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**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2011-2012)**

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CO-OPERATION)**

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2011-2012)

**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Second Report
of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-2011)}**

TWENTY- EIGHTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February 2012/Magha, 1933 (Saka)

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(2011-2012)

**(Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Twenty - Second Report of the Committee on
Agriculture (2010-2011))**

Presented to Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 16.02.2012

Presented to Lok Sabha on 29.03.2012

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 29.03.2012



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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(i)

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2011-12)

Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman

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3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
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SECRETARIAT

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

(iv)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture (2011-2012) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Twenty-Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2011-2012) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

2. The Twenty-Second Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-2011) on Demands for Grants (2011-2012) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on 29 August, 2011. The Action Taken Replies on the Report were received on 26 December, 2011.
3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 10 February, 2012.
4. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Second Report of the Committee is given in **Annexure- III**.

NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2012
21 Magha, 1933 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture

CHAPTER I

Report

This Report of the Committee on Agriculture deals with the action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants – 2011-12 pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 29 August, 2011.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation) have furnished Action Taken Replies in respect of all the 18 recommendations/observations contained in the Report. These have been categorised as under:

- (i) Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government :
Recommendation Nos. 1.4, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 3.40, 3.41, 3.43, 3.45, 3.46, 3.48, 3.49 and 3.51
- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply:
Recommendation Nos. Nil
- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which action taken replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee
Recommendation Nos. 2.26, 3.42, 3.44, and 3.50
- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited.
Recommendation Nos. 3.47 and 3.52.

3. The Committee trust that utmost importance would be given to implementation of the observations/recommendations accepted by the Government. In cases, where it is not possible for the Department to implement the Recommendations in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter should be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that further Action Taken Notes on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter V of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.

4. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of the Recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

PRESENT STATE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE
(Recommendation Para No. 2.26)

5. The Committee had noted that despite six decades of planning, a plethora of schemes and various measures initiated by successive Governments all is not well with Indian Agriculture as is evident from the fact that that although agriculture sector is the principal source of livelihood for more than 58% of the population, yet its contribution to the national GDP has declined to 14.4% and the gap between the minority of economically well off farmers and the majority of economically weak farmers has widened as is epitomized by various incidents of farmers suicides in the country. Having further noted that reckless use of chemical fertilizers was resulting in declining soil health and resulting in instances of soil poisoning thus leading to a crisis situation, the Committee opined that Indian Agriculture is in need of a stimulus, and desired the Government and the Planning Commission to keep this in mind while chalking out the

framework for the Twelfth Five Year Plan so as to focus on inclusive growth and breathe new life into agriculture by according it the priority it rightly deserves.

6. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, in their action taken note have stated that performance of the farm sector (agriculture & allied activities) in the Eleventh Plan is better than in the Tenth Plan. The farm sector has grown at an average rate of around 3.2 percent during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan. Provided conditions remain favourable in 2011, the farm sector may achieve overall growth of about 3.8% during the Eleventh Plan. This is despite the fact that the Country suffered drought in several States in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Overall, investment in agriculture sector has increased substantially from 10% of agri-GDP in 2002-03 to 21% of agri-GDP in the current fiscal year, which is a healthy sign.

Since agriculture is a 'State' subject, a lot depends upon how the State machinery substantiates the efforts of Government of India in increasing agricultural production in the Country.

7. **The Committee note that the measures initiated by the Department resulted in the farm sector witnessing an average growth rate of about 3.2 percent during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan. While sharing the optimism of the Department that subject to conditions, the farm sector may achieve overall growth rate of about 3.8 percent during the Eleventh Plan they would, however, like to await the final figures as the Country witnessed drought in several States in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. Statistics apart, the pitiable condition of the majority of the farming community causes them deep anguish as farmers are still**

committing suicides in different parts of the Country due to varied reasons. What further aggravates their anguish is the stance of the Department that Agriculture being a State subject a lot depends upon how the State machinery substantiates the efforts of the Government of India in increasing agricultural production in the country. They are of the firm opinion that if Indian Agriculture has to reinvigorate itself and break free from the shackles presently hampering its growth, the Central and the State Governments have to work in unison and not work with plurality of objectives as is evident now. They, therefore, impress upon the Central and State Government's to strive for a commonality of goals during the Twelfth Plan and work in unison to ensure that Indian Agriculture is finally revitalized. This would ensure unanimity in policy resulting in a focused approach towards the problems besetting Agriculture in India and ensure its effective and expeditious solution. They would like to reiterate further that the roadmap for providing a real and quick stimulus to the Indian Agriculture at least in the Twelfth Plan be drawn in real quick time on which the reply is silent and apprise them of the same at least at the time of examination of DFG – 2012-13 is taken up by them.

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS (Recommendation Para No. 2.27)

8. The Committee had observed that variance between the funds earmarked and actually allocated stood at Rs. 4,441.28 crore during the first four fiscals of Eleventh Plan and were totally bewildered by this rather strange method of allocation by the

Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) for a Department whose utilization of funds had always crossed 90%, save for the fiscal 2007-08. They had therefore, desired desire that all agencies involved in the planning process pay heed to their Recommendation and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be given its full due in terms of allocation of funds in the ensuing Twelfth Plan.

The Committee further impressed upon the Department to motivate the States/UTs to send their proposals as well as utilization certificates timely so as to ensure uniform pace of utilization of funds throughout the Fiscal year to enforce financial discipline and also compel those involved in the planning process to keep away their snipping scissors in the Twelfth Plan period.

9. The Department in the Action taken note stated that their Plan allocation has increased considerably from Rs.5560.00 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.17122.87 crore in 2011-12 (inclusive of state plan scheme RKVY). This is about 208% increase over plan allocation of 2007-08. Total plan allocation for Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for Eleventh Five Year Plan comes to Rs.61600.05 crore which is 91.63% of the approved outlay. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation continuously monitors implementation of the schemes by the State Governments and pursues them for timely submission of utilization certificates along with physical progress. In fact, timely submission of utilization certificates and progress report is pre-requisite for release of funds to the States.

10. Irrespective of the explanation putforth by the Department that the allocation of the Department has increased by about 208 percent in the fiscal 2011-12 in comparison to the fiscal 2007-08, the Committee would like the Department to introspect on the fact that there is a marked variance in the earmarked funds and actual allocation during the course of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and take up this issue at the highest level with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to ensure that the variance in the earmarked funds and actual allocation is minimal during the course of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. At the same time, the Committee stress upon the importance of timely and uniform release of funds and their utilization across all the quarters in a fiscal. They further desire the Department to impress upon all States/UTs to exercise financial discipline and ensure timely submission of utilization certificates as well as fresh proposals, to ensure that the agriculture sector is accorded its due which it greatly deserves in terms of monetary allocations.

NEW SCHEMES (Recommendation Para No. 2.28)

11. Expressing their deep anguish on observing that the current practice of granting approvals and clearances to a Scheme was time consuming and resulting in staggering of timelines, cost overruns and back loading of funds as was evident from the fact that out of the fifteen New Schemes introduced in the Eleventh Five Year Plan 3 Schemes were approved in the year 2007, 2 in 2008, 3 in 2009, 3 in 2010 and 4 Schemes are still

under consideration stage till date, through the Eleventh Plan is in its terminal stage and guided by the view that the system of granting approvals and clearances to a Scheme is in the urgent need of an overhaul as in its absence the authorities would continue to draw flak and this flawed system is bound to collapse ultimately, the Committee, had recommended the Planning Commission to take up this issue seriously and streamline this rather tedious process of multi-level clearance to a Scheme before its implementation.

12. In their Action Taken Notes, the Department have stated that introduction of any new scheme is through an established procedure. After formulation of the scheme, it is appraised by the relevant Departments/Ministries of the Government and Planning Commission. Thereafter, the proposal is evaluated by EFC before being approved by CCEA. Effort of DAC is to complete the process in the shortest possible time through constant monitoring of the appraisal stage. The concern of Committee has already been communicated to Planning Commission.

13. **Notwithstanding the reply of the Department, the Committee are of the firm opinion that the present process of multi-level clearance to a scheme before it is finally implemented has failed the test of time. This is clearly evident from the fact that out of the fifteen new schemes introduced in the Eleventh Five Year Plan 4 are still under consideration stage though the Plan is nearing its end. The so called established procedures which they are well aware of, has contributed to**

repeated staggering of timelines and thus needs to be done away with at the earliest. The Department rather than educating them about the well established procedures of approvals and clearances with regard to introduction of New Schemes should strive to arrive at a new process preferably a single window clearance system which would ensure that the time lag between introduction and implementation is reduced to a great extent at least in the Twelfth Plan period so as to ensure avoiding staggering of timelines, cost overruns and back loading of funds.

PLANNING FOR TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(Recommendation Para No. 2.29)

14. The Committee were glad to note that the Planning Commission had already sprung into action and constituted a number of Working Groups for Agriculture and Allied Sectors so as to ensure that the Twelfth Plan Document is finalized well before 1 April, 2012. They were further heartened to note that the Department would go for about ten focussed Schemes like National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-irrigation, etc. and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana Window which will aid in improved monitoring of Schemes and extended their full support to the Department and hoped that the Planning Commission and other concerned agencies would do their bit in streamlining the planning process and ensure timely finalization of the Twelfth Plan Document.

They further desired that emphasis be laid upon inclusive growth and categorically emphasised upon the Planners and Government to finalize the Twelfth Plan and convey the same to all line Ministries / Departments well in advance and not

later than 31 December, 2011 so as to enable them to complete necessary formalities at their end in the last quarter of this Fiscal and be in readiness to implement the Twelfth Plan Schemes from day one i.e. 1 April, 2012.

15. The Department in their Action Taken Notes have stated that the Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been prepared by the Planning Commission on the basis of extensive discussions, both in-house and with stakeholders including State Governments, Civil Society, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. The Approach paper proposes faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth during the Twelfth Plan. The Approach Paper was approved by the Full Planning Commission in its meeting held on 20th August 2011. The Draft Approach Paper was approved by the National Development Council on 22nd October, 2011.

16. The Committee are appreciative of the fact that finally the Planning Commission and other agencies involved in formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan have acted upon the Committee's recommendation to be pro-active in finalizing the Twelfth Plan well before its slated commencement i.e. 1 April 2012. They however, are constrained to note that though the action taken notes were furnished to them on 26 December, 2011, they fail to shed any light on the developments that have taken place after 22 October, 2011 in the matter. They, therefore, would like to be apprised of the latest status on the draft Approach Paper after its approval by the National Development Council and the readiness of the Department to implement the Twelfth Plan Schemes from 1 April, 2012.

COOPERATION **(Recommendation Para Nos. 3.42 & 3.44)**

17. The Committee had noted that Cooperative Sector plays a significant role in disbursing agricultural credit, providing market support to farmers, distribution of agricultural inputs and imparting cooperative education and training etc. They were further pained to noticed that though the BE 2011-12 saw a quantum enhancement at Rs. 192.00 crore, yet three schemes, namely, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of potentially viable sick Cooperatives, Interest Subvention on loans provided by NCDC to Cooperative and support to NAFED which have been allocated sums of Rs.25, Rs.80 and Rs.2 crore respectively have not been accorded the necessary approvals/clearances till date and apprehended that at RE stage, the Ministry of Finance would definitely reduce the aforementioned allocations. Being in full agreement with the stand of the Department that the Cooperative Sector needs to be revitalized to a sound state of health for overall development of the Agriculture Sector and being of the firm opinion that the Scheme of revival of sick cooperatives needs to be implemented at the earliest so as to ensure empowerment of farmers in the true sense, the Committee urged the Department to leave no stone unturned to ensure that these three pivotal aforementioned Schemes are accorded approvals/clearances with promptitude by all the agencies concerned.

18. The Department have in their action taken note stated that approved outlay for Cooperation Division during Eleventh Five Year Plan was Rs.469 crore. For the Scheme of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cooperatives, the Department had

proposed implementation of the same during the last two years of the current Five Year Plan, keeping in view the need for reviving such units in the overall interest of the agricultural sector and in particular the cooperative sector. EFC Memo for the Scheme was prepared on 26.4.2010, and meeting of EFC held on 21.7.2010 which recommended the proposal. Thereafter, the proposal was sent to Ministry of Finance for their approval. The Ministry of Finance however has conveyed on 4.4.2011 that they do not agree to the formulation of the above scheme.

In so far as Scheme relating to Interest subvention on loans provided by NCDC to cooperatives is concerned, this Department had proposed implementation of the same during the last two years of the current Five Year Plan, keeping in view the need for such a scheme in the overall interest of the agricultural sector and in particular the cooperative sector. EFC Memo for the Scheme was prepared on 3.6.2010, and meeting of EFC held on 1.9.2010 which recommended the proposal. Thereafter, the proposal was sent to Ministry of Finance for their approval. The Ministry of Finance has conveyed on 4.4.2011 that Ministry of Finance do not agree to the formulation of the above scheme.

As regards Budget provision of Rs.2.00 crore for support to NAFED, it is stated that a token provision of Rs.1.00 crore as loans and advances and Rs.1.00 crore as investment was kept in anticipation of approval of financial restructuring package to NAFED for which an EFC meeting was to be held on 26 August, 2011 but the same was postponed by Department of Expenditure. As such, the scheme has not been approved so far.

19. The Committee are at pains to comprehend the reasons guiding the Ministry of Finance in not granting approval to the formulation of the schemes of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cooperatives', Interest Subvention on loans provided by NCDC to Cooperatives even after the Expenditure Finance Committee had recommended these proposals on 21 July and 1 September, 2010 respectively. The scheme of support to NAFED however is yet to be considered by EFC. It is interesting to note that the first two proposals which have been approved, the Secretary Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance himself chairs the EFC. They, therefore, fail to understand the development that takes place subsequently wherein the same proposals are not agreed to by the Ministry of Finance. They reply of the Department too fails to clear this dichotomy in the matter. Keeping in view the pivotal nature played by the cooperative sector in empowerment of the farming community, the Committee again recommend that the Department take up this issue with the Ministry of Finance at the highest level to ensure that these three schemes are finally accorded clearance and thus pave way for their implementation, though belatedly in the ensuing Twelfth Five Year Plan. They would further like to be apprised of the rationale behind the contradictory positions as obtaining above in the matter at an early date.

SUPPORT TO STATE EXTENSION PROGRAMMES FOR EXTENSION REFORMS
(Recommendation Para No. 3.47)

20. The Committee had expressed their happiness over the fact that the Planners had finally acted, though belatedly, upon their specific recommendation for streamlining

the process of according clearances/approvals to a Scheme in good time so as to increase its viability by its timely implementation as was evident by the doubling of BE at Rs.500.00 crore for 2011-12 for the State Extension Programmes etc. and desired the Department to motivate the States to come forward and avail maximum funds for strengthening their respective programmes for Extension Reforms.

On being informed that Department of Agriculture & Cooperation have embarked upon monitoring and evaluation of the said Scheme in 28 States/UTs, but only the States of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have submitted their study reports and the others are in the process, the Committee had impressed upon the Department to earnestly take up this issue with the defaulting States/UTs and get the same expedited with promptitude. They further desired the Department to furnish them a status report on the action initiated on the study carried out by an independent agency AFC within three months of presentation of this Report to Parliament.

21. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in their action taken note have stated that the States have been encouraged to accelerate the implementation of the Scheme and avail maximum funds for strengthening their Extension Programmes in a Review Workshop held on June 3-4, 2011, Zonal Input Conference for Rabi was held on 11.09.2011 & 13.09.2011 and National Rabi Conference was held on September 14-15, 2011. Consequently, the pending Utilization Certificates up to 2009-10 have been settled for all States except Delhi & Jharkhand and a sum of Rs.249.86 crore has been released to the States during 2011-12.

Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation is an in-built component of the Scheme. 13 states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttrakhand and West Bengal have already undertaken this exercise.

It is submitted that the Department has addressed all major suggestions made by Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) as indicated below in the Modified ATMA Scheme which is at **Annexure-I**.

22. The Committee express their satisfaction on being apprised that not only is the scheme of Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms witnessed the doubling of its allocation but also the fact that the Department of Agriculture has addressed all major suggestions made by the Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) and incorporated the same in the modified ATMA Scheme. They also complement the Department's pro-active response in the instant case. However, much to their chagrin they are pained to observe that out of the 28 States/UTs where the evaluation and monitoring of this scheme has been embarked upon only 13 States have undertaken this exercise. They, therefore, in the first instance would like to be apprised of the reasons due to which the other 15 States have not yet embarked upon the evaluation and monitoring of the scheme inspite of this factor being an in-built component of the scheme. They are of the firm opinion that constant evaluation and monitoring of a scheme helps to smoothen the rough edges and increases its viability as well. The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and stress upon the Department to obtain the evaluation reports from the defaulting States at the earliest and after

analysing it incorporate the same to the possible extent. They would also like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION
(Recommendation Para No. 3.50)

23. The Committee had observed that the physical achievements for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 were nowhere near the target set. During the year 2009-10, the severe drought afflicting the major rice growing States during Kharif 2009, had resulted in large rice areas being left unsown which led to under achievement of targets. Also, the figures for 2010-11 were based on State reports up to November /December, 2010 and the final achievement would be reflected in the progress report of March, 2011. Deprecating this delay in updating of data in today's era of information technology where updated data is available at the click of the button, they had desired the Government to initiate steps to ensure that all States/UTs being covered under this Scheme collect data accurately and forward the same online to the Nodal Agency with due promptitude, so that the true picture prevalent on the ground can be timely assessed.

24. The Department have stated that State Governments have been repeatedly requested to furnish the Monthly Progress Reports of implementation of Schemes by the 10th of the following month as well as submit the progress report on-line.

25. **The Committee strongly deprecate the rather casual reply of the Ministry in response to their instant recommendation. It is either reflective of the fact that**

the Ministry are unable to obtain the requisite data from the States/UTs or they are not at all bothered whether data is forwarded to them or not. In both the cases, it reflects very poorly on the nodal Department. It is anybody's guess as to how in the absence of data, the nodal Ministry is able to analyse the short comings/plus points of their pivotal scheme of National Food Security Mission. The Committee therefore reiterate their earlier recommendation and impress upon the Government to initiate steps to ensure that all States/UTs comply with the request of furnishing Monthly Progress Reports by the 10th of every month as this will go a long way in enabling a timely and accurate analysis of this scheme, remove any inherent shortcomings and make it more viable.

OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES
(Recommendation Para No. 3.52)

26. The Committee had expressed their displeasure on being informed that about 481 cases of Outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of grants released by them to States/UTs from the year 1990-91, till date, amounting to Rs.1749.87 crore and that this pendency was due to non-submission of UCs. This was in spite of the fact that the Department was constantly taking up the issue of liquidation of these outstanding UCs from the grantees through letters issued by concerned divisions and personal visits. They were further informed that at present the only way out is constant monitoring and pushing the States/UTs to furnish their UCs. The Committee strongly felt that there is an urgent need to revisit this mechanism, and had desired the Department to initiate

corrective measures well before the next Plan commences and apprise them of the action taken in this regard.

27. In their Action Taken Notes, the Department have stated that detailed list of States and Agencies against whom UCs are outstanding are prepared. The defaulting States/Agencies are regularly requested to liquidate their outstanding UCs, or else face the prospect of withholding of release of further funds. The monitoring of UCs is also done regularly by Principal Accounts Office. An exercise to conduct the audit of the defaulting grantee units (Agencies) by the Internal Audit Wing of CCA has been initiated to verify the actual utilization of Grants released to them.

28. From the reply of the Ministry it is evident that action is going on to ensure liquidation of past outstanding utilization certificates. The Ministry on their part prepares a detailed list of defaulting States/UTs and Agencies and periodically requests them to liquidate their outstanding UCs or face the prospect of their funds being withheld. However, inspite of this till date cent percent liquidation of the same has not been achieved. The Committee have further been apprised that the Internal Audit Wing of the CCA has initiated an exercise to conduct the audit of the defaulting grantee units as well as verify the actual utilization of grants released to them. They appreciate this step initiated by the Ministry and would like to be apprised at the earliest about the outcome of the said exercise and its impact in terms of reducing the pendency of outstanding utilization certificates. They further desire that all such cases be liquidated before the Twelfth Five Year

**Plan commences so as to start with a clean slate when the Plan commences from
1 April, 2012.**

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Recommendation Para No. 1.4)

The Committee note that the Action Taken Notes regarding the action taken by the Government on Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee were furnished by the Government within the stipulated three months. Similarly, the Statement of the Minister under Direction 73A was made within the stipulated six months period. The analysis of the action taken by the Government reveals that 67% Recommendations have been implemented. 22% Recommendations have not been implemented and 11% of Recommendations are in various stages of implementation. The Committee expect the Government to take conclusive action in the context these six Recommendations and furnish further action taken notes to the Committee expeditiously.

Reply of the Government

1) Recommendation Para No. 1.30

As informed earlier, the approved outlay for DAC increased dramatically from Rs.13,200 crore in the Tenth Five Year Plan to Rs.66,577 crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. 91.63% of this enhanced outlay has so far been allocated to/utilized by the Department.

2) Recommendation Para No.1.33

As informed earlier, on the basis of report submitted by the Working Group for Agriculture & Allied Sector, Planning Commission has prepared the Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan with the objectives of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. The Approach Paper was approved by the Full

Planning Commission in its meeting held on 20th August, 2011. The Draft Approach Paper was approved by the National Development Council on 22nd October, 2011.

3) Recommendation Para No.1.37

Further to the action taken report submitted, it is stated that this scheme has been continued during 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore as a special sub-scheme of RKVY. A specific plan of action comprising water management, high yielding seeds and large scale demonstrations of paddy has been taken up in all seven States. An amount of Rs.272.50 crore has so far been released to the concerned States to implement this plan of action. As explained earlier, the allocations under normal RKVY & NFSM are also available to the Eastern States for serving the same objective.

4) Recommendation Para No. 2.45

As part of the Agriculture Census, Input Survey is also conducted at five yearly intervals. The data collection schedule of Input Survey 2011-12 (Phase-III of Agriculture Census 2010-11) has been revised by incorporating provision for collection of data on soil health.

5) Recommendation Para No.2.50

The Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) was approved by Government of India for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11. Subsequently, the scheme has been implemented by twelve States in 34 districts during Rabi 2010-11 season and by 13 States in 35 districts during Kharif 2011 season. The scheme is expected to be implemented by 17 States in 50 districts during Rabi 2011-12.

The scheme will be evaluated by an independent agency before further expansion of the pilot Scheme.

6) Recommendation Para No. 2.51

The details of institutional credit flow to farmers and share of small and marginal farmers therein during 2010-11 (provisional) are given below:-

2010-11 (provisional)				(Rupees in crore)
Agencies	Total Loan	Out of which SF/MF	% of SF/MF	
Commercial Banks	332705.98	100867.67	30.32	
Cooperative Banks	70105.30	35115.89	50.09	
Regional Rural Banks	43967.70	27206.09	61.88	
	446778.98	163189.65	36.53	

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

Recommendation Para No. 2.27

During the course of examination of Demands for Grants pertaining to the first four fiscals of the Eleventh Plan, the Committee have observed that though the Planning Commission had approved an Outlay of Rs.66,577 crore for the Department during the Eleventh Plan. However, the actual allocation for the first four fiscals amounts to Rs.45,012.85 crore and if the current BE of Rs.17,122.87 crore is included, the total amounts to Rs.62,135.72 crore, thus leading to a gap of about Rs.4,441.28 crore between the funds earmarked and actually allocated. This strange method of

allocation of funds by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) is bewildering as, the Department's utilization of funds has always crossed 90%, save for the fiscal 2007-08. The Committee empathize with on this issue and have time and again been recommending to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to give them their due to enable them to carry out their mandate successfully. However, regrettfully these pleas have fallen on deaf ears going by the past performance. The Committee are pretty sanguine that though the BE will be enhanced at RE stage, yet the Department would not be allocated the leftover amount of Rs.4,441.28 crore. Furthermore, the additional allocation at RE stage would be as always, too little, too late. What further anguishes them is the lack of cogent replies from those concerned with the planning process on this issue, though they fully comprehend that allocation of funds is done on the basis of past performance as well as inter-sectoral priorities. What the Committee unequivocally stress upon is that these sums earmarked for the Department for the entire duration of a Plan period need to be allocated to them, as the Planning Commission would have arrived at these figures after a detailed exercise. However, the Committee observe that the proclivity of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance has been always to allocate an amount which is lesser than the figure they had arrived at earlier. The Committee, therefore, desire that all agencies involved in the planning process pay heed to their Recommendation and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is given its full due in terms of allocation of funds in the ensuing Twelfth Plan.

The Committee also impress upon the Department to motivate the States/UTs to send their proposals as well as utilization certificates timely so as to ensure uniform

pace of utilization of funds throughout the Fiscal year. In the opinion of the Committee such a step would not only help in enforcing financial discipline but also compel those involved in the planning process to keep away their snipping scissors in the Twelfth Plan period.

Reply of the Government

Plan allocation for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has increased considerably from Rs.5560.00 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.17122.87 crore in 2011-12 (inclusive of state plan scheme RKVY). This is about 208% increase over plan allocation of 2007-08. Total plan allocation for Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for Eleventh Five Year Plan comes to Rs.61600.05 crore which is 91.63% of the approved outlay. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation continuously monitors implementation of the schemes by the State Governments and pursues them for timely submission of utilization certificates along with physical progress. In fact, timely submission of utilization certificates and progress report is pre-requisite for release of funds to the States.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 10 of Chapter I of this Report.

NEW SCHEMES

Recommendation Para No. 2.28

The Committee observe that fifteen New Schemes were introduced in the current Five Year Plan. Out of these 3 Schemes were approved in the year 2007, 2 in 2008, 3 in 2009, 3 in 2010 and 4 Schemes are still under consideration stage till date, through the Eleventh Plan is in its terminal stage. The Committee are deeply anguished at this rather sordid state of affairs prevalent in granting approval to a Scheme from all agencies concerned before it finally sees the light of the day as is evident in the Schemes of National Mission on Seeds, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cooperatives, Interest Subvention on loans provided by NCDC to cooperatives and Support to NAFED. Perturbed at this sorry state of affairs, the Committee in their First Report had concurred with the Department's suggestion that the time taken by each Department / Agency to expedite clearance of proposals through rigorous adherence to time limits was worth a shot. However, much to their chagrin no positive action seems to be forthcoming. The Committee, however, feel that in the instant case nothing would be achieved by pointing fingers at the concerned parties. It is their strong view that the system of granting approvals and clearances to a Scheme is in the urgent need of an overhaul as in its absence the authorities would continue to draw flak and this flawed system is bound to collapse ultimately. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Planning commission take up this vexed issue seriously whilst deliberating upon the modalities and framework for the Twelfth Plan so as to streamline this rather tedious process of multi-level clearance to a Scheme before its implementation thereby ensuring avoiding staggering of timelines, cost overruns and backloading of funds.

Reply of the Government

Introduction of any new scheme is through an established procedure. After formulation of the scheme, it is appraised by the relevant Departments/Ministries of the Government and Planning Commission. Thereafter, the proposal is evaluated by EFC before being approved by CCEA. Effort of DAC is to complete the process in the shortest possible time through constant monitoring of the appraisal stage. The concern of Committee has already been communicated to Planning Commission.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 13 of Chapter I of this Report.

PLANNING FOR TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Recommendation Para No. 2.29

With a view to ascertain the preparedness of the Department for the ensuing Twelfth Plan as well as to avoid those factors / reasons impeding their performance in carrying out their mandate, and to ensure that the Twelfth Plan Document is finalized well before 1 April, 2012, the Committee had sought the latest position / progress achieved in this regard. They are glad to note that the Planning Commission has already sprung in action and constituted a number of Working Groups for Agriculture and Allied Sectors. What heartens them is that action initiated by Department of

Agriculture & Cooperation in this regard. It has finally dawned upon Department of Agriculture & Cooperation that having 53 odd Schemes is not the best way to go about and guided by prudence they have initiated on pruning them to a few focused Schemes like National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-irrigation, etc. and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana Window. In all, the Department would go for about ten Schemes which will aid in improved monitoring of Schemes. Going by the past record, the Committee choose to be guided by the adage "Discretion is the better part of Valour" and would wait for the inception of the Twelfth Plan before passing any judgment. In the meantime, they extend their full support to the Department in this exercise and hope that the Planning Commission and other concerned agencies would do their bit in streamlining the planning process and ensure timely finalization of the Twelfth Plan Document. They further desire that emphasis be laid upon inclusive growth as well. Before concluding on this crucial matter the Committee like to categorically emphasise upon the Planners and Government that the Twelfth Plan should be finalized and conveyed to all line Ministries / Departments well in advance and not later than 31 December, 2011 so that they are able to complete necessary formalities at their end in the last quarter of this Fiscal and are in readiness to implement the Twelfth Plan Schemes from day one i.e. 1 April, 2012. They would expect to be apprised of the progress made in this direction at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

The Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been prepared by the Planning Commission on the basis of extensive discussions, both in-house and with stakeholders including state Governments, Civil Society, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. The Approach paper proposes faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth during the Twelfth Plan. The Approach Paper was approved by the Full Planning Commission in its meeting held on 20th August 2011. The Draft Approach Paper was approved by the National Development Council on 22nd October, 2011.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 16 of Chapter I of this Report.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

Recommendation Para No. 3.40

The Committee are happy to note that the Country has recorded an all time high of 235.88 million tonnes in production of foodgrains during 2010-11. Wheat, Pulses and Oilseeds too witnessed an all time production high of 84.27, 17.29 and 30.25 million tonnes respectively. They express their deep gratitude to the farming community's selfless toil resulting in this bumper harvest. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture deserves their kudos for their on field interventions and monetary allocations for the various Schemes being implemented by them have also attributed in abundant measure to the record production of foodgrains. Whilst impressing upon the Ministry to continue

its good work relentlessly, they also desire Government to work upon their weak areas as well.

Reply of the Government

As appreciated by the Committee on Agriculture, the primary role in producing a bumper harvest is of the farming community. The Ministry of Agriculture facilitates these efforts by taking appropriate measures to raise the production and productivity of agricultural crops. One important area which requires special attention is the erratic nature of the monsoon which affects crop production. The Department is taking proactive measures for the development of area-wise contingency plans as well as sensitizing the State Governments to keep them in the state of readiness to deal with different scenarios of monsoon rainfall. These measures have helped in minimizing the impact of natural calamities on the agricultural production in the country.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

SCIENTIFIC METHOD FOR ESTIMATING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Recommendation Para No. 3.41

Notwithstanding the fact that this year the Country has recorded an all time high in production of foodgrains amounting to 235.88 million tonnes, yet doubts are being raised at the veracity of the current process of estimations of agricultural production, weaning the sheen from the figures which perturbs the Committee no end. The Committee are well aware that as this is a statistical exercise based on statistical models and involving statistical tools and there are bound to be errors in this process.

In particular, their attention is drawn to the Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) which as admitted by the Government is a weak point, as in some cases without conducting CCEs, data is concocted from the field, ultimately clouding its accuracy. The Committee are unable to fathom the reasons impeding the Government to move towards a scientific approach to collection of data when it is easily available with them. In particular, the Committee draw the attention of the Department towards the technique of Satellite Imagery used by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Further, they urge them to implement the recommendations of the Committee set up to suggest alternative methodology with due promptitude to ensure higher accuracy in collection of data thereby making them reliable and authentic.

Reply of the Government

The conventional system of collection of agricultural statistics is based on standard scientific principles which have stood the test of time. However, sometimes these statistics get distorted due to non-sampling errors creeping in the estimation process as a result of implementation problems in the field. It has been observed that on several occasions field workers are over-burdened with other activities and are not able to devote the desired attention to collection of statistics. To improve the above situation, Government is implementing a number of schemes such as Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS), Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics (EARAS), Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) etc., to minimize these non-sampling errors.

In addition to the above, the Department is also making use of the latest technological tools such as Remote Sensing to generate alternative independent

assessment of crop production in the Country. Since 1987-88, the Ministry in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is engaged in development of Remote Sensing Methodology to forecast agricultural production in the Country. A Central Sector Plan Scheme “Forecasting Agricultural Output Using Space Agro meteorology and Land based observations (FASAL)” is in operation since 2006 under which Remote Sensing Methodology has been developed and operationalized by Indian Scientific Research Organization (ISRO). The Department is now establishing a National Centre for Crop Forecasting (NCCF) to operationalise Remote Sensing Methodology on crop forecast and drought assessment developed by ISRO and also integrate the inputs of agricultural statistics generated by various sources. All these measures will further improve the reliability and authenticity of the official estimates of crop production prepared by the Department.

A Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Vaidyanathan, a noted Agricultural Economist, has also examined in detail the problems in the quality of data generated by the official system involving reporting of data by State Governments. It has suggested independent collection of data by the Central Ministry of Agriculture for State and National level estimates by engaging exclusive personnel in the field rather than depending on the patwari who is over-burdened with multiple responsibilities assigned by revenue authorities. The Government is taking necessary action for direct collection of data by Ministry of Agriculture as recommended by Prof. Vaidyanathan Committee for generating better quality estimates of agricultural crops.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

COOPERATION

Recommendation Para No. 3.43

The Committee note with concern that the BE figures for 2011-12 as furnished by the Department are at variance with each other. On page 25 of their Basic Material, BE (2011-12) is shown as Rs.85.00 crore, whereas in their Written Reply the same is furnished as Rs. 192.00 crore (page 11) a difference of Rs.107.00 crore. The Committee caution the Department to be careful while submitting information to Parliament and its entities and ensure that in future any information furnished to the Committee is consistent across all documents so that any ambiguity as in the instant case is avoided.

Reply of the Government

It is mentioned in this regard that the figure of Rs. 85 crores in Budget Estimate 2011-12 is in respect of existing two Schemes of the Cooperation Division of the Department viz. Central Sector Scheme for Cooperative Education and Training and Central Sector Scheme for assistance to NCDC for Cooperatives. An amount of Rs. 107 crores was also provided in the Budget Estimate 2011-12 in anticipation of approvals in respect of three new schemes viz. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cooperatives (Rs. 25 crores), Interest Subvention on loans provided by NCDC to cooperatives (80 crores) and support to NAFED (Rs. 2 crores). However, since the aforesaid three Schemes have not been approved by the Government, the amount of Rs. 107 crore is proposed to be re-appropriated in the Revised Estimate 2011-12 for utilization in some other schemes of the Department.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

COOPERATION

Recommendation Para No. 3.45

The Committee would finally like to advise the Department on a far more germane matter in regard to Cooperatives. The Committee presented their Twelfth Report on 'The constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009 to the Parliament almost a year ago on 30 August, 2010. The Bill is, however, yet to be enacted till date. In fact another Bill viz. 'The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010, though referred to them on 16 December, 2010, is also pending consideration at the Committee's end because of the delay in enactment.

Reply of the Government

The suggestions made by the Standing Committee have been examined in the Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. A Note for the Cabinet for the proposed official amendments to the Constitution (One Hundred & Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009 pending in the Lok Sabha was prepared by the Department and sent to the Cabinet Secretariat on 09-09-2010 for seeking approval of the Cabinet. The Cabinet approved the official amendments to the Bill in its meeting held on 01.12.2010. Accordingly, official amendments to the Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009 have been moved and notices for the same sent to the Secretary General, Lok Sabha. The Bill was listed for business on 25.2.2011 and on 06-09-2011 but could not come up. The Bill has since been passed by the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011 and is expected to shortly come up for consideration of Rajya Sabha.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

SUPPORT TO STATE EXTENSION PROGRAMMES FOR EXTENSION REFORMS

Recommendation Para No. 3.46:

The Committee Note that the scheme of Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms was launched in 2006 and aimed at making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize extension reforms. However, the Committee observes that Budget Outlays for the first four fiscals were always revised downward at Revised Estimate stage. This was attributed to procedural delays by various agencies involved in according clearances/ approvals for this revised scheme, which lead to timelines being staggered for this scheme till 19th March, 2010. Appalled at this shoddy state of affairs, the Committee in their sixth Report had recommended that approval to the scheme be expedited and the damage being done due to the prevalent lacunae be stemmed at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

The scheme Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms was launched in 2005-06. With the approval of CCEA on 19.03.2010, the Scheme became fully operational in 2010-11. The following milestones have been completed in 2010-11:-

- Sharing the broad provisions and modalities of implementation of the Modified ATMA scheme through a Govt. Circular in April, 2010 (16.4.2010).

- Formulation of detailed Guidelines of Modified Scheme including mechanism for engaging/ deployment of manpower in June, 2010 (29.6.2010).
- Orientation of Senior State Officials [Pr. Secretary Agriculture/ State Nodal Officer] under the Chairmanship of Secretary (A&C) in August, 2010 (Aug 3-4, 2010).
- Further fine tuning of the Guidelines on the basis of the feedback from States; printing and sharing of Final Guidelines with States, Districts and Blocks.

The following actions have been taken for manpower deployment under the scheme

- Communication to Chief Secretaries from the level of Secretary (A&C).
- Review of manpower deployment in RKVY Conference on 15.1.2011 and that of N.E. States on 31.1.2011 & 1.2.2011.
- Review of manpower deployment in Zonal Conferences held on 8.2.2011 and 10.2.2011.

As a consequence of the concerted efforts taken by the Division, over 31.72 lakh farmers have been benefitted during 2010-11 through various activities such as Trainings, Exposure Visits, Demonstrations and Kisan Melas. Further, as against 17400 posts sanctioned during 2011-12, 6447 posts have been reported to be filled-up by 18 States so far. Some other states are in advanced stages of deploying the sanctioned manpower. Once the sanctioned positions are filled up by the States, the speed & quality of implementation of the Scheme is likely to improve further.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

STRENGTHENING AND MODERNIZATION OF PEST MANGEMENT IN INDIA

Recommendation Para No. 3.48

The major thrust areas of the Scheme are promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), ensuring availability of safe and quality pesticides for sustaining crop production from the ravages of pests and diseases, streamlining quarantine measures for preventing entry of exotic pests and human resource development in plant protection skills. The funds allocated at BE stage during the first four fiscals have always been revised upwards at the RE stage and the actual expenditure till date stands at Rs.63.74 crore. In response to a specific query of the Committee, the Department have admitted that as the Expenditure Finance Committee approved this Scheme only in July, 2010 no new projects could be taken up before. This resulted in a curtailed expenditure, whereby actual expenditure was lower than the BE. Further, due to the delayed approval, a reduction in requirement/ demand of funds from the States/ UTs was witnessed. The Committee are anguished to observe that procedural delays have hampered the implementation of this Scheme and made our agriculturists vulnerable to the threat of pest attacks which could be calamitous to our agricultural production.

They, however, want the Department to break free from the jinxed past and adopt a pro-active role in this regard as the Scheme is now under implementation. They expect the Department to expeditiously cover lost ground and ensure that maximum utilization of funds occurs in the current Fiscal and this momentum is also carried forward to the ensuring Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The calamitous effects of the Chemical Pesticides Endosulfan in Kasargod District of Kerala are a matter of extreme concern to them and they express their deep

anguish at the sufferings caused to the people in several areas of Kasargod. They are further appalled to know that in spite of being aware about its detrimental effect, this pesticide was still widely being used in India, prior to its ultimate ban in several States due to the Kasargod calamity. The Committee strongly feel that it is high-time the Government took a final call on the detrimental effects of chemical pesticides on soil, crop, cattle, humans, water, the environment and embark upon a strict mechanism/ protocol with a view to ensure minimal, strictly need based use of chemical pesticides in the country in future. Side-by-side they also impress upon the Government to take up the issue of use of bio-fertilizers on a larger scale, to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides, which in their considered opinion cause more harm than good to all components of agriculture, its practitioners, and users and environment as well.

Reply of the Government

The recommendation has been noted and all efforts are being made to ensure maximum utilization of funds in the current fiscal year as well as carrying forward the momentum in the ensuing 12th Five Year Plan.

Plant protection measures, including use of chemical and bio pesticides, are necessary to minimize crop losses due to pests and diseases. India's consumption of pesticides is 2% of the total world consumption. Per hectare consumption of pesticide in India is 381 grams which is low as compared to the world average of 500 grams. India has an established system to regulate use of insecticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Central Insecticides Board constituted under section 4 of the Act advises Central Government and State Governments on technical matters which inter

alia include safety measures necessary to prevent risk to human beings or animals in manufacture, sale, storage, distribution and use of pesticides. The Registration Committee constituted under section 5 registers insecticides for import and manufacture in the country after scrutinizing formulae, verifying claim of efficacy and safety to human beings and animals, specifying precautions against poisoning and any other health hazards. Wherever it is not satisfied about the safety and efficacy of the products, the registrations are refused. The Government keeps on reviewing information available on insecticides by appointing Expert Committees or through the Registration Committee. As a result of such reviews, several insecticides/formulations have been banned for import and manufacture in the country. In addition, the Government has taken steps to promote use of bio-pesticides through adoption of integrated pest management approach and facilitating faster registration of bio-pesticides. Consumption of bio-pesticides has increased from 123 metric tons in 1994-95 to 3,366 metric tons during 2009-10 even as consumption of chemical pesticides has declined over the same period. The Pesticides Management Bill, which provides for a stronger framework for regulation of pesticides, has been introduced in the Parliament.

Use of Endosulfan, a broad spectrum insecticide, has been reviewed by several committees in the past against the backdrop of illness in certain villages of Kasargod district of Kerala, reportedly caused by aerial spraying of Endosulfan over cashew plantation contrary to normal protocol. In view of lack of consensus amongst various experts on this issue, the Government constituted another committee under Dr. C.D. Mayee, the then Agriculture Commissioner, in September, 2004 to examine previous reports and to make recommendations regarding future use of Endosulfan. The review

conducted in 2004 *inter alia* concluded that use of Endosulfan was not clearly linked to the alleged health problems in Kasargod district of Kerala. The Committee accordingly recommended its continued use. However, in the State of Kerala it was kept on hold vide notification dated 31.10.2006. It has been decided by consensus in 5th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants held on April 25-29, 2011 to list Endosulfan in Annex A for elimination of its production and use globally. COP also decided to provide specific exemptions under Article 4 of the Convention which would allow countries opting for such exemption to phase out Endosulfan over a period of five years, which can be extended for a further period upto five years by COP. COP-5 has also adopted a decision to request Persistent Organic Pollutant Review Committee (POP- RC) to undertake an assessment of safe and cost effective alternatives to Endosulfan which will be submitted to COP-6 to be held in 2013. Countries such as Australia, Brazil and USA have decided to end use of Endosulfan over a period of time, i.e., by 2012, 2013 and 2016 respectively and not abruptly.

The Supreme Court, in Writ Petition (Civil) 213 of 2011 “Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India & Ors”, passed an interim order on 13.05.2011 banning the production, use and sale of Endosulfan all over India till further orders. The Court also appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and environmental pollution. The Committee would also

suggest alternative(s) to Endosulfan. In a subsequent order, the Supreme Court has allowed export of limited stocks of Endosulfan. The matter continues to be *sub judice*.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

Recommendation Para No. 3.49

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched from Rabi 2007-08 to increase production of rice by 10 million tonnes, wheat by 8 million tonnes and pulses by 2 million tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. March, 2012 and is presently under implementation in 476 Districts of 17 States. The Committee, however, note with concern that under this Scheme, BE 2009-10 of Rs.1354.00 crore was reduced at RE stage to Rs.1074 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs.1019.16 crore only. Similarly, during 2010-11 BE of Rs.1350.00 crore was revised downward to Rs.1277.13 crore. The gap between BE and final grant has been attributed to less expenditure under MH-2552 for North East Region (NER) as only one State viz. Assam has been included from this Region under the Mission. The Committee opine that if this is the bottleneck hampering optimum utilization of funds, then the Department should increase, the coverage of this Scheme in NER by bringing all the States of this Region under the ambit of National Food Security Mission, so that precious funds earmarked for the purpose don't go abegging.

Reply of the Government

The objective of the Scheme is to increase production of rice by 10 million tonnes, wheat by 8 million tonnes and pulses by 2 million tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The districts in which this programme is to be implemented have been identified on the basis of certain specified criteria. NFSM was sanctioned for implementation in several districts in Assam which fulfilled this criteria. In view of the importance of increasing productivity in NER, the General Council of NFSM has also extended this programme to two districts in Tripura, which have a substantial area under rice cultivation.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Recommendation Para No. 3.51

The Committee note that the Department has introduced a new Scheme 'National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) from 2008-09 to promote balanced and judicious use of fertilizer in conjunction with organic manure on soil test basis. The approved Eleventh Plan Outlay for the Scheme is Rs.429.85 crore.

They are constrained to note that expenditure during the first four fiscals of the current Plan period is Rs.79.72 crore only. Similar is the fate of achievement of physical targets where in 448 Static/Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs)/Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) being strengthened / set up against the target figure of

1198 STLs/FQCLs. What has held the Committee's undivided attention in the instant case is that apart from the usual standard replies like delay in obtaining clearance of the CCEA resulting in staggered timelines, thereby having a detrimental effect on utilization of funds, as well as achievement of physical targets, is that the popularity of the Schemes like 'Macro Management of Agriculture'(MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has caused under achievements under NPMSHF. The Department's own admission that though expenditure under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility has been low, yet the expenditure on soil testing and related activities under MMA and in particular RKVY has been impressive as States find it more convenient to utilize the window of RKVY for undertaking the activities included in the project on soil health and fertility speaks volumes about the efficacy or otherwise nay the very utility of this new Scheme launched after considerable effort and with lot of fanfare is squandered. The Committee consider this to be another instance where the Department have worked out a Scheme in isolation and without taking a holistic view.

The Committee are of the considered opinion that this is an eye-opener for the Department and they need to do a serious rethink on the plethora of Schemes being run by them. Rather than being guided by their own convenience they must be guided by the convenience of the States/UTs who are actually implementing the Schemes. They are of the firm opinion that the Department would be well advised to expand the scope of the RKVY and reduce the number of Schemes for the Twelfth Plan as this would help in judicious and optimum utilization of funds, thereby increasing the viability of the Schemes of the Department.

Reply of the Government

States have been demanding that schemes and interventions in the field of agriculture and allied sectors should be implemented on RKVY pattern. A review has been carried out of all the schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and several schemes, including National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, have been proposed to be merged and implemented under RKVY and a new proposed State Plan Scheme, National Agriculture Infrastructure & Assets Development Programme (NAIADP) in the 12th Plan.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENTS ACTION TAKEN REPLY

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

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

PRESENT STATE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Recommendation Para No. 2.26

Despite six decades of planning, a plethora of schemes and various measures initiated by successive Governments all is not well with Indian Agriculture. This is evident from the fact that although agriculture sector is the principal source of livelihood for more than 58% of the population, yet its contribution to the national GDP has declined to 14.4%. This further gets compounded by the fact that with only 2.3% share in World's total land area, it has to ensure food security to its population which forms 17.5% of World population. Though Indian Agriculture has made rapid strides in terms of increased outputs, yet the gap between the minority of economically well off farmers and the majority of economically weak farmers has widened and the same is not lessening either. This is epitomized by various incidents of farmers suicides in the Country. The declining soil health due to reckless use of chemical fertilizers is spreading in epidemic proportions resulting in instances of soil poisoning. All these factors further get aggravated by vagaries of climate change brought about by industrialization. Today not only does agriculture face a crisis situation from its constituent elements but externally the challenges posed by industrialization also loom large. The Committee are of the firm opinion that Indian Agriculture is in need of a stimulus, real quick and desire the Government and the Planning Commission to keep this in mind while chalking out the framework for the Twelfth Five Year Plan so as to focus on inclusive growth and breathe new life into agriculture by according it the priority it rightly deserves. The rapid increase in industry and services sectors have caused the decline in the fortunes of the agriculture sector and there is a pressing need to hand hold the hand that has been feeding the Country at great personal cost and suffering.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Performance of the farm sector (agriculture & allied activities) in the Eleventh Plan is better than in the Tenth Plan. The farm sector has grown at an average rate of around 3.2 percent during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan. Provided conditions remain favourable in 2011, the farm sector may achieve overall growth of about 3.8% during the Eleventh Plan. This is despite the fact that the Country suffered drought in several States in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Overall, investment in agriculture sector has increased substantially from 10% of agri-GDP in 2002-03 to 21% of agri-GDP in the current fiscal year, which is a healthy sign.

Since agriculture is a 'State' subject, a lot depends upon how the State machinery substantiates the efforts of Government of India in increasing agricultural production in the Country.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 7 of Chapter I of this Report.

COOPERATION

Recommendation Para No. 3.42 & 3.44

Cooperative Sector plays a significant role in disbursing agricultural credit, providing market support to farmers, distribution of agricultural inputs and imparting cooperative education and training etc. Against an approved Outlay of Rs.646 crore for the Cooperative Division, the actual allocation for the last four fiscals amounts to

Rs.336.90 crore and the actual expenditure during these years is Rs.330.05 crore. The overall utilization of funds is a healthy 98 percent. In view of the fact that the Schemes under this Division are Central Sector Schemes where the entire funding is borne by the Central Government, the difference between the approved outlay of Rs.646 crore and actual expenditure of Rs.330.05 crore is glaring and cannot be overlooked by the Committee. Going solely by past performance, the Committee are pretty sure that enhancement at RE stage during the current fiscal would not bridge this disparity. The Committee further notice that though BE 2011-12 sees a quantum enhancement at Rs.192.00 crore, yet three schemes, namely, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of potentially viable sick Cooperatives, Interest Subvention on loans provided by NCDC to Cooperative and support to NAFED which have been allocated sums of Rs.25, Rs.80 and Rs.2 crores respectively have not been accorded the necessary approvals/clearances till date and at RE stage, the Ministry of Finance would definitely reduce the aforementioned allocations. The committee are pained at this sorry state of affairs and urge the Government to get their house in order and ensure that funds allocated for this vital sector are utilized optimally and evenly in future, as the small and marginal farmers rely heavily on this sector for funding on which their sustenance is solely dependent.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

As regards approved outlay for Cooperation Division during 11th Five Year Plan is concerned, it is clarified that approved outlay was Rs.469 crores and not Rs.646 crores as mentioned in the text of recommendation.

In so far as the Scheme relating to Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cooperatives is concerned, this Department had proposed implementation of the same during the last two years of the current Five Year Plan, keeping in view the need for reviving such units in the overall interest of the agricultural sector and in particular the cooperative sector. EFC Memo for the Scheme was prepared on 26.4.2010, and meeting of EFC held on 21.7.2010 which recommended the proposal. Thereafter, the proposal was sent to Ministry of Finance for their approval. The Ministry of Finance however has conveyed vide their letter dated 4.4.2011 that they do not agree to the formulation of the above scheme.

In so far as Scheme relating to Interest subvention on loans provided by NCDC to cooperatives is concerned, this Department had proposed implementation of the same during the last two years of the current Five Year Plan, keeping in view the need for such a scheme in the overall interest of the agricultural sector and in particular the cooperative sector. EFC Memo for the Scheme was prepared on 3.6.2010, and meeting of EFC held on 1.9.2010 which recommended the proposal. Thereafter, the proposal was sent to Ministry of Finance for their approval. The Ministry of Finance has conveyed vide their letter dated 4.4.2011 that Ministry of Finance do not agree to the formulation of the above scheme.

As regards Budget provision of Rs.2.00 crore for support to NAFED, it is stated that a token provision of Rs.1.00 crore as loans and advances and Rs.1.00 crore as investment was kept in anticipation of approval of financial restructuring package to NAFED for which an EFC meeting was to be held on 26th August, 2011 but the same

was postponed by Department of Expenditure. As such, the scheme has not been approved so far.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 19 of Chapter I of this Report.

Recommendation Para No. 3.44

The Committee are in full agreement with the stand of the Department that the Cooperative Sector needs to be revitalized to a sound state of health for overall development of the Agriculture Sector. In particular, the Scheme of revival of sick cooperatives needs to be implemented at the earliest which in their unanimous view would ensure empowerment of farmers in the true sense. They, therefore, urge the Department to leave no stone unturned to ensure that these three pivotal aforementioned Schemes are accorded approvals/clearances with promptitude by all the agencies concerned.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

In so far as Schemes relating to Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cooperatives is concerned, this Department had proposed implementation of the same during the last two years of the current Five Year Plan, keeping in view the need for reviving such units in the overall interest of the agricultural sector and in particular the cooperative sector. EFC Memo for the Scheme was prepared on 26.4.2010, and meeting of EFC held on 21.7.2010 which recommended the proposal. Thereafter, the

proposal was sent to Ministry of Finance for their approval. The Ministry of Finance has conveyed vide their letter dated 4.4.2011 that they do not agree to the formulation of the above scheme. Similarly, the proposed schemes relating to “Interest subvention on loans provided by NCDC to Cooperatives” and “Support to NAFED” have also not been agreed to by Ministry of Finance.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation), OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 19 of Chapter I of this Report.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

Recommendation Para No. 3.50

The Committee observe that the physical achievements for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 were nowhere near the target set. During the year 2009-10, the severe drought afflicting the major rice growing States during Kharif 2009, resulting in large rice areas being left unsown lead to under achievement of targets. So far as the figures for 2010-11 are concerned, these are based on State reports up to November /December, 2010 and the final achievement would be reflected in the progress report March, 2011. The Committee deprecate this delay in updation of data in today's era of information technology where updated data is available at the click of the button. They, therefore, desire the Government to initiate steps to ensure that all States/UTs being covered under this Scheme collect data accurately and forward the same online to the Nodal

Agency with due promptitude, so that the true picture prevalent on the ground can be timely assessed.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

State Governments have been repeatedly requested to furnish the Monthly Progress Reports of implementation of Schemes by the 10th of the following month as well as submit the progress report on-line.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 25 of Chapter I of this Report.

CHAPTER V

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

SUPPORT TO STATE EXTENTION PROGRAMMES FOR EXTENSION REFORMS

Recommendation Para No. 3.47:

The Committee express their happiness over the fact that the Planners have finally acted, though belatedly, upon their specific recommendation for streamlining the process of accordinng clearances/approvals to a Scheme in good time so as to increase its viability by its timely implementation. This fact is further strengthened by the doubling of BE for 2011-12 which stands at Rs.500.00 crore. They would like Department to motivate the States to come forward and avail maximum funds for strengthening their respective programmes for Extension Reforms.

The Committee have also been informed that Department of Agriculture & Cooperation have embarked upon monitoring and evaluation of the said Scheme in 28 States/UTs, but only the States of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have submitted their study reports and the others are in the process. The Committee would like to impress upon the Department to earnestly take up this issue with the States/UTs that have not furnished their study reports and get the same expedited with promptitude. They would also like the Department to furnish them a status report on the action initiated on the study carried out by an

independent agency AFC within three months of presentation of this Report to Parliament.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The States have been encouraged to accelerate the implementation of the Scheme and avail maximum funds for strengthening their Extension Programmes in a Review Workshop held on June 3-4, 2011, Zonal Input Conference for Rabi held on 11.09.2011 & 13.09.2011 and National Rabi Conference held on September 14-15, 2011. Consequently, the pending Utilization Certificates up to 2009-10 have been settled for all states except Delhi & Jharkhand and a sum of Rs.249.86 crore has been released to the States during 2011-12.

Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation is an in-built component of the Scheme. 13 states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttrakhand and West Bengal have already undertaken this exercise.

It is submitted that the Department has addressed all major suggestions made by Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) as indicated below in the Modified ATMA Scheme:-

1. Decentralization of Planning process with Farmers Advisory Committees (FACs) playing a more proactive role in deciding extension priorities:

Modified ATMA Scheme includes Setting up of Farmer Advisory Committees at Block, District and State level. As per latest reports received from States 3317 Block Farmer Advisory Committees (BFAC), 245 District Farmers Advisory Committees (DFAC) and 8 State Farmer Advisory Committees (SFAC) have been constituted so far.

2. Strengthening Extension Mechanism at Block/Village level:

Extension Mechanism at Block and village level has been strengthened by supporting a team of three Extension Functionaries, viz. one Block Technology Manager and two Subject Matter Specialists at the Block level. A Farmer Friend @ 1 over every two villages has also been provided for under the modified ATMA Scheme.

3. Involvement of KVKS/ SAUs for Research-Extension-Farmer (REF) Linkages:

Guidelines for effective convergence between Agriculture Research and Extension have been issued jointly by Secretary (A&C) and Secretary (DARE) to all the States in the shape of a booklet.

4. Convergence of Extension Activities:

The modified ATMA Scheme provides for approval of the State Extension Work Plans by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary set up to approve RKVY plans. It is also ensured that Strategic Research & Extension Plans are inextricably linked to comprehensive District Agriculture Plan.

Further, the Guidelines of Modified ATMA Scheme provide for working of field level extension functionaries under different programmes/ schemes of DAC in conjunction with the dedicated manpower being supported under ATMA Scheme under the umbrella of Block Technology Team (BTT) or Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), as the case may be.

5. Deployment of a dedicated manpower for ATMA work:

Modified ATMA Scheme provides for committed manpower at State / District and Block level to take up requisite Extension Activities at these levels.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 22 of Chapter I of this Report.

OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

Recommendation Para No. 3.52

The Department have informed the Committee about 481 cases of Outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of grants released by them to States/UTs from the year 1990-91, till date, amounting to Rs.1749.87 crore. Further, they have been informed that this pendency has occurred due to non-submission of UCs. The Department have been taking up the issue of liquidation of theses outstanding UCs from the grantees and letters have been issued by concerned divisions and personal visits made in this regard as well. They also attribute this trend to the budget increasing year after year. At present, the only way out is constant monitoring and pushing the States/UTs to furnish their UCs. The Committee express their displeasure at this all pervading morass, as it is abundantly clear that the present mechanism for follow-up being practiced by the Department for liquidation of unspent balances by the States has not served the intended purpose. They strongly feel that there is an urgent need to revisit this mechanism and introduce necessary correctives at the earliest so that the States are persuaded to following financial discipline and take cogent measures to liquidate the out standings in a time bound manner and further release of funds from the department to initiate corrective measures in this respect well before the next Plan commences to avoid its recurrence and apprise them of the action taken in the matter.

Reply of the Government

Detailed list of States and Agencies against whom UCs are outstanding are prepared. The defaulting States/Agencies are regularly requested to liquidate their outstanding UCs, or else face the prospect of withholding of release of further funds. The monitoring of UCs is also done regularly by Principal Accounts Office. An exercise to conduct the audit of the defaulting grantee units (Agencies) by the Internal Audit Wing of CCA has been initiated to verify the actual utilization of Grants released to them.

[Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation),
OM No.6-8/2011-B&A Dated the 26th December, 2011]

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No. 28 of Chapter I of this Report.

NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2012
21 Magha,1933 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA
Chairman
Committee on Agriculture

Details of suggestion of Agriculture Finance Corporation in the Modified ATMA Scheme.

1. Decentralization of Planning process with Farmers Advisory Committees (FACs) playing a more proactive role in deciding extension priorities:

Modified ATMA Scheme includes Setting up of Farmer Advisory Committees at Block, District and State level. As per latest reports received from States 3317 Block Farmer Advisory Committees (BFAC), 245 District Farmers Advisory Committees (DFAC) and 8 State Farmer Advisory Committees (SFAC) have been constituted so far.

2. Strengthening Extension Mechanism at Block/Village level:

Extension Mechanism at Block and village level has been strengthened by supporting a team of three Extension Functionaries, viz. one Block Technology Manager and two Subject Matter Specialists at the Block level. A Farmer Friend @ 1 over every two villages has also been provided for under the modified ATMA Scheme.

3. Involvement of KVKS/ SAUs for Research-Extension-Farmer (REF) Linkages:

Guidelines for effective convergence between Agriculture Research and Extension have been issued jointly by Secretary (A&C) and Secretary (DARE) to all the States in the shape of a booklet.

4. Convergence of Extension Activities:

The modified ATMA Scheme provides for approval of the State Extension Work Plans by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary set up to approve RKVY plans. It is also ensured that Strategic Research & Extension Plans are inextricably linked to comprehensive District Agriculture Plan.

Further, the Guidelines of Modified ATMA Scheme provide for working of field level extension functionaries under different programmes/schemes of DAC in conjunction with the dedicated manpower being supported under ATMA Scheme under the umbrella of Block Technology Team (BTT) or Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), as the case may be.

5. Deployment of a dedicated manpower for ATMA work:

Modified ATMA Scheme provides for committed manpower at State/District and Block level to take up requisite Extension Activities at these levels.

ANNEXURE-II

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2011-12)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 10 February, 2012 from 1430 hours to 1810 hours in Room No. '53', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia – Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
4. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
5. Shri Devji M. Patel
6. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
7. Shri D. Venugopal

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera
9. Shri Narendra Budania
10. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
11. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
12. Shri Upendra Kushwaha
13. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
14. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini

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. Vanlaluata	-	Deputy Secretary

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

(i) Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-11) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation);

*(ii) **** * **** * ****

*(iii) **** * **** * ****

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Reports without any modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalise the Reports after getting them factually verified from the concerned Ministry/Department. The Committee also decided that since the House is not in Session these Reports may be presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

*4. **** * **** * ****

*5. **** * **** * ****

*6. **** * **** * ****

*7. **** * **** * ****

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*10. **** * **** * ****

The Committee then adjourned.

* Matter not related to this Report.

ANNEXURE-III

(Vide Para 4 of Introduction of the Report)

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE TWENTY- SECOND REPORT (15th LOK SABHA) OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2010-11)

(i)	Total number of Recommendations	18
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been Accepted by the Government	
	Para Nos. 1.4, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 3.40, 3.41, 3.43, 3.45, 3.46, 3.48, 3.49 and 3.51.	
	Total	12
	Percentage	66.67%
(iii)	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee Do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	
	Total	NIL
	Percentage	0%
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	
	Para Nos. 2.26, 3.42, 3.44 and 3.50	
	Total	4
	Percentage	22.22%
(v)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Final replies of the Government are still awaited	
	Para No. 3.47 and 3.52	
	Total	2
	Percentage	11.11%