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COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2010-2011)

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2011-12)

TWENTY THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

AUGUST, 2011 / BHADRAPADA, 1933 (Saka)

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(2011-12)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 29.08.2011
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 29.08.2011



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

AUGUST, 2011 / BHADRAPADA, 1933 (Saka)

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(i)

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2010-2011)

Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Shri Thangso Baite
5. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
6. Smt. Shruti Choudhary
7. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
8. Shri Biren Singh Engti
9. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
10. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
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16. Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya
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RAJYA SABHA

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24. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
25. Shri A. Elavarasan
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
29. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
30. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
31. Shri S. Thangavelu

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Deepak Mahna	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy	-	Director
3.	Shri P. C. Koul	-	Additional Director

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-third Report on the Demands for Grants (2011-2012) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research & Education).

2. The Committee under Rule 331E (1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure considered the Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education which were laid in Lok Sabha on 17 March, 2011. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Planning Commission at their Sitting held on 18 April, 2011. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education, ICAR and Planning Commission for appearing before them and for furnishing the information they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department.
3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 26 August, 2011.
4. For facility of reference, the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold at the end of each Chapter of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
26 August, 2011
4 Bhadrapada, 1933 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture

(v)

ABBREVIATIONS

AU	Agriculture University
AES	Agricultural Education Scheme
ARS	Agriculture Research Service
AICRP	All India Coordinated Research Project
AKI	Agriculture Knowledge Initiative
BHU	Banaras Hindu University
BE	Budget Estimate
B&CM	Budget & Cash Management
CAU	Central Agriculture University
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
DKMA	Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRWA	Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IAUA	Indian Agricultural University Associations
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
IINRG	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gems
ITC	Information & Communication Technology
IRC	Institute Research Council
IVRI	Indian Veterinary Research Institute
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MPKV	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth

NAARM	National Academy for Agriculture Research Management
NAAS	National Academy of Agricultural Sciences
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NDC	National Development Council
NFBSRA	National Fund for Basic & Strategic Research in Agriculture
NIAB	National Institute of Agriculture Biotechnology
NIASM	National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management
NIBSM	National Institute of Biotic Stress Management
NICRA	National Inictive for Climate Resilient in Agriculture
RE	Revised Estimate
SAU	State Agriculture University
SDM	Subject Matter Divisions
SFC	Standing Finance Committee
ZBB	Zero Based Budgeting

CHAPTER – I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Eighth Report of the Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research & Education) was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 03 May, 2010. The Report contained 10 Observations / Recommendations.

1.2 The Minister concerned is required to make Statement under Direction 73-A of Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha about the status of implementation of Recommendation contained in the Original Report of the Committee within six months of presentation of Report to the Parliament. However, a Statement under Direction 73-A in the context of the Eight Report is yet to be made by the Minister of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture had made the Statement under Direction 73-A in the context of the Thirty-eight Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) more than 15 months after the presentation of the Report. This inordinate delay in making the Statement under Direction 73-A was adversely commented upon by the Committee in their Fourth Report. The Department had also been advised not to repeat such lapses in future.

1.3 On the basis of the Action Taken Notes received from the Department of Agricultural Research & Education in respect of the Eighth

Report, the Committee presented their Nineteenth Report to the Lok Sabha on 24 March, 2011. The Report was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 25 March, 2011. The Committee commented on the Action Taken Notes furnished by the Department in respect of Recommendations at Para Nos.1.14, 2.11, 2.12, 3.11 and 3.12 of the Fifth Report. An analysis of the Action Taken Notes revealed that the Government have accepted 60% Recommendations of the Committee. 30% Recommendations have not been accepted by the Government thus requiring reiteration. Replies in case of 10% Recommendations is of interim nature.

1.4 The Committee are deeply perturbed to note that the Minister of Agriculture is yet to make a Statement under Direction 73-A of Direction by Speaker, Lok Sabha in the context of Eighth Report of the Committee. The Statement which is to be mandatorily made within six months of the presentation of an Original Report to the Parliament has not been forthcoming even after more than fifteen months have elapsed. A similar delay in making of Statement under Direction 73-A took place in the context of the Thirty-eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) and was adversely commented upon by the Committee in their Fourth Report. The Committee take strong exception to the repeated failure of the Ministry to adhere to stipulations laid down in Direction 73-A. They also desire that the Statement may be made during the ongoing Session itself.

CHAPTER – II

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

(i) INTRODUCTORY

The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) provides government linkages to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - an apex and autonomous organization for planning, promotion, execution and coordination of agricultural research and education in the Country. DARE and ICAR also discharge other governance responsibilities like coordination with Central and State Government agencies and international matters relating to agricultural research and education.

2.2 ICAR is an apex scientific organization at national level with very strong agricultural research system for planning, promotion, execution and coordination of agricultural research and education to meet emerging challenges in the Country. ICAR has a wide network of Institutes spread throughout the Country, has well-established and time-tested institutional linkages with the State Agricultural Universities and other Departments of the Central and State Governments. ICAR is organized into eight Subject-Matter Divisions (SMDs), which are supported with a network of research Institutes/Schemes in their respective area of specialization, and have time-tested institutional linkages with the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)

and private organizations. In order to support this network, there are a number of multidisciplinary centres called *Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)* for assessment, refinement and demonstration of frontline technologies and training of farmers and rural entrepreneurs. ICAR's vast network of Institutes spread all over the Country, include of 45 Research Institutes, 4 Deemed Universities, 6 National Bureaux, 17 National Research Centres, 25 Directorates/ Project Directorates, 61 All India Coordinated Research Projects and 17 Network Projects. Besides, there are 46 State Agricultural Universities and one Central Agricultural University for Agricultural Research & Education and 589 KVKs in almost all districts of the Country for assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/ products.

2.3 ICAR is mandated with following responsibilities :

- To plan, undertake, aid, promote and coordinate education, research and its application in agriculture, animal science, fisheries, agroforestry, home science and allied sciences.
- To act as a clearing-house for research and general information relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, agro-forestry, home science and allied sciences through its publications and information system and instituting and promoting transfer of technology programmes.
- To provide, undertake and promote consultancy services in the field of research, education, training and dissemination of information in agriculture, animal science, fisheries, agroforestry, home science and other allied sciences.
- To look into the problems relating to broader areas of rural development concerning agriculture, including post-harvest technology by developing co-operative programmes with other organizations such as the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Universities, etc.

(ii) OVERVIEW OF DEMANDS

2.4 Demand No.2 pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education for the year 2011-12 was presented to the Lok Sabha on 17 March, 2011. The details of allocations proposed in Demand No. 2 are as under :-

DEMAND NO. 2

(Rs. in crore)

	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Revenue (Voted)	2808.54*	2157.60	4966.14
Revenue (Charged)	00	00	00
Capital (Voted)	00	00	00
Capital (Charged)	00	00	00
GRAND TOTAL			4966.14

* includes special grant of Rs. 8.54 crore for MPKV, Rahuri from out of the Social & Infrastructure Development Fund.

It may be seen that a sum of Rs. 4966.14 crore has been allocated to the Department for 2011-12. Out of this Rs. 2808.54 crore is on the Plan side in the Revenue Section and the balance Rs.2157.60 crore is on Non-Plan side under the Revenue Section. There are no allocations for the Capital Section in either Plan or Non-Plan side.

2.5 The details of Revised Estimates for the year 2010-11 and Budget

Estimates for 2011-12 are given in the table below :-

	(Rs. In crore)			
	RE 2010-11		BE 2011-12	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Revenue	2307.50*	2865.00	2808.54**	2157.60
Capital	00	00	00	00

* includes Rs. 7.50 crore ** includes Rs. 8.54 crore - as special grant of MPKV, Rahuri from out of the Social & Infrastructure Development Fund.

2.6 It may be seen that there is a hike of 21.71% in the BE of Rs.2808.54 crore on the Plan side as compared to RE of 2010-11. However, on the Non-Plan side in BE 2011-12 there is a reduction of 24.69 % over RE 2010-11 with Rs.2157.60 crore being allocated this year against last year's RE of Rs.2865.00 crore.

(iii) FUNDS UTILISATION DURING ELEVENTH PLAN

2.7 On the question of what allocations have the Department been proposing year after year in the Eleventh Plan, the amounts actually released in the first four years of the Plan out of Rs. 12023.00 crore earmarked for the Eleventh Plan of DARE/ICAR and the actual expenditure against the funds thus released, the Department submitted the following information to the Committee:-

Years	Proposed	BE	RE	Expenditure	(Rs. in crore)
2007-08	1945.50	1620.00	1434.00	1317.19	
2008-09	2646.79	1760.00	1760.00	1652.61	
2009-10	4000.00	1760.00	1760.00	1711.00	
2010-11	4000.00	2300.00	2300.00	*1466.82	
2011-12	4534.44	2800.00			
Total	17126.73	10240.00	7254.00	6147.62	

** till January, 2011*

2.8 During the year 2011-12, the Department had proposed an amount of Rs. 4534.44 crore to the Planning Commission against which an amount of Rs.2800.00 crore has been allocated. As stated previously during the Eleventh Plan a sum of Rs. 12,023.00 crore has been allocated to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

2.9 Out of Rs. 12,023 crore for the Eleventh Plan, only Rs. 7254 crore (first four year RE) plus Rs. 2800 crore (fifth year BE) totalling Rs. 10,054 crore have been allocated so far. The Department have been able to spend a sum of Rs. 6147.62 crore in the four years of the Plan. Assuming they would be spending entire amount of Rs. 2800 crore earmarked for the terminal year of Plan, the Department still would be able to spend about Rs.8947.62 crore in the total Plan. The detailed break-up of annual allocation sought and actually made, sector-wise during the Eleventh Plan is indicated in **Annexure-I**.

2.10 It may be seen that the Department sought Rs.316.29 crore for Agricultural Extension in 2007-08 and were allocated Rs.320.5 crore their against. In the same year they were allocated Rs.361 crore against Rs. 289.51 crore sought by them for Agricultural Education. The Department also received a sum of Rs. 100 crore against Rs. 92.14 crore sought by them for Natural Resource Management in the year 2008-09. Similarly, they were allocated Rs. 21 crore, Rs. 26.5 crore and 187.00 crore respectively for ICAR Headquarters against Rs. 16.8 crore, Rs. 18.1 crore and 186.64 sought by them during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2011-12. They were allocated Rs. 454 crore against Rs. 240.04 crore sought by them for Crop Science and Rs. 176 crore against Rs. 176.09 crore for NAIP during the current Fiscal. It may further be seen that in no other case have the funds sought by the Department during the four years of Eleventh Plan were actually allocated to them for any of the Sectors.

2.11 On the question of the extent to which progress of each of these schemes/programmes suffered due to less allocation, DARE in their written reply stated that due to lower availability of funds, inter-se prioritization within the schemes takes place, and this directly affects certain activities, some of the essential equipments and works which are very much required for initiating works on genomics, stem cell research, transgenics, carbon sequestration, biotechnology, nanotechnology, bioremediation, etc. could not be processed.

2.12 Illustratively, the various activities that would impact various subject matter divisions are detailed as under:

- Germplasm enhancement
- Pace of development of cultivar in the time frame
- Genomics work in potato and banana which has been initiated will be slowed down.
- Pace of genomic work in coconut, banana and cucurbits will be affected.
- The pace of efforts on organic farming will also slow down.
- Waste utilization through use of mushroom will continue but pace of achievement will be weakened.
- Diagnostics for quick detection of viruses will be completed only in three crops.
- Seed and planting material production system, priming etc. will get affected.
- Cost effective drainage technology including bio drainage for saline and waterlogged lands
- Agro-eco zone specific diversification of agriculture
- Resource characterization and land use planning at district and block levels of the country
- Zoonotic diseases
- Allele Mining for abiotic stress and development of molecular markers in ruminants
- Environmental pollutants, toxicants and antibiotic residue affecting feed and product quality and safety
- Nutraceuticals and functional foods
- Designing of fuel efficient and resource specific crafts and gears
- Reservoir fisheries enhancement
- Fish health management in open water and aquaculture systems
- Prototype production and supply to different farmers and other extension agencies
- Pace of outreach programme and frontline demonstration activities in farmers fields at different location across the country will be affected.
- Transfer of Technology for the adoption of fibre reinforced plastic silos and storage structure
- Utilization of jute mill waste and its by products
- Niche area of excellence is aimed at overall development in the specified area by exploiting the excellent human resources and local potential. Creation of additional centres @ 2 per university as approved will be deferred to some extent.
- Hands-on training is a critical component of skill development. Further additions to these units have to be deferred.

It was further stated that this has the effect of stretching the schemes over a longer period, which would imply delay in outcomes expected from the schemes.

2.13 The Committee specifically desired to know the particulars of the proposals under various schemes for which Planning Commission have not agreed to during the current Fiscal. DARE informed the Committee that the Planning Commission did not specifically disagree with any proposal of the Department.

2.14 During the Eleventh Plan, out of Central Plan Outlay of Rs. 21,56,571 crore, the Department of Agricultural Research and Education were allocated 12,023.00 crore which is 0.56% share of the total Central Plan Outlay. But after the BE 2011-12, the total Outlay of DARE during Eleventh Plan has come down to Rs. 10,054 (RE 2007-08 to 2010-11 Rs.7254 crore +BE 2011-12 Rs.2800 crore) which is only 0.46% of the total Central Plan Outlay.

2.15 The Committee desired to know the reasons for decrease of total Plan Outlay of DARE during the Eleventh Plan and the steps taken by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education to ensure allocation of 1% of Agriculture GDP to the Department in tune with past recommendation of the Committee. The DARE in their written reply informed that the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission make allocations keeping in mind availability of funds and competing demands and requirements of other

ministries. They further informed the Committee that the Department completed the finalization of EFC/SFC of 71 ongoing schemes during the year 2008-09 and thereafter three new initiatives were envisaged. The Department requisitioned Rs. 4000 Crores at BE Stage during 2009-10 and reiterated the same amount in 2010-11. However, as against Rs.4000 Crores, the Department were allocated Rs.1760 Crores in 2009-10 and Rs.2300 Crores (Rs.2100 Crores + Rs.200 Crores for Climate Resilient Agriculture Initiative) in 2010-11. In fact a note with regard to those items that are approved in Plan documents and not possible to be taken up or are being taken up at a low pace due to shortage of funds has been submitted to the Planning Commission. The Department could utilize much higher levels of funding than the funds envisaged for approved Plan activities. At every relevant forum and opportunity, the Department have been pressing the need for higher allocation to research in agriculture.

2.16 During Oral Evidence on 18 April, 2011 the Committee drew the attention of the representative of Department of Agricultural Research and Education to the recommendation of the Committee regarding allocation to 1 % of Agriculture GDP for Research and desired to know the steps taken by them for XII Plan in this direction, the representative of Ministry of Agriculture (DARE) stated :

“Indian Council of Agricultural Research provides funds to agricultural university for four projects. We have what is called as modernization of agricultural university farms. There is a separate head for that. Then we also look into the development grants. Then we look at the specific areas called niche areas of excellence and

experiential learning units and so on. So, all these heads are continuing. The proposed outlay for 2011-12 for the agricultural education division is of the order of Rs. 507 crore. There is a provision of Rs. 507 crore in the budget out of which an amount of around Rs.450 crore is earmarked for universities. This is what we have proposed for the 2011-12. We demand that one percent of agricultural GDP should be utilized for research. If we work it out, it comes to half per cent. The amount we are getting now, is limited to half per cent only. That is why, we have been raising this point before the Planning Commission repeatedly. This time, when we approached Planning Commission on 15th January, We submitted our proposal for the year 2011-12 and our projection worked out to Rs. 4,000 crore. At the same time, the Planning Commission makes allocation keeping in mind the competing demands of various other Ministries. Now it is about half a per cent. In the next Five Year Plan, when we will submit our proposal, we would like to keep it about one per cent of investment into research and education”.

(iv) PLANNING FOR TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

2.17 The Department have stated as an advance exercise for finalizing requirements and projections for the Twelfth Plan in respect of various Divisions, the Council meetings have been undertaken to review the progress made till date, tasks completed, the activities still to be taken up, shortfalls and shortcomings and the projections for the Twelfth Plan in term of infrastructure development, research, programmes, manpower and funds requirements etc.

2.18 They further informed the Committee that Brain storming session involving all the Directors, Joint directors and Heads of the Regional Station were held to prioritize the research agenda for XII Plan. Subsequently meetings of the SMDs were held to identify theme areas to be addressed in a Network mode. The major thrust areas indentified are listed in

Annexure-II.

2.19 The Committee were further informed that in addition to the thrust areas, the Council aims at strengthening, integrating, broadening and diffusing knowledge base in the human dimension of agricultural sciences and natural resources. It aspires global pre-eminence of ICAR-AU system in agricultural education and agricultural leadership. The reputation of National Agricultural Research System will be upgraded through innovative schemes and promoting all round excellence in UG/PG and professional education to bring excellence in teaching, learning, discovery, application of knowledge, creative ability and engagement regarding current and emerging challenges of agriculture and allied sciences. The focus will be to promote an image of higher agricultural education and research by offering good financial support during studies, assured careers and continuous professional development. The hallmark of HRD programmes will be to attract young talents by offering additional opportunities for scholarships / fellowships / internships and faculty and staff capacity building in the state of art of teaching and learning strategies to build a supportive base for the ambitious efforts of ICAR to revitalize curriculum and transform campus culture. The new programmes proposed during XII Plan include ICAR Post Doctoral Fellowships, Aspire Programme to attract young talents, ICAR UG & PG Scholarships/Fellowships, besides strengthening and broadening capacity building mechanism for faculty and teachers.

2.20 Emphasis will be given to improve the quality of higher agricultural education through making the accreditation process more objective based on quantifiable parameters; revision/modification in the curriculum and syllabi to make education comprehensive providing knowledge, skills and attitude thereby enhancing quality and acceptability of pass outs. Efforts will be put up on reducing inbreeding in faculty and students, and on faculty improvement to a great extent particularly in view of implementation of revised curriculum in agricultural universities. The scope of agricultural education will be widened to increase enrolment ratio. Performance assessment of universities, colleges and programmes will be linked with their performance to extend Central support. The sub-scheme on Modernization of Agricultural University Farms, approved during XI Plan, will continue during XII Plan. Also, impact assessment of the various initiatives including reforms will be undertaken.

2.21 The Council will also strive to continue its mandate and on-going activities of Agricultural Extension. As far as KVKs are concerned, a national level consultation on future strategies in agricultural extension had been organized, which was attended by experts and stakeholders from all over the country. The outcome of the consultation is a number of suggestions pertaining to strengthening of the KVK system in terms of reorganization of eight Zonal Project Directorates and creation of additional infrastructure facilities like basic plant health diagnostics, soil and water testing, minimal agro-processing and demonstration units on integrated

farming system, portable carp hatchery and rain water harvesting, besides providing agro-advisory through mobile.

2.22 The activities relating to the schemes of Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture (DRWA) including AICRP on Home Science will continue to work on identifying gender issues, testing appropriateness of available farm technology and programmes with women perspective, drudgery reduction, empowerment of women, and capacity building of R&D to address gender issues. Likewise the Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture (DKMA) will continue its activities on dissemination of research information / literature through Print & Electronic Media. In addition, basic research as well as coordinated and network projects will also be partly implemented through the State Agricultural Universities. Location-specific problems will be addressed by the Institutes. Efforts will be made to commercialize technologies for their large-scale application. Land use plan and soil fertility maps will be prepared and supplied to all the stakeholders. Greater exploitation of ICT would be attempted. Animal disease forecasting, monitoring and surveillance modules would be developed and supplied to line departments.

2.23 During the course examination of Demands for Grants of the previous years of the Eleventh Plan, the Committee had observed that in respect of most of the schemes, the first two to three years of the Plan were spent on planning and approvals, thereby leaving precious little time for

their implementation proper. Consequently, in almost all such cases, the implementation of the schemes has suffered immensely, leading to substantial cost and time overruns, staggering/curtailing of targets, etc. They desired to know the suggestions of the Department for improving the extant process of the planning and approvals for the Five Year Plan keeping in view the experience of Eleventh Plan so that more time is available for the implementation part of the scheme and ensure that the planning and approval stages of the Twelfth Plan are completed well before the commencement of the Plan in April, 2012 enabling the Department to utilise the Plan period of five years exclusively dedicated to implementation of the schemes.

2.24 The Department informed the Committee that the exercise has already been initiated for XII Plan preparation, keeping in view the strategic plan. The Thrust Areas and Targets for the XII Plan have been identified. SFC/EFC Documents would be prepared as soon as the allocations of XII Plan are intimated by the Planning Commission.

2.25 The Committee then desired to know the details of systemic improvements that have been initiated now when the Twelfth Five Year Plan is being worked out, the timelines set for the various stages of drawing-up and finalisation and by when would the Twelfth Five Year Plan be conveyed in all its dimensions to the line Ministries/Departments for its implementation. The DARE informed the Committee that the Planning

Commission has stated that a draft of the Approach Paper for the XII Plan (2012-17) has been presented in a meeting of the full Planning Commission chaired by the Prime Minister on 21 April, 2011. The issues highlighted in the Approach Paper are in the public domain. After wider consultations with experts and various other stakeholders the Approach Paper will be placed before the National Development Council for its approval. Planning Commission has also constituted 11 Working Groups on various aspects of Agriculture & Allied Sector for formulation of Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

2.26 These Working Groups, being represented by concerned Departments/ Ministries alongwith experts and other stakeholders, are as follows:

- (i) Agricultural Extension in Agriculture & Allied Sector
- (ii) Animal Husbandry & Dairying
- (iii) Development and Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- (iv) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy required for Internal and External Trade
- (v) Horticulture & Plantation Crops
- (vi) Management of Natural Resources & Rainfed Farming
- (vii) Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics

(viii) Outreach of Institutional Finance, Cooperatives and Risk Management

(ix) Decentralized Planning in Agriculture

(x) Disadvantaged Farmers including Women

(xi) Agriculture Research & Education

These Working Groups will recommend the policies to be followed in their respective areas and are expected to submit their reports by 30 September, 2011. The Reports of the Working Groups will be considered by a Steering Committee whose report will form the basis for formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Thereafter, the XII Plan will be placed internally by the Planning Commission before its approval by the National Development Council. At present meeting of the NDC has not been scheduled.

2.27 It was further clarified that in the meantime, the Department will formulate proposals for the programmes/ schemes to be implemented during the Twelfth Plan. Planning Commission has constituted a committee under Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member to suggest ways to reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. A smaller number of scheme with large amounts and broader objectives is expected to inter-alia expedite sanctioning procedure by cutting down on the need for seeking approval for a number of schemes with small amounts. From time to time, the Ministry of Finance have been rationalizing the delegation scheme for undertaking investment programmes, so as to make the entire procedure more responsive. Such delegation scheme has been revised last in April 2010.

(v) ZERO BASED BUDGETING

2.28 The Committee have been informed that the Planning Commission, at the commencement of the Eleventh Plan, had conducted a Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) Exercise with a view to improve financial management. They had, thereafter, advised the Ministries/ Departments to finalise their Schemes accordingly. However, since the ZBB Exercise of Planning Commission was a time consuming one, leading to delays in planning and approvals, the Committee had recommended in their previous Reports that the Ministries/Departments should themselves explore the possibility of conducting the ZBB Exercise and send the schemes, thus processed for approval of the Planning Commission to save time.

2.29 When asked the details of the preparatory work undertaken by DARE for the Twelfth Plan and what are the considered views of the Department on this aspect, the Department in their reply stated that since all schemes of ICAR are examined in the EFC/SFC at the beginning of each Plan period, a fundamental review of the scheme does take place, even if it is not called a ZBB exercise. Further, instructions are being issued to all concerned in ICAR and the EFC/ SFC cell of ICAR (PIM Division) that EFC/SFC notes for the XII Plan period must contain, at the beginning itself, a justification for continuation of the scheme including points, in the nature of a ZBB exercise, and this will be strictly examined in the EFC/ SFC meeting. In this manner, the goal of carrying out ZBB will be substantially achieved.

ELEVENTH PLAN ALLOCATION

2.30 The Committee note that the Working Group for the Eleventh Plan had proposed a sum of Rs. 37672 crore for Department of Agricultural Research and Education for the Eleventh Plan. During the currency of the Plan. The Department have proposed on an year to year basis, allocations amounting to Rs. 17,127 crore (approx) to the Planning Commission. Against this, the Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs. 12023 crore. However, on perusal of the budgetary documents furnished by DARE, the Committee observed that the actual releases by the Planning Commission are to the tune of Rs. 10054 crore only. The Committee are unable to comprehend the frugal approach adopted by the Planning Commission while allocating funds to DARE whose fund utilization has always crossed 90% during the first four fiscals of the current Plan period. The Department were also very candid in informing the Committee that scarcity of funds has negatively impacted all the Schemes being implemented by them by showing down the pace of completion. What is further disconcerting to observe is that a Scientific Department is being subjected to severe insensitivity because of the severe apathy of all concerned. DARE is not only mandated with developing scientific, area specific and economically viable agricultural practises but also the National Agriculture Research System (NARS) which is responsible for ensuring the food security of the nation and the prosperity and well

being of the farmer. The Committee, inspite of sounding repetitive for the umpteenth time, urge the Government to mend their heaven may care attitude towards the Agriculture Sector and ensure that this sector is not starved of funds in future. The Committee further recommend that for the ongoing Fiscal, DARE take up the issue of enhancement of funds at the highest level with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) for a quantum jump at RE stage to ensure that the total allocation earmarked for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the actual allocation made are in sync with each other.

ALLOCATION FOR AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

2.31 The Committee are dismayed to find that inspite of DARE and the Planning Commission having concurred with the recommendation of the Committee for allocation of 1% of Agriculture GDP for Agricultural Research, the allocations for DARE from the Central Plan Outlay for the duration of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has never ever been more than a fraction of it. It anguishes the Committee no end that the allocation for the current Plan period is a mere 0.46% of the Central Outlay. The Committee strongly deprecate this sordid state of affairs which is endemic of the shortcomings plaguing the prevalent system of planning in the Country. However, the Committee are pretty sanguine that if all concerned are committed to the task at hand, the same can be achieved from the next Five Year Plan. The Committee,

therefore, exhort the Department as well as the Planning Commission to ensure allocation of 1% of Agriculture GDP for Research right from the inaugural year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and ensure that it remains constant.

TWELFTH PLAN PLANNING

2.32 During the Eleventh Plan the Committee observed that the first two to three years of the Plan were spent on obtaining approvals of various Schemes of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education from various agencies, thereby leaving precious little time for their proper implementation. This has admittedly impacted negatively the implementation of the Schemes leading to substantial cost and time overruns, staggering/curtailing of targets, reduced allocations, etc. The Committee note that the advance exercise for finalizing requirements and projections for the Twelfth Plan has been initiated by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education on the advice of the Planning Commission and the major thrust areas have been identified. A draft Approach Paper for the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) has been presented before the full Planning Commission and the issues highlighted in the Approach Paper are in the public domain. The Committee desire the Department to initiate timely action for preparation of SFC/EFC Documents so that the experience of Eleventh Plan does not recur in the Twelfth Plan and implementation of Twelfth Plan starts in time. They further desire that the Planning

Commission and the Ministry of Finance and other agencies involved in according approval to a project reduce their time frame so as to ensure prompt implementation of Schemes and thereby avoiding staggering of timelines and increase viability of the Scheme. Before concluding, the Committee would strongly recommend that the Planning Commission and the Government should ensure that all formalities relating to the Twelfth Plan are completed well in advance so that the Plan is conveyed to the Ministries/Departments latest by December this year and they are able to start proper implementation of their Schemes from day one of the Twelfth Plan.

CHAPTER-III

ANALYSIS OF SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

(i) NEW SCHEMES

The Committee desired to know the progress registered during 2010-11 in regard to the new schemes viz. Indian Institute of Agriculture Biotechnology (IIAB) and National Institute of Biotic Stress Management (NIBSM). DARE in their written reply stated that the EFC proposals in regard to the above-mentioned Schemes along with the Detailed Project Reports were circulated to the appraisal agencies on 25 September, 2009. The support of the proposals from all the concerned appraisal agencies was received on 17 June 2010. On the basis of the suggestions received from the appraisal agencies, the EFCs were modified and sent to the Department of Expenditure for conduct of EFC at their earliest convenience. The proposals for setting up new institutions need to be discussed by the EFC to be chaired by Secretary (Expenditure) followed by the approval of CCEA. The progress for implementation will be initiated by the Department only after the EFC consideration and approval by the competent authority. The schemes are yet to be considered and cleared by the competent authority.

3.2 They further stated that the original EFC proposals were formulated for Plan Expenditure of Rs.430.50 crores in respect of IIAB and Rs.145.50 crores for NIBSM for a period of 3 years i.e.; from 2009-10 to 2011-12 during the XI Plan. After receiving the comments from the appraisal agencies over the draft EFC proposal in respect of the two Institutes, the costs were modified to Rs.417.80 crore and Rs.125.50 crore respectively for the last two years of the XI Plan (i.e; 2010-12). Based on the requirements projected in the EFC proposals, the Department projected the tentative outlay in the Annual Plan 2010-11 for these two new initiatives (viz; Rs.192.80 crore for IIAB and Rs.70.30 crore for NIBSM) with the assumption that these Schemes will be approved for implementation in that year (2010-11) but the same could not materialise. Hence, as on date no funds have been utilized during the year 2010-11.

3.3 During the course of oral evidence the Committee desired to know the reasons for the approval of these schemes being withheld by the EFC and CCEA. In response a representative of the Department stated:

“It is difficult to say. We have already sent a note in this regard. But we fail to understand as to why EFC approval is not being given. We have sent several reminders even at Minister level but we do not know why EFC approval is not given. We faced a very embarrassing situation because on one hand, we had already made allocation for both the institutes but on the other hand, we could not get EFC approval. We diverted the allocation and utilized it for other scheme so that we did not have to surrender the same. Thereafter, an objection was made that you have no funds, therefore EFC approval can not be given. We had submitted that since you had not given EFC approval, we have diverted the allocation provisionally. If we get EFC approval, we can meet the expenditure by reducing money from other scheme next year. Inspite of that, we were not accorded EFC approval. We have taken this matter at the highest level but we have no answer to the question as to why EFC approval is not being accorded”.

Clarifying further the Secretary of the Department added:

"I would like to submit one more related aspect. These two schemes are the outcome of the Oversight Committee. On the basis of the Constitution of the OBC Committee we have got the approval of these three Institutes. One was the National Institute of Abiotic Management, with these two. These are absolutely new schemes because of the report of this Committee".

(ii) AGRICULTURE EDUCATION

3.4 When queried about the steps taken by the Department based on the recommendations contained in the Mid-term Appraisal conducted by the Planning Commission for improving the functioning of State Agriculture Universities by ensuring allocation of adequate funds and carrying out immediate institutional reforms, the representative of the Department informed the Committee:

"ICAR provides assistance to Agriculture Universities in four projects. We have what is called as modernisation of agricultural university farms. There is a separate head for that. Then we also look into the development grants. Then we look at the specific areas called niche areas of excellence and experiential learning units and so on. So, all these heads are continuing. The proposed outlay for 2011-12 for the agricultural education division is of the order of Rs.507 crore. Out of the provision of Rs.507 crore a sum of Rs.450 crore goes to Universities".

3.5 When further asked about the details of steps taken by DARE to get some amount of respectability and glamour back into agricultural education, the representative informed the Committee as under:

"xx...xx...xxx bringing glamour into agriculture. That is what we are talking of. We have been talking about the kind of cut-off marks we have in admissions. Why are our students excited to join agriculture? Day before yesterday, I was in a Convocation of a

University. I asked all the students: "Are you proud to be an agricultural graduate?" They said "Yes". I asked: " Are you more confident and happy to be an agriculturist than an engineer? They said: "yes". I asked: Are you feeling better than a medical doctor?" They said: "Yes". I told them not to tell it simply because it is a Convocation congregation. I asked: "Are you really proud? Are you happy that you are an agricultural graduate?" As you said rightly, about 30 years back, people were proud to join agriculture for whatever reason. Today, I may be talking of the mobile technology. This is a sign of confidence, excitement. That excitement is not in agriculture. People are feeling it. People said for a while that there is not great science in agriculture. In the last few years, we have revisited all the syllabi. You talk of remote sensing. We have it here. You talk of Nanotechnology. We have it in agriculture. You talk of biotechnology in a very big measure. It is in agriculture. So, we have been bringing all the new sciences into agriculture. xxx..xxx...xxx... We have been following the cut-off marks. For example, since the last three years, we monitor it. About five years back, the cut-off mark in agriculture was about 68 per cent. Last year, we closed it for veterinary science at 92 per cent and for general agriculture at about 80-82 per cent. So, there is a revival of interest. In fact, I tell about PPP: the first is profit for the farmer; the second is prestige to the farmer and then only the partnership when all other things are secondary. Do our children feel excited in joining agriculture? This is the question. Agricultural research, education, teaching whatever it is, is it exciting? We are trying this as a major measure. I should submit these two parameters to talk of us.xxx....xxx.....xxx..... We are trying to put agricultural education on the same pedestal. That is a sincere effort from our side to bring back that glamour and excitement to agriculture".

(iii) NATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION PROJECT

3.6 The Department informed the Committee that they are formulating a National Agriculture Education Project with the objective to achieve excellence, enhanced relevance, and high efficiency in the higher agricultural education system and the agricultural universities to offer enhanced services to benefit farmers, rural women and other stakeholders. The key initiatives being considered in the Project are initiating ASPIRE

(Agricultural Sciences Pursuit for Inspired Research Excellence) programme for attracting young talent to agricultural education, major reforms in governance for bringing efficiency in the system, embedding system for attracting and retaining talented faculty, continued emphasis on capacity building through quality improvement programmes nationally and internationally, development of Centers of Excellence, developing public-private partnership for curriculum delivery and educational research, partnership with foreign universities for sandwich programme, development of joint projects with the scheme of post-doctoral fellowships, inviting international faculty for capacity building, performance linked support, development of priority setting monitoring and evaluation cells in the institutions, starting non-formal education with the objective of reaching the unreached for tapping the agricultural potential in disadvantaged regions, and the model extension outreach through ICT for technology dissemination for enhancing productivity in neglected regions.

3.7 For preparation of draft proposal the Department held consultations with the stakeholders including industry/industry associations, successful entrepreneurs and the State Development Officers; persons having experience of governance such as selected Vice Chancellors of agricultural universities (AUs), Secretary of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Secretary General of the Association of Indian Universities and IAUA, and representative from Central University (BHU); A consultation at UAS, Bangalore was graced by Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member (Science),

Planning Commission, and participated by several past and present Vice Chancellors and Deans and Directors of the AUs in Karnataka, Karnataka State Officials of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture and several industry leaders. In addition to these, a National Consultation on Higher Agricultural Education was inaugurated by Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture participated by all Vice Chancellors of AUs and some distinguished academicians. Most suggestions of these consultation have been incorporated. The detailed draft proposal is being developed and, will be discussed with the Officials of World Bank and the Planning Commission.

(iv) CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

3.8 The Department informed the Committee that the draft EFC for establishing Central Agricultural University (CAU), Barapani was prepared and circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India for comments on 20.01.2011. The comments of various appraisal agencies were received from (i) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries; (ii) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (iii) Department of Expenditure; and (iv) Planning Commission. Based on these, the revised EFC note is being prepared.

3.9 The EFC of CAU, Bundelkhand was prepared and circulated to the various Ministries/ Departments for their comments on 31 December, 2009. Comments of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation; Department of

Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries; Department of Expenditure of Ministry of Finance; Department of Science & Technology; Department of Biotechnology and the Planning Commission, have been received, and the EFC meeting was held under the chairpersonship of Secretary (Expenditure), Min. of Finance on 28 April, 2011.

3.10 For CAU, Pusa, Bihar, the response was received from the Government of Bihar in 2010 on which the Planning Commission had sought some clarifications which have been furnished. Further consultations with the Government of Bihar for working out modalities for transfer of manpower, infrastructure, facilities and liabilities including court cases and others are in progress. Thereafter, the EFC will be firmed up and circulated to the various Ministries/Departments for their comments.

3.11 The Department further informed the Committee that for the year 2011-12 sums of Rs. 30 Crore and Rs. 28 Crore respectively have been allocated to CAU, Bundelkhand and CAU, Barapani.

(v) AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

3.12 The Department had sought an allocation of Rs. 2300 crore for Agriculture Extension for the Eleventh Plan. However, they could not utilise even half of the said amount. When queried to furnish the reasons for proposing Rs. 2300 crore during the Eleventh Plan proposals for Agriculture Extension and not being able to utilise even the reduced allocation of Rs.1140.77 crore, the Department in their written submission stated that an

outlay of Rs. 2300 crores under Agriculture Extension was based on the EFC/CCEA approval of the KVK Scheme at Rs. 2051.98 crores. This included provisions for new works, procurement of new equipments, furniture, vehicles and other infrastructure facilities, etc. under non-recurring head for which adequate funds have not been sanctioned during the first four years. The allocation made during first four years of XI Plan in respect of Agricultural Extension consisting of Plan schemes- KVK, DRWA, AICRP on Home Science & DIPA was Rs. 1378.50 crores and the expenditure incurred thereon is Rs.1338.88 crores during the period. Because of provision of inadequate funds during the Plan period, expenditure could not be more than what has been indicated as above. SFC/EFC had approved Rs. 2102.74 crore for Agriculture Extension. Rs.1140.76 crore has already been spent and BE for 2011-12 is Rs. 432 crore, hence, anticipated expenditure in the Eleventh Plan is Rs. 1572.76 crore.

3.13 When the Committee desired to know the effect of the reduced allocation of Rs. 332 crore on Plan schemes under Agricultural Extension, the Department in their Post Evidence reply stated that out of Rs 2102.74 crore approved under XI Plan for Agricultural Extension Division, Rs. 1378.50 crore has been allocated during the first four years of XI Plan. During 2011-12 an amount of Rs 432 crore has been allocated as BE. Due to less allocation of funds, prioritization of activities and the infrastructure had to be made and accordingly infrastructural facilities like farmers' hostels, staff quarters, equipments and demonstration units could not be

provided to certain KVKS. This, however, did not affect the mandated activities.

3.14 In regard to information on Krishi Vigyan Kendras, the Committee were informed that the Government have approved establishment of 667 KVKS by the end of Eleventh Plan. The district-wise details of 589 KVKS that have been established so far and the remaining 78 KVKS which are earmarked for completion during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in **Annexure-III and IV**, respectively. Out of 589 KVKS, 587 are operated by Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, NGOs; State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and other Educational Institutions. Two KVKS including KVK in Vidisha district and a KVK in Khagaria district are not operational at present due to legal and administrative reasons. During 2011-12 an amount of Rs 411.05 crores has been allocated for continuation and establishment of KVKS. It was further informed that 192 KVKS have been provided with e-connectivity.

(vi) ICAR Head Quarters

3.15 The Department assured the Committee that out of Rs.19.00 crore allocated under the Major Head ICAR Headquarters - Plan Head during 2009-10 a sum of Rs.17 crore would be utilized and Rs. 2 crore will be reallocated within the ICAR. When queried by the Committee about the reasons resulting in under utilization of funds during 2009-10 despite the assurance of the Department, the Committee were informed that under RE

2009-10 (Plan) a sum of Rs. 19 crore was allocated to ICAR Hqrs. However, Rs. 2 crore was re-appropriated for NAARM, Hyderabad to clear pending bills under Establishment Charges and TA (ARS Scientist Pay & Allowance, TA). The shortfall was mainly due to the reason that the construction of Auditorium planned for this year could not be started for want of clearance from MCD, Delhi Fire Service and Delhi Urban Art Commission, etc.

3.16 The Committee further desired to be apprised about the action taken by Department for clearance of the project from MCD, DFS and DUAC. The Department in their written reply informed that the layout plan of the proposed Auditorium was submitted to Town Planning Division of MCD on 27 June, 2010. The approval for the same was received on 17 February, 2011. Thereafter, it was submitted to Building Section of MCD on 4 March, 2011 for examination and also for seeking approval from DUAC and Delhi Fire Service. Sustained efforts are on to get clearance by August, 2011. The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 35.00 crores and the revised cost of the project is Rs. 101.90 crores, of which Rs. 66.90 crores can be ascribed to additional items.

(vii) AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING

3.17 The Committee have been informed that under the Major Head Agriculture Engineering against the proposed outlay of Rs.262.20 crore for Eleventh Plan, SFC/EFC has approved Rs.274.03 crore. Actual

Expenditure under the Head in first 4 years is Rs.160.60 crore which is only 58.58% of the total Allocation. The Department further informed that the increase of Rs. 11.83 crore occurred manly because the Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums (IINRG) was earlier devoted to R&D exclusively on lac. In view of changing scenario and national perspective, the mandate of the Institute was expanded in the XI Plan, with the approval of the ICAR Society in its 206th meeting on March 19, 2007. The mandate now includes processing, application development of plants of the gums and resins produced in the Country, besides all aspects of lac it used to address earlier. The Indian Lac Research Institute was thus renamed as Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, w.e.f. September 20, 2007. The expansion of the mandate necessitated strengthening of the infrastructural and other research contingencies of Institute, which was taken into account while preparing the XI Plan SFC document. Accordingly, the approved XI Plan outlay of the Institute was Rs 11.30 crores. It was also intimated that the utilization has been according to the actual allocation of funds, and on EFC/SFC approval.

(viii) ANIMAL SCIENCE

3.18 The Department have informed that against the proposed outlay for the Major Head Animal Science of Rs.1074.99 crore for Eleventh Plan, SFC/EFC had approved Rs.920.83 crore. The initial proposed allocation for XI Plan was inclusive of two sub-projects viz. Bufflao Seed Project and

Goat Seed Project which was not approved. Also, the EFCs of some of the institutes like PDFMD, PD ADMAS were reduced at the discussion stage. Hence, the initial proposal was reduced to Rs. 920.83 crore.

3.19 It was further informed that Animal Science Division has received an amount of Rs.374.69 crore in the first 4 years of the Plan, which works out to 40.68% of the approved EFC outlay i.e. Rs.920.83 crore. The utilization for the first 4 years against the RE allocation (Rs.374.69 crore) has been Rs.349.56 crore which amounts to 97.04% upto 31 March 2011. Hence, the Animal Science Division has almost fully utilized the actual funds allocated. During the year 2011-12 Rs.165.30 crores have been allocated. The expenditure will be ensured as per RE.

(ix) Memorandum of Understandings

3.20 For cooperation in Agricultural Research and Education Sector, the ICAR have signed MoUs with the Kansas State University, USA, the National Institute of Research on Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock of the United Mexico States, Memico, the Board of Trustee of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA and with the Fishing and Aquaculture Development Centre of Republic of El Salvador. The work plans for implementation of the activities identified by the subject matter Division under the aforesaid MoUs are being worked out.

3.21 The Department further informed that the MoUs signed with various countries/Organizations will help in promoting cooperation in the field of

agricultural research and training through visits or exchange of scientists and technicians, exchange of genetic resources, scientific literature, information, methodology and also exchange of scientific equipment.

NEW SCHEMES

3.22 The ills besetting the extant system of according clearance/approvals to a Scheme by the various agencies involved which the Committee have highlighted unequivocally on numerous occasions in their earlier report seems to be falling on deaf ears, as is evident in the extant case. The New Schemes of the Department, namely, National Institute of Agriculture Biotechnology and National Institute of Biotic Stress Management have been held up since the inception of the Eleventh Five Year Plan till date while the Plan itself is in its terminal stage. Though the Committee are well aware that majority of the New Schemes have staggered timelines for their implementation, this procrastination of the Government, however, in these two cases is totally bewildering. The Committee empathize with DARE on this issue as for no fault of theirs they are facing the wrong end of the stick. The Committee strongly deprecate this sordid state of affairs and call for a complete overhaul of the extant system of planning when the Planning Commission and the Government sit together to sort out the modalities for the soon to be implemented Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Committee exhort the Department to play

a pro-active role in this matter and take up this issue with all concerned at the highest level to ensure that all New Schemes are accorded clearances by all concerned in good time, thereby ensuring timely implementation, timely review and ultimately achieving its assigned target in the next Plan period. As regard the two Schemes in question, the Committee desire that a time bound schedule of implementation be worked out by DARE and presented to them within three months of presentation of this Report to Parliament.

ATTRACTING TALENT TOWARDS AGRICULTURE SECTOR

3.23 The Committee express their happiness over the fact that the Department of Agriculture Research and Education have at last realised the need for making agriculture an attractive profession. The Committee are of the firm opinion that in order to break the now prevailing stereo-typed image of the agriculture sector and to attract the youth of the Country towards it, agriculture has to be made a viable and lucrative vocation in all aspects. Towards this end, the slew of measures being taken by DARE is indeed laudable as they have embarked upon incorporation of the latest scientific and technology development in agriculture, like Nanotechnology, biotechnology, remote sensing in the syllabi, of Agricultural Universities. This has resulted in interest being rekindled amongst the youth to take up Agriculture as a subject at graduate and post-graduate levels. In the considered opinion of the Committee, this will

ultimately result in young agriculture graduates taking to agriculture in a big way and changing the overall face of Indian Agriculture by putting their theoretical knowledge into practice in a scientific and well planned manner guided by their youthful zeal. However, the Committee caution the Department not to sit on their laurels and continue to work on this aspect as in their opinion this is a continuous process and thus requiring constant updates keeping in view the latest technological and scientific advancements taking place worldwide.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION PROJECT

3.24 The Committee note that to achieve excellence, enhanced relevance, and high efficiency in higher agricultural education system, and the agricultural universities to offer enhanced services to benefit farmers, rural women and other stakeholders, the Department of Agricultural Research and Education are trying to formulate the National Agriculture Education Project (NAEP). Under this Project it is proposed to attract young talent to agricultural education sector, major reforms in governance for bringing efficiency in the system, embedding system for attracting and retaining talented faculty continued emphasis on capacity building through quality improvement programmes nationally and internationally, development of Centres of Excellence, developing public-private partnership for

curriculum delivery and educational research, partnership with foreign universities for sandwich programmes, inviting international faculty for capacity building, etc. In addition to these, there is a proposal to start non-formal education with the objective of reaching the untapped sections for tapping agricultural potential in disadvantaged regions. The Committee appreciate that the Department have consulted a large number of stakeholders, experts, scientists, industries and their associations etc. and incorporated their valuable suggestions in the National Agriculture Education Project.

The Committee however fail to comprehend the reasons stalling the implementation of the said project when the Department have already finalized all modalities. Keeping in view the potential importance of this Project, they desire the Department to get the approval for NAEP expedited in a stipulated time frame thereby clearing the decks for implementation of a project of vital importance without any further delay.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY

3.25 The Committee have been informed that the comments from various agencies on the proposal for Expenditure Finance Committee for setting up of Central Agriculture University, Barapani were received and a revised note for EFC has been prepared. In regard to Central Agriculture University, Pusa, Bihar, the Planning Commission had sought some clarifications on the proposal received from the

Government of Bihar. The modalities for transfer of manpower, infrastructure, etc. are in progress. Once all these issues are settled the EFC note will be firmed up and circulated for comments to various agencies. In case of CAU, Bundelkhand the EFC note was circulated way back in 31 December, 2009 and the EFC meeting has been held almost one and a half year later on 28 April, 2011. In the mean time, a provision of Rs. 30 crore for CAU Bundelkhand and Rs. 28 crore for CAU Barapani has been made for 2011-12. The Committee take umbrage at the tardy progress made in regard to setting up of Central Agriculture University, Barapani and CAU, Pusa, Bihar. In the considered opinion of the Committee, the Central Agricultural University at these places would be a much needed interface with the agriculture sector and allied activities in these States and act as a fillip for a holistic development of agriculture in these areas and therefore its timely sanction and implementation needs to be accorded highest priority by the Government. They, therefore, recommend the Department to take up this issue in right earnest with the concerned agencies to ensure timely approval for setting up of CAU at Barapani, Pusa and Bundelkhand from EFC and CCEA and thereby avoid further staggering of timelines.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

3.26 The Committee note that Agriculture Extension consists of Plan Schemes - KV, DRWA, AICRP on Home Science and DIPA for which

an outlay of Rs. 2102.74 was earmarked for the Eleventh Plan. Out of the earmarked outlay Rs. 1378.50 crore has already been allocated during the first four years of Eleventh Plan and BE for 2011-12 is Rs. 432 crore. The Department have been able to spend Rs. 1140.76 crore in first four years and with Rs. 432 crore as anticipated expenditure in the current Fiscal the total spending will reach to Rs. 1572.76 crore. The Committee are not at all convinced with the plea of the Department that due to less allocation of funds prioritization of activities and the infrastructure had to be made and accordingly infrastructural facilities like farmers' hostels, staff quarters, equipments and demonstration units could not be provided in certain KVKs which did not affect the mandated activities. The Committee find it inexplicable that if such shortcomings in certain KVKs did not/do not affect the mandated activities then why the Department have made provisions for such activities in the KVKs in the Country. They, therefore, recommend the Department to rework on their priorities in the KVKs and strengthen the system so that funds allocated for the Scheme can be fully utilized in future. Since KVKs are the bulwark of agriculture extension network in the Country, the Committee also desire the Department to work out reasonable fund requirements for them in the Twelfth Plan and make all out efforts to get them approved from the Planning Commission.

ICAR HQ

3.27 The Committee note that the Department have failed to fulfil their assurance regarding utilisation of allocation under the Major Head ICAR Headquarter Plan Head during 2009-10. The Committee found that the construction of Auditorium planned for could not be started for want of clearances from MCD, Delhi Fire Service and Delhi Urban Art Commission, etc. The Department have submitted Layout Plan to Town Planning Division of MCD on 27 June, 2010 and approval was received on 17 February, 2011. Thereafter, it was submitted to Building Section of MCD on 4 March 2011 for examination and also seeking approval from Delhi Urban Art Commission and Delhi Fire Service. In the meantime, this dilly dallying has led to the revised cost getting escalated from Rs. 35 crore to Rs. 101.90 crore, of which Rs. 66.90 crore is ascribed to additional items. The Committee are surprised to note that the Department allocated Rs. 2 crore for construction of Auditorium during 2009-10 when the basic requirements viz. Layout Plan, Building Plan, etc. for construction were not completed. While expressing their disapproval of such practices they desire the Department to strengthen their internal planning mechanism so that the cases of non-utilisation are avoided in future. They also desire the Department to expedite the clearance of the project from various local civic authorities, so that the further

cost escalation of the project can be avoided and it can finally see the light of the day.

AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING

3.28 Under the Major Head Agriculture Engineering the Outlay for Eleventh Plan was Rs. 262.20 crore. SFC/EFC approved an amount of Rs. 274.03 crore. Rupees 11.83 crore was taken into account while preparing the Eleventh Plan SFC/EFC document for the Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gunis (INRG) to strengthen the infrastructure and other research contingencies of Institute. The Committee found that the Department have not been able to utilize their original outlay of Rs. 262.20 crore under the Head. They further find that during the current Five Year Plan the Department will be able to utilise Rs. 176.33 crore (first four years RE plus Fifth Year BE Rs. 67.40 crore totalling to Rs. 243.73 crore) thereby resulting in underutilisation of more than Rs. 30 crore under the Head. The Committee in their Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) had already recommended the Department to ensure that both the cost and timelines of the Schemes under this Head are not staggered. The Committee deprecate this sordid state of affairs and impress upon the Department to review the reasons leading to underutilization of allocated funds and Plan their fund utilisation in a more even spread and proper manner so that under-utilization of precious funds can be avoided in future.

ANIMAL SCIENCE

3.29 The Committee observe that out of the earmarked outlay of Rs. 920.83 crore which was approved by SFC/EFC for animal sciences, the Department have been able to utilize only Rs. 374.69 crore during the first four Years of the Plan, which in percentage terms amounts to a mere 40.7% of the approved amount during the period. Now in the last year of the current Plan, a provision of Rs. 165.30 crore, which is 17.95% of the EFC/SFC has been allocated as BE. Even if the Department were able to utilize the entire BE amount, the total utilization during the current Plan period would be only Rs. 540 crore, which in percentage terms would amounts to 58.64% of the Outlay. This particular Scheme is a poor reflection on the overall utilization of DARE which is otherwise in the range of 90% and above. The consistent under performance of the Animal Science Sector does diminish the overall gloss of a high performance Department like DARE as here the blame falls squarely on their shoulders. The Committee, therefore, desire DARE to put their house in order and improve the implementation of Schemes under the Animal Science Sector so as to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds and thus escape the chopping scissors of Ministry of Finance at RE stage.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDINGS

3.30 The Committee note that the Indian Council of Agriculture Research have signed Memorandum of Understandings with

institutions in USA, Mexico and El. Salvador for cooperation in Agricultural Research and Education Sector and the work plans for implementation of the activities by the Divisions concerned with these Memoranda are being worked out. The Committee desire the Department to expedite the finalisation of work plan for implementation of all activities under these MoUs with purposefulness and due promptitude, so that the objective of promoting co-operation in the field of agriculture research and training, exchange of scientists and technicians, exchange of genetic resources, scientific literature, information methodology can be successfully carried out, thereby forging a symbiotic relationship between the signatories to the MoUs and enriching the Indian Agriculture Sector and *vice-versa*. They desire to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

NEW DELHI;
26 August, 2011
04 Bhadrapada, 1933 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA
Chairman
Committee on Agriculture

Annexure-I

Sector	Sector-wise Breakup of Annual Allocation During Eleventh Plan										XI Plan	
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12			
	Sought	Actual	Sought	Actual	Sought	Actual	Sought	Actual	Sought	BE		
											Ear-marked	
											Actual	
	Sought	Actual	Sought	Actual	Sought	Actual	Sought	Actual	Sought	BE	Outlay	
											BE 2011-12	
Crop Science	341.55	240.5	410.93	303.5	510	304	420.11	366	240.04	454	1900	1668
Horticulture	148.7	75.6	130.75	90	260	98	257.26	124	193	184.2	761	571.8
Natural Resource Management	98.06	89.1	92.14	100	230	102	210.63	123.03	274	200.1	730	614.23
Engineering	46.63	40	115.94	42	100	43	103.51	52.63	77.22	67.4	300	245.03
Animal Science	149.52	80	288.92	90	337	92	341.45	112.68	342.02	165.3	1075	539.98
Fisheries	47.14	40	98.5	45	150	45	125.44	65	100	65	400	260
Economics, Statistics & Management	4.51	4	7.54	4	8	3	8.6	3	8	3	22	17
Agril. Extension	316.29	320.5	538.17	315	800	328	749.84	415	1066.49	432	2100	1810.5
Agril. Education	289.51	361	491.4	380	900	372	953.84	462	670.00	507	2585	2082
ICAR Head Quarter	16.8	21	18.1	26.5	90	17	38.75	17.9	186.64	187	100	269.4
CAU + DARE	157.04	56.5	169.07	91	150	70.5	150.5	81	198.80	109	560	408
NAIP	286.75	85.7	257.32	257	400	277.23	293.97	270	176.09	176	1090	1065.93
AKI	25	5.9	6	6	15	4	6	0		0	50	15.9
NFBSRA	18	14.2	22	10	50	4.27	7	7.76	60	20	100	56.23
NICRA							0	200	150	150		350
NIBSM							70		114.55	20		20
IIAB							192.8		357.30	30		30
CAU, Bundelkhand									318.29	30		30
Bioinformatics Pipeline							70.3					
											250	
Total	1945.5	1434	2646.78	1760	4000	1760	4000	2300	4534.44	2800	12023	10054

Research Agenda for Twelfth Plan

The major thrust areas identified are listed as follows:

- Genetic resource enhancement, its evaluation and valuation for effective use to meet the challenges of biotic and abiotic stresses besides yield quality and nutritional value.
- Development of cultivars which can fit into achieving vertical growth and can sustain the impact of climate change and also to meet the consumers' requirement.
- Utilise the tools of bio-informatics for collation, retrieval analysis and use of biological information and decision making process and to achieve maximum output.
- Development of suitable rootstock for mitigating the problem of biotic and abiotic stresses besides enhancing yield and quality.
- Developing efficient system for management of nutrient and water to get maximum production of water and nutrient.
- Developing a model for plant architectural engineering and its management to harness maximum solar energy for its conversion to products.
- Develop the system of management to make problem of biotic stresses to reduce production losses by developing diagnostics forecasting models, bio-control system and effective management strategies.
- Develop a system for protecting cultivation to have maximum output from reduce land through development of cultivars and technologies suitable for protected cultivation.
- Suitable strengthening of research in specific areas such as biotechnology, biosensor, bioremediation, bio-security, bio-prospection and nanotechnology etc.
- Development of precision equipment for higher input use efficiencies in production agriculture
- Use of proven designs of solar/biomass based dryers in commodity institutes for various agricultural, horticultural and fish products
- Bio-methanation of agro-waste and dairy/processing plant affluent and use of biogas for power generation/thermal applications
- Non-thermal processing and preservation techniques for major fruits and vegetables
- Novel products development from good grains using fermentation technology.
- Network on Acid Soil Management to develop, refine and demonstrate technologies for reclamation of acid soils

- Network on Coastal Ecosystem Research for rehabilitation of fragile coastal ecosystems of the country.
- Enhancing water productivity through IWM, multiple use, bioremediation etc. through Efficient water harvesting, storage and utilization, location specific enterprises for income and livelihood generation, waste water treatment for safe agricultural use.
- Conservation agriculture by upscaling of RCTs like conservation/zero tillage, bed planting, ridge & furrow, laser levelling, precision farming for efficient resource use and carbon sequestration in different agro ecological regions of the country.
- Network on Abiotic Stress Management by evolving technologies and breeding protocols for mitigating abiotic stresses in agriculture, particularly w.r. to drought, heat, salinity, acidity, water-logging, heat & cold waves etc.
- Climate resilient agriculture to develop and popularize climate resilient technologies in vulnerable parts of the country.
- Short and medium range weather forecasting for different agro advisories services.
- Post harvest management of perishables, tribal area horticultural research and Diagnostics of Viruses.
- Assessment of fishery resources for formulating strategies for sustainable exploitation and advisories for its management.
- Research support for species & system diversification of culture practices for sustainable, eco-friendly and techno-economically viable hatchery & culture technologies for different eco-systems.
- Standardization of management protocols for production improvement from inland open water systems through culture based fisheries, pen & cage culture technologies and species enhancement.
- Impact assessment of climate change on fisheries & aquaculture, adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Updating database on fish biodiversity through collection, characterization, classification, cataloguing and utilization of fish genetic resources of the country.
- Designing and improvisation of resources specific craft & gear for responsible, diversified and conservation fishing.
- Develop technologies for fish processing and product development, quality control, hygiene and fish food safety protocols, waste utilization and by products from un-conventional fish species.
- Human resource development, capacity building and skill upgradation in the specialized disciplines of fisheries and aquaculture and related subject areas to support the sector.

Annexure-III
State/Union Territory-wise details of KVKs

S. NO.	State/Union Territory	Number of KVKs	Name of districts with KVK
1.	<i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</i>	2	Port Blair, Nicobar
2.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	30	Ananthpur, West Godavari, Warangal, Shrikakulam, Vizianagaram, Kadapa, Krishna, Nellore, Adilabad, Prakasham, Khammam, Nizamabad, East Godavari, Ranga Reddy, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Medak, Guntur, Ananthpur (2), Kurnool (2), Mahboob nagar (2), East Godavari (2), Nalgonda (2), Warangal (2), West Godavari (2), Karim nagar (2)
3.	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	12	West Siang, West Kameng, Tirap, Lower Dibang Valley, Lower Subansiri, Papumpare, Upper Siang, East Kameng, Tawang, Lohit, Upper Subansiri, East Siang
4.	<i>Assam</i>	21	Sonitpur, Cachar, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup, North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Tinsukia, Karimganj, Dhubri, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Darrang, Jorhat, Goalpara
5.	<i>Bihar</i>	38	Shankarpur, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Begusarai, Saharsa, Nalanda, Banka, Patna, Sheikhpura, Muzaffarpur, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Rohtas, Araria, Purnea, Katihar, Samastipur, Siwan, West Champaran, Jahanabad, Saran, Supaul, Gaya, Sheohar, Aurangabad, Lakhisarai, East Champaran, Kishanganj, Gopalganj, Buxar, Bhojpur, Nawadah, Kaimur, Jamui, Madhubani, Khagaria, Sitamarhi

6.	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	16	Bilaspur, Surguja, Durg, Bastar, Raipur, Janjgir-Champa, Raigarh, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur, Kanker, Kavardha, Korea, Rajnandgaon
7.	<i>Delhi</i>	1	Ujwa, New Delhi
8.	<i>Goa</i>	2	North Goa, South Goa
9.	<i>Gujarat</i>	26	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dahod, Anand, Ahemedabad, Dang, Surat, Navsari, Narmada, Amreli, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar, Valsad, Kheda, Panchmahal, Mehsana, Bharuch, Vadodara, Patan, Kuchchh, Kuchchh (2), Bhavnagar, Junagadh
10	<i>Haryana</i>	18	Panipat, Kaithal, Jind, Hisar, Kurukshetra, Faridabad, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Mahendergarh, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Karnal, Gurgaon, Ambala, Rewari
11.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	12	Kullu, Una, Mandi, Sirmaur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Lahaul & Spiti, Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Chamba, Shimla, Solan
12.	<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	14	Jammu, Rajouri, Doda, Udhampur, Poonch, Leh, Pulwama, Srinagar, Budgam, Kargil, Baramulla, Kupwara, Anantnag, Kathua
13.	<i>Jharkhand</i>	22	West Singhbhum, Dumka, Palamau, Pakur, Lohardanga, Giridih, Bokaro, East Singhbhum, Sahibganj, Chatra, Garwah, Dhanbad, Simdega, Latehar, Jamtara, Koderma, Deoghar, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Godda,
14.	<i>Karnataka</i>	28	Raichur, Haveri, Bidar, Dharwad, Koppal, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada, Bagalkot, Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Chamrajanagar, Kolar, Bangalore Rural, Kodagu, Mysore, Belgaum, Gadag,

			Davanagere, Ramanagram, Tumkur, Dakshin Kannada
15.	<i>Kerala</i>	14	Palghat, Kollam, Wynad, Kottayam, Kannur, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kasaragode, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Pathanamthitta
16.	<i>Lakshadweep</i>	1	Kiltab Island Lakshadweep
17.	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	47	Chhindwara, Jhabua, Sidhi, Shahdol, Khandwa, Tikamgarh, Seoni, Bhind, Rajgarh, Guna, Balaghat, Betul, Panna, Dhar, Dindori, Gwalior, Rewa, Hoshangabad, Morena, Sagar, Khargone, Shajapur, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Jabalpur, Harda, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Dewas, Padaria, Chatarpur, Shivpuri, Neemuch, Mandla, Badwani, Umaria, Sheopur, Datia, Bhopal, Ratlam, Vidisha, Satna, Indore, Sehore, Raisen, Burhanpur, Ashoknagar
18.	<i>Maharashtra</i>	39	Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Gondia, Godchiroli, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Raigarh, Dhule, Nagpur, Nashik, Parbhani, Kolhapur, Buldana(1), Amaravathi(1), Amaravathi (2), Nanded, Solapur, Washim, Sindhudurg, Thane, Jalgaon, Beed(1), Satara, Pune, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Jalna, Hingoli, Nandurbar, Latur, Pune (2), Jalgaon, Akola, Satara (2), Beed (2), Buldana (2)
19.	<i>Manipur</i>	9	Imphal West, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Chandel, Senapati, Bishnupur, Imphal East, Thoubal, Ukhrul
20.	<i>Meghalaya</i>	5	West Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills
21.	<i>Mizoram</i>	8	Lunglei, Kolasib, Chimtuipui, Lawngtlai, Mammit, Champhai, Serchhip, Aizwal

22.	<i>Nagaland</i>	8	Dimapur, Medziphema, Wokha, Mokokchung, Kohima, Tuensang, Mon, Zunheboto
23.	<i>Orissa</i>	30	Koraput, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Balasore, Gnajam, Bargarh, Kandhamal (Phulbani), Kalahandi, Jaipur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Bhadrak, Nabarangpur, Sundergarh, Sundergarh, Nayagarh, Sambalpur, Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati, Rayagada, Nuapada, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Sonepur, Malkangiri, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Puri, Cuttack, Khurda
24.	<i>Pondicherry</i>	2	Karaikal, Pondicherry
25.	<i>Punjab</i>	17	Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Bathinda, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Kapurthala, Sangrur, Nawanshahar, Roopnagar, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Muktsar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Moga, Jalandhar, Mansa
26.	<i>Rajasthan</i>	32	Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Dholpur, Sikar, Jalore, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Karauli, Dungarpur, Banswara, Baran, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Pali, Tonk, Jaipur, Udaipur, Churu, Barmer, Hanumangarh
27.	<i>Sikkim</i>	4	East Sikkim, North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim
28.	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	30	Salem, Cuddalore Virdhachalam, Trichirappalli, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Villupuram, Vellore, Thiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Virudhunagar, Dharmapuri, Kancheepuram, Shivagangai, Namakkal, Dindigul, Coimbatore, Theni, Nilgiris, Tiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri,

			Thanjavur, Tuticorin, Karur, Ariyalur
29.	<i>Tripura</i>	4	West Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, North Tripura
30.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	67	Sahajahanpur, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Badaun, Ghaziabad, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Pilibhit, Baghpat, Moradabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bheraich, Ballia, Mau, Varanasi, Basti, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Sonbhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Azamgarh, Barabanki, Jaunpur, Chandauli, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mathura, Jhansi, Rai Bareli, Fatehpur, Aligarh, Kanpur (Dehat), Mainpuri, Mahoba, Etawah, Kannauj, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Kushinagar, Etah, Agra, Allahabad, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Mirzapur, Bulandshahar, Sultanpur, Gonda, Chitrakoot, Unnao, Pratapgarh, Gazipur, Sidhuli, Kaushambi, Auraiya, Deoria, Mahamayanagar, Banda,
31.	<i>Uttarakhand</i>	13	Champavat, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Chamoli, Haridwar, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Rudra Prayag, Udhamsingh Nagar, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Uttarakanshi, Bageshwar
32.	<i>West Bengal</i>	17	Darjeeling, Coochbehar, Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Howrah, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, West Midnapur, Purulia, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura
	<i>Total</i>	589	

Annexure-IV

State/Union Territory-wise list of 78 KVKs proposed to be set up during XI plan

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	KVK to be established in recently created District	Additional KVK to be established in the district	KVK in the Districts approved in X Plan & to be established during XI Plan	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman (Mayabunder) (1)	-	-	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	Guntur, Prakasam, Chittoor, Krishna, (4)	-	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw (1)	-	Dibang Valley, Kurung Kumey, Chaglang (3)	4
4	Assam	Baska, Chirang, Udaguri (3)	-	North Cachar, Morigaon (2)	5
5	Chhattisgarh	Narayanapur, Bijapur (2)	Raipur, Sarguja (2)	-	4
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	Silvassa (1)	1
7	Daman & Diu	-	-	Daman, Diu (2)	2

8	Gujarat	Tapi (1)	Banaskantha, Rajkot (2)	-	3
9	Haryana	Mewat, (1)	-	Panchkula (1)	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasai, Samba, Ramban, Kishtwar, Gandarbal, Kulgam, Bandipora, Shopian (8)	Leh (1)	-	9
11	Jharkhand	Ramgarh, Kuti (2)	-	-	2
12	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur (1)	Gulbarga, Belgaum (2)	-	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	Anuppur(1)	1
14	Maharashtra	-	Ahmednagar, Solapur, Nashik, Yavatmal, Nanded, Aurangabad (6)	-	6
15	Meghalaya	-	-	South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills (2)	2
16	Nagaland	Pareen, Kaiphire, Laongleng (3)	-	-	3
17	Odisha	-	Mayurbhanj, Ganjam,	-	3

			Sundergarh (3)		
18	Puducherry	-	-	Mahe, Yanam (2)	2
19	Punjab	Tarantaran, Barnala, Mohali (3)	-	-	3
20	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh (1)	Barmer, Nagpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Hanumangarh (9)	-	10
21	Uttar Pradesh	-	Allahabad, Sitapur (2)	Shravasti, Jyotiba Phule Nagar (2)	4
22	West Bengal	-	South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Bardhaman (3)	East Midnapur (1)	4
	Total	27	34	17	78

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2010-11)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 18 April, 2011 from 1100 hours to 1345 hours in Room No. '62', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi - *In the Chair*

LOK SABHA

2. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
3. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
4. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
5. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
6. Shri Prabodh Panda
7. Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya
8. Shri Bhoopendra Singh
9. Shri Uday Singh
10. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

11. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
12. Shri Narendra Budania
13. Shri A. Elavarsan
14. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan

15. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
16. Shri S. Thangavelu

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy - Director
3. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

WITNESSES

Ministry of Agriculture **(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)**

1. Dr. S. Ayyappan Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR
2. Shri Rajiv Mehrishi Additional Secretary (DARE) & Secretary (ICAR)
3. Shri Chaman Kumar Addl Secy & FA
4. Dr. H.P Singh DDG (Horticulture)
5. Dr. A.K. Singh, Deputy Director General (NRM)
6. Dr. S. K. Datta Deputy Director General (CS)
7. Dr M.M. Pandey Deputy Director General (Engg.)
8. Dr. K.D. Kokate Deputy Director General (Ext.)
9. Dr. Arvind Kumar Deputy Director General (Education)
10. Dr. Bangali Baboo National Director (NAIP)

PLANNING COMMISSION

Shri V.V. Sadamate, Adviser (Agriculture)

2. At the outset, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat informed the Committee that due to unforeseen exigencies, it would not be possible for the Chairman to chair the Sitting. Therefore, the Committee chose Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, MP (Rajya Sabha) to act as Chairman for the Sitting under Rule 258(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Thereafter, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) and Planning Commission to the Sitting.
3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the Committee took the evidence of the representatives of Department of Agricultural Research and Education on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Department. The Secretary briefly highlighted the activities / achievements made by the Department during the preceeding Financial Year.
4. The Chairman and Members of the Committee raised queries on several issues concerning the Demands for Grants of the ongoing fiscal. The representatives of the Department replied thereto.
5. The Chairman, thereafter thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information desired by them. He also directed them to furnish information on points on which the representatives of the Department could not clarify during the Sitting, to the Committee Secretariat by 25 April, 2011.
6. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE-VI

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(2010-11)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY NINTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 26th August, 2011 from 0930 hours to 1000 hours in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia - *Chairman*

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri Thangso Baite
4. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
5. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Prabodh Panda
8. Shri Premdas
9. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
10. Shri Uday Singh
11. Shri Jagdish Thakor
12. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
14. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
15. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
16. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
17. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
18. Shri S. Thangavelu

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Deepak Mahna	- Joint Secretary
2. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy	- Director
3. Shri P.C. Koul	- Additional Director
4. Shri C. Vanlalruata	- Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the members to the Sitting of the Committee. They, thereafter, took up the following draft Reports for consideration:-

*(i)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
(ii)	draft Report on Demands for Grants (2011-2012) relating to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education);			
*(iii)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
*(iv)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the above draft Reports without any modification. They also authorized the Chairman to finalise the above Draft Reports in the light of factual verification got done from the concerned Ministry/Department and present them to the Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report.