidates are expected to have perfect physical fitness.

Medium of Instruction

3.8. The medium of instruction in the Institute is English. Foreign candidates are expected to conform to the educational and physical standards prescribed as also have adequate knowledge of English.

Selection and Deputation of Trainees

3.9. The number of seats required to be reserved for each State for the particular course are communicated to the Director of the Institute under advice to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, C.D. & Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), New Delhi, before 1st May. Confirmation of the above reservation together with the names of the candidates selected is communicated before 1st June, after which date the request for any extra seat or surrender of seat is not considered. All details regarding age, qualifications, experience, etc.

are intimated to the Director along with the nominations in duly prescribed proforma, which are obtained from the Institute.

Terms

3.10. Terms of the Institute are approximately as follows:—

1st Year—1st Term	1st August to 15th May.
	16th May to 14th June—summer holidays.
2nd Year—1st Term	15th June to 31st March.
	1st April to 30th April—summer holidays.
2nd Term	1st May to 30th June.

(ii) Syllabus

3.11. The Committee have been informed that the subjects taught during the two-year course at the Institute are as follows:—

- (1) Fish Culture in fresh waters, brackishwaters and high altitude areas;
- (2) Inland capture fisheries;
- (3) Fisheries conservation practices;
- (4) Extension;
- (5) Marketing and Cooperatives;
- (6) Preservation and transport of fish;
- (7) Fishing methods and technology;
- (8) Water and soil analysis;
- (9) Weed Control;
- (10) Statistics;
- (11) Fishery Engineering;
- (12) Fish Pond Management; and
- (13) Administration.

3.12. There was a committee to revise the syllabus and it consisted of the following:—

- (1) Deputy Fisheries Development Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, C.D. & Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), New Delhi.
- (2) The Director of Fisheries, Maharashtra, Bombay.

(3) The Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

(4) The UNDP/FAO Project Manager, Central Institute of Fisheries Education.

Two of the members, Director of Fisheries, Maharashtra and the Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh represented State Governments on marine and inland aspects respectively.

3.13. The Committee have been informed that the syllabus would need revision after field facilities like sub-centres are fully developed.

It has also been stated that usually for revision some Directors of Fisheries of States are associated as members of the committee. The syllabus is circulated to the State Directors for comments and suggestions.

(iii) Intake Capacity

3.14. The Committee have been informed that one course commences a fresh each year in August, the first and second year courses running concurrently.

3.15. The intake capacity is 30 a year. In the first and second years together 60 candidates can be imparted training at a time. The number of trainees admitted since inception is furnished below:—

Year	No. of trainees
1961—63	17
1962—64	23
1963—65	25
1964—66	26
1965—67	26
1966—68	23
1967—69	30

3.16. The State-wise distribution of trained hands at present is as follows:—

State	No. of trained Officers (Completed the training course)	Remarks
Assam	2	
Andhra Pradesh	2	
Bihar	15	
Gujarat	7	
Kerala	9	
Goa	2	
Laccadives	1	
Madras	5	
Maharashtra	10	
Madhya Pradesh	4	
Mysore	8	
Manipur	2	
Orissa	11	
Punjab	1	
Rajasthan	7	
Uttar Pradesh	10	
West Bengal	3	
Tripura	8	
Nagaland	1	
<i>Foreign</i>		
Nigeria	2	
<i>Private candidates</i>	6	

3.17. The number of candidates from South-East Asian countries trained at the Institute during the last five years is as follows:

Name of the country	No. of candidates	Course
Nigeria	2	1954—66
Thailand		1966—68 (will complete by June 1968)
Sudan	1	Do.
Nigeria	1	1967—69
Thailand	1	Do.
Afghanistan	1	Do.
		} will complete by June, 1969.

3.18. Asked what were the reasons for under-utilisation of the intake capacity during the last six years, the Committee have been informed by the Ministry that the shortfall was mainly due to States not deputing sufficient number of persons.

3.19. It is also stated that the Institute has not refused admission to any candidate satisfying the minimum qualifications prescribed.

3.20. The Committee note that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education offers training at post-graduate level to candidates nominated by the State Governments. They also note that the syllabus covers a wide range of subjects relating to fish culture, extension, marketing, preservation, transport of fish, etc. The Committee have no doubt that the training imparted by the Institute would enable the District Fisheries Development Officers to be equipped with specialised knowledge covering different aspects of the Fisheries Science. The Committee, however, are unhappy to note that, although a period of over seven years has elapsed since the setting up of the Institute, the intake capacity remains practically the same, namely 30 and even this capacity has not been fully utilised during the last six years. Considering the present requirements of fisheries personnel for administrative and managerial duties, the Committee cannot over-emphasise the need for fuller utilisation of the capacity. They suggest that the Ministry may examine this matter and take suitable remedial measures in consultation with the State Governments.

3.21. The Committee note that the Government has plans to develop the Institute rapidly into the highest fisheries educational institute in the country and also to meet the needs of neighbouring countries. They are constrained to observe that so far only two foreign candidates have been trained in the Institute and only three foreign candidates are undergoing training during the training period 1967—69. The Committee would stress the need for taking concerted steps to attract more candidates from foreign countries, specially countries in the South-East Asia.

3.22. The Committee suggest that a quota should also be reserved for candidates sponsored by the industry and other private candidates desirous of taking fisheries as a career.

B. Cost per Trainee

3.23. It has been stated that the cost per student works out to Rs. 10,800 during 2 years, calculated as follows:

	Rs.
Stipend Rs. 150 per month (150×24)	3,600
Travelling Allowance	2,400
Pay approx. Rs. 200 per month (200×24)	4,800
TOTAL	10,800

3.24. In another note furnished to the Committee it has been stated that the cost of running the Institute during the two years ending on 31-3-1967 comes to Rs. 5.32 lakhs per annum. The Institute has, at any one time, 60 students on its rolls. The cost per student on this basis works out to Rs. 8,867.

3.25. Asked to state the cost per trainee keeping in view the expenditure incurred on private candidates and Government sponsored candidates, the Ministry have stated that other than to maintain the Institute (teaching, administrative staff and teaching facilities) in working condition, no expenditure is incurred on private candidates. A Government sponsored candidate is paid his salary and allowances as if he is on duty, a stipend of Rs. 150 per month and T.A. of Rs. 2,400 for the entire period.

3.26. The Committee have been further informed that no definite formula has been worked out for determining the cost of training per student.

3.27. In a written note furnished to the Committee it has been admitted that the cost per trainee remains high, because candidates deputed are already in service, their pay and allowances are paid by the Government during the period of training; stipend is also paid to meet additional expenses at Bombay and because of travel to various places of fisheries interest in the country T.A. expenditure is also high.

3.28. The Committee feel that the cost per trainee is very high. They also feel that with the gradual reduction in the number of 'in-service' candidates the Institute will have to admit a larger number of private students. It is, therefore, imperative that the expenditure per trainee is kept on the low side. In this context, the need for full utilisation of the intake capacity cannot be overemphasised.

C. Recognition of Diploma

3.29. On completion of the training course at the Institute the candidates are awarded a Diploma in Fishery Science. The Ministry of Education recognised the Diploma course of the Institute in December, 1965 and approved it as equivalent to M.Sc. degree in Biological Sciences of Indian Universities for the purposes of recruitment under Central Government to the post of Fisheries Officers and other higher posts.

3.30. It has been further stated that following the recognition by the Ministry of Education, the matter was taken up with the State Governments and five States viz. Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, have recognised the Diploma.

3.31. During the course of evidence the Committee have been informed that Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana have also recognised the Diploma. The matter is being pursued with other States.

3.32. It has been further stated during evidence that every State Government has been sending candidates to be trained in the Institute. They all recognise that there is a certain degree of expertise which they can make use of. There is, however, a procedural difficulty in that the State Governments have to consult the universities in the matter of recognition of the Diploma and this process takes some time. Recognition of the Diploma has been a real incentive to the trainees, specially the in-service candidates, and within a very short time the Ministry hope to get recognition from all the States. The representative of the Ministry has added that Government are considering the question whether in the matter of recruitment to services they should give preference to candidates who have obtained the Diploma of the Institute *vis-a-vis* M.Sc. in Zoology of the Indian Universities. This is, however, a matter which has got to be considered carefully because the existing pattern cannot be abruptly upset. Every State has got people who have done their M.Sc. in Zoology and the recruitment rule in every State provides for appointment to the higher post of persons who have done M.Sc. in Zoology. As and when the State Governments

get more people trained in the Institute, they will no doubt prefer the persons who have obtained Diploma in Fishery Science.

3.33. The Committee are unhappy to note that the Diploma awarded by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education has not been recognised by all the States. The Committee feel that the uncertainty in the matter of recognition of Diploma by some of the State Governments will sap the enthusiasm of the prospective trainees resulting in further diminution in the number of candidates seeking admission to the Institute. The Committee hope that the Ministry would be able to persuade the remaining State Governments to recognize the Diploma of the Institute. If necessary, the assistance of the University Grants Commission and Inter-University Board may be sought in the matter.

D. Professional Course in Fisheries Science

3.34. The Committee on Fisheries Education (1959) noted as follows:

"The Committee visited a number of Indian universities and held discussions with several Vice-Chancellors and Professors. The opinion was expressed very strongly that there is a real and urgent need to establish a regular course of training in fisheries science as a professional course comparable to the existing courses in agriculture, veterinary science, forestry, dairy science etc. Similarly, the Committee found, what it believed to be, unanimous opinion on the part of university authorities that a course of this nature should be established by the Government as it will not be practicable or even appropriate for a university to undertake this work. Further, practically all the contacts with whom this matter was discussed agreed that the course of training should be at degree level, that its duration should be two years, and that the basic qualifications for admission to the course should be the Bachelor's Degree in Science. Only one Vice-Chancellor suggested that admission to the course should last for three years, the first for teaching of a pre-professional nature and the remaining two for regular training in fisheries subjects."

3.35. Asked to state the lines on which the Government have been thinking on the above observation, it has been stated that on a long term basis it was visualised that fisheries training will have a sound base and there is a real and urgent need to establish a

regular course of training in fisheries science as a professional course. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education was established by the Government of India and the UNDP to provide such a service to India for the development of the fisheries industry. It would, therefore, be logical for the Central Institute of Fisheries Education to form the nucleus of such a technical University and offer graduate and post-graduate degree courses. The graduates' course may be of 4 years' duration after matriculation and post-graduate course 2 years after graduation.

3.36. It has been further stated that nomination of candidates from State Departments alone is bound to diminish gradually and to ensure a regular steady supply of candidates for the post-graduate course and higher appointments in fisheries services, there is need for a graduates' course in fisheries science.

3.37. Asked to state whether this contingency was not visualised at the time of starting the Institute, the Ministry have stated that the diminishing number of in-service trainees will be gradual. On a long term basis, it was visualised that fisheries training will have a sound base, e.g.

(i) A bias in High School for fisheries.

(ii) Graduate course.

(iii) Post-graduate course.

(iv) Research Degree.

3.38. Further asked to state whether the Institute, which is admitting only 30 trainees per annum, should be recognised as an institution of national importance awarding degrees, the Committee have been informed that 30 trainees for a post-graduate course is an appreciable number for consideration of giving degree status for the course.

3.39. Regarding the necessity of converting this Institute into an autonomous body before it is authorised to grant degrees, it has been stated that in view of the importance of fisheries in India, it would be desirable to have a University on the same lines as a University for Fisheries in Japan. The Institute could serve as the nucleus of such a University. Under the Plan of operation agreed to between the Government and the U.N.D.P. the Government will give the Institute such status as will enable it to attract and retain the best qualified staff and ensure its efficient operation. To this end it may consider it necessary to continue to give the Institute a certain degree of autonomy. It is felt that with the completion of U.N.D.P. support in September, 1968, establishing the Institute on a sound base would deserve consideration.

3.40. In reply to a query whether any consultations have been held with the University Grants Commission, the Ministry have stated that this has not been discussed as yet with the U.G.C.

3.41. The Committee have great doubt whether the Institute would be in a position to sustain itself after the nomination of candidates from State Departments gradually diminishes. After having set up the Institute at considerable cost and created facilities for the advanced training in fishery sciences, it is but proper that arrangements are made for a regular inflow of candidates for being trained in the Institute. The Committee are convinced that this is not possible unless fisheries science is included in the curricula for the graduate course in universities. There is also some force in the argument that the Institute could serve as a nucleus of a technical university offering both graduate and post-graduate degree courses in fisheries science. This, however, is a matter which has got to be considered carefully. The Committee suggest that a committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry, the University Grants Commission and the State Governments may be constituted to examine the matter in all its ramifications.

E. Seminars

3.42. The Committee have been informed that brief seminars on important aspects of inland fisheries and marine fisheries are arranged every year at Cuttack and Ernakulam, respectively, for the benefit of the trainees with the active cooperation of officers of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and State Governments.

3.43. Seminars held during the last three years covered the following subjects:—

- (i) Biological features of Indian mackerel and oil sardine fisheries with special reference to age and growth and fluctuations in the fishery;
- (ii) Biology and fishery of marine prawns of South West Coast of India, with special reference to the problem of depletion;
- (iii) Oceanic fisheries—Resources biology;
- (iv) Organic production in the sea;
- (v) Oceanography in relation to fisheries;
- (vi) Plankton in relation to fisheries;
- (vii) Estuarine fishery resources of India;

- (viii) Fish production and catch statistics of inland waters—methodology for collection;
- (ix) Fishery development in freshwater reservoirs;
- (x) Control and eradication of weeds from fishery waters;
- (xi) Water and soil qualities in relation to fish production;
- (xii) Recent advances in induced breeding carps;
- (xiii) Techniques of nursery pond management and intensive cultivation of fish;
- (xiv) Riverine fishery resources of India;
- (xv) Carp spawn prospecting in Indian rivers; and
- (xvi) Systems of fish exploitation in reservoir fisheries.

3.44. The Committee have, however, been informed that no record of the proceedings of such seminars is maintained. Only occasional technical bulletins (mimeographed) are issued on organised programmes carried out by the trainees.

3.45. While appreciating the annual seminars on inland and marine fisheries held by the Institute, the Committee recommend that such seminars should be made a regular feature in the Institute. Representatives of the Industry, University Professors and Fisheries Scientists from the Centre and State may be invited to participate in the Seminars. The Committee also suggest that a regular record of the proceedings should be maintained so that the same may be available to the trainees at the Institute and other research students.

F. Workshop Facilities

3.46. The Committee on Fisheries Education (1959) had recommended as follows:

“A good workshop for servicing and maintenance of machinery and equipment of the Institute is an essential requirement. There should also be facilities in the workshop for attending to at least minor repairs to fishing vessels and fishing equipment. The heavy machinery and auxiliary equipment of the technological section could also be housed in the workshop.”

3.47. In a written note the Committee have been informed that the plan for the building for the workshop has been prepared and

is under consideration. When established the workshop will be able to undertake small repairs for vessels, fishing equipment and vehicles.

3.48. It has also been stated that the Institute has at present a new 50' vessel and the question of repairs has not assumed importance. The Deep Sea Fishing Station has been assisting the Central Institute of Fisheries Education in the fabrication of specialised equipment and gear required for the fish tagging programme. From the material furnished to the Committee, it is stated that a 90' fishing-cum-training vessel has to be provided by the Government of India as per commitment under the Plan of Operation.

3.49. The Committee regret that so far workshop facilities have not been created although the Institute was established as early as 1961. They urge that the workshop should be set up without avoidable delay so that it can look after at least the servicing and maintenance of machinery and equipment of the Institute. In any case the workshop should be fully activated before the Institute gets the 90 ft. fishing-cum-training vessel as per commitment under the Plan of Operation.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION

A. Assessment of Staff strength

4.1. As per the plan of Operation signed by the Government of India and the U.N.S.F. in May, 1962, in terms of the Agreement signed on 20th October, 1959, by the Government of India and the U.N.S.F., the Government of India were required to provide *inter alia* the following personnel during the period 1962—65:

Professional staff

1. Director
2. Professors (3)
(Counter-parts)
3. Assistant Professors (6).
4. Registrar or Administrative Officer
5. Field Demonstrators/Lecturers.

Clerical Staff etc.

1. Head Clerk
2. Accountant
3. Stenographers (5).
4. Steno-typists (4)
5. Cashier
6. Clerks (4)
7. Lab-Attenders (6)
8. Lab-Boys (6)
9. Drivers (3)
10. Fore-man or Mechanic
11. Librarian
12. Receptionist
13. Care-takers (2).

14. Steward (Cook) (2)
15. Messengers (8)
16. Sweepers and Watchmen (4).

Staff for Training Vessels

90' Boat

1. Captain or Skipper
2. Mate
3. Engineers (2)
4. Bosun
5. Steward
6. Senior Deckhands (3)
7. Oilers
8. Cook
9. Junior Officer (second mate).
10. Ordinary Deckhand.

40' Boat

1. Bosun
2. Engine Driver
3. Deckhands (3)
4. Cook

4.2. According to the terms of the Agreement the Government of India has to provide a 90 ft. training vessel also to the Institute. The Committee have been informed that this is not expected to be available till September, 1968.

4.3. In a written note the Committee have been informed that as on 1-11-1967 the sanctioned and actual strength of the Institute was 79 and 75 respectively.

4.4. The Committee note that the Government of India Counter-part contribution in respect of professional and clerical staff has been met in full. They hope that the four existing vacancies in the Institute, viz., Assistant Professor (Fish processing) Mechanic/Foreman, Deck-hand (Junior) and Stenographer will be filled up as

early as possible. The Committee, however, find that the Government of India has still to provide a 90 ft. training vessel to the Institute for which certain categories of staff will be required. They hope that the recruitment of staff will synchronise with the availability of the vessel so that the latter does not remain idle due to lack of operatives.

B. Standing Committee

4.5. The Plan of Operation provides that the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) will appoint a Standing Committee for the management of the Institute. The Government will discharge its responsibilities through this Committee, which will approve on behalf of the Government, the work plans envisaged in the Agreement. The Standing Committee will lay down the broad policy and take decisions on the proposals made by the Director and the Adviser. It will receive, review and comment upon reports prepared by the Executive Agency on the progress of the Project.

4.6. It has been stated in the Plan of Operation "During the period of the Special Fund Support the Standing Committee will receive from the Director reports concerning the implementation of the Plan of Operation and report thereon to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture). It may also propose amendments to the Plan of Operation for consideration of the contracting parties. After the period of Special Fund Support it will consider and recommend a programme of work and budget for the ensuing financial year and in general perform any other task related to the formulation of the policy governing the institute and its purposes".

4.7. It has been stated that the Standing Committee has not submitted any special report on the implementation of the Plan of Operation, but the proceedings of the meetings of the Standing Committee are sent to the Ministry. The Director of the Institute initiates action on the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Whenever necessary he approaches the Ministry for sanction/ approval.

4.8. The composition of the Standing Committee is given below:

Chairman: Joint Secretary in charge of Fisheries in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture).

Members:**(a) Government of India:**

—Joint Secretary (Finance) accredited to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture) or his representative.

—Joint Commissioner (Fishery), Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Deptt. of Agriculture) or his representative.

—Director of the Institute.

(b) Executing Agency: (During the period of Special Fund support).

—Adviser to the Director of the Institute.

(c) State Governments:

—Four representatives from interested State Governments (by rotation every two years).

The Director of the Institute is the Secretary to the Standing Committee.

4.9. The Committee note the functions of the Standing Committee set up under the Plan of Operation. It is, however, not clear whether the Standing Committee would cease to function from the date the U.N.S.F. support ceases, i.e. September, 1968. The Committee hope that even after the termination of the U.N.S.F. aid it will be possible for the Ministry to retain the Standing Committee to guide the work of the Institute after suitably reorganising it on the pattern of similar Committees functioning in other Central Research Institutes.

C. Annual Report

4.10. The Plan of Operation provides that the Director shall have the authority to make technical information available to interested parties and publish it for general dissemination in accordance with a policy which shall be determined by the Standing Committee.

4.11. In a written note furnished to the Committee it has been stated that dissemination of information concerning the activities of the Institute is done through special publications—occasional bulletins which the Standing Committee has now recommended to be made a regular publications.

4.12. In another note the Committee have been informed that the Institute does not publish any annual report. Asked to state the reasons for not publishing the annual report, the Committee have been informed that activities of the Institute are included in the Ministry's Report.

4.13. The Committee feel that ad hoc bulletins brought out by the Institute cannot give a complete coverage of its activities and achievements. Since the Central Institute of Fisheries Education is the leading institution on Fisheries education it is imperative that it should publish its own Annual Report. The Committee hope that the Ministry will ensure the publication of an Annual Report beginning from the next financial year.

D. Evaluation

4.14. The Committee wanted to know whether the work of the Institute had been evaluated. In a written note furnished by the Ministry it has been stated that the Institute is still being organised and developed. The collaboration period with the U.N.S.F. will be over by September, 1968, after which it may be opportune to evaluate the work done.

4.15. The Committee note that no evaluation of the work of the Institute has been done since its establishment in 1961. They feel that a review of the working of the Institute is necessary in view of the fact that the existing facilities available in the Institute are not being effectively utilised and there has been a shortfall in the number of trainees. As the Central Government has to undertake the responsibility of bearing the recurring expenditure on the Institute after the U.N.S.F. support ceases in 1968, it is imperative that a critical examination of the functioning of the Institute is made after the financial year 1968-69. Thereafter an evaluation of the working of the Institute may be made on a quinquennial basis on the lines suggested by the Estimates Committee in para 9 of their 76th Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

CHAPTER V

BUDGET AND FINANCE

A. Finance

5.1. According to the 3 year agreement signed between the Government of India and the U.N.S.F. the Government of India counterpart contribution amounted to U.S. \$ 13,79,882 for a three year period. The U.N.S.F. contribution was U.S. \$ 6,58,300 for equipment and expert personnel.

5.2 The U.N.S.F. Project started operating from September, 1964 and will continue till September, 1968. The U.N.S.F. and the Government of India contributions for the four year period as detailed in amendment I to the original Plan of Operation are as follows:—

U.N.S.F. Contribution	U.S. \$ 7,14,000
Government of India counter-part contribution	U.S. \$ 16,35,962

5.3. Reason for increase in the Government of India counterpart contribution from \$ 13,79,882 to \$ 16,35,962 is stated to be due to extension of the period of operation by one year.

5.4. It has been stated by the Ministry that against the Government of India counter-part contribution of \$ 16,35,962 an amount of \$ 6,08,074 has been spent by the Government upto 31-10-1967.

5.5. It has also been stated that commitment has been received for financial assistance to the extent of \$ 4,26,814 during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

5.6. The Committee are unhappy to note that it has been possible for the Government of India to contribute only about 38 per cent of the counterpart funds of \$ 16,35,962 upto 31st October, 1967. The Committee would like to be assured that the total amount proposed to be provided for the Institute till the end of September, 1968 would be made available and utilised by that time as per the terms of the amended Agreement.

B. Budget

5.7 The budget of the Institute for 1967-68 is as under:—

Revenue	Rs. 5.93 lakhs
Capital	Rs. 14.00 lakhs

Break-up of the provision is as follows:—

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Pay of Officers	1,19,100
Pay of Establishment	79,900
Allowances, Honoraria etc.	1,94,950
Other Charges	2,00,000
TOTAL	5,93,950

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Buildings	5,00,000
Other Capital expenditure	9,00,000
TOTAL	14,00,000

5.8. The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is for the buildings of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education including a 20 room hostel wing and 6 quarters and Rs. 9 lakhs is part provision for the acquisition of a 90 ft. training vessel for the Institute. It has further been stated that the Institute is expected to be adequately staffed and properly equipped in all respects by September, 1968. Under the Plan of Operation of the Agreement, the Government of India is required to provide a 90 ft. training vessel. It will not be possible to provide the vessel by September, 1968.

5.9. In view of the fact that only 30 candidates per year are admitted at the Institute, the Committee wanted to know whether the expenditure was not disproportionately high. In a written note it has been stated that the provision of Rs. 14,00,000 is for the acquisition of permanent assets like buildings, vessel etc. The recurring expenditure on the Institute is Rs. 5.32 lakhs only. Although only 30 candidates are admitted each year to the two year course, there are 60 candidates at any one time at the Institute. On this basis the cost per student works out to Rs. 8867. Training is given at this Institute at the post-graduate level. The nature of training given at this Institute involves the use of vessels, electronic equipment, pilot plants and extension field trips. The cost of all these facilities

are reflected in the expenditure figures of the Institute. Budget provides for travelling allowance and stipend for the trainees amounting to Rs. 1,75,500. This amount is later received from the deputing States and is credited as receipts of the Institute.

5.10. While agreeing that in view of the specialised nature of training and equipment etc. used, the cost per student is very high, the Committee would like to point out that if the intake capacity is fully utilised and the total number of students increases, the cost per head is likely to come down.

5.11. As regards the training vessels the Committee are unable to appreciate why provision of Rs. 9 lakhs was made for the vessel in the estimates for 1967-68, if the vessel is not likely to be received even by September, 1968. This was, in the opinion of the Committee, unrealistic budgeting.

NEW DELHI;

March 4, 1968.

Phalguna 14, 1889 (Saka).

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX—I

Statement showing the sanctioned strength and the number of posts at the Regional Training Centres for Inland Fisheries Operatives, Agra and Hyderabad.

(Vide para 2·17)

Regional Training Centre, Agra.

Name of post		No. of posts sanctioned	No. of vacant posts	Scale of pay
				Rs.
1. Principal (Cl. I Gaz.)	.	1	1	700—40—1100/50/2—1250
2. Senior Instructors (Class II—Gazetted)		1	..	350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900
3. Junior Instructors (Cl III)		5	..	210—10—290—15—320—EB—15—425
4. Demonstrators	Do.	4	2	130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300
5. Senior Clerks	Do.	1	1	Do.
6. Junior Clerks	Do.	5	..	110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175—5—180
7. Drivers	Do.	2	..	110—3—131—4—139
8. Fieldmen (Cl. IV)		8	..	80—1—85—2—95—EB—3—110
9. Peons	Do.	2	1	70—1—80—EB—1—85
10. Watchmen	Do.	2	..	Do.
11. Sweepers	Do.	2	1	Do.
Total sanctioned posts				34
Total filled up posts				28
Total vacant posts				6

Regional Training Centre, Hyderabad.

Name of posts	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of vacant posts	Scale of pay
			Rs.
1. Principal (Class I Gaz) .	1	1	700—40—1100—50/2—1250
2. Senior Instructors (Class II-Gazetted)	4	..	350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900
3. Junior Instructors (Class III-Non-Gazetted)	5	..	210—10—290—15—320—EB—15—425
4. Demonstrators (Cl. III)	4	1	130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300
5. Senior Clerk . Do.	1	1	Do.
6. Junior Clerks Do.	3	..	110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175—5—180
7. Drivers Do.	2	..	110—3—131—4—139
8. Fieldmen (Cl. IV)	8	..	80—1—85—2—95—EB—3—110
9. Peons . . Do.	2	..	70—1—80—EB—1—85
10. Watchmen Do.	2	..	Do.
11. Sweepres . . Do.	2	1	Do.
Total sanctioned posts			34
Total filled up posts			30
Total vacant posts			4

APPENDIX II

Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions contained in the Report

Sl. No.	Reference to para No. of the Report.	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions
1	1.15	The Committee are unhappy to note that while the Agreement with the United Nations Special Fund was signed in 1959 the Plan of Operation was executed in May, 1962, i.e. after nearly three years. There has also been a delay in the activation of the Project by about two years. However, the Committee hope that the Institute will be fully operative by September, 1968 when the U.N.S.F. support ceases.
2	1.27	The Committee note that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, which has been set up in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Fisheries Education, will provide training to the District Fisheries Officers who, in that committee's own words, constitute the linchpin of the administrative structure required for the fishery industry. The Committee hope that the training of such officers will be a permanent feature of fisheries education and, in fact, will constitute the solid core of such training. The Committee, however, feel that there is also a need for imparting training to a lower category of officers, namely, Assistant Fishery Development Officers, Assistant District Fishery Officers, etc., whose number in the organisational set-up of State Fisheries Departments is quite sizeable. In fact, a good portion of some of the higher posts is reserved for being filled up by promotion from junior officers and unless these officers have been trained in practical skills necessary for the discharge of future duties such as organisation and conduct of fisheries survey, administration of governmental aid schemes and extension work, they will not be able to perform efficiently the duties of the District Fisheries Officers when called upon to do so. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the objectives of the Institute may be amplified

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		so as to include in due course this category of officers also within the ambit of the training imparted by the Institute.
3	1.35	<p>The Committee are in agreement with the views of the Committee on Fisheries Education that no institute of higher education can maintain high standards unless it is backed by adequate research. The Committee are glad to note that a start has been made by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education in the initiation of research-cum-training programmes in the methodology of fish tagging, fish breeding and fish culture practices. They would, however, like to mention that the primary function of the Institute is to impart training in the composite field of fishery science, and the energies of the Institute should not be dissipated in major items of research which can more appropriately be undertaken by Central Institutes exclusively devoted to research. They hope that the Institute would take up short range research schemes keeping in view the limitations of men and material.</p>
4	2.7	<p>The Committee are constrained to observe that the Ministry have not made a realistic assessment about the requirements of fisheries personnel during the next five years. Even the State-wise break-up of the different categories of personnel requiring training is lacking. The Committee are also unhappy that the requirements of trained personnel on the basis of the estimate prepared for the Fourth Plan for Fisheries will not be met by the existing Institute and its Regional Centres. While on the one hand, there is the pressing need for augmenting facilities at the existing Institute and its Regional Centres, on the other hand, there is the added necessity of deputing adequate number of trainees by the State Governments. The Committee urge that the Ministry should take adequate steps not only to augment the facilities in the Institute and its Regional Centres on a phased basis but also encourage the States to depute more in-service candidates so that the gap between the requirements and the facilities available can be bridged during the next five years.</p>
5	2.36	<p>The Committee realise that there is a pressing need for imparting specialised training to inland</p>

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fisheries operatives in regard to fish culture techniques. They feel that the level of technical knowledge of the inland operatives, when applied to the field, would have a definite impact on production per unit of effort. Viewed in this context, the setting up of two regional centres at Agra and Hyderabad for the training of inland fisheries operatives is a step in the right direction. The Committee, however, regret that the entire scheme has been defectively planned and poorly executed. Although the Centres were set up in March, 1967, and it was proposed to start the first course from June, 1967, the Committee find that the Ministry and the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, which administers the Regional Centres, were hard put to find suitable candidates from the States for whose benefit the Centres have been set up. The first course scheduled to commence from 15th June, 1967, was deferred till 15th of July, 1967 and till then only 39 candidates could be deputed by the State Governments as against the intake capacity of 160. The Committee feel that with proper planning and advance action, it should have been possible for the Ministry to get firm commitments from the State Governments as to the number of trainees to be deputed. The State Government should also have been given adequate time so that they could obtain necessary financial sanction for sponsoring candidates for the first course. The Committee hope that in future the intake capacity of these two centres would be fully utilised.

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The Committee note that for the admission to the Regional Centres, the minimum qualification prescribed is matriculation. Persons with lower qualifications are also admitted provided they have got adequate experience in Fisheries Departments. The Committee find that in the prospectus for the course of training, it has been stated that the medium of instruction at the Centres would necessarily be English and candidates for admission should, as far as possible, be matriculates or intermediates in Science, and should be able to converse in English and understand the lectures and demonstrations. In view of the fact that the persons of lower qualifications are also admitted, the Committee suggest that the prospectus should be amended to make the position clear. The Committee also suggest that the pri-

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		vate candidates intending to be trained as fish culturists may also be admitted in the Institute and a quota may be fixed for such candidates.
7	2.38	The Committee suggest that the Ministry may consider the desirability of starting, in due course, training courses in reservoir fishing and in gear and weed control for which a demand from some of the States appears to exist.
8	2.39	The Committee note that while adequate laboratory facilities are available at both the Regional Training Centres, the private buildings hired for accommodating the Centres are far from satisfactory. The Committee trust that the Ministry would take note of the present situation and take necessary remedial measures.
9	2.40	The Committee note that the posts of Principal, Demonstrator, Senior Clerk in the Regional Training Centres at Agra and Hyderabad are vacant. In order that the training may be purposeful, it is imperative that the vacant posts should be filled up as expeditiously as possible. The Committee hope that before the commencement of the next course in June, 1968, the Principal and other functionaries will be in position.
10	2.45	The Estimates Committee are glad to note that the Ministry has constituted a committee to consider the question of inservice training facilities in the States and to recommend measures for making such training useful and effective. They hope that in the light of the recommendations to be made by that committee, Government will take suitable measures, in consultation with the State Governments, to augment the training facilities in the States. They also hope that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education will train adequate number of teachers who would impart teaching to the fisheries personnel in the States Training Institutes.
11	3.20	The Committee note that the Central Institute of Fisheries Education offers training at post-graduate level to candidates nominated by the State Governments. They also note that the syllabus covers a wide range of subjects relating to fish culture, extension, marketing, preservation, transport of fish, etc. The Committee have no doubt that the training imparted by the Institute

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would enable the District Fisheries Development officers to be equipped with specialised knowledge covering different aspects of the Fisheries Science. The Committee, however, are unhappy to note that, although a period of over seven years has elapsed since the setting up of the Institute, the intake capacity remains practically the same, namely 30 and even this capacity has not been fully utilised during the last six years. Considering the present requirements of fisheries personnel for administrative and managerial duties, the Committee cannot over-emphasise the need for fuller utilisation of the capacity. They suggest that the Ministry may examine this matter and take suitable remedial measures in consultation with the State Governments.

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3.21

The Committee note that the Government has plans to develop the Central Institute of Fisheries Education rapidly into the highest fisheries educational institute in the country and also to meet the needs of neighbouring countries. They are constrained to observe that so far only two foreign candidates have been trained in the Institute and only three foreign candidates are undergoing training during the training period 1967—69. The Committee would stress the need for taking concerted steps to attract more candidates from foreign countries, specially countries in the South-East Asia.

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3.22

The Committee suggest that a quota should be reserved for candidates sponsored by the industry and other private candidates desirous of taking fisheries as a career.

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3.28

The Committee feel that the cost per trainee is very high. They also feel that with the gradual reduction in the number of 'in-service' candidates the Institute will have to admit a larger number of private students. It is, therefore, imperative that the expenditure per trainee is kept on the low side. In this context, the need for full utilisation of the intake capacity cannot be over emphasised.

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3.33

The Committee are unhappy to note that the Diploma awarded by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education has not been recognised by all the States. The Committee feel that the uncertainty in the matter of recognition of Diploma

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by some of the State Governments will sap the enthusiasm of the prospective trainees resulting in further diminution in the number of candidates seeking admission to the Institute. The Committee hope that the Ministry would be able to persuade the remaining State Governments to recognize the Diploma of the Institute. If necessary, the assistance of the University Grants Commission and Inter-University Board may be sought in the matter.

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3.41

The Committee have great doubt whether the Institute would be in a position to sustain itself after the nomination of candidates from State Departments gradually diminishes. After having set up the Institute at considerable cost and created facilities for the advanced training in fishery sciences, it is but proper that arrangements are made for a regular inflow of candidates for being trained in the Institute. The Committee are convinced that this is not possible unless fisheries science is included in the curricula for the graduate course in universities. There is also some force in the argument that the Institute could serve as a nucleus of a technical university offering both graduate and post-graduate degree courses in fisheries science. This, however, is a matter which has got to be considered carefully. The Committee suggest that a committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry, the University Grants Commission and the State Governments may be constituted to examine the matter in all its ramifications.

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3.45

While appreciating the annual seminars on inland and marine fisheries held by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, the Committee recommend that such seminars should be made a regular feature in the Institute. Representatives of the industry, University Professors and Fisheries Scientists from the Centre and States may be invited to participate in the Seminars. The Committee also suggest that a regular record of the proceedings should be maintained so that the same may be available to the trainees at the Institute and other research students.

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3.49

The Committee regret that so far workshop facilities have not been created although the Institute was established as early as 1961. They urge that the workshop should be set up without

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		avoidable delay so that it can look after at least the servicing and maintenance of machinery and equipment of the Institute. In any case the workshop should be fully activated before the Institute gets the 90 ft. fishing-cum-training vessel as per commitment under the Plan of Operation.
19	4.4	The Committee note that the Government of India Counterpart contribution in respect of professional and clerical staff has been met in full. They hope that the four existing vacancies in the Institute, viz., Assistant Professor (Fish processing) Mechanic/Foreman, Deck-hand (Junior) and Stenographer will be filled up as early as possible. The Committee, however, find that the Government of India has still to provide a 90 ft. training vessel to the Institute for which certain categories of staff will be required. They hope that the recruitment of staff will synchronize with the availability of the vessel so that the latter does not remain idle due to lack of operatives.
20	4.9	The Committee note the functions of the Standing Committee set up under the Plan of Operation. It is, however, not clear whether the Standing Committee would cease to function from the date the U.N.S.F. support ceases, i.e., September, 1968. The Committee hope that even after the termination of the U.N.S.F. aid it will be possible for the Ministry to retain the Standing Committee to guide the work of the Institute after suitably reorganising it on the pattern of similar Committees functioning in other Central Research Institutes.
21	4.13	The Committee feel that ad hoc bulletins brought out by the Institute cannot give a complete coverage of its activities and achievements. Since the Central Institute of Fisheries Education is the leading institution on Fisheries Education it is imperative that it should publish its own Annual Report. The Committee hope that the Ministry will ensure the publication of an Annual Report beginning from the next financial year.
22	4.15	The Committee note that no evaluation of the work of the Institute has been done since its establishment in 1961. They feel that a review of the working of the Institute is necessary in view of the fact that the existing facilities available in the Institute are not being effectively utilised and there has been a shortfall in the

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number of trainees. As the Central Government has to undertake the responsibility of bearing the recurring expenditure on the Institute after the U.N.S.F. support ceases in 1968, it is imperative that a critical examination of the functioning of the Institute is made after the financial year 1968-69. Thereafter an evaluation of the working of the Institute may be made on a quinquennial basis on the lines suggested by the Estimates Committee in para 9 of their 76th Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi.

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| 23 | 5.6 | The Committee are unhappy to note that it has been possible for the Government of India to contribute only about 38 per cent of the counterpart funds of \$ 16,35,962 upto 31st October, 1967. The Committee would like to be assured that the total amount proposed to be provided for the Institute till the end of September, 1968 would be made available and utilised by that time, as per the terms of the amended Agreement. |
| 24 | 5.10 | While agreeing that in view of the specialised nature of training and equipment etc. used, the cost per student is very high, the Committee would like to point out that if the intake capacity is fully utilised and the total number of students increases, the cost per head is likely to come down. |
| 25 | 5.11 | The Committee are unable to appreciate why provision of Rs. 9 lakhs was made for the training vessel in the estimates for 1967-68, if the vessel is not likely to be received even by September, 1968. This was in the opinion of the Committee, unrealistic budgeting. |
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APPENDIX III

Analysis of recommendations contained in the Report

I. CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for improving the organisation and working:—

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25.

B. Recommendations for effecting economy:—

Serial Nos. 14, 24.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS DIRECTED TOWARDS ECONOMY

Sl. No.	S.No. as per Summary of recommendations (Appendix II)	Particulars
1	14	The Committee have emphasised the need for full utilisation of the instake capacity and also for keeping the expenditure per trainee on the low side.
2	24	The Committee have suggested that the total number of students admitted by the Institute should be increased so as to reduce cost per head.
