



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-2021)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION)**

'DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20)'

**{Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of
the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20)}**

FOURTEENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

FEBRUARY, 2021/MAGHA, 1942 (Saka)

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the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20)}**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.02.2021

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 11.02.2021



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

FEBRUARY, 2021/MAGHA, 1942 (Saka)

COA No. 413

Price: Rs.

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and Printed by

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2019-20)

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar- Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Abu Taher Khan
8. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
9. Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe
10. Shri Mohan Mandavi
11. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
12. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
13. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
14. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
23. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
- #24. Shri Harivansh
25. Shri Narayan Rane
26. Shri Kailash Soni
27. Shri Vaiko
28. Shri R. Vaithilingam
29. Smt. Chhaya Verma
30. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav
31. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

Nominated to this Committee w.e.f. 22.07.2020 vide CB-1 Note dated 24.07.2020.

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2020-21)

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar- Chairperson

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9. Shri Mohan Mandavi
10. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
11. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
12. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
13. Shri Shrinivaas Dadasaheb Patil
14. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

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25. Shri Kailash Soni
26. Shri Vaiko
27. Shri R. Vaithilingam
28. Smt. Chhaya Verma
- @29. Shri B.L. Verma
30. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav
- *31. VACANT

* *vice* Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f 25.11.2020 vide CB-I Note dated 06.10.2020.

@*vice* Shri B.L. Verma, MP Rajya Sabha has been nominated to the Committee as Member w.e.f 23.12.2020 vide Bulletin Part-II No. 1835 dated 24.12.2020

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Shiv Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Ms. Juby Amar - Director
3. Shri Nirantar Kumar Singh - Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture (2020-21), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

2. The Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 03 December, 2019. The Action Taken Notes on the Report were received on 02.03.2020.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 09.02.2021.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in **Appendix**.

NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2021
21 Magha, 1942(Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

CHAPTER-I R E P O R T

This Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture deals with the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-2020) on "Demands for Grants (2019-20) pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 03.12.2019.

1.2 The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) has furnished Action Taken Replies in respect of all the 12 Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report. These replies given by the Ministry after scrutiny have been categorized as under:

(i) Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:

Recommendation Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11

**Chapter- II
Total- 9**

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

Recommendation No. 12

**Chapter- III
Total- 01**

(iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which Action Taken Replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Recommendation No. 8

**Chapter- IV
Total- 01**

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

Recommendation No. 10

**Chapter- V
Total- 01**

1.3 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 V of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.

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

**A. SPENDING ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
RECOMMENDATION (PARA NO. 2)**

1.5 The Committee had observed/ recommended :-

"The Committee observe that sufficient investment in Agricultural Research and Education (R&E) is a pre-requisite for sustained Agricultural Growth. The Committee note that the public funding to Agricultural Research and Education in the Country at 2011-12 prices was about 0.61 per cent of Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (Ag-GDP) during triennium ending (TE) 2017-18. The trend in share of Agricultural R&E is around 0.61 per cent of Agricultural GDP in last five years and in comparison to other countries, it is pretty low. China spends more than one per cent of its Agri GDP on Agricultural Research and Education. Other countries, even the smaller ones like South Africa spend more than what we spend on Agriculture Research and Education. The Committee have been informed that almost 75% of expenditure of the allocated Budget to the Department is incurred on salaries, pensions etc and only 25% is left for Research Activities. They have also been informed that Department has been trying to impress upon the

Government to increase the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education to 1% of Agri-GDP. They have been further informed that in order to achieve the objective of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 and to make India a 5 trillion economy, more investment in Agricultural Research is needed and without which it may not be possible to meet the target. The Committee are of the firm view that since larger portion of the allocated funds are spent on salaries, pensions, etc., more funds should be provided to the Department to promote Agricultural Research and Education. Keeping in view the significance of the Agriculture Sector and its contribution towards Gross Domestic Product, the Committee recommend the Department to take up issue with Ministry of Finance so as to gradually increase the percentage share of the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education."

1.6 The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has submitted:-

"On the basis of earlier recommendations of Hon'ble Committee on many occasions, the Department has several times impressed upon Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education from 0.61% to 1% of Agricultural GDP. Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR has personally appraised the need for increase in public investment in agricultural research & education to Secretary, Department of Expenditure."

1.7 The Committee while observing that almost 75% of expenditure of the allocated Budget to the Department is incurred on salaries, pensions etc and only 25% is left for Research Activities, had recommended the Department to take up the issue with Ministry of Finance so as to gradually increase the percentage share of the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education. The Committee also noted that the public funding to Agricultural Research and Education in the Country at 2011-12 prices was about 0.61 per cent of Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (Ag-GDP) during triennium ending (TE)

2017-18. The trend in share of Agricultural R&E is around 0.61 per cent of Agricultural GDP in last five years and in comparison to other countries, which is quite low. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has submitted that the Department has at several times impressed upon the Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education from 0.61% to 1% of Agricultural GDP. It has also been stated that Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR has personally apprised the need for increase in public investment in Agricultural Research & Education to Secretary, Department of Expenditure. The Committee, reiterate their recommendation and desire the Department to persistently pursue the matter with the concerned Ministry so as to ensure that Agricultural Research work is not hampered for want of adequate funds. The Committee would again like to be apprised of the further initiative taken by the Department on this serious issue.

**B. STUBBLE BURNING
RECOMMENDATION (PARA NO. 5)**

1.8 The Committee had observed/ recommended:-

"The Committee express their serious concern over the harmful effects of Stubble Burning in Punjab, Haryana and some parts of Uttar Pradesh on the environment particularly in Delhi/NCR. Informing the Committee about the steps taken in this regard, the Department have stated that with a view to counter the menace of stubble burning, eight machines have already been manufactured and synthesized and these machines are now available with local manufactures. These machines were included in the subsidy scheme and about Rs. 1,152 crore were provisioned for this Project for these eight machines and were supplied through two mechanisms, individual farmers and also through Custom Hiring Centres. The Custom Hiring Centres were given 80 percent subsidy while the individual farmers were given 50 per cent

subsidy. The Committee are of the view that not many farmers are willing to use these machines as in spite of being subsidized the cost of buying or even hiring these machines is too high. In the opinion of the Committee, a large scale campaign is needed to educate the farmers about the benefits of crop residue for the soil. Further, the Department need to develop more economically viable method for crop residue management besides subsidizing the Machines being used at present. The Committee would like to be informed about the action taken in this regard by the Department at the earliest."

- 1.9 The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has submitted:-
- "Sixty Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are working with DAC&FW under the Central Sector Scheme on "Promotion of agricultural mechanization for In-situ management of crop residue in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi". The farmers in identified villages were sensitized about the harmful effect of residue burning and benefits of in-situ residue management. The awareness through 100 panel discussions and telecast on DD Kisan and distribution of publicity materials were distributed among 4.5 lakh stakeholders. Similarly, around 700 awareness programs at village, block and district levels and 75 Kisan Melas with about 2 lakh participants were organized. About 40000 students from 250 schools and colleges were also involved in the campaign against residue burning. Environmentalists and religious saints were roped to mobilize as many stakeholders as possible. About 20000 farmers were trained in 400 hands-on trainings and 200 exposure visits, 250 field days and harvest days were also organized in which more than 10000 farmers were oriented to the technologies. The festival of Baisakhi was celebrated as "No Crop residue burning day". The efforts of ICAR – KVKs together with states and DACFW could reduce the number of residues burning events by 52% in 2019 as compared to that of 2016. Four hyper ligno-cellulolytic fungi have been recommended for rapid composting of lingo-cellulosic waste and the technology has been demonstrated in villages of Mau and Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh. Trainings have been provided on crop

residue management to 1400 farmers of 50 villages and to popularize technology, 1200 portable bioconversion units have also been distributed."

1.10 The Committee while expressing their serious concern over the harmful effects of Stubble Burning in Punjab, Haryana and some parts of Uttar Pradesh, on the environment particularly in Delhi/NCR were of the view that a large scale campaign is needed to educate the farmers about the benefits of Crop residue for the soil and, had recommended that there was a need to develop more economically viable method for crop residue management besides subsidizing the Machines being used at present. In its Action Taken Reply, the Department has informed the Committee about the various efforts made by the Department to sensitize and educate farmers about the harmful effect of Residue Burning and benefits of in-situ residue management. The Department has stated that the efforts of ICAR – KVKs together with States and DACFW could reduce the number of residues burning events by 52% in 2019 as compared to that of 2016. The Committee while appreciating the efforts made by the Department observe that the Department has not specifically replied to the recommendation of the Committee to develop more economically viable methods for Crop Residue management as the machines being used for management of Crop Residue are quite expensive. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that besides sensitizing the farmers and dissuading them from Residue Burning, the Department should develop more economically viable methods for Crop Residue Management and also conduct mass awareness campaigns to educate the farmers in this regard.

**C. VACANT POSTS IN KVKs
RECOMMENDATION (PARA NO. 8)**

1.11 The Committee had observed/ recommended:-

"The Committee were informed that a total of 715 KVKs have been established under the administrative control of different organizations including State Agricultural Universities (468), Central Agricultural Universities (22), ICAR Institutes (65), NGOs (104), PSUs (03), State Governments (37), Central Universities (03), Deemed Universities (08) and other educational institutions (05). During the last five years, the KVKs under NGOs were provided an amount of Rs. 660.57 crore. It has also been informed that each KVK has provision of one Senior Scientist and Head and six Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) in each KVK. However, the Committee are dismayed to note that there are 216 vacant posts of Senior Scientist and Head and 1330 vacant posts of SMSs i.e. in total 1546 posts are vacant. The Committee express their displeasure over the fact that such a large number of posts are lying vacant in the KVKs. The Committee are not happy with such state of affairs and therefore recommend the Department to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest."

1.12 The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has furnished:-

"The posts vacant in the KVKs are filled by the respective Host Organizations. Majority of the KVKs are with State Agricultural Universities which are under the administrative control of State Governments. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and Secretary (DARE) & Director General (ICAR) have written letter to the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries of all the States, respectively to fill up the vacant posts of KVKs on priority. At present, there are 214 vacant posts of Senior Scientists and Heads and 1226 vacant posts of Subject Matter Specialists i.e. in total 1440 posts are vacant in 717 KVKs."

1.13 The Committee had noted that 715 KVKs have been established under the administrative control of different Organizations including State Agricultural Universities (468), Central Agricultural Universities (22), ICAR Institutes (65), NGOs (104), PSUs (03), State Governments (37), Central Universities (03), Deemed Universities (08) and other educational institutions (05) and each KVK has provision of one Senior Scientist and Head and six Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs). The Committee while expressing their concern over the huge number of 216 vacant posts of Senior Scientist and Head and 1330 vacant posts of SMSs i.e. total 1546 vacant posts had recommended the Department to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has submitted that the posts vacant in the KVKs are filled by the respective Host Organizations. Majority of the KVKs are with State Agricultural Universities which are under the administrative control of State Governments. The Department has further submitted that accordingly, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and Secretary (DARE) & Director General (ICAR) have written letters to the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries of all the States, respectively to fill up the vacant posts of KVKs on priority. It has been added that at present, there are 214 vacant posts of Senior Scientists and Heads and 1226 vacant posts of Subject Matter Specialists i.e. in total 1440 posts are vacant in 717 KVKs. Taking into account the need for strengthening KVKs the Committee express their dissatisfaction over the unconvincing reply of the Department and, therefore, reiterate that the Department should be more pro-active and

take some concrete steps to make sure that the vacancies at KVKs are filled up at the earliest.

**D. CSR FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
RECOMMENDATION (PARA NO. 11)**

1.14 The Committee had observed/ recommended:-

"The Committee are pleased to note that the Government has decided to allow corporate India to use their mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility spending on publicly-funded incubators and contribute to research efforts in science, technology, medicine and engineering at major Institutions and bodies. The Department has informed that the Schedules VII of the Companies Act, 2013 provides an umbrella of the activities that can be taken up through CSR including Scientific Research and Agricultural Extension as an admissible activity. DARE/ICAR has been working with Corporate / Industries for promotion of technologies. ICAR is also finalizing its CSR guidelines. The Committee are of the considered opinion that channelizing CSR funds towards Agricultural Research would help in giving fillip to Agriculture Research activities in the country and attract more investment in research. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to make sincere efforts to tap CSR funding in Agricultural Research and inform the Committee, accordingly."

1.15 The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has submitted:-

"Department is making sincere effort to tap Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding in promotion of Agricultural research, education and extension. According a guidelines as ICAR – CSR funding has been drafted. Further, meeting with different seed and chemical industries held for identifying some common research programs of mutual interests for which industries would fund. The potential area of research funding under CSR may be natural resource management, agricultural extension and transfer of technology, high end research for disease diagnostic and vaccines, processable varieties, good agricultural practice for impart institution, digital agriculture and sensor

based precision farming etc., market development and development of neo extension advisory."

1.16 The Committee were of the opinion that channelizing CSR funds towards Agricultural Research would help in giving fillip to Agriculture Research Activities in the country and attract more investment in Research and had, therefore, recommended the Department to make sincere efforts to tap CSR funding in Agricultural Research. The Department, in its Action Taken Reply, has submitted that it is making sincere effort to tap Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding in promotion of Agricultural Research, Education and Extension. Accordingly a guidelines for ICAR – CSR funding have been drafted. Further, meeting with different Seed and Chemical Industries was held for identifying some common Research Programs of mutual interests for which Industries would fund. The potential area of research funding under CSR may be natural resource management, agricultural extension and transfer of technology, high end research for disease diagnostic and vaccines, processable varieties, good agricultural practice for impart institution, digital agriculture and sensor based precision farming, etc., market development and development of neo-extension advisory. The Committee while appreciating the efforts made by the Department in this regard, desire that the guidelines for ICAR-CSR funding be finalized at the earliest and thereafter, it the same should also be made available to the Committee for this perusal.

CHAPTER - II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION vis-a-vis PROPOSED ALLOCATION

The Committee note that the allocation proposed by the Department for the fiscal year 2019-20 was Rs.10191.09 crore. However, Rs 8078.76 has been allocated at BE level for 2019-20. During 2017-18 as against the proposed allocation of Rs 7665.48 Crores, Rs. 6800 crore was allocated at BE level which was further increased to Rs. 6992.00 crore at RE. Similarly, during 2018-19, Rs.8380.92 crore was proposed by the Department, whereas the BE allocation for the Department was Rs. 7800 crore and it was increased to Rs. 7952.00 at RE level. The Committee are concerned to note the quantum deduction in funds sought by the Department every year. Regarding increase in funds at RE level at for 2018-19 the Committee note that the allocations at BE Stage for 2018-19 have been substantially increased at RE Stage for the payment of 7th CPC arrears to ICAR's Scientific Personnel and Pensioners. The Committee have been further informed that the Department plan to utilize increased BE allocation during 2019-20 in meeting out the increased cost of the recurring and non-recurring expenses of the Schemes and Research Programmes and education targets. The Committee desire the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocation at RE level for 2019-20 so that the various Schemes of the Department do not get jeopardized for want of funds.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Department of Agricultural Research and Education is continuously pursuing with Ministry of Finance for enhanced budgetary allocation at RE level for 2019-20. Further, Secretary, DARE and DG, ICAR met Secretary, Dept. of Expenditure personally for augmenting the budget approval. Two D.O. letters dated 25.7.2019 and 13.12.2019 requested therewith for higher allocation were also sent. The copies of the letters are placed at Annexure-1.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
F.No.7 (4)/2019-PIM, dated 02nd March, 2020

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

SPENDING ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Committee observe that sufficient investment in Agricultural Research and Education (R&E) is a pre-requisite for sustained Agricultural Growth. The Committee note that the public funding to Agricultural Research

and Education in the Country at 2011-12 prices was about 0.61 per cent of Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (Ag-GDP) during triennium ending (TE) 2017-18. The trend in share of Agricultural R&E is around 0.61 per cent of Agricultural GDP in last five years and in comparison to other countries, it is pretty low. China spends more than one per cent of its Agri GDP on Agricultural Research and Education. Other countries, even the smaller ones like South Africa spends more than what we spend on Agriculture Research and Education. The Committee have been informed that almost 75% of expenditure of the allocated Budget to the Department is incurred on salaries, pensions etc and only 25% is left for research activities. They have also been informed that Department has been trying to impress upon the Government to increase the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education to 1% of Agri-GDP. They have been further informed that in order to achieve the objective of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 and to make India a 5 trillion economy, more investment in Agricultural Research is needed and without which it may not be possible to meet the target. The Committee are of the firm view that since larger portion of the allocated funds are spent on salaries, pensions, etc., more funds should be provided to the Department to promote Agricultural Research and Education. Keeping in view the significance of the Agriculture Sector and its contribution towards Gross Domestic Product, the Committee recommend the Department to take up issue with Ministry of Finance so as to gradually increase the percentage share of the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

On the basis of earlier recommendations of Hon'ble Committee on many occasions, the Department has several times impressed upon Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the allocation for Agricultural Research and Education from 0.61% to 1% of Agricultural GDP. Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR has personally appraised the need for increase in public investment in agricultural research & education to Secretary, Department of Expenditure.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
F.No.7 (4)/2019-PIM, dated 02nd March, 2020

Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No.1.7 of **Chapter - I** of this Report.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

ALLOCATION UNDER SCHEME HEAD

The Committee note that the allocation under Scheme Head is Rs.2699 crore at BE level during 2019-20. The allocation under this Head during 2017-18 was 2166.46 crore as compared to Rs.2914.77 crore during 2018-19 under the Head. The Department has informed that the reduction in BE figure is due to overall cut by Ministry of Finance. The Committee observe that the Actual Expenditure during 2017-18 was quite less in comparison to allocation at BE Stage. It has been informed that the under-utilization of funds in 2017-18 was mainly due to the delayed approval and the sanction of the SFC/ EFCs of the Schemes, which were conveyed mostly in the latter half of the financial year, and hence funds allocated for non-recurring items (works and equipments) could not be utilized. The Committee observe that almost 75% of total allocation to the Department are expended on Salaries, Pension etc. (Non-Scheme Head) and only 25% is used for actual research work under Scheme Head. And importantly, any reduction under Scheme Head would adversely affect the implementation of Schemes. The Committee in their previous Reports have also been repeatedly emphasizing on increase in allocation of funds to the Department and reduction of allocation under Scheme Head is not desirable. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends the Department to seek increased allocation at RE Stage.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Department of Agricultural Research & Education has been continuously impressing upon the Department of Expenditure for higher allocation to the tune of 1% of the Agri-GDP so that larger amount of budgetary support is available to scheme's operations. Besides, Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR has personally held meeting with Secretary, Department of Expenditure and send written D.O. letters on 25.7.2019 and 13.12.2019 justifying the need for higher allocation (copy enclosed) in Annexure-1.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
F.No.7 (4)/2019-PIM, dated 02nd March, 2020

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

CROP SCIENCE DIVISION

The Committee note that the allocation of funds during 2017-18 and 2018-19 was Rs. 387.41 crore and Rs. 776.00 crore at BE level respectively which was reduced to Rs. 369.66 crore and Rs. 652.99 crore respectively at RE level. The Actual Expenditure for 2018-19 is Rs. 628.05 crores. The allocation at BE level for the Current Fiscal is Rs. 701.53 crore. The Department informed that the reduction of allocation of budget of DARE/ICAR by the Ministry of Finance at the RE 2018-19 lead to proportionate reduction of Rs. 124.01 crore in the allocation of Crop Science Division during RE 2018-19. Stating the

reasons for the less-Actual Expenditure during 2018-19, the Department has submitted that the less actual expenditure during 2017-18 and 2018-19 was due to the delayed approval and the sanction of the SFC/EFCs of the Schemes; which were conveyed mostly in the latter half of the financial year 2017-18 and hence funds allocated for non-recurring items (works and equipment) could not be utilized. The introduction of New Purchase Procedure GeM and the funds earmarked for two new Institutes during 2018-19 required several lengthy codal formalities that caused reduced utilization of funds.

The Committee are constrained to note that the reduced allocations at RE stage have led to downsizing of some of the Programs and postponed some activities for later years and are of the opinion that the reasons cited by the Department for less Actual Expenditure of funds under this Scheme in 2017-18 and 2018-19, which are purely administrative in nature and could have been avoided by proactive approach and strict monitoring. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should plug the loopholes in the system and ensure that the funds allocated under various Heads are more judiciously utilized.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Division has taken a note to ensure judicious and timely utilization of allocated funds under different heads of allocation during 2019-20. To ensure full utilization, expenditure is monitored on weekly basis from January 2020. RE allocations have been made based on actual expenditure reported by the spending units, funds of the low expending units shall be diverted to units/ centres requesting additional funds for maximizing utilization of funds.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
F.No.7 (4)/2019-PIM, dated 02nd March, 2020

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

The Committee express their serious concern over the harmful effects of Stubble Burning in Punjab, Haryana and some parts of Uttar Pradesh on the environment particularly in Delhi/NCR. Informing the Committee about the steps taken in this regard, the Department have stated that with a view to counter the menace of stubble burning, eight machines have already been manufactured and synthesized and these machines are now available with local manufactures. These machines were included in the subsidy scheme and about Rs. 1,152 crore were provisioned for this Project for these eight machines and were supplied through two mechanisms, individual farmers and also through Custom Hiring Centres. The Custom Hiring Centres were given 80 percent subsidy while the individual farmers were given 50 per cent subsidy. The Committee are of the view that not many farmers are willing to use these machines as in spite of being subsidized the cost of buying or even hiring these machines is too high. In the opinion of the Committee, a large

scale campaign is needed to educate the farmers about the benefits of crop residue for the soil. Further, the Department need to develop more economically viable method for crop residue management besides subsidizing the Machines being used at present. The Committee would like to be informed about the action taken in this regard by the Department at the earliest.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sixty Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are working with DAC&FW under the Central Sector Scheme on “Promotion of agricultural mechanization for In-situ management of crop residue in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi”. The farmers in identified villages were sensitized about the harmful effect of residue burning and benefits of in-situ residue management. The awareness through 100 panel discussions and telecast on DD Kisan and distribution of publicity materials were distributed among 4.5 lakh stakeholders. Similarly, around 700 awareness programs at village, block and district levels and 75 Kisan Melas with about 2 lakh participants were organized. About 40000 students from 250 schools and colleges were also involved in the campaign against residue burning. Environmentalists and religious saints were roped to mobilize as many stakeholders as possible. About 20000 farmers were trained in 400 hands-on trainings and 200 exposure visits, 250 field days and harvest days were also organized in which more than 10000 farmers were oriented to the technologies. The festival of Baisakhi was celebrated as “No Crop residue burning day”. The efforts of ICAR – KVKs together with states and DACFW could reduce the number of residues burning events by 52% in 2009 as compared to that of 2016. Four hyper ligno-cellulolytic fungi have been recommended for rapid composting of lingo-cellulosic waste and the technology has been demonstrated in villages of Mau and Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh. Trainings have been provided on crop residue management to 1400 farmers of 50 villages and to popularize technology, 1200 portable bioconversion units have also been distributed.

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(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
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Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No.1.10 of **Chapter - I** of this Report.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Committee note that scarcity of water is one of the biggest challenges of the modern times and express their concern over inefficient and overuse of water resources in agriculture. The Committee have been informed that in the States like Punjab and Haryana, the water level is depleting almost at the rate of one meter per year. Gradually the land would turn infertile and it

would become very difficult to manage the situation in long perspective. The Committee also note that the Department has developed cost effective, location specific modern agronomic practices like raised bed sowing, alternate furrow irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, mulching, Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) through seed drills and drum seeders, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), alternate wetting and drying method, laser land leveling, adoption of varieties which require less water to ensure improved irrigation water use efficiency and higher crop productivity in the country. The Department also educates the farmers and other stakeholders, and also provides technological backstopping. The Committee are of the considered opinion that concrete steps are required to be taken on priority basis to save water through efficient and judicious use. The Committee also desire the Department to conduct training, workshops to educate and convince the farmers about the new methods of irrigation so that wastage of water can be minimized.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

In order to save water through efficient and judicious use, the Government under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) envisaged end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz., water sources, distribution network, and farm-level applications. To improve water-use efficiency at the farm-level, ICAR is conducting training to educate farmers on location specific bio-engineering measures of water conservation for in situ/ex situ storage of run-off water and on judicious use of water in agriculture including new and improved methods of irrigation, detection of low water crop demanding and varieties, and multiple use of water through integrated farming systems.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 7 **AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**

The Committee note that BE of Rs. 241.81 crore for the Scheme has been pruned to Rs. 206.62 crore at RE Stage during the year 2018-19 and the allocation for 2019-20 at BE Level has also been reduced to Rs. 221.15 crore compared to Rs. 232.51 crore during 2017-18 and Rs. 241.81 crore during 2018-19. Though the Committee has been informed that the allocation at BE for 2019-20 is 7.61 % higher than the RE of 2018-19, thus implementation of Schemes under Agricultural Extension shall not be impacted, the Committee feel that the programmes under Agricultural Extension division be implemented in such a way that the benefits of Agricultural Research are able to percolate down to the farmers. Further, Government should ensure adequate funding and impress upon for increase in allocation of funds for Agricultural Extension. The Department should conduct periodic training of Scientists and Subject Matter Specialists posted in Krishi Vikas Kendra

(KVKs), who would in turn impart training to the farmers. The Committee have been informed that there are 715 KVKs as on date. Two KVKs are functioning in 81 districts for wider coverage of KVK activities in districts having larger geographical area, rural population and net sown area, therefore an additional KVK has been set up in these districts for the purpose. During XI plan, 54 larger districts and during XII plan, 60 larger and mountain as well as boarder districts were approved for opening of one additional KVK. Since then, one additional KVK has been set up in 81 districts. Notwithstanding the fact that the Department has set up an additional KVK in 81 districts, the Committee are of the considered view that in many more districts of the country one KVK is not able to cater to whole district on account of large population of farmers, vast area, etc. and therefore recommend the Department to conduct a comprehensive study regarding establishment of more than one KVK in a District and also uniform policy and guidelines be made in this regard.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Mass agricultural extension (field extension) is the responsibility of State Agricultural Department. The KVKs are mandated to carry out frontline extension and act as bridge between research institutions and the field extension system for providing knowledge and skill on latest agricultural technologies. To update the knowledge and skill of staff of KVKs, an institutional mechanism has been put in place for updated regular training by Directorates of Extension Education (DEEs) of the Agricultural Universities (AUs) and Agriculture Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs). During 2018-19, AUs organized 527 training programs and trained 20899 KVK staff in the country. Besides, ATARIs provided training to 13715 participants from KVKs through 176 training programs for knowledge and skill updation.

The number of KVKs in a district beyond one is subjected to matrix. The indices of matrix included total cultivable area, population and percent irrigated area of the district. Based on the matrix, two KVKs have already been established in 83 larger districts and two KVKs in 16 districts are in the process of establishment.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 9 **AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION**

The Committee find that the allocation for Agricultural Education Division at RE Stage was revised during 2017-18 from 663.37 crore to Rs. 522.07 crore and 2018-19 from Rs. 826.59 crore to 733.48 crore allocation for 2019-20 at BE Level is also less in comparison to previous year. Regarding proposed allocation for the Division by the Department it has been informed that the proposal for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 807.39 crore. The reduction of allocation of DARE/ICAR by the Ministry of Finance at the RE during the last

fiscal has effected to proportionate reduction in the allocation of Education Division. The Committee are satisfied to note that RE for 2018-19 has been fully utilized. Since the Agricultural Education Division coordinates education planning, human resource development and quality reforms of National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) of the country and strives for maintaining and upgrading the quality and relevance of higher agricultural education, the Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to make efforts for increase in allocation and ensure that allocation is not reduced at RE level during 2019-20.

The Committee have been informed that the Department supports the Agriculture Higher Education's Institutions for the emerging challenges in the Agriculture Sector for which catalytic financial support is provided to Agricultural Universities. It has also been submitted that about 97 Private Universities, established as per State Acts, are offering Programs in Higher Agricultural Education. ICAR is only granting accreditation based on their request. So far, 44 Private Universities have applied for ICAR accreditation. The Committee feel that the role of ICAR should not be limited to grant of accreditation to the Private Universities engaged in imparting higher agricultural education. The Committee recommend the Department to establish a proper mechanism for monitoring of course curriculum, capability of faculties and quality of education being imparted at Private Universities at regular intervals.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Department is making efforts to impress Ministry of Finance (MoF) for having higher allocations, accordingly Department shall allocate more funds to Education Division. The National Agricultural Education Accreditation Board (NAEAB) conducts midterm review to verify the faculty profile and course curricula being followed by the accredited universities. A mechanism has been developed to seek Action Taken Report (ATR) on the suggestions/recommendations made in Peer Review Team (PRT) reports/Accreditation Board directives. Subsequently visit of a team looks to the accredited universities / colleges to verify the ATRs.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 11

CSR FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Committee are pleased to note that the Government has decided to allow corporate India to use their mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility spending on publicly-funded incubators and contribute to research efforts in science, technology, medicine and engineering at major Institutions and bodies. The Department has informed that the Schedules VII of the Companies Act, 2013 provides an umbrella of the activities that can be taken up through CSR including Scientific Research and Agricultural Extension as an

admissible activity. DARE/ICAR has been working with Corporate/Industries for promotion of technologies. ICAR is also finalizing its CSR guidelines. The Committee are of the considered opinion that channelizing CSR funds towards Agricultural Research would help in giving fillip to Agriculture Research activities in the country and attract more investment in research. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to make sincere efforts to tap CSR funding in Agricultural Research and inform the Committee, accordingly.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Department is making sincere effort to tap Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding in promotion of Agricultural research, education and extension. According a guidelines as ICAR – CSR funding has been drafted. Further, meeting with different seed and chemical industries held for identifying some common research programs of mutual interests for which industries would fund. The potential area of research funding under CSR may be natural resource management, agricultural extension and transfer of technology, high end research for disease diagnostic and vaccines, processable varieties, good agricultural practice for impart institution, digital agriculture and sensor based precision farming etc., market development and development of neo extension advisory.

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(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
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Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No.1.16 of **Chapter - I** of this Report.

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION TAKEN REPLY

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12

ALLOCATION UNDER SCHEDULED TRIBE COMPONENT AND SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT

The Committee note that the funds allocated to the Department under Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) is utilized specifically for the development of tribal community and that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal ministry for overall monitoring of the TSP. The Committee are pleased to note that the allocation of funds under this component has been increased from Rs. 93.16 crore during 2017-18 to Rs. 114.81 crores during 2019-20. The Committee are also satisfied that the Department has fully utilized the funds allocated under this Component during last three fiscals. The Department also informed that the interventions undertaken under STC component have led to adoption and spread of nutritional garden in some Tribal Areas and training for mushroom production and post-harvest processing. Farmers are being made aware about benefits of scientific housing of animal, adoption and spread of improved breeds of animals and poultry, and health care of pig, production of silk yarn, etc. The Committee desire the Department to initiate a programme for socio-economic development of Tribal Community through adoption of some villages having majority tribal population for a limited time-period in each State under this Plan. Under Scheduled Caste Component, the Committee note that Rs. 190.94 crore (Revised Estimate) and Rs. 205.45 crore (Budget Estimate) have been allocated during 2018-19 and 2019-20, respectively, and the actual expenditure for 2018-19 is Rs.120.59 cr. As per Government of India stipulations about 8.3% Schematic allocations are earmarked for the developmental activities related to scheduled caste community. The Committee have been informed that the DARE/ICAR was exempted for implementation of the component till 2017-18. The component was initiated at the RE stage of 2018-19. The Department is extending support to SC community in improvement of agricultural and allied activities through creating awareness and providing input support. The Committee are of the opinion that the allocation under this Component is meant for socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste communities and, therefore, recommend the Department to regularly monitor the utilization of funds under this Component and ensure that the funds are utilized, properly.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Department has implemented a programme namely “Knowledge Systems and Homestead Agriculture Management in Tribal Areas” (KSHAMTA) for socio-economic development of Tribal Community in 125 tribal dominated districts of the country. Under the programme, 197300 farmers were trained and 26800 demonstrations have been conducted. To enhance quality seed available amongst tribal farmers, 3100 quintals quality seeds and 31 lakh planting materials of different crops produced and provided to farmers during 2018-19, the socioeconomic upliftment of the tribal fisher communities in 12 aspirational districts has been taken. Tuber crops based farming system models were introduced in 12 tribal villages in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Successful implementation of Integrated Farming System (IFS) model resulted in Rs. 1,87,025/ha gross income with 3.16 B:C ratio and employment generation of 365 man-days/ha at Narangi village, Gajapati, Odisha compared with Rs. 49,125/ha gross income with B:C ratio of 1.93 and employment generation of 235 man-days/ha before intervention. Similarly, at Semra village, Ranchi, Jharkhand introduction and successful demonstration of tuber crops based IFS resulted in enhanced B: C from 1.36 to 2.3 and additional employment of 73 man days. A total 1998 tribal farmers at Pottangi (Odisha), Chintapalle (Andhra Pradesh) and Raigarh (Chhattisgarh) were benefitted through training and demonstration on various aspects of cultivation of spices with input support of 5,500 black pepper cuttings, 1,678 seedlings of cinnamon, 1,500 seedlings of cardamom, 20 t rhizomes of turmeric, 15 tons rhizomes of ginger and 2.5 q seeds of coriander.

Department is regularly monitoring the utilization of funds under DAPSC at monthly intervals to ensure proper utilization. Besides, the physical and financial progress of intervention planned under DAPSC is also reviewed periodically by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

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(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
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CHAPTER IV

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

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8 VACANT POSTS IN KVKs

The Committee were informed that a total of 715 KVKs have been established under the administrative control of different organizations including State Agricultural Universities (468), Central Agricultural Universities (22), ICAR Institutes (65), NGOs (104), PSUs (03), State Governments (37), Central Universities (03), Deemed Universities (08) and other educational institutions (05). During the last five years, the KVKs under NGOs were provided an amount of Rs. 660.57 crore. It has also been informed that each KVK has provision of one Senior Scientist and Head and six Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) in each KVK. However, the Committee are dismayed to note that there are 216 vacant posts of Senior Scientist and Head and 1330 vacant posts of SMSs i.e. in total 1546 posts are vacant. The Committee express their displeasure over the fact that such a large number of posts are lying vacant in the KVKs. The Committee are not happy with such state of affairs and therefore recommend the Department to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The posts vacant in the KVKs are filled by the respective Host Organizations. Majority of the KVKs are with State Agricultural Universities which are under the administrative control of State Governments. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and Secretary (DARE) & Director General (ICAR) have written letter to the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries of all the States, respectively to fill up the vacant posts of KVKs on priority. At present, there are 214 vacant posts of Senior Scientists and Heads and 1226 vacant posts of Subject Matter Specialists i.e. in total 1440 posts are vacant in 717 KVKs.

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(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
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Comments of the Committee

For comments of the Committee please refer to Para No.1.13 of **Chapter - I** of this Report.

CHAPTER V

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

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10

NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Committee note that it has been proposed to establish National Research Foundation (NRF) to fund, coordinate and promote research in the country. NRF will ensure that the overall research eco-system in the country is strengthened with focus on identified thrust areas relevant to our national priorities and towards basic science without duplication of effort and expenditure. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Human Resources Development in consultation of NITI Aayog and Principal Scientific Adviser to Government has been working on the details of the NRF. The NRF is yet to be finalized. The Committee desire the Department to apprise the Committee regarding details of National Research Foundation as and when it is finalised.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The second meeting to discuss the further roadmap for NRF was held on 19th February, 2020. The meeting, *inter alia*, decided to set up a Drafting Committee for the re-drafting of the proposal of NRF to be placed before Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). The NRF is not yet finalized.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)
F.No.7 (4)/2019-PIM, dated 02nd March, 2020

NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2021
21 Magha, 1942 (Saka)

SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

Annexure-I

Breeder seed production of Bio-fortified varieties

Sr. No.	Crop	Name of variety	Breeder Seed Produced (quintal)			
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Rice	DRR Dhan 45	42.0	1.8	0.0	43.8
2.		CR Dhan 310	23.0	-	5.30	28.30
3.		CR Dhan 311	-	1.0	1.0	2.00
4.	Wheat	WB 02	153.0	605.3	130.00	888.3
5.		HPBW 01	-	100.0	200.00	300.00
6.		HI 8759	80.0	386.0	310.00	776.00
7.		HI 1605	52.0	80.5	400.00	532.50
8.		HD 3171	15.0	-	40.00	55.00
6.		DBW 173	-	-	425.00	425.00
7.		DBW-187	-	-	360.00	368.00
8.		UAS 375	-	-	5.0	5.00
9.	Pearl millet	HHB 299	-	-	0.40	0.40
10.		AHB 1200	-	-	0.50	0.50
11.	Lentil	Pusa AgetiMasoor	-	27.5	15	32.50
12.		IPL-220	-	-	6.0	6.00
13	Mustard	Pusa Mustard 30	4.0	5.1	6.50	15.60
14		Pusa Double Zero Mustard 31	1.0	0.9	3.0	4.90
Total			370.0	1208.1	1907.7	3483.8

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-21)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 09th February, 2021 from 1430 hrs. to 1510 hrs. in the Committee Room '3', Block-A, Extn to PHA Building New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar– Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
8. Shri Mohan Mandavi
9. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
10. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
11. Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil
12. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
13. Shri Virendra Singh
14. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

15. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
16. Shri Narayan Rane
17. Shri Kailash Soni
18. Shri B.L. Verma
19. Smt. Chhaya Verma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Shiv Kumar – Joint Secretary
2. Dr. Vatsala J. Pande – Director
3. Smt. Juby Amar – Director
4. Shri Prem Ranjan – Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the followings Reports:

* (i) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations in Third Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education);

* (ii)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (iii)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (iv)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (v)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (vi)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (vii)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (viii)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (ix)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
* (x)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Reports without any modifications and the Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report

Appendix

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON
THE THIRD REPORT (17th LOK SABHA) OF
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2019-20)
(Vide Para 4 of Introduction of the Report)

(i)	Total number of Recommendations	12
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been Accepted by the Government	
	Para Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11	
	Total	09
	Percentage	75.00%
(iii)	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee Do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	
	Para No. 12	
	Total	01
	Percentage	08.33%
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	
	Para Nos. 8	
	Total	01
	Percentage	08.33%
(v)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Final replies of the Government are still awaited	
	Para Nos. 10	
	Total	01
	Percentage	08.33%