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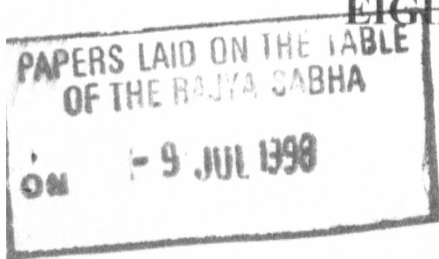
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
(1998-99)**

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH & EDUCATION)**

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1998-99)

EIGHTH REPORT



AUTHENTICATED

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. P. Singh".

Chairman

Standing Committee on Agriculture

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

July, 1998/Asadha, 1920 (Saka)

EIGHTH REPORT
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RESEARCH AND EDUCATION)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1998-99)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 9.7.1998 JUL 1998
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 9.7.1998



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

July, 1998/Asadha, 1920 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1998-99)

Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Ramchandra Baina
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SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri G.C. Malhotra | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri P.D.T. Achary | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 3. Shri S. Bal Shekar | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 4. Shri K.L. Arora | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |
| 5. Shri Anil Kumar | — | <i>Reporting Officer</i> |

PREFACE

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1998-99) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eighth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) for the year 1998-99.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was constituted on 5th June, 1998. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) on 26th June, 1998. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) for placing before them the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 1998-99 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 2nd July, 1998.

NEW DELHI;
July 2, 1998

Asadha 11, 1920 (Saka)

KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Department of Agricultural Research and Education

1.1 The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) was established in the Ministry of Agriculture in December, 1973. It provides the necessary governmental linkages for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The major functions of the DARE are:—

- * To look after all aspects of agricultural research and education (including animal science, dairying and fisheries) involving coordination between the Central and State agencies;
- * To attend to all matters relating to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;
- * To attend to all matters concerning the development of new technology in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries including such functions as plant and animal introduction and exploration and soil and land use survey and planning; and
- * To attend to all matters relating to foreign aid received from foreign countries and International Organisations in so far as agricultural research and education and allied subjects are concerned, including all matters relating to assistance afforded by India to foreign countries in the field of agricultural research and education and allied subjects.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

1.2 The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was established in May 1929 as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It was registered as society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. Its name was changed to Indian Council of Agricultural Research in June, 1947 and was registered as such in January, 1976. It runs institutes/laboratories and research centres/project directorates located in different parts of the country in field of Agriculture, Animal Sciences and Fisheries. The Council is financed mainly by grants from the Central Government. Within the overall framework of Government policies, the ICAR is vested with full authority to determine basic strategies, formulate operational policies, developing necessary programmes and to ensure their implementation on sound technical and economic principles.

Mandate of ICAR

1.3 The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) as an apex scientific organisation at national level, plays a crucial role in promoting and augmenting science and technology programmes relating to agricultural research, education and demonstration of new technologies as first line extension activities. The mandate of ICAR is as follows:—

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

Activity Spectrum of ICAR

1.4 The Council performs research education and first line extension service and other identified programmes with specific objectives. During the 1st year of IX Plan, i.e., 1997-1998, the following 190 plan schemes were implemented in addition to Foreign Aided Projects.

- * 79 Institutes comprising 45 Central institutes, 4 National Bureaux and 30 National Research Centres.
- * 90 Projects including 10 Projects Directorates and 80 All India Coordinated Research Projects/ Network Programmes.
- * 12 other Plan Projects, 2 World Bank Aided Projects and 7 Externally Aided Projects.

An abridged account of major activities of the ICAR is presented below.

Agricultural Research

1.5 The Council plays a crucial role in promoting science and technology and its application in Agriculture. Primarily, fundamental and applied research in traditional

and frontier areas are undertaken by the Council to offer solutions to problems relating to conservation and management of resources, productivity improvement of crops, animals and fisheries etc. For formulating research policies and programmes, the ICAR has developed a national grid comprising of a chain of 45 Central Institutes, 4 Bureaux, 10 Project Directorates (PDs), 30 National Research Centres (NRCs) and 80 All India Co-ordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) with their centres located in different parts of the country. The coordinated research activities are not only multi-institutional but are also multi-disciplinary and multi-locational to cover whole spectrum of various situations and conditions. Above all, it is stated that the most important strength of these efforts lie in the national cooperative testing and minimising the rigours of the screening of varieties and technologies, before these are passed on to the farmers.

The ICAR claims at present that it is equipped with a strong agricultural research and educational system and the system has the ability and resilience to transform the agrarian economy through increased productivity, self sufficiency in food, fodder and other essential commodities with excellent export potential.

Agricultural Education

1.6 The Council aids, promotes and coordinates agricultural education programmes at national level. Since 1960 the Council has invested over Rs. 200 crore in developing the agricultural university system. The educational programmes are, by and large, carried out by 28 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) of the country covering 17 major States. One Central Agricultural University (CAU) for North Eastern Hilly (NEH) Region has been established at Imphal to help and support the human resource development needs of the region. In addition to these, 4 National Institutes of the Council viz. Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) and Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE) have been granted the status of deemed to be universities. These institutes offer post graduate degree programmes in addition to undertaking researches in their respective areas.

Agricultural Extension

1.7 The responsibility of the ICAR is to assess, refine and disseminate the latest agricultural technologies to farmers, extension functionaries and other agencies involved in agricultural development. The functioning of all the activities of the Transfer of Technology Programme of the Council have been integrated with Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and accordingly the mandate of the KVKs has been enlarged to perform the function of on-farm testing/research, long term vocational training, in-service training of grass-root level functionaries and frontline demonstrations. A network of 261 KVKs has been established so far in the country. A strong back-up support is provided through 8 Trainers' Training Centres to these KVKs by updating knowledge of the KVK trainers in the advancement made in research. The programmes are closely monitored by 8 Zonal Coordinators.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently launched an innovative technology assessment and refinement programme called 'Institute-Village-Linkage

Programme (IVLP)'. The concept is based on participatory mode, ensuring greater scientists-farmer linkage in a 'bottom-up' approach. Institution-Village Linkage Programme also ensures access to agricultural technology generated by the entire institute for that matter by the entire agricultural research system in the country to entire farming community in a village or a cluster of villages representing around 1000 farm families.

Considering the predominant role of women in agriculture and allied activities, the Council has also established a National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture for strengthening the use of gender analysis and its implications in research and technology development and other related activities for technology assessment, refinement and dissemination.

Strategies and Guidelines formed by ICAR

1.8 The ICAR needs to anticipate and adjust to a changing environment increasingly affected by local compulsions and global forces. Forces such as market-led development, commercialization, environmental protection and limited governmental role in sectoral services and resource allocations are emerging. However, food security and household nutrition still remains a major problem but indications are that future agricultural growth will rely increasingly on diversification from traditional food crops towards higher value crops and value added activities. Agricultural sector growth which is an essential input for overall economic growth depends, even more than in the past, on agricultural research, education and extension to increase productivity, profitability and sustainability. To effectively perform this role, the mission of the Council should be to achieve excellency in agricultural research, education and extension, to establish appropriate networks and linkages at national and international level and to develop appropriate technologies for increased production, productivity, conservation, value addition and marketing and trade so as to have increased profitability and sustainability of the agricultural sector.

Based on the above mission, ICAR outlined a set of guiding principles to be followed during the Ninth Five Year Plan to usher in second Green Revolution in India, through a renewal process of National Agricultural Research System.

ICAR has to increase its research to a level where they are in a position to meet our current needs, assess for emerging trends and accordingly structure research agenda so that they are neither caught unaware nor do feel left behind.

They have to reorient their efforts to meet the future challenges which would be more need based and demand driven, and would require a matrix mode approach as well as a shift from the commodity/project based approach to systems/programme based approach.

The new approach in the IX Five Year Plan will be through Centres of Excellence, Network Programmes etc.

Ordinarily, there will be no regional centres attached to NRCs. Some of the All India Co-ordinated Research Projects will be shifted, merged with others or re-

organised as network programmes after critical review by high power Committee constituted for the purpose. Regional research structure of institutes will be critically examined for continuation/redeployment/transfer to other Institutes/SAUs as the case may be.

Emphasis will be on redeployment of scientific staff based on existing cadre strength so as to meet newer challenges and programmes.

A definite change is needed in our governance, functional efficiency, information management system, programme orientation, inter-disciplinary/inter-institutional linkages, HRD and above all effective linkages between technology generation and technology transfer involving scientists, farmers, NGOs and the private sector.

In many of the ICAR institutes and the SAUs, infrastructure and equipments are getting depreciated and obsolete, being 2 to 3 decades old. These need critical support and upgrading. Major thrust will be given to modernization, strengthening laboratory, library, teaching and field facilities for improvement in efficiency and work environment.

IX Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) Objectives

1.9 The objective of the ICAR in the IX Plan will be to enhance productivity, profitability, stability and sustainability of the agricultural systems so that the quality of life among every segment of current and future generations could be improved. The IX Plan has to lay a strong foundation for Evergreen Revolution in Indian Agriculture. To achieve this, focus of the IX Plan would be on the following:

- Conservation, planned enhancement and utilization of agro-biodiversity.
- Enhancing productivity through evolution of high-yielding hybrids and varieties.
- Research on diversification, quality improvement, post-harvest technology, value addition and export-oriented commodities.
- Sustaining enhanced productivity of irrigated agriculture and judicious development and use of energy, especially renewable sources of energy.
- Characterisation and development of sustainable land-use models for rainfed agriculture in high-rainfall areas.
- Development of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management System (INMS) approaches and systems for sustainable agriculture.
- Fostering excellence in relevant basic and strategic research.
- Generating research and technologies geared to promote equity among regions, sectors of society and gender.
- Promoting integration of research, technology generation, assessment and refinement and dissemination in area specific and production system mode for combining food security. Poverty alleviation, rural development and conservation of natural resources.

Strengthening social science, policy planning, agri-business, research monitoring mechanisms, administrations and personnel reforms, publication and information dissemination system, sensitisation and empowerment of women for self-reliance and economic security.

New Initiatives undertaken by ICAR

1.10 For ensuring the required change and meet the future challenges, the following initiatives have been undertaken:—

- (i) Preparing perspective plans for all institutes for 2020 AD.
- (ii) Launching of Agricultural Human Resource Development Project to build skilled and competent human resource.
- (iii) Bridging the critical gaps of technology generation, assessment, refinement and transfer through National Agricultural Technology Project.
- (iv) Strengthening incentive and reward system to promote confidence and Commitment to those involved in the system.
- (v) Developing of an advanced information management system for effective planning and monitoring.
- (vi) Launching of the technology assessment, refinement and transfer through Institute Village Linkage Programme.
- (vii) Reviewing the scientific, technical and administrative services to improve service conditions and create better work environment (which include filling up of vacant RMP posts, initiatives concerning resource mobilization, decentralization and delegation of powers, work study, reconstitution and revival of Standing Policy Planning Committee, Institution of Research Advisory Committees and Management Committees of the Institutes, Planning for National Agricultural Science Centre, Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan Phase - II, fixing up of cadre strength of all the institutes by disciplines, extending temporary status to casual workers, abolition of auxiliary category, resolving litigations etc.)

Future Thrusts

1.11 The ICAR is reported to give thrusts in future to the following:—

- Strengthening research on hybrids.
- Genetic enhancement in plant, animal and fish resources through biotechnology.
- Sustainable resource use.
- Diversification.
- Efficient energy management in agriculture.
- Development of Integrated Post and Nutrient Management Systems approaches.

- Post-harvest Technology, value addition and export orientation.
- Social science research.
- Technology development to cater small and marginal farmers, backward hilly and tribal regions.
- Further strengthening linkages/partnerships with International Research Institutions.

Plan Schemes in operation during the IX Plan (1997-2002)

1.12 The Sector-cum-Programme-wise details of Plan Schemes viz. Institutes, Bureaux, National Research Centres (NRCs), AICRPs etc. which remained in operation during 1997-98 are as under:—

Sectors	Programmes	Plan Schemes
1. Crop Science	A. Plant Genetic Resources	1. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources
		2. NRC-DNA Fingerprinting.
	B. Food Crops	1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute
		2. Central Rice Research Institute
		3. Vivekanand Parvataiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan
		4. Institute of Pulses Research
		5. AICRP - Chick Pea
		6. AICRP - Pigeon Pea
		7. AICRP - Pulses (MULLARP)
		8. AICRP - Arid Legumes
		9. Directorate of Wheat Research
		10. N.R.C. - Sorghum
		11. AICRP - Sorghum
		12. Directorate of Rice Research
		13. P.D. Maize
		14. AICRP - Pearl Millets
15. AICRP - Small Millets		
C. Forage Crops	16. AICRP - Barley	
	1. Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute	
D. Commercial Crops	2. AICRP - Forage Crops	
	1. Central Tobacco Research Institute	
	2. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research	
	3. Central Institute of Cotton Research	
	4. Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibre	
	5. Sugarcane Breeding Institute	
	6. AICRP - Cotton	
	7. AICRP - Jute	
	8. AICRP - Tobacco	
9. AICRP - Sugarcane		

Sectors	Programmes	Plan Schemes
		10. Network Scheme - Sugarbeet
		11. AICRP - Under-utilised & Under-exploited Plant
	E. Oilseeds	1. N.R.C. - Groundnut
		2. N.R.C. - Soybean
		3. N.R.C. - Rapeseed & Mustard
		4. Directorate of Oilseed Research
		5. AICRP - Groundnut
		6. AICRP - Rapeseed & Mustard
		7. AICRP - Soybean
	F. Plant Protection	1. N.R.C.-Integrated Post Management
		2. P.D - Biological Control
		3. AICRP - Honey Bees
		4. AICRP - (White Grub)
		5. AICRP - Agriculture, Acarology
		6. AICRP - (Rodent Control)
		7. AICRP - Pesticide Residue
		8. AICRP - Nematode
		9. Network - Economic Ornithology
	G. Hybrid Seed	1. Project on Promotion of Research & Development on Hybrid Seed in Selected Crops
	H. Biotechnology for Crop Improvement	1. N.R.C. - Biotechnology Centre for Crop Science
		2. Network on Transgenics
	I. Seed Technology Research & Breeder Seed Production	1. National Seed Project
	K. Externally Aided Projects	1. Establishment of Phytotom facility at IARI(UNDP)
		2. Indo UK collaborative Project on Plant germplasm Conservation & Utilisation of NBPGR
		3. Indo Israel Demonstration (IARI)
II. Horticulture	A. Fruits	1. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (50 %)
		2. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture
		3. N.R.C. - Citrus (90%)
		4. N.R.C. - Grapes
		5. AICRP - Tropical Fruits
		6. AICRP - Sub-tropical Fruits
		7. AICRP - Arid Fruits
		8. Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture
		9. N.R.C. - Arid Horticulture
		10. N.R.C. - Banana
		11. AICRP - Apple Scab

Sectors	Programmes	Plan Schemes
	B. Vegetables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N.R.C. - Mushroom 2. P.D. - Vegetable 3. Vegetable Seed Project 4. AICRP - Mushroom 5. N.R.C. - Onion and Garlic
	C. Potato & Tuber Crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Potato Research Institute 2. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute 3. AICRP - Potato 4. AICRP - Tuber Crops
	D. Plantation Crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute 2. ICAR Research Complex for Goa (90%) 3. N.R.C. - Cashew 4. N.R.C. - Palm 5. AICRP - Palm 6. AICRP - Cashew
	E. Spices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Instt. of Spices Res. 2. AICRP - Spices
	F. Floriculture, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N.R.C. - Orchids and Floriculture 2. N.R.C. - Medicinal & Aromatic Plants 3. AICRP - Floriculture 4. AICRP - Medicinal and Aromatic Plants 5. AICRP - Betelvine
	G. Post Harvest Technology of Horticultural Crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AICRP - Post Harvest Techn. of Hort. Crops 2. Project on PHT of Fruits & Vegetables (Merged with AICRP - PHTO & Hort. Crops in 1997-98)
III. Natural Resources Management	A. Resource Inventory & Soil Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning 2. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute
	B. Nutrient Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Institute of Soil Science 2. AICRP - Micro Secondary Nutrients 3. AICRP - Biological Nitrogen Fixation 4. AICRP - Micro Biological Decomposition 5. AICRP - Soil Test Crop Response 6. AICRP - Long-term Fertilizer Experiments

Sectors	Programmes	Plan Schemes	
C. Water Management	1.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	
	2.	Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region	
	3.	P.D. Water Management	
	4.	AICRP - Management of Salt Affected Soils	
	5.	AICRP - Optimisation of Groundwater Utilisation through Wells and Pumps	
	6.	AICRP on Management of Diaraland Improvement	
	7.	AICRP on Water Management	
D. Cropping System Research	1.	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture	
	2.	Central Arid Zone Research Institute	
	3.	P.D. - Cropping System Research	
	4.	N.R.C. - Weed Science	
	5.	AICRP - Weed Control	
	6.	AICRP - Agro-meteorology	
	7.	AICRP - Dryland Agriculture	
	8.	AICRP - Tillage Management of Indian Soils	
E. Agro-Forestry	1.	N.R.C. - Agroforestry	
	2.	AICRP - Agroforestry	
	3.	Central Agricultural Research Institute	
	4.	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region	
IV. Agricultural Engineering	A. Farm Implements & Machinery	1.	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering
		2.	AICRP - Power Tiller
		3.	AICRP - Farm Implements Machinery
		4.	AICRP - Human Engineering and Safety Studies
	B. Post Harvest Technology	1.	Central Institute for Post Harvest Engg. & Technology
		2.	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology
		3.	Indian Lac Research Institute
		4.	National Institute of Jute & Allied Fibre Technology
		5.	AICRP - Application of Plastics in Agriculture
		6.	AICRP - Jaggery & Khandasari
		7.	AICRP - Harvest & Post Harvest Technology

Sectors	Programmes	Plan Schemes
	C. Energy Management in Agriculture	1. AICRP - Renewable Energy Sources 2. AICRP - Energy Requirement in Agricultural Sector 3. AICRP - Utilisation of Animal Energy
	D. Drainage Engineering	1. AICRP - Agricultural Drainage
	E. Externally Aided Projects	1. RNAM Phase V 2. Indo-SAREC stand alone fuel cell power for rural electrification
V. Animal Science	A. Animal Genetic Resources	1. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources National Institute of Animal Genetic (merged with NBAGR) 2. Network-Animal Genetic Resources
	B. Livestock Improvement	1. National Dairy Research Institute (including NRC Biotechnology) 2. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute 3. Central Avian Research Institute 4. Central Institute for Research on Goats 5. Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes 6. National Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology 7. N.R.C. on Biotechnology (part of NDRI) 8. N.R.C. - Camel 9. N.R.C. - Yak 10. N.R.C. - Mithun 11. N.R.C. - Equine 12. P.D. - Poultry 13. P.D. - Cattle 14. AICRP - Sheep 15. AICRP - Goat 16. AICRP - Buffalo 17. AICRP - Pig 18. AICRP - Agricultural By-product 19. Network - Micronutrients 20. Network - Embryo Transfer 21. Network - Crop Based Animal Production System
	C. Livestock Product Technology	1. N.R.C. - Meet & Meat Product Technology

Sectors	Programmes	Plan Schemes
		2. R&D Support for Process Upgradation of Indigenous Milk Products for Industrial Application
	D. Animal Health	1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute 2. AICRP - Disease Monitoring & Surveillance 3. AICRP - Blood Proteas 4. AICRP on Foot & Mouth Disease 5. N.R.C. - Biotechnology (Part of IVRI)
	E. Externally Aided Projects	1. Indo-UK transfer of molecular biological technologies
VI. Fisheries	A. Capture Fisheries	1. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute 2. Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute
	B. Culture Fisheries	1. Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture 2. Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture 3. N.R.C. - Cold Water Fisheries 4. ORP on Processing and Utilisation of Organic Waste for Aquaculture
	C. Fish & Fish Processing Technology	1. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology
	D. Fish Genetic Resources	1. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources
	E. Fisheries Education	1. Central Institute of Fisheries Education
VII. Agril. Statistics & Economics		1. Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute 2. N.R.C. - Agril. Economics & Policy Research
	Externally Aided Projects	1. Sustainable Rainfed Agriculture in R&D
VIII. Agricultural Extension	A. Vocational Training with Integrated Function	1. Integrated Krishi Vigyan Kendras 2. NRC for Women in Agriculture
IX. Agricultural Education	A. Strengthening of Agricultural Education	1. National Academy for Agricultural Research Management 2. Development & Strengthening of State Agril. Universities

Sectors	Programmes	Plan Schemes
		3. Development & Strengthening of Agricultural Education of Central Universities
		4. Strengthening PG Education in Deemed to be Universities
		5. Establishment of Central Agril. University for NEH Region
		6. Establishment of Centres of Advance Studies in SAUs & DUs
		7. AICRP on Home Science
		8. Jammu & Kashmir University
	B. Recognising Professional Excellence	1. Best Teacher Award
	C. Professional Resources Utilization	1. Preparation of University Level Books
		2. Emeritus Scientist Scheme
		3. Rural Awareness Work Experience
X. World Bank/Foreign Aided Projects	A. World Bank Projects	1. Agril. Human Resource Development
		2. Foreign Aided Project
		3. National Agricultural Technology Project
		4. Indo-Dutch ORP on Drainage Water Management
XI. Management and Information Services	A. Bilateral Cooperation Projects	1. Bilateral Cooperation Programme with Developing & Developed Countries(DARE) and Long-term Project under INDO-USSR, INDO-UK & INDO-USA Programme
	B. Publication & Information	
	C. Strengthening of the Infrastructure	1. Civil Works
		a. ICAR Bhawan Phase II
		b. Guest House for ICAR Hgrs.
		c. National Agricultural Science Centre & Museum
		d. Residential Accommodation for ICAR Staff
		2. ICAR Agricultural Library
		3. Strengthening of ASRB
		4. Modernization of Office Space & Facilities
		5. ICAR Headquarters
		6. Publicity & Public Relations
	D. Support to Professional Societies/Associations	
	E. Pipeline (new schemes) Projects	
	F. Celebration of Golden Jubilee	
	Intellectual Property Rights Cell	
	Pipeline Projects (New Schemes).	

CHAPTER II

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1998-99 (DARE)

2.1 The Demands for Grants for Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) of Ministry of Agriculture is incorporated as Demand No. 3 in the Expenditure Budget. The Demand includes besides Secretariat expenditure of the Department, contribution to international bodies, payments of grants-in-aid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable it to meet the expenditure on the various research institutes controlled by it and for its several research projects, schemes and activities. Payment of net proceeds of cess under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940, is also provided for in the Demand.

2.2 The entire demand of DARE comes under Revenue Section amounting to Rs. 1006.19 crores for the year 1998-99. This Demand is divided into two major heads as follows:

Major Head "3451" includes outlay of Plan & Non-Plan expenditure on Secretariat of DARE under Sub-Head-Salaries, Overtime Allowance, Domestic Travel Expenses, Foreign Travel Expenses and Office Expenses.

Major Head "2415" includes outlay of Plan and Non-Plan payments to ICAR towards Agricultural Research and Education on Crop Husbandry, Soil and Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Forestry and contributions to Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau (CAB), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institution (APAARI) and Network of Agricultural Centres for Asia and the Pacific (NACA), Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research & Development of CGPRT, International Seed Testing Association etc.

Growth of Financial Outlay of DARE/ICAR

2.3 The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) started from IV Five Year Plan. Budgetary allocations (Plan Outlays) made in respect of the Department covering the period from IV Plan to IX Five Year Plan are given against column (A) in the table below.

The total Plan Outlay of the Govt. for all these plan periods are given against column (B).

The outlay of the DARE compared with the total Plan Outlay of the Govt. and percentage of DARE/ICAR of total are given below against column (C).

Growth of Financial Outlay of DARE from IV Plan to IX Five Year Plan

	IV Plan (1969-74)	V Plan (1974-78)	VI Plan (1980-85)	VII Plan (1985-90)	VIII Plan (1992-97)	IX Plan (1997-2002)
(A) Plan Outlay for DARE/ICAR (Rs. Crore)	85.00	153.56	340.00	425.00	1300.00	2635.22*
(B) Total Plan Outlay of Govt. (Rs. Crore)	15902.00	39322.00	97500.00	180000.00	434100.00	875000.00*
(C) Per cent DARE/ICAR of Total Plan Outlay	0.535	0.391	0.349	0.236	0.299	0.301*

*Source: Draft IX Five Year Plan (1997-2002), Vol. II of Planning Commission, yet to be considered by NDC.

2.4 Rs. 2635.22 crores includes Rs. 2100 crores as IX Plan Outlay + Rs. 400 crores as one time catch up grant and Rs. 135.22 crores as External Aid Component. The percentage of DARE/ICAR of Total Plan Outlay for the IX Plan will actually be Rs. 2100 crores of Rs. 8, 75, 000 crores = 0.24%.

2.5 The Committee were keen to know as to how the Department will achieve its targets with a sliding percentage of total outlay.

2.6 Government during evidence clarified as under:—

...But I had discussion with the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission and they are perhaps hopefully thinking of revising it upward and, therefore, at this stage I feel that this percentage allocation is a sub-plan. We have to take into consideration non-Plan. When we take both together, then we find that this allocation comes to around 0.7 per cent."

Plan Outlay of DARE/ICAR as a Percentage of Agricultural GDP

2.7 The total allocation of Rs. 1006.19 crore given to DARE for the year 1998-99 is approximately 0.128 percent of Agricultural GDP. In the VIII Plan it was 0.32% and in 1997-98 it was 0.28%. The Committee in their 2nd Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 strongly recommended a proposed amount of Rs. 7800 crores for the IX Plan to begin with in order to reach an allocation of 1% of Agricultural GDP with a tendency to increase gradually to touch 2% of Agricultural GDP.

2.8. Again in their 10th Report on Demands for Grants 1997-98 the Committee said:—

"The Committee a representative body of the people of the nation has been requesting year after year for an increase in the allocation equivalent to 1% of agricultural GDP for the conduct of research in this most important sector. But the request has fallen on deaf ears."

2.9 The Committee asked the Government to give the latest position in the matter. Government in their reply stated that the Plan + Non-Plan allocation to

DARE/ICAR comes to around 0.7%. "With this World Bank grant which we hope, I do presume with the HRD Project and other support, we will be able to accomplish this task of 1% taking into account all support that is being given for agricultural research and education. There we have to take into account what support is going to State Universities in agriculture. That is also for research and education. When we are putting all this together, we are rather feeling that hopefully this time we may be able to cross 1% mark which had been suggested earlier."

Overall Review of Plan Outlays to Agricultural Research during VIII & IX Plan (1997-98 & 1998-99)

2.10 The summarised version of Plan Outlays during VIII Plan (1992-97) and 1st two years of the IX Plan (1997-98 & 1998-99) are as under:

		(Rs. in crore)
	Particulars	Amount
VIII Plan	Approved Outlay (1992-97)	1300.00
VIII Plan	Outlay provided on yearly basis (1992-97)	1324.30
VIII Plan	Expenditure (1992-97)	1270.86
IX Plan	Outlay Proposed (1997-2002)	7800.01
IX Plan	Outlay (1997-2002) (Yet to be considered by NDC)	2635.22
1997-98	Proposed Outlay	1000.00
1997-98	BE	331.17
1997-98	RE	329.56
1997-98	Final Allocations	329.38
1998-99	Proposed Outlay	700.00
1998-99	Approved Outlay (BE)	531.17

2.11 The Committee was pained to observe that whereas the proposed outlay (Plan) for 1997-98 was Rs. 1000.00 crores the proposed outlay for 1998-99 by the Department was only Rs. 700.00 crores. The Committee wanted to know as to why a lower projection was made.

2.12 In reply the Government stated:

"As a normal practice the Annual Plan proposals are submitted to Planning Commission every year. A proposal for Rs. 700 crores was sent for 1998-99. After a discussion on it the Planning Commission makes a view and communicates to the Department the budgetary allocations for each year, however, particularly for the current financial year 1998-99, due to declaration of fresh elections and change of Government etc. the Planning Commission had frozen the 1998-99; Plan budgetary allocations at the level of previous year *i.e.*, 1997-98; accordingly the DBS was retained at Rs. 295 crore (*i.e.* at the level of 1997-98) alongwith EAPs component of Rs. 100.42 crore. Subsequently this Department had distributed the allocation amongst various Plan schemes and side by side a strong plea was made with Planning Commission to raise the DBS component to at least 450 crore besides EAPs component and catch up grant out of Rs. 400 crore. The Planning Commission had a discussion with the senior officers of this Department to assess the actual requirement during 1998-99 and subsequently DARE/ICAR

was communicated an enhanced budget of Rs. 531.17 crore including EAPs component. This Department allocated Rs. 81.99 crore under EAPs which infact is the reimbursable component (the balance component of EAPs was met out of DBS) and rest of amount of Rs. 449.18 crore was distributed as DBS amongst various Plan schemes.

Even under the revised budgetary allocation 1998-99 of Rs. 531.17 crore is not sufficient and the Department has requested again to the Planning Commission for at least additional Rs. 65 crore for establishing 25 new Krishi Vigyan Kendras during 1998-99 and also for providing Rs. 100 crore during 1998-99 out of the approved outlay of catch up grant (Rs. 400 crore during IX Plan) so that this amount could be utilised for upgradation and renovation of various old institutions falling under National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and the matter is under consideration of Planning Commission.

2.13 The Committee wanted to know as to how the Department proposed to spend Rs. 200crores it had asked for over Rs. 331 crores Plan allocation for 1997-98.

2.14 Government in their reply stated:

“This amount of Rs. 200 crore will help us in our new projects ike NRC for cashew, NRC for oil palm in Eluru and NRC for orchid in Sikkim, NRC for grape and onion in Maharashtra. They are all in initial stages and need money for their buildings. They all started during Eighth Plan and I did not have money to give. I would like to see that in the initial stages, institutions are able to have their infrastructure and start their work in full swing rather than they wait for 10 years to generate these facilities.”

Overall review of Non-Plan Outlay *vis-a-vis* Plan Outlay during VIII Plan & in Ist two years of IX Plan

2.15 Details of total Plan Allocations and Non-Plan Allocations and their percentages out of the total budget from 1992-93 onwards are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Budgetary Allocation	Plan Allocation		Non-Plan Allocation	
			Amount	%age out of total	Amount	%age out of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1992-93 (BE)	375.65	200.00	53.24	175.65	46.76
2.	1993-94 (BE)	430.00	250.00	58.14	180.00	41.86
3.	1994-95 (BE)	477.00	275.00	57.65	202.00	42.35
4.	1995-96 (BE)	548.86	310.00	56.48	238.86	43.52
5.	1996-97 (BE)	533.38	289.30	54.24	244.08	45.76
6.	1997-98 (BE)	599.27	331.17	55.26	268.10	44.74
7.	1997-98 (RE)	683.70	329.38	48.18	354.32	51.82
8.	1998-99 (BE)	1006.19	531.17	52.79	475.02	47.21

2.16 The Committee observe that the Non-Plan allocation has gradually increased through the years 1993, 94, 95, 96, and 97. In 1997-98, it even surpassed the plan allocations by 3.64%. However, this year there is a decrease but still significantly close to plan allocation.

Objective Classification of Total Allocations for DARE/ICAR during 1997-98 and 1998-99

Plan

2.17 The Sectoral details of ICAR and DARE plan programmes for BE and RE for 1997-98 and BE for 1998-99 are given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Name of Division	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
Research			
Crop Science	67.05	69.07	97.00
Horticulture	29.50	31.96	47.00
Natural Resources Management	35.44	37.16	50.00
Agricultural Engineering	13.94	14.65	25.00
Animal Science	13.32	33.39	55.00
Fisheries	19.00	16.50	28.00
Agricultural Economics & Stat.	1.50	2.08	3.00
Externally Aided Projects/ World Bank Aided Projects	36.17*	36.17	81.99**
Agricultural Education	30.30	33.66	55.00
Agricultural Extension	40.00	43.36	50.00
Management and Information	24.45	12.67	35.50
Services (ICAR Hqrs including ASRB)			
DARE	00.50	0.50	0.50
New Schemes (Pipeline)	—	—	3.18
Grand Total	331.17	331.17	531.17

* This is pure external aid (reimbursable). The reflectable part of the amount of EAPs is included under outlays of concerned Subject Matter Divisions.

** The Planning Commission has approved the allocation of Rs. 81.99 crore as BE 1998-99 for EAPs.

Non-Plan

2.18 The objective-wise break-up in respect of ICAR budget are indicated below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Sub Heads	Budget Estimates 1997-98	Revised Estimates 1997-98	Budget Estimates 1998-99
Estt. Charges (including OTA and Wages*)	213.94*	279.50*	327.74*
Grant-in-aid for implementation of pay revision	—	—	80.00
Travelling Allowances	2.51	3.21	3.21
Other Charges (**including matching grant)	18.13	33.36**	26.29
Works	1.04	5.70	3.58
Other Items	8.38	8.41	9.95
Total	244.00	330.18	370.77
A.P. Cess Fund	20.00	20.00	20.00
Grand Total	264.00	350.18	390.77

One Time Catch Up Grant to DARE/ICAR

2.19 After going through the Budgetary Allocations for 1998-99 the Committee felt that the Budgetary Allocations do not reflect any one time allocation towards a catch up grant of Rs. 500 crore for the IX Plan as it has already been recommended by the Parliamentary Committee in their Second Report on Demands for Grants (1996-97). The Department was asked to give the present status of the matter.

2.20 In their reply the Department stated as under:

“The IX Plan Working Group recommended that for modernisation of the National Agricultural Research System and to vindicate the earlier investments in agricultural research and education, a one time catch-up grant of Rs. 500 crore should be provided to the Council during IX Plan. This amount is bare minimum and critical for improvement in efficiency of the working system. This is in backdrop of the reasoning that in many of the ICAR institutes and SAUs, the infrastructure and equipments are getting depreciated and obsolete *i.e.* being 2-3 decades old. These need critical support and upgrading. Major thrust will be given to modernisation, strengthening laboratory, library, teaching and field facility for improvement in efficiency and work environment.”

2.21 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture in its 2nd Report (1996-97) in consistence with the recommendation of the IX Plan Working Group of DARE/ICAR, strongly, recommended that DARE/ICAR should be provided an independent catch-up grant of Rs. 500 crore during the IX Plan so that the process

of technology development in agricultural research could be globally competitive and relevant.

2.22 The Government during evidence on 26th June, 1998 when asked about the progress stated as under:

“The Planning Commission while communicating the allocation for IX Plan for the Department has indicated an outlay of Rs. 2100 crore and Rs. 400 crore as one time catch up grant. However, the Department has requested for enhancing its budgetary allocation for IX Plan which is under consideration of the Planning Commission. Hence it is not clear at this stage whether this amount of Rs. 400 crore towards catch up grant will be retained or enhanced and will be known after the revised allocation for IX Plan is communicated by the Planning Commission.”

10% Allocation to North-Eastern States

2.23 The Committee noted that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has given a Statement that 10% of the Central Budget will be provided to implement specific schemes/objectives in, the North. Eastern States and all the Ministries/Departments will ensure for strict implementation of these programmes/schemes.

2.24 The Finance Minister in the Budget Speech added as under:

“Furthermore, it has been decided that a non-lapsable Central Resource pool will be created for deposit of funds from all Ministries where the plan expenditure on the North-Eastern region is less than 10 per cent of the total plan allocation of the Ministry. The difference between 10 per cent of the allocation and the actual expenditure incurred on the North-Eastern region will be transferred to the Central Pool, which will be used for funding specific programmes for economic and social upliftment of the North-Eastern States.”

2.25 The Committee during evidence of the Representatives of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education on 26th June, 1998 asked the Government to state the action being taken by them in this regard.

2.26 The Government in their reply stated as under:

“The Government policy later was that we must provide at least 10 per cent of our total allocations in the North-Eastern region and that in fact, had given us a kind of a situation where we had to reallocate the funds. Then we have had projects for new institutes like aquaculture in Madras. We could not start construction because we could not get land there. It was utilised for Central Agricultural University in the North-East.”

Reconciliation of Figures pertaining to Sector-wise Allocations & their totals

2.27 The documents that are called for, from the Department to enable the Scrutiny of Demands for Grants are:

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants (1998-99)
- (ii) Performance Budget (1998-99)

- (iii) Annual Report of previous year (1997-98)
- (iv) Annual Plan (1998-99)
- (v) Scrutiny of Demands for Grants (1998-99)
- (vi) Detailed notes etc.

2.28 Perusal of these documents revealed difference in the figures pertaining to Sector-wise total as given in (a) Performance Budget (1998-99); (b) Scrutiny of Demands for Grants (1998-99) as under:

S.No.	Sector	Figures in Scrutiny of Demands for Grants 98-99 (Statement 3) (Rs. in lakhs)	Figures in Performance Budget 98-99 Page 33-34, Para 3.2.1, Plan (Rs. in crore)	Remarks
1.	Crop Science RE 1997-98	6920.85	69.07	Difference is of Rs. 13.85 lacs
2.	Horticulture RE 1997-98	3190.54	31.96	Rs. 5.46 lacs
3.	Natural Resource Mgmt. RE 1997-98	3616.00	37.16	Rs. 100 lacs
4.	Animal Science BE 1997-98	3332.00	13.32	Rs. 20.00 lacs
	RE 1997-98	3283.38	33.39	Rs. 55.62 lacs
5.	Fisheries RE 1997-98	1631.40	16.50	Rs. 18.60 lacs
6.	Agril Eco. & Statistics RE 1997-98	188.18	2.08	Rs. 19.82 lacs
7.	Agricultural Extension RE 1997-98	4386.00	43.36	Rs. 50.00 lacs
8.	Agricultural Education RE 1997-98	3654.40	33.66	Rs. 288.40 lacs
9.	World Bank/FAPs RE 1997-98	3438.39	36.17	Rs. 178.61 lacs
10.	Management & Information Service BE 1997-98	2495.00	24.45	Rs. 50.00 lacs
	RE 1997-98	1182.25	12.67	Rs. 84.75 lacs
	BE 1998-99	3600.00	35.50	Rs. 50.00 lacs

2.29 Moreover, Scrutiny of Demand No. 3 in Notes on Demands for Grants 1998-99 (page 11) and Statement No. 3 of Scrutiny of Demands for Grants 1998-99 depict different figures for RE 1997-98 as under:

Item	Notes on DFG 1998-99 Demand No. 3 DARE (Rs. in Crore)	Scrutiny of Demands for Grants 1998-99 Statement 3 (Page 12) (Rs. in lakhs)
RE 1997-98	331.17	32956.39

230 The Department was asked to explain the reasons for the difference in the figures and also to give the factual figures.

231 The Department clarified as under:—

“The figures shown in the Performance Budget (Page 33-34 para 3.2.1-Plan) shows the actual figures of RE 1997-98. The figures shown in scrutiny for Demands for Grants 1998-99 (Statement-3) indicate the actual figures of final Sector-wise appropriation made for 1997-98 by the ICAR after taking into account the savings occurred and additional funds provided on the basis of needs/demands for different divisions. This fact can be noticed from the following Table:

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
S.No.	Name of the Division	Original RE 97-98 Sanctioned	Savings(-) Additional Allocation (+)	Final 1997-98 Allocations
1.	Crop Science	6907.00	(+) 13.85	6920.85
2.	Hort. Science	3196.00	(-) 5.46	3190.54
3.	NRM	3716.00	(-) 100.00	3616.00
4.	Animal Science	3339.00	(-) 55.62	3283.38
5.	Agril. Engg.	1465.00	—	1465.00
6.	Fisheries	1650.00	(-) 18.60	1631.40
7.	Agril. Eco. & Stat.	208.30	(-) 20.12	188.18
8.	Agril. Extn.	4336.00	(+) 50.00	4386.00
9.	Agril. Edn.	3366.00	(+) 288.40	3654.40
10.	EAP	3617.00	(-) 178.61	3438.39
11.	MIS	1266.70	(-) 134.45	1132.25
12.	DARE	50.00	(-) 18.00	32.00
Total (1 to 12)		33117.00	(-) 178.61	32938.39

From the above table it can be observed that RE for the year 1997-98 originally sanctioned was Rs. 331.17 crores including DARE, against which the final Sector-wise appropriation for 1997-98 sanctioned was Rs. 329.38 crores including DARE after taking into account the savings/surrender/need based demands of different divisions. Hence, no misleading picture was submitted. The only mistake committed is that at the fog end of the financial year 1997-98 the savings of Rs. 18.00 lakhs was transferred to ICAR from DARE but this fact could not be reflected in the Scrutiny of Demands for Grants 1998-99 (Statement No. 3, page 12). Instead of showing Rs. 32.00 lakhs the figures have been shown as Rs. 50.00 lakhs against DARE. Overall there was savings of Rs. 178.61 lakhs under EAP component. Keeping in view the above position the figures of Rs. 32956.39 lakhs shown against grand total should have been Rs. 32938.39 lakhs against the total sanctioned RE of Rs. 33117.00 lakhs.

Sectoral Allocations during IX Plan

232 The IX Plan Working Group suggested that the allocation of IX Five Year Plan outlay broadly may follow the following pattern of expenditure in its various sectors:

15% for agricultural education, 10% for agricultural extension, 14% for animal

science, 6% for fisheries, 10% for horticulture, 25% for crop science and 20% for other non-commodity, resource related activities like soils, agronomy, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics and statistics, publication and information and the ICAR Headquarters.

2.33 The Committee asked the Department whether it has been making sectoral allocations during the initial two years of IX Plan, *i.e.*, 1997-98 and 1998-99 as per the suggestion made by the IX Plan Working Group.

2.34 The Department furnished the following information for Plan Outlay:

(Rs in crore)

Activity	Percentage out of the total outlay recommended by Working Group	Amount allocated and percentage out of the total					
		1997-98				1998-99	
		BE		RE		Amt.	%age
		Amt.	%age	Amt.	%age		
1. Agricultural Education	15%	30.30	9.15	36.54	11.09	55	10.36
2. Agricultural Extension	10%	40.00	12.08	43.86	13.32	50	9.41
3. Animal Science	14%	33.32	10.06	32.83	9.97	55	10.36
4. Fisheries	6%	19.00	5.74	16.31	4.95	28	5.27
5. Horticulture	10%	29.50	8.91	31.91	9.69	47	8.85
6. Crop Science	25%	67.05	20.24	69.21	21.01	97	18.26
7. Other activities	20%	112.00	33.82	98.72	29.97	199.17	37.49
Total		331.17	100.00	329.38	100.00	531.17	100.00

Utilisation of Additional Funds

2.35 The Committee noted that the Budget Estimate (Plan + Non Plan) for 1997-98 was Rs. 599.27 crores, Revised Estimate (Plan + Non Plan) 1997-98 was Rs. 685.49 crore and the Budget Estimate (Plan + Non Plan) 1998-99 is Rs. 1006.19 crore.

2.36 The Committee wanted to know the source of additional funding of Rs. 86.22 crore at the Revised Estimate stage for 1997-98. The Committee also wanted to be apprised as to how the Department proposed to absorb during the current financial year an extra Rs. 320.70 crore (Rs. 1006.19 — 1998-99) over Revised Estimate for 1997-98 and whether the Department has the infrastructure to absorb additional funds in various sectors especially in the light of fact that the 84 schemes/projects out of 204 under eleven sectors, *i.e.*, 41% approximately, have not been able to achieve their targets of utilisation of funds in 1997-98.

2.37 To these points the Department replied as under:

- “(i) Rs. 86.22 crores were allocated as supplementary grants at the RE 1997-98 stage by the Ministry of Finance for meeting net additional requirement of expenditure (Rs. 73.73 crores) arising out of Revision of salaries including

pension on account of implementation of 5th Central Pay Commission Report. Out of the amount of Rs. 73.73 crores, Rs. 0.04 crores pertains to DARE and rest of the ICAR. In addition a sum of Rs. 12.49 crores were provided as matching grant for modernisation of the laboratories and Institute of the Council.

- (ii) The additionality of Rs. 320.70 crores pertains to Non-Plan & Plan. So far as Non-Plan budget and expenditure is concerned, it is mentioned that the RE for the Year 1997-98 was Rs. 354.32 crores (including Rs. 20.00 crores for A.P. Cess) for DARE and ICAR. The BE for the current financial year 1998-99 is Rs. 475.02 crores (Including Rs. 20.00 crores for A.P. Cess). Thus, during the current financial year an amount of Rs. 120.70 crores has been provided as an additionality over and above the RE for the year 1997-98. Out of this an amount of Rs. 80.00 crores has been provided for meeting the arrears of pay revision of Scientists which is yet to be announced by the Government. The remaining Rs. 40.70 crores is to be incurred on payment of 2nd instalment of arrears of pay on account of implementation of 5th Pay Commission for non-scientific staff which are to be paid during the current financial year. Therefore, the additional amount has not been paid for any new activity.
- (iii) The Department proposes to absorb during the current financial year, extra allocation for meeting the requirement of its ongoing programmes and making fully functional activities initiated during the VIII Plan. These are given below in brief:
 - (a) To strengthen the newly established schemes in VIII Plan under priority areas, *i.e.*, schemes such as National Research Centre - DNA Fingerprinting, Project Directorate on Biological Control, National Research Centres on Orchids, Onion and Garlic, Grapes, Banana, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants. Project Directorate on Water Management Research, High Security Animal Disease Lab.
 - (b) To streamline and strengthen Agricultural Research, Education and Extension activities of Eastern and NEH Region including Sikkim, coastal areas and other backward and hilly areas.
 - (c) To accomplish the major Agricultural Education programmes to strengthen Central Agricultural University for NEH Region alongwith its seven constituent colleges and also establish State Agricultural University in Jammu.
 - (d) Strengthening of 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras including 78 established during VIII Plan.
 - (e) Implementing of World Bank aided Project on National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)."

Administration—Pending Disciplinary Cases

2.38 The Committee learnt from the Annual Report 1997-98 that during the year disciplinary cases against six scientists and sixteen members of Administrative

category were initiated. In order to know the nature of irregularity/offence taking place in the Department, the Committee asked the Department to furnish the details of cases of embezzlement/fraud/corruption misusing of exchequer money by the scientists or administrative staff which have come to the notice of the Department in the last five years and whether any action has been taken against the erring person(s).

2.39 In their reply the Department forwarded the following statement:

S. No.	Name of Officer/Staff	Nature of Irregularity/ Offence started	When was case Initiated	Present Status
1.	Dr. P.P. Goswami, Sr. Sci., IVRI Izatnagar	False Research Claim	Charge sheet was issued in Feb. 92	The case on the receipt of Inquiry Officer's (I.O.) report has been referred to CVC for advice
2.	Dr. S.C. Saxena, Principal Scientist, CIRG, Makhdoom	Financial irregularities and tampering of record	Charge sheet was issued in Jan. 93	Penalty of stoppage of three increments imposed
3.	Dr. N.P. Singh, Senior Scientist Sh. B.P. Singh, T-4, CIRG, Makhdoom	Administrative and financial irregularities	Charge sheet was issued in May, 93	Inquiry Officer and Presenting Officers have been appointed
4.	Dr. A.P. Raju, Scientist, CICR, Nagpur	Tampering of Ph.D certificate	Charge sheet was issued in Aug. 93	Report of I.O. is awaited
5.	Dr. P.N. Bhat, then Director, IVRI, Izatnagar (now posted at ICAR Hqrs. as Head of Publication Divn.)	Administrative and financial irregularities of grave nature including those involving purchases	Charge sheet was issued in Dec., 93	Inquiry Officer's report has been received and is under examination
6.	Dr. B.P.S. Yadav, Sr. Scientist, ICAR Res. Complex for NEH Region, Shillong	Irregularities in purchase of Stationery costing Rs. 2.85 lacs	Charge sheet was issued on 4.5.94	The case is being processed
7.	Shri Gopal Sharma, UDC, ICAR Hqrs.	Involvement in fraudulent payment of TA/DA to Member, Annual General Body of ICAR out of advance of Rs. 5000.	Penalty of removal was imposed on 19.7.85. However due to judgement of CAT fresh charge sheet had to be issued on 20.5.94 for <i>denovo</i> inquiry.	Inquiry report has since been received and is under examination

S No.	Name of Officer/Staff	Nature of Irregularity/ Offence started	When was case Initiated	Present Status
8.	(i) Dr. H.C. Das Director (Retd.) (ii) Shri B.L. Jain (iii) Sh. S.N. Jha, Chief Admn. Officer	Conspiracy to parcel out plots for residential purposes on Institute's land at Pali Under CAZRI	Chargesheet issued in Aug., 94	Inquiry report received and is under consideration of the Disciplinary Authority for imposition of penalty
9.	(i) Shri K.L. Bokolia, Jt. Director, IARI, New Delhi (ii) Shri Devi Chand (iii) Shri V.K. Joshi, Jr. Analyst, ICAR Hqrs.	Administrative irregularities resulting in wrong promotion to the posting a Dy. Secretary	Chargesheet issued to Shri Bokolia in Sept. 95 and to the other two in Jan. 96	Inquiry completed. File is under submission for orders of the Disciplinary Authority
10.	Shri K.L. Bokolia, Jt. Director, IARI, New Delhi	Administrative irregularities relating to certain promotions of Assistants and one fresh appointment of Admn. Officer	Chargesheet was issued in Nov., 95	Inquiry Officer appointed. Report awaited
11.	Shri Balwant Rai, AAO, NRC-WS Jabalpur	Grave irregularities in recruitments	Chargesheet issued in December, 95	CVC has been requested to nominate an Inquiry Officer
12.	(i) Dr. J.S. Grewal, Director(Retd.) C.P.C.R.L, Shimla (ii) Dr. S.K. Bhattacharya Principal Sc.(Retd.) (iii) Dr. N.P. Sukumaran. Head of Division	Irregularities in purchase of a costly equipment from a foreign firm which also resulted in loss to the Council	Chargesheet was issued to Dr. Grewal on 27.2.96. and to the other two in August, 1996	The inquiry is in progress
13.	Dr. S. Bala Ravi, Pr. Scientist, NRCS Hyderabad	Misconduct and false TA claim of Rs. 1394/-	Chargesheet issued on 17.4.96	Charge dropped as the same was not found sustainable
14.	Dr. S.N. Pandey, Director (Retd.) JTRL, Calcutta	Grave irregularities in purchase of 3 equipments costing Rs. 75 lacs	Chargesheet issued in May 1996	File referred to CVC for advice

S. No.	Name of Officer/Staff	Nature of Irregularity/ Offence started	When was case Initiated	Present Status
15.	Dr. S.C. Agarwal, Director, ILRI Ranchi	False TA claim showing excess of Rs. 860/-	Charge sheet issued on 20.8.96	The inquiry was in progress but the IO (CDI from CVC) has been transferred. CVC is being asked to send another name for appointment as I.O.
16.	(i) Dr. K.C. Garg, Sr. Scientist, ICAR Hqrs. (ii) Shri Ram Achal, Mali	Attempt to steal a computer part	Charge sheet issued in Aug., 96	IO/PO were appointed on 19.12.96. The inquiry could not be completed for want of some documents which are in the custody of Chief Security Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs. The same are likely to be received shortly in response to a request made by the Council
17.	Dr. M.K. Nair, Director, CPCRI, Kasargod	Grave irregularities in construction of 3 building, involving expenditure of Rs. 10 lacs	Charge sheet issued on 03.10.96	Penalty of pension cut imposed
18.	Dr. Jai Singh, OSD (Director) CIPHET, Ludhiana	Nepotism in appointment (including his son and nephew)	Charge sheet issued on 06.06.97	I.O. has been appointed
19.	Dr. A.N. Asthana Director, Dte of Pulses, Kanpur	Irregularities in TA claim	Charge sheet issued on 01.04.98	Orders for appointment of IO/PO are being issued
20.	Dr. J.L. Sehgal, Director (Retd.), NBSS&LUP, Nagpur	Irregularities in printing/cartographic work of maps worth Rs. 40.00 lacs	Charge sheet issued on 25.9.97	The CVC is being requested for nominate I.O.

S No.	Name of Officer/Staff	Nature of Irregularity/ Offence started	When was case Initiated	Present Status
21.	(i) Dr. P.L. Dubey, Principal Scientist, IVRI, Izatnagar	irregularities in the sale of milk	Charge sheet for minor penalty issued on 20.11.97	The case is being processed
	(ii) Dr. P.L. Yadav, Head of Deptt.			

2.40 The Committee took a serious view of cases of corruption pending for such a long period. The Committee attributed the delay to the officers inquiring into the cases and expressed that those guilty were delaying the appointment of so many scientists who were without any job. The Committee, desired an explanation from the Government on this delay.

2.41 The Government replied "ICAR has over 30,000 employees spread all over India in 90 Institutes. I do not have a vigilance cell. I have been requesting for a Director vigilance for the last two years but without any success. Unless additional separate staff is not provided disciplinary cases are treated as routine matter."

Pending Audit Reports/Paras

2.42 A total of 238 Audit Reports with 1135 Audit Paras relating to 84 ICAR Institutes including its Headquarters, were pending as on 31st March, 1997.

2.43 The Committee enquired from the Department about the reasons for this pendency and the action taken by the Department to ensure speedy clearance of the pending Audit Reports/Paras along with the details of amounts involved in those Audit Paras, Sector-wise / Scheme-wise.

2.44 To these points the Department replied as under:

"Total Number of 238 Audit Reports comprising 1135 audit paras pertaining to these ICAR institutes are pending. It may be pertinent to mention that the pendency of old Audit Paras pending before 31.3.94 is very less. The majority of the pending paras pertain to recent years. ICAR being centre to coordinate the entire process of Audit & Account of ICAR Institutes/PDs/NRCs pursue the settlement of Audit Paras at least four times in a year. From the details given below it will be seen that our progress towards settlement of outstanding paras is quite good.

O/s Paras upto 1993-94 as on 31.3.94		O/s Paras upto 1993-94 as on 31.3.97	
Reports	Paras	Reports	Paras
251	1313	118	443

Keeping in view the length and breadth of ICAR institutes, our efforts have brought positive results. However, it is assured that we will put in all efforts to settle all these outstanding paras as early as possible.

ICAR institutes are located throughout the length and breadth of India. The details of audit paras including amount involved are not readily available with ICAR Hq. as the reports on the Institutes are dealt by them for getting it settled from the C&AG. The required information from the institutes is being compiled.”

2.45 The Committee further enquired that out of 251 Reports containing 1313 paras as on 31.3.94 the reports para pending on 31.3.97 was 118/443. In other words during 3 years 133 reports containing 770 paras were settled. But, it was sad to note that during these 3 years another 120 reports containing another 692 paras were added.

2.46 The Government in their reply stated:—

“The total amount which is indicated is about Rs. 69 crore at the present level. It involves many of those cases which relate to CPWD, where constructions have been completed but they did not submit the final accounts. The building is in use. It is not that the amount is now in dispute. We are laying a lot of emphasis on this by asking our Directors to take a mission mode programme. Upto 1993-94, we had 251 cases. The audit objections involved 1313 cases. But when we laid emphasis, it has been reduced to 118. During the last four years, the number has gone up to 238. It is not that we are not showing progress. Ours is a large organisation with so much of infrastructure, but we are taking all precautions. We have asked our Directors to look into it. Next time, we will further review it and we assure you that we will give high priority to this.”

Internal Resources of ICAR for meeting Non-Plan Expenditure

2.47 There are two main sources of Internal Resources with ICAR:

- (i) AP Cess collections which amount to Rs. 20.00 crore in Budget Estimates 1997-98.
- (ii) Revenue receipts and recoveries of loans and advances alongwith interest earned on short term deposits of surplus funds by all respective Institutes/ NRCs/PDs etc. and short term deposits of surplus funds in SBI as per Ministry of Finance instructions which totally amount to Rs. 41.66 crore in Budget Estimates 1997-98.

2.48 The Committee asked the Department to State that how these amounts were utilised in the Non-Plan budget during the last three years. The Committee also enquired as to how the Institutes/NRCs/PDs etc. accumulate surplus funds.

2.49 To these points, the reply of the Department was as under:

“(a) There are two sources of such income namely, (i) A.P. Cess Collection; and

(ii) Revenue Receipts and Recoveries including Interest Earned on Short Term Deposit. So far as utilisation of A.P. Cess collection is concerned it is mentioned that the entire amount sanctioned is utilised towards adhoc research schemes sanctioned under A.P. Cess Funds. The amount received from other source, i.e., revenue receipts is utilised/allocated to different Institutes on the basis of their demands needs/requirements for meeting expenditure on contingencies, maintenance of building etc.

- (b) A detailed statement of expenditure for the last three years both under Plan and Non-Plan is given below:

Plan Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Estt. Charges	370.81	561.60	1089.51
Travelling Expenses	104.91	134.86	150.83
Assets Acquired	7560.42	7075.20	6088.41
Contingent Exp.	4846.88	4373.56	4320.32
Pension	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education Scheme	5604.80	6370.54	6993.94
AICRPs	4863.82	5677.65	6332.59
Externally Aided Projects	4272.14	3049.88	6237.17
Total	27623.78	27243.29	31212.77

Non-Plan Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Estt. Charges	14563.08	17365.32	19483.11
Travelling Expenses	224.02	255.08	284.26
Assets Acquired	444.86	401.93	408.56
Contingent Exp.	3802.42	3614.02	3722.36
Pension	1763.75	2275.05	2710.61
Education Scheme	249.37	457.64	553.85
AICRPs	7.00	0.00	53.75
Externally Aided Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans and Advances	739.92	576.45	498.75
Total	21794.42	24945.49	27715.25

- (c) Surplus funds are not accumulated at the Institutes/NRCs/Project Directorates. However, some closing balance remains with them due to R-Deposit Schemes balances, amount remains as savings from the earlier remittances or due to the difference between the anticipated receipts proposed to be realised and the receipts actually realised. The closing balance of unspent amount under Non-Plan, Plan Revenue Receipts etc. is required to be remitted to the Council or is required to be adjusted from their next year's remittances. The balances under the R-Deposit Schemes are not required to

be remitted to the Council because this amount is received for the whole project from the donor/sponsoring agencies for executing their research projects/programmes which continues for years together.”

2.50 The Committee sought clarification on the term ad-hoc research schemes sanctioned under the AP Cess funds.

2.51 Government clarified that “these schemes are decided in regional committees. These Schemes are generally for a term of 3 years and which cannot be otherwise planned in advance but are of regional importance. These schemes are taken up and started based on the proposals that we received on all India basis. That is what this important scheme is meant for and it is serving a very good cause. For example, apple scab came as a problem. Now, we did not have a programme. So, we started a network on apple scab. Recently, we heard about suicides by cotton farmers. We have decided to have a pilot scheme in those States where we will like to demonstrate in the villages the integrated pest management technology and then see what happens *vis-a-vis* other villages. So, this kind of a thing is not planned and the amount is spent out of this cess. All the scientists can compete and it is based on national competition.”

2.52 The Committee also desired to know whether the Department wanted cess from other crops, *e.g.*, sugarcane, cotton, cashew etc.

2.53 Government in their reply stated:—

“Sugarcane is not covered because there is a separate cess on sugar which goes to the Ministry of Food. We are doing most of the research on sugar production and sugarcane varieties whereas the Food Ministry runs the Institute of Sugar Technology. We are now requesting that some proportion of the sugar cess should come to us for doing research relating to sugarcane. Presently, we do not get anything.”

2.54 The Committee further inquired on the collections under AP Cess and asked that in the year 1996-97 the Department was generating Rs. 22 crores and this year it was estimated to be Rs. 29 crores but, how is it that ICAR managed to generate Rs. 12.49 crores only during 1996-97.

2.55 The Government clarified that the Committee was referring to the incremental scheme. “In the incremental Scheme whatever additional money the department generated the Government would give an equal amount. Rs. 12 crores is incremental and now the Department’s target is Rs. 40 crores. In 1994-95 the Department had Rs. 16.8 crores which increased to Rs. 27 crores. Therefore, we got Rs. 12 crores.”

Crop Husbandry**Head 2415***Food Crops*

2.56 Foodgrains Production figures of the Country are reported to be as under:

Crop	<i>Foodgrains Production</i>				(Million Tonnes)	
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
					Target	Estimated
Rice	80.3	81.8	77.0	81.3	83.0	83.5
Wheat	59.8	65.8	62.1	69.3	68.5	66.4
Coarse Cereals	30.8	29.9	29.0	34.3	33.5	31.1
Pulses	13.3	14.0	12.3	14.5	15.0	13.1
Foodgrains	184.3	191.5	180.4	199.3	200.0	194.1
Kharif	100.4	101.1	95.1	104.4	105.5	103.7
Rabi	83.9	90.4	85.3	94.9	94.5	90.4

2.57 Average Annual Growth of Production of Foodgrains is reported to be as under:

Production of Foodgrains—Average Annual Growth

Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	(Million Tonnes)	
					Total Food-grains	Compound Annual Growth (Per cent)
1950-51	20.58	6.46	15.50	8.41	50.82	-
1960-61	34.58	11.00	23.74	12.70	82.02	3.22
1970-71	42.22	23.83	30.55	11.82	108.42	1.72
1980-81	53.63	36.31	29.02	10.63	129.59	2.08
1990-91	74.29	55.14	32.70	14.26	176.39	3.54
1997-98*	83.52	66.38	31.15	13.08	194.13	1.73

*Estimated

2.58 The Committee noted that production of wheat in 1996-97 was 69.3 million tonnes. The target for 1997-98 was 68.5 million tonnes and estimated production is 66.4 million tonnes. Therefore, shortfall is likely to be 2.01 million tonnes. The main reason for shortfall is attributed to temperature extreme (abiotic stress) as unusually prolonged wet and cold spell in November, 1997 in the major wheat growing areas of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh delayed both the sowing and the germination and it necessitated resowing in some areas.

2.59 The Committee expressed concern over the erratic foodgrains production and expressed anxiety over the target of doubling the production by 2010 AD.

2.60 Under Food Crops Programme the Department has a Plan Scheme, namely, Directorate of Wheat Research. The following are the details of Budget Estimates,

Revised Estimates and Shortfall for the Directorate of Wheat Research 1997-98 and Budget Estimates for 1998-99 :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

BE 97-98	RE 97-98	Shortfall	BE 98-99
380.00	353.00	27.00 (-7.11%)	338.50

2.61 Observing the declining trend of allocations to DWR and the decreased wheat production during 1997-98, the Committee felt concerned and was keen to know from the Department the details of wheat varieties resistant to abiotic stress, particularly, the stress of temperature extremes which have been released, the estimated loss of wheat due to temperature extremes and the declining trend of allocations to DWR.

2.62 The Department replied as under:

- (a) The details of wheat varieties with tolerance to temperature extremes (relatively high temperature at the time of maturity) released during last ten years (1988 to 1997) (Year-wise) are as follows:

Year	Name of Variety	Production Condition	Area of Adaptation
1988	HI977	Irrigated, Late Sown	Gujarat, M.P., Raj.
	AKW381-do- HD2270	Maharashtra -do-	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Western UP
1989	PBW226	Irrigated, Late sown	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Western UP
1990	BW 1008(Teesta)	Irrigated, Late sown	Northern West Bengal
	HD2501	-do-	Maharashtra, Karnataka, A.P. & T.N.
	Raj 3077 HDR77	-do- Rainfed, Late sown	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Western & Eastern UP, Bihar, W.B.
1992	HP1633(Sonali)	Irrigated, Late sown	Bihar, East UP, W.B.
1993	GW 173	Irrigated, Late sown	Gujarat, MP, Rajasthan
	K 8962 (Indira)	Irrigated, Late sown	East UP, Bihar, W.B.
1994	DWR 195 (Anuradha) 2338	Irrigated, Late sown	Maharashtra
		- do -	Karnataka, A.P. & T.N., UP
		- do -	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi & West UP
1995	Parbhani 51	Irrigated, Timely sown	Maharashtra
	HD 2643 (Ganga)	Irrigated, Late sown	Bihar, East UP, W.B.
	Raj 3765	Irrigated Late sown	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi & West UP
1996	NIAW 34	Irrigated, Late sown	Maharashtra, Karnataka, A.P. & T.N.
1997	HP 1744	Irrigated, Late sown	Bihar, East U.P., W.B.
	(Rajeshwari)		
	NW 1014	-do-	Bihar, East U.P., W.B.
	K9465(Gomti)	Rainfed, Late sown	East U.P., Bihar, W.B.
	DL 788-2(Vidisha)	Irrigated Late sown	M.P., Gujarat, Rajasthan
	PBW 373	Irrigated Late sown	Punjab
	Sonak	Irrigated, Late to very Late sown.	Haryana

2.63 The Government clarified that different varieties for different States are available. "Wheat cultivation is mainly concentrated in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and UP, but Punjab, Haryana and U.P. account for 68% of the total wheat production in the country. A temperature range of 10-15 degree C (minimum), 20-25 degree C (maximum) is the ideal one. If it goes beyond 25 degree every one degree temperature will reduce the yield by one quintal. So, we are looking for varieties which can bear this temperature variations and give us higher yields. In regard to what we are number two in production. Even the United States is looking with curiosity as to how we are progressing so fast.

Especially our concern is in respect of Maharashtra and Karnataka in the Southern side and Bihar and beyond on the Eastern side because the temperature are high when we plant.

As a result of identification and release of heat tolerant varieties of wheat suitable for warmer areas and/or for late sown conditions, the losses due to rising temperatures at the time of crop maturity have been minimised to a great extent in recent years.

Work on high temperature is being encouraged and a Centre of Excellence under NATP is being established at IARI, New Delhi besides thrust on research in various regions of the country."

2.64 As regards the allocation to Directorate of Wheat Research (DWR) the Government stated in their written reply:

"At the RE stage the marginal reduction was made only under the sub head works. In fact the allocations, especially under the sub head operational contingencies were enhanced from Rs. 50.00 lakhs to Rs. 96.00 lakhs.

Since the new buildings and laboratories of the Directorate were completed and all essential equipments, implements and farm machinery have been procured, the BE 1998-99 was made at Rs. 338.50 lakhs only considering the genuine practical needs and requirements. The reduction has been caused due to reduced allocations under the head works. The provision for all other sub heads have been rationally enhanced.

There is no under-utilisation or lower budgetary allocations to the Directorate of Wheat Research. In fact, the allocations are need based and are closely monitored for any mid year correction with the objective of judicious and full utilisation of the Funds made available."

2.65 A real breakthrough in production technology or a major effort to overcome limiting factors if any is needed to improve the growth in productivity of rice and wheat in Indo-Gangetic Plains.

2.66 The Department in a written reply stated the limiting factors coming in the way of growth of productivity as under:

"Some of the factors coming in the way of growth of productivity are:

Declining soil productivity in Punjab, inland salinity in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, nutritional disorders in upland rice and rainfed wheat in Bihar and U.P.

Increasing pressure of biotic stresses, such as bacterial blight and stem borer in rice, Karnal bunt and head scab in wheat in North-Western Indo-Gangetic plains and foliar blights of wheat in Eastern plains.

Unbalanced use of fertilisers and appearance of deficiency of micro-nutrients in North-Western Plains.

Delayed sowing of wheat after basmati and sugarcane in North-Western plains.

Problems associated with weed control particularly that of *Phalaris minor* in wheat.

In North-Western Plains, more and more light soils have come under rice cultivation.

In Eastern India, rice is basically rainfed where drought and flood affect rice yields. Wheat yields are reduced because of Barani wheat in U.P. and Bihar.

Lack of adequate irrigation facilities for Boro rice and wheat crop in Bengal and Bihar.

Socio-economic conditions in eastern India affect growth and productivity. Lack of infra-structure and timely input availability (such as seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc.)

Time lag in the transfer of technology.”

2.67 The Committee observed that all the limiting factors and problems, if any, related to the Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) and as such it should take proper care to address these factors and particularly the aspect of time lag in transfer of technology.

2.68 The Government in trying to explain time lag stated:

“We have varieties and parental lines with us. Firstly, we have to gear up the seed production agencies. That is why, we are encouraging even the private sector now because the public sector seed corporations are not able to meet all the seed demand. So, we are encouraging the private sector. You would be happy to note that in the last ten years, because of our policy, most of our varieties which we give, even the private sector is multiplying. To the extent of 55%, hybrid seed is now produced by the private sector also.

Now, a question is put like this. Why are these technologies there? They are for the rainfed areas. Unless demonstration is done in a large scale, unless enough seed is multiplied by all agencies concerned, we cannot achieve progress. Even with the technology, we will find it difficult to achieve results. They know it is a good one. But the seed is not available. So, the emphasis is on seed production. That is why we are laying greater emphasis on promotion of hybrid seeds if we have to increase productivity of the rainfed areas in future. This is one of the three strategies for the rainfed areas. The first one is watershed approach; the second is hybrid technology promotion and the third is small-scale farm mechanisation for timely operations. That is why it is necessary that our scientists should go, demonstrate and generate more of these hybrid seeds. You will ask me why we do not produce it, if others are not able to produce it. My scientists have their own limitations of doing their

research as well as making the technology available for which we have developmental departments. Despite this, we ask the Universities to take up in a big way the seed production programmes of all new hybrids and varieties and link the seeds with frontline demonstration. We have even taken up responsibility through the support from the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation for frontline demonstration. So, we are producing these things. We are trying to conduct enough of these trials. In the process, unless all the agencies play their role effectively, the dissemination of technology will be delayed."

2.69 The Committee being concerned about the small farmer and the policy stated above, explained that Hybrid Seed is being utilised by big and progressive farmers because of the exorbitant price being charged by private producers and there being no control mechanism over the price. The Committee desired that hybrid seed should be made available at no loss no profit basis to small farmers and that the public sector should be strengthened.

2.70 In reply the Government stated:

"I have been trying for three years persistently requesting the Seed Corporation in the Public Sector to take up production of seed in North India but the Seed Corporation of North India produces wheat and rice only."

Pulses

2.71 Pulses Production in 1996-97 and 1997-98 are reported to be as under:

(Million Tonnes)

1996-97 Actual	1997-98 Target	Estimated
14.5	15.0	13.1

2.72 Budgetary details relating to major Pulses programmes are as under:

Sl.No.	Programme	Budget Allocation 1997-98	1997-98 RE	-Shortfall/ +Excess	BE 1998-99
1.	Institute of Pulse Research	150.00	164.00	+14.00 (Excess) (9.33%)	306.50
2.	AICRP-Chickpea	90.00	100.00	+10.00(11.11%)	150.00
3.	AICRP-Pigeon Pea	85.00	95.00	+10.00(11.76%)	160.00
4.	AICRP-Pulses	130.00	145.00	+15.00(11.54%)	185.00

2.73 The Committee noted that despite incurring higher expenditure than what was allocated for research on pulses production, there is a decline in actual production of pulses. The Committee wanted to know the reasons for this disproportionate returns.

2.74. The Department in their written reply stated:

"Pulse crops play an important role in Indian diet and in sustaining agricultural production by way of fixing atmospheric nitrogen in the soil. Research in pulse

crops is one of the priority areas and, hence, requires higher fund allocation. However, the returns of this investment can be realised in medium to long run through farm worthy agro production and protection technology generation which in turn once adopted would be brought to bear in realising enhanced productivity and production of pulses in years to come."

2.75 Not satisfied with this no meaning reply the Committee stated that the crop area as well as production and productivity has decreased. The Committee pointed out that productivity of pulses in France is 4769 kgs./hectare whereas in India it is 595 kg./hectare. The per day consumption of pulses has come down from 60 gm. to 38 gm. The Committee asked why no genetic breakthrough could be achieved in India? What type of varieties are being produced in France? What are the steps being taken to increase productivity in India?

2.76 Government in their reply have stated:—

"One is that the crops that they raise are the bean crops. They have the advantages of long duration, cold temperature, less diseases and pests. In our tropical conditions, we have a major problem of pests and diseases.

Secondly, they have no problem of availability of water, even the snow which melts provides enough of moisture to the soil. In our conditions, pulses have been pushed to marginal and rainfed areas, where there is some possibility.

It is not that this gap has arisen because of technology alone. If we give one irrigation to a crop of chickpea, we can get thirty per cent higher yields. We have demonstrated that. But the farmers would not like to give even one irrigation.

The other aspect is that in India the shortage of pulses to be seen in totality. For instance, we are using soyabean as an oilseed crop because we are not used to the food products of soyabean. We have not diversified our food habits. But we are now producing it on 5 million hectares. It is a revolution in itself. It is our own technology.

We are exporting soya meal to the extent of \$ 1 billion. There is forty per cent protein in soyabean. On the one side we may say that it is fetching us enough of foreign exchange. So, this could but if you look at the protein requirement and take pulses, it is very less. In South-East Asia, Japan and China, soya is very popular. We have to use some of these new options as pulse crop in future."

Commercial Crops

Inclusion of Tea and Coffee into the purview of M/o Agriculture

2.77 During the Evidence of the representatives of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education on 26th June, 1998, the Committee pointed out that all the other agricultural products come under the Ministry of Agriculture except tea and coffee as these two items are under the purview of Ministry of Commerce at present. Since Tea and Coffee are basically agricultural products, the Committee are strongly of the view that these two commercial crops should also come under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) so far as the research aspect is concerned. The example of another commercial crop, i.e., Cotton was also cited which involves textile mills but cotton-growing parts comes under M/o Agriculture and the research on cotton is also looked after by the DARE/

ICAR. The Committee also wanted to know the views of the witnesses during the Evidence and the Secretary (DARE) appreciated the views of the Committee in this regard.

Horticulture

2.78 In the Horticulture Sector the following programmes have under-utilised their funds during 1997-98, however, the Budgetary Allocations for 1998-99 have been increased considerably.

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl.No.	Programme	B. Allocation	RE 1997-98	(-)Shortfall (%)	BE 1998-99
1.	NRC-Grapes	90.00	80.00	-10.00(-11.11%)	168.00
2.	Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture	90.00	65.00	-25.00(27.78%)	133.00
3.	NRC-Onion & Garlic	60.00	30.00	-30.00(-50%)	134.00
4.	NRC-Orchids & Floriculture	80.00	63.00	-17.00(-21.25%)	92.00
5.	NRC-Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	85.00	44.10	-40.90(-48.12%)	127.00
6.	AICRP-Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	65.00	57.60	-7.40(-11.38%)	95.00

2.79 The Department clarifying the under-utilisation in 1997-98 and higher allocation in 1998-99 gave the following reasons:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute/NRC	Reasons for under-utilisation of funds during 1997-98	Justification for increasing allocation during 1998-99
1.	NRC for Grape, Pune	A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was made for some of the 'works' items. However, it could not be utilized due to late allotment of land by the Govt. of Maharashtra for the establishment of NRC for Grape at Pune, and timely approval of estimates.	Higher provisions has been made to meet cost of construction of Lab. and Admn. Building, Green House and residential quarters, etc., at the new site as well as for increased Pay and Allowances. In addition, provision has been made for escalation in cost of POL and other items.
2.	Central Instt. on Temperate Hort., Srinagar	Disturbances in J&K and modifications in the construction plans for boundary walls as per the Military authorities are primary reasons for under-utilization.	Since the issues have been resolved, higher provision has been made for construction of Lab.-cum-Admn. Building and boundary wall, etc. as well as for increased pay and allowances for the staff.

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute/NRC	Reasons for under-utilisation of funds during 1997-98	Justification for increasing allocation during 1998-99
3.	NRC for Onion & Garlic, Nasik (Now at Rajgurunagar, Distt. Pune)	The site at Nasik was not suitable due to lack of irrigation and other facilities. The shifting of the NRC from Nasik to a suitable site in the State was under consideration in consultation with the Govt. of Maharashtra and Planning Commission. As a result, the allocation could not be utilized fully.	The NRC has finally shifted from Nasik to Rajgurunagar, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra. Higher provision has been made for works and for other charges including equipments, and increased pay and allowances for the staff.
4.	NRC for Orchids, Gangtok, Sikkim	Due to non-filling of scientific and administrative positions, construction could not be initiated and equipments could not be purchased to utilize the allocation fully.	More scientific and administrative staff have since joined. The experimental farm at Darjeeling has also been attached with the Centre. Higher allocation has been made to meet the increased demand of the Centre, as the Centre is at initial developing stages and requires construction of Lab-cum-administrative Building, Green House, residential quarters etc. and increased pay and allowances.
5.	NRC on Med. & Aro. Plants, Anand, Gujarat	The Centre could not utilize the entire allocation under works and other charges including equipments due to late submission/approval of Plan estimates and expenditure sanction.	The scientific technical and administrative positions have since been filled and research activities increased. As a result, higher provisions has been made for works, equipments and other requirements including increased pay and allowances for the staff.
6.	AICRP-Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	Non-filling of sanctioned posts by participating SAUs, non-receipt of AUCs and availability of funds with the centres are reasons for under-utilization of funds.	Higher allocation has been made for increased pay and allowances and for payment of committed liability of pay arrears.

2.80 The Committee noted that almost all the programmes were suffering due to lack of infrastructure at some level or the other. The Committee were very particular about the site which lacked irrigation facilities for NRC, Nasik and therefore had to be shifted. The Committee also observed that all these programmes have been delayed for over 5 years as they were sanctioned in the VIII Plan itself.

2.81 Government assured that all the programmes were in the take off stage and henceforth all funds will be effectively utilized.

Post Harvest Technology (PHT) of Horticultural Crops

2.82 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, while scrutinising the Demands for Grants (1997-98) relating to the DARE were informed that during IX Plan it has been decided to merge two programmes, namely (1) AICRP PHT of Hort. Crops, and (2) Project on PHT of Fruits and Vegetables.

2.83 However, the Committee in their Tenth Report on Demands for Grants 1997-98 strongly recommended that Project on PHT of Fruits and Vegetables should continue as a separate project with a goal to save to Rs. 3000 Crores. Annual loss due to wastage of fruits and vegetables owing to lack of Post Harvest Management (PHM) facilities available in the country. In Action Taken Reply the Department ignored the recommendation of the Committee and gave the reasons such as administrative conveniences, better monitoring, closer supervision and avoidance of duplication of efforts, etc. in favour of merger of both the projects.

2.84 The Budgetary Allocations for 1997-98 & 1998-99 for these Projects are as under:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Project	B.A. 1997-98	R.E. 1997-98	Shortfall	BE 1998-99
1.	AICRP PHT of Hort. Crops	40.00	40.00	0.00	65.00
2.	Project of PHT of Fruits & Vegetables	Nil	Nil	Nil	200.00

2.85 Being concerned at the heavy loss of Rs. 3000 crores a year due to wastage of Fruits & Vegetables and the paltry sum of Rs. 65 lakhs as BE 1998-99, the Committee felt that due attention was not being paid. They asked the Government about its plan & proposals to save this huge loss.

2.86 Government in their reply stated that "this was the area which required attention. Firstly, post-harvest technology was with CSIR. Whenever we wanted to strengthen it, the Central Institute of Food Technology was cited as one taking care of this. Now, we are happy that the Planning Commission agreed in the last Plan period and allowed us to establish this Central Institute of Post-Harvest Technology at Ludhiana. Now, this is in a take off stage. We have more than 20 scientists now whereas we had hardly five or six scientists some three years ago. Now, we have taken up and organising under NATP a national level Conference on Post-Harvest Technology over the last two days; it is a brainstorming conference; we organised it

by inviting people from many institutes and universities to see what kind of post-harvest technologies can be done. Our intention is to see the technologies which are already available and which are suited to rural conditions. For example, now a small *dal* mill of a capacity level of about one to two quintal per hour has been developed by our Institute at Kanpur. It is very good and even farmers can use it, if it is given to a village. We are looking for projects relating to these kinds of post-harvest technologies. This is our high priority area and in the Ninth Plan, I hope, all these concerns would be overcome.”

2.87 On a query as to why Rs. 200 lakhs had been allocated to the Project on PHT of Fruits & Vegetables as BE 1998-99, the Department clarified that the allocation of Rs. 200.00 lakhs under the Project on PHT of Fruits and Vegetables has been made inadvertently. The said allocation is earmarked for AICRP on Vegetables. Necessary corrections are being carried out in the document.

Natural Resource Management

2.88 Under Natural Resource Management Sector the Department has many programmes and it has been observed that under sub-Sector-Soil & Nutrient Management, Indian Institute of Soil Science is one programme which could not utilise the allocated funds upto 45.36% last year. Similarly, under sub-Sector Water Management the programme called Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region under-utilised its funds upto 55.35%. Relevant figures of Allocations, RE, shortfall in 1997-98 and BE 1998-99 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Programme/ Plan Scheme	B.Allo- cations 1997-98	RE 1997-98	Shortfall (-) (%)	B.E. 1998-99
1.	Indian Instt. of Soil Science	280.00	153.00	-127.00 (-45.36%)	200.00
2.	Water Tech- nology Centre for Eastern Region	187.00	83.50	-103.50 (-55.35%)	210.00

2.89 Further the sub-Sector Soil and Nutrient Management has 6 Plan Schemes and sub-Sector Water Management has 7 Plan Schemes and the Performance Budget 1998-99 reveals no progress of work during last year under both the sub-Sectors except some work done in Tamil Nadu even after spending Rs. 491.50 lakhs and Rs. 677.50 lakhs under the two sub-Sectors respectively.

2.90 Clarifying the under-utilization of funds the Department replied as under:-

“ Performance and Budget utilisation by IISS, Bhopal and WTCER, Bhubneshwar

(a) Utilisation of funds

IISS, Bhopal: The total budget allocation for the year 1997-98 was Rs. 280.00 lakhs and R.E. Rs. 153.00 lakhs. The details are as under:-

Head	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expnd.
Establishment charges	20.00	2.30	2.02
T.A.	1.00	1.25	1.20
Other charges including equipment	50.00	50.00	49.47
Works	209.00	99.45	99.45
Other items	-	-	-
Total	280.00	153.00	152.14

Keeping in view the progress of construction work and expenditure, B.E. was brought down as given above, and hence the final expenditure was restricted to R.E. of Rs. 153.00 lakhs.

WTCER, Bhubaneshwar: The total budget allocation for the year 1997-98 was Rs. 187.00 lakhs and R.E. Rs. 173.00 lakhs. The details are as under:-

Head	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expnd.
Establishment charges	8.50	2.00	2.00
T.A.	2.50	3.50	3.50
Other charges including equipment	60.00	50.00	41.50
Works	116.00	59.50	36.50
Other items	-	-	-
Total	187.00	115.00	83.50

The budget progress was reviewed and since the building construction work was slow, the budget was revised and a sum of Rs. 173.00 lakhs was allocated as R.E. As may be seen above, the budget utilization was thus slow under the head "Works".

However, the un-utilized funds were utilized effectively by other institutes of Natural Resources Management Division in view of their need based priorities.

To give a fillip to the water resource utilization and water management, the Council started WTCER at Bhubaneswar on 12th November, 1986 in Orissa. The Institute have contributed significantly within a very short span in the area of irrigated rice water management as well as in water harvesting technology development for rainfed areas of Orissa.

In addition to above, in the IX Five Year Plan, the Department has proposed to establish an "ICAR Complex for Eastern Region" for strengthening research capabilities for this region."

Agricultural Engineering

(Post Harvest Technology)

2.91 The Central Institute for Post Harvest Engg. & Technology, and the Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology have under-utilised the allocated funds as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Programme	Allocation 1997-98	RE 1997-98	Shortfall (%)	BE 1998-99
1	Central Institute for PH. Engg. & Technology	200.00	161.60	-38.40 (-12.0%)	340
2	Central Instt. for Research on Cotton Technology	125.00	84.75	-40.25 (-32.20%)	210.00

2.92 The Department was asked to state the reasons for the under-utilisation of funds in 1997-98 and considerable (increase) in allocation for 1998-99 for both the programmes.

2.93 In their reply the Department stated:—

“(a) In case of CIPHET, Ludhiana, there was a shortfall in utilisation of funds as many positions are still lying vacant, out of 259 sanctioned posts only 60 have been filled till date. Due to insufficient staff, many of the programmes could not be started hence resulting in under-utilisation of funds. Scientists are being recruited through ASRB, and technical, administrative staff at Institute level.

As regards CIPHET is concerned, budget allocation was increased, keeping in mind the implementation of new pay scales due to 5th. Pay Commission's Recommendations and filling of vacant posts and civil works under progress. As it is a new Institute, the construction of buildings, laboratories, staff quarters are under full swing and money has been allocated for this work. It is also proposed to equip these labs. under construction, which would need equipment and extra budgetary provision has been made for this, so that growth of this new priority institute is not hampered. Hence, keeping the above in mind the allocation has been increased for the year 1998-99 for CIPHET, Ludhiana.

(b) The RE for CIRCOT for 1997-98 was Rs. 162.40 lakhs and not Rs. 84.75 as mentioned above and, the Institute expenditure was Rs. 161.64 lakhs. Hence, the funds allocated to CIRCOT were fully utilised and there was no shortfall. The funds for CIRCOT have been increased from Rs. 162.40 lakhs to Rs. 210.00 lakhs keeping in mind the increase in pay and allowances due implementation of new pay scales due to 5th Pay Commission's Recommendations. The allocation has also been increased keeping in mind the requirement for building of infrastructure for cotton textile testing and restoration of repairs of old building in the Campus.”

Animal Science

2.94 In the Animal Science Sector, under the following Programmes, funds have been under-utilised during the year 1997-98:-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Programme	Allocation 1997-98	RE 1997-98	Shortfall (%)	BE 1998-99
1.	Central Instt. of Animal Nutrition & Physiology	130.00	83.60	-47.00(-36.15%)	500.00
2.	AICRP - Buffalo	100.00	53.54	-46.56(-46.56%)	70.00
3.	NRC - Meat & Meat Product Technology	10.00	Nil	-10.00(-100%)	150.00
4.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	600.00	379.00	-221.00(-36.83%)	550.00

2.95 The Department was asked to state the reasons for under-utilisation of funds in 1997-98 and considerable increase in allocation for 1998-99 for all the four programmes.

2.96 In their reply the Department stated:-

- “(i) The name of the Institute is National Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology instead of Central Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology. In this regard, RE 1997-98 in respect of NIANP has been shown in observations as Rs. 83.60 lacs whereas allocation was Rs. 130 lakhs. So far as justification for shortfall of Rs. 47.00 lakhs, it is to be informed that there was a provision of new building of the Institute in VIIIth Plan and as per policy to take up on-going activities of VIIIth Plan during 1997-98, provision of Rs. 47 lakhs was made during the year for the purpose. Since IF Section observed in the month of March, 1998 that this activity shall be taken up after approval of IXth Plan EFC Memo., because a huge amount of Rs. 5.73 crores is involved and hence amount could not be utilised. Since Institute is newly established, provision of Rs. 500 lakhs under BE 1998-99 has been made for carrying out Works and procurement of equipments, besides for establishment charges etc.
- (ii) The research unit of AICRP on Buffalo at RAU, Vallabhnagar (Rajasthan) was closed on 31.3.97 in view of the poor herd performance, non-availability of frozen semen for progeny testing etc. However, the matter regarding the revival/continuation of the unit was under consideration because of the recommendations of the Scientific Workshop for which a Committee of Experts was constituted. Accordingly, the necessary provision for the Project including the unit at Vallabhnagar (Rajasthan) was made for Rs. 100 lacs. Since the Project could not be continued at Vallabhanagar unit in 1997-98 on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, there was a shortfall of Rs. 46.56 lacs in expenditure. The provision of Rs. 70.00 lacs for the year 1998-99 would be, however, utilised under the Project by strengthening the existing activities.

- (iii) NRC(Meat) is functioning under the supervision and guidance of Director, IVRI. However, during last year a decision was taken to locate the site for its independent functioning. Same could not be materialised and as usual processing and expenditure of budget meant for NRC(Meat) was carried out by Director, IVRI on research activities meant for NRC(Meat). However, a provision for Rs. 150 lacs has been made with a view to develop this activity from the stage of acquiring land etc. during the year 1998-99.
- (iv) So far as justification for shortfall of Rs. 221 lacs in case of IVRI, Izatnagar, a provision of Rs. 253 lacs was made for new Works activities and activities to be undertaken for which Admn. approval and expenditure sanction was to be accorded by the Council. This amount could not be utilised on this account and accordingly provision for the same is made during the current financial year 1998-99.

NRC(Meat) is functioning under the supervision and guidance of Director, IVRI. However, during last year a decision was taken to locate the site for its independent functioning. Same could not be materialised and as usual processing and expenditure of budget meant for NRC(Meat) was carried out by Director, IVRI on research activities meant for NRC(Meat). However, a provision for Rs. 150 lacs has been made with a view to develop this activity from the stage of acquiring land etc. during the year 1998-99.

Detailed justification can be seen from (i) above. However, a provision of Rs. 200 lacs has been made during the current financial year for the construction of Institute's Main Building at Bangalore subject to the condition that the IX Plan EFC is cleared."

2.97 Showing concern in the decreasing population of goat & sheep the Committee expressed anxiety in the functioning of these programmes. They asked the Government to explain the position.

2.98 The Government in their reply stated:

"As far as the population is concerned over the last year, we are maintaining a growth rate of about 2.72% in goats. Now, our Population has increased to 117 million. This is going almost parallel to the human population. There is excessive slaughter. In sheep, the slaughter is to the tune of about 63 per cent of the total population. It is high. So, we have been able to maintain the population at 54 million. The population of sheep is being maintained. In the case of goats, it is increasing. Every year, 60 million sheep and goats are being slaughtered in this country out of the total population."

2.99 Replaying to a question on the programme available for the improvement of sheep the Government stated:

"We have an extensive programme for this. We have an All India Coordinated Programme. Our aim with respect to the sheeps has been that during the next five years we want to put in 1.2 kgs. in each sheep and increase its wool from 1.21 to 1.38 kg. That is what our projections are."

Fisheries

2.100 Under Fisheries Sector it has been observed that there has been a continuous trend of under-utilisation of funds for the last 6 years in the following programmes:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	VIII Plan				RE 1997-98	Shortfall 1997-98	BE 1998-99
	Actual Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall	Allocation 1997-98			
Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture	888	594.7	33.03%	400.00	260.00	-35.00%	354
NRC-Cold Water Fisheries	312	166.96	46.49%	65.00	15.00	-76.92%	105
Central Inst. of Fisheries Education	1717	981.17	42.86%	400.00	248.00	-38.00%	500

2.101 The Committee asked the Department to explain the reasons for the continuous under-utilisation of funds in each of the three programmes. The Committee also enquired about the proposals for utilising the enhanced allocations in 1998-99.

2.102 The Department clarified the position as under:

“(a) Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA) : Administrative delay in handing over land at Chennai by the Tamil Nadu State Govt. to the Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture(CIBA) at Chennai for construction of permanent office-cum-laboratory complex, residential quarters, farm facilities etc. The land has since been taken over and the estimates from CPWD are ready for taking up construction activities.

National Research Centre for Coldwater Fisheries (NRCCWF) : Delay has taken place in the aquisition of land for the National Research Centre for Coldwater Fisheries(NRCCWF) at Bhimtal due to technical and administrative reasons. Since, then the land is aquired and the centre has been requested to submit the master plan. Funds are allocated in the current year.

Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE) : Construction could not be undertaken by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE) due to the judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India regarding Coastal Regulation Zone Act. A part of the land falls within the CRZ limits. Request has been submitted to Govt. of Maharashtra to complete the survey of the land, by the Chief Hydrographer of India, as directed by the judgement.

Since then the survey is completed and Govt. of Maharashtra has given permission. However, some minor adjustment in site has to be done by readjusting the plan. It is expected that construction activities will be initiated this year. Funds are allocated in this years plan budget.”

Agricultural Extension

2.103 In answer to the unstarred question No. 105 regarding KVKs on 27th May, 1998 in Lok Sabha, the Minister of Agriculture stated that the Govt. have already established 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in 255 districts and the opening of new KVKs in the remaining districts will depend upon the availability of adequate funds for the purpose. It is also learnt from the reply that 78 KVKs were approved for establishment during 8th Plan and the working and achievements of KVKs have been evaluated by the nine Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTs) in 1993.

2.104 The Department was asked to give the details of the fully functional, semi-functional and hardly functional KVKs out of the already established 261 KVKs and the direction of efforts made by the Department to make available the adequate funds for the opening of KVKs in the remaining districts. The Committee also asked about the number of KVKs established out of the 78 KVKs approved during the VIII Plan along with the details of the recommendations of the nine Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTs) which evaluated the working of KVKs in 1993.

2.105 The Department has stated:

- “(a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in 255 districts. Considering the availability of essential building and training infrastructure, availability of technical staff and the organisational efficiency of the host Institution implementing the KVK at present, there are 191 KVKs (73 per cent) which are fully functional, 57 KVKs (22 per cent) partially functional having the building and training facilities in various stages of establishment whereas 13 KVKs(5 per cent) which are to be made functional in a proper way. This is on account of non-availability of adequate number of technical staff (particularly in north-eastern states), sanctioned recently (out of 78 KVKs approved by the Planning Commission for establishment during 8th Five Year Plan), delay in the legal transfer of land or organisational problems due to court case.
- (b) There is a proposal to strengthen Zonal Agricultural Research Stations of the State Agril. Universities to take up the additional functions of KVKs in 53 districts under National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) with the assistance of the World Bank in the 9th Five Year Plan. For opening of KVKs in the remaining districts, the Planing Commission is actively considering to provide additional funds to cover the remaining districts in the country during the 9th Plan.
- (c) During 8th Five Year Plan, 78 KVKs have been established as approved by the Planning Commission.

- (d) **Nine Quinquennial Review Teams to review the functioning of KVKs were constituted during 1993 to examine the mandate and functioning of each KVK, assess the performance of KVKs, review of research extension linkages, examine the impact, problems and constraints with a view to increase the efficiency and effectiveness in the working. These teams reviewed all the 183 KVKs established/sanctioned upto 1992-93 except a KVK in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.**

The major recommendations given by the Teams related to the mandate, functions of KVKs, research extension linkages, local management committee, organisation and management, personnel management, financial management, revolving fund, monitoring and evaluation and also guidelines for the selection of sites for new KVKs. The recommendations for enhancing technical efficiency and effectiveness of KVKs have been implemented while finalising the action plans in the annual state and zonal level workshops with due consideration on agro-climatic and farming systems perspectives.”

Seperate Budget Head for KVKs

2.106 The Committee had recommended in their Thirty Sixth Report on KVKs that “ICAR should open a separate Budget Head in its Budgetary Demands for Grants for the KVKs project and this should be monitored and ensured that a separate Budget Head is opened by each of ICAR KVK Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and NGOs for the KVKs project exclusively.”

2.107 The Government had replied, “the matter is proposed to be examined in consultation with FA(DARE) and Director, Finance of ICAR.”

2.108 As the Budgetary Demands for Grants 1998-99 did not reflects a separate Budget Head being operated by ICAR for KVKs. The Department was asked to give the findings of FA(DARE) & Director, Finance(ICAR).

2.109 The Department in their reply stated:

“In the budgetary demand for grants, the expenditure on Krishi Vigyan Kendras Projects form part of the Agricultural Extension Division. However, in the ICAR Budget Book, separate budget allocation is shown for Integrated Krishi Vigyan Kendras against each Zonal Coordinators.

As per the recommendations of 36th Report of the Parlimentary Committee on Agriculture, a separate budget head and bank account has been opened by all the KVKs and their host Institutions. The Planning Commission has been requested to delineate the funds for KVKs from the research grant of the Council.”

100% Funding of KVKs by ICAR to Continue

2.110 As per the new funding pattern, 100% funds for new KVKs is given in the first five years. Thereafter, 75% funds will be provided in the next five years and after the completion of 10 years period, the funding by ICAR comes to an end. The new funding pattern expects that the balance of the 25% of the cost of running the

KVKs from the 6th to 10th years would be borne by the agencies managing the KVKs. After the completion of 10 years period, the total expenditure for running of KVKs has to be borne by the managing agencies themselves. All KVKs which complete 10 years of existence will not receive any funds after April, 1997.

2.111 The Committee had recommended very strongly that all the KVKs should continue to be 100% funded by ICAR as originally envisaged.

2.112 The Committee, therefore, were keen to know the fate of the recommendation of the Committee.

2.113 The Committee were informed by the Deptt. that the Planning Commission in its letter dated 2.6.98 has communicated that the 100% central assistance being provided for running the KVKs upto March, 1998, will continue to be in effect thence onwards too and till any other decision, if any, taken in this regard. Accordingly all the KVKs have been provided with 100% funding.

Agricultural Extension

NRC for Women in Agriculture

2.114 Under NRC for Women in Agriculture Programme the Budgetary provisions are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	VIII Plan				1997-98 Allocation	RE 1997-98	Shortfall 1997-98 %age	Allocati for 1998-99
		Approved Outlay	Actual Outlay	Actual Expenditure	%age of Utilisation of Actual Outlay				
1.	NRC for Women in Agriculture	218.00	260.00	99.27	38.18%	300.00	65.00	-235.00 (78.33%)	102.00

2.115 The Committee were surprised to know that despite the fact that the approved outlay was Rs. 218 lakhs under NRC for Women in Agriculture (NRCWA), the actual outlay was increased to Rs. 260 lakhs during the VIII Plan, However, no physical targets were fixed and achieved during the VIII Plan leaving the under-utilised funds as high as 61.82%.

2.116 Only one Workshop-cum-Training on Gender Implication in Farming Systems Approach during VIII Plan and one 7 days workshop-cum-Training Programme in which 13 women participated from Bihar and Punjab, during 1997-98 took place under the programme.

2.117 The Committee considering the importance to woman programmes and the gross under-utilisation of funds, enquired about the reasons. The Committee also enquired about the need for allocating funds upto Rs. 300 lakhs under a Programme

in which only a 7 days workshop with 13 participants was organised in 1997-98.

2.118 To these points, the Department replied as under:

“(a) The reasons for under-utilisation of funds to the tune of 61.82% during VIIIth plan and 78.33% during 1997-98 were mainly:

- (i) Initially land provided by the Govt. of Orissa in the year 1996 was not suitable and hence it took long time to convince them for providing appropriate land on the road side.
 - (ii) In absence of land, the major part of budget during the VIIIth Plan and in 1997-98 could not be spend which was meant for fencing, construction of buildings and establishment of laboratory.
 - (iii) It is only now the transfer of land is completed, boundary demarcated and the funds for fencing of land has been given to CPWD.
- (b) The target of 1996-97 and 1997-98 of the VIIIth Plan included development of minimum infrastructural facilities which was pre-requirement for starting research activities. Target was also to recruit suitable women scientists and staff in this institute during the first two years. With the joining of 4 scientists and some administrative staff, the relevant research projects and training programmes have been initiated. The post of Director of the institute with preference to women scientist has been readvertised.
- (c) A budget provision of Rs. 300.00 lakh was made during 1997-98 keeping in view the possible transfer of land within a year which could not be made due to delay in legal transfer of land because of involvement of both Govt. of Orissa and Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology including compensation etc. The issues have been settled now with continuous and concerted efforts and follow-up. The fencing work has been given to CPWD, land has been demarcated and construction work is likely to start soon. Building plans are being developed. With the availability of scientists now the vision-2020 of NRCWA has been finalised.”

World Bank/Foreign Aided Projects

2.119 During the Evidence on 26th June, 1998, the Secretary (DARE) informed the Committee that on 22nd June the World Bank has signed one of the prestigious projects, which is the largest ever for agricultural research and technology dissemination, to the tune of 239.60 million dollars for the next five years.

2.120 The Committee noted that National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) is a new initiative programme of the Department under the World Bank Projects and launching of NATP is being taken up with an outlay of about Rs. 861.30 crore as World Bank assistance with a primary goal of bridging the critical gaps for a sustainable and equitable overall agricultural development.

Objectives of NATP

2.121 The NATP would primarily address the following:

- (a) Development of Organisation and Management System.
- (b) Agro-eco-system research in a programme mode.
- (c) Cross cutting research in mission mode.
- (d) Basic and strategic research in centres of excellence mode.
- (e) Technology assessment, refinement and transfer.
- (f) Innovation in technology dissemination.
- (g) Institutionalisation of research priority setting mechanism.
- (h) Human Resource Development.

2.122 The Budgetary provision for NATP during 1997-98 and 1998-99 are as under:-

				(Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98 Budget Allocat- ion	1997-98 Revised Est- imates	1997-98 Shortfall	Percentage Shortfall in total	1998-99 Budget Allocation
1866.00	1250.00	-616.00	-33.01	6875.00

2.123 After going through the Budgetary provisions, the Committee asked the Department as to how they propose to spend Rs. 68.75 crore in 1998-99 when even Rs. 18.66 crore could not be spent in 1997-98 under NATP.

2.124 In their reply the Department stated that:-

“The Planning Commission vide their communication of 14.8.97 had allowed an amount of Rs. 7.00 crore out of BE 97-98 for Rs. 15.00 crore and not Rs. 66.00 crore for meeting pre-project preparatory expenditure upto December, 97 under Retroactive Financing facility of NATP, pending clearance of EFC of this project. The EFC document was cleared only in November, 97. Based on the requirements of expenditure, the Planning Commission was requested to allow utilisation of funds upto Rs. 14.21 crore under RE.

The RE was earmarked for the following pre-project preparatory activities during 1997-98:

- (i) Setting up of the Project Implementation Unit in the Council at New Delhi and its six sub-units as Agro-eco-systems, Directorates at its institutes of the Council in Dehradun, Hyderabad, Chennai, Eluru (AP), Jodhpur and Delhi.
- (ii) Establishing electronic connectivity under Information System Development Sub-components covering Agriculture Research Information Service (ARIS)

and Library Information in all India Council of Agricultural Reserach (ICAR) Instituties and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) by way of providing computer hardware, selected software subscription for foreign journals and undertaking related civil works for setting up of ARIS Cells.

- (iii) Funding of three ongoing research schemes identified for taking up under NATP on regular basis for implementation at selected ICAR Institutes and SAUs.
- (iv) Holding of familiarisation workshops for NATP.

Major allocation (Rs. 10.00 crore) was for item No. (iv) above. However, full utilisation of funds could not take place as there were heavy fluctuations in market prices of computer hardware and repeated quotations had to be invited before finalising purchase, which could not be completed before end of the financial year.

The project will be implemented in full force during 1998-99 soon after Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs's clearance is available for which the note has already been sent. A provision of Rs. 68.7 crore as BE (98-99) has been kept for incurring expenditure on the activities approved in EFC of the project for the first year. This provision for 98-99 will cover identified activities under all the three components of the project viz. Research Organisation and Management System and Technology Dissemination."

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

Recommendation Sl. No. 1

Growth of Financial Outlay

3.1 The Committee note with sheer disappointment that the Plan Outlay for DARE/ICAR for IX Plan envisaged at Rs. 2635.22 crores which includes Rs. 400 crores as a one time catch up grant for renovation and replacement of Universities and Institutes which are 30 to 40 years old and Rs. 135.33 crores as the externally aided component leaves the Domestic Budgetary support of Rs. 2100 crores for DARE/ICAR. As it is, Rs. 2635.22 crores is 0.301% of the total central outlay, Rs. 2100 crores is 0.24% of the total central outlay.

3.2 Comparing the V Plan allocation which was 0.535% of the total central outlay with the allocation for the IX Plan the Committee observe that with the passage of around 30 years the percentage of allocation has gone down 0.295%, i.e., more than 50% whereas on the contrary it should have gone up by 200% and reached a level of 2% of total central outlay.

3.3 The Committee do not agree with the view of the Government that the total allocation comes 1% of the total central plan outlay when Non-Plan allocations and support going to the State Universities in agriculture are added to the plan allocations. Non-Plan allocation is direct charge on the Government and is non-productive and as such this allocation cannot be treated as allocation for Research proper. Similarly is the element of aid to State Universities in agriculture.

3.4 DARE/ICAR had proposed an outlay of Rs. 7800.01 crores for the IX Plan out of which Rs. 2100 crores have actually been allocated. Rs. 2100 crores is 26.92% of Rs. 7800.00 crores. The Committee are surprised as to how DARE/ICAR with such a large infrastructure of 79 Institutes, 90 projects, 12 other projects, 261 KVKs spread all over India can achieve their goals set for the IX Plan with this petty allocation.

3.5 The Committee have earlier in their 2nd & 10th Reports on Demands for Grants expressed their strong views in favour of enhanced allocations to DARE/ICAR. The Committee are pained to observe that the Planning Commission and M/o Finance have not so far given any proper attention to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture in this regard. The Committee feel that this negative response of the Planning Commission with regard to enhancing the allocations to R&D activities of Agricultural Sector is in sharp contradiction to the Govt.'s declaration made time and again about their commitment to give thrust and priority to the Agriculture Sector. Under the

National Agenda the country has to achieve the very difficult goal of doubling the foodgrains production in the next 10 years to meet the challenging food requirements of the ever increasing population of the Nation.

3.6 In Committee's opinion, the required real breakthrough for increasing the agricultural production and productivity over and above the population growth rate can only be achieved by actual research work and by the quickest possible dissemination of relevant information to the people engaged in agriculture and allied activities. For achieving all this, the Plan outlay for DARE/ICAR is directly proportionate to the proposed targets for achievements in Agriculture.

3.7 Committed to protect the interest of the Nation at large, the Committee, once again strongly recommend for the enhancement of the Plan outlay for DARE/ICAR in the IX Plan to the level of 1% of agricultural GDP and recommend to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to positively consider the request for enhanced allocation to the Department. Simultaneously, the Committee desire the Department to approach the Planning Commission with the details of factual achievements and targets and other statistics and also the planned goals to enthruse them to accord enhanced allocation.

Recommendation Sl. No. 2

Overall Review of Plan Outlays During VIII & IX Plans

3.8 The Committee on making an arithmetical assessment of the Plan outlays have come to the conclusion that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have been making a simply mechanical allocation on the basis of the extent of inflation over the previous year's plan outlay to fix current plan outlay. The Department every year in its bid to get enhanced allocations places before these two bodies its needs in various ways; but the final outcome is always the same for them.

3.9 The Department in the year 1997-98 proposed Rs. 1000.00 crores and finally got Rs. 331.17 crores. When seen against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 289.30 crores for (1996-97), the increase is only 14%. Again the Department proposed Rs. 700 crores for 1998-99 on the advice of the Planning Commission and got Rs. 531.17 crores as domestic budget support — (DBS) including Rs. 200 crores as enhanced allocation. In actual terms, the money value of the grant they got is 12% less than what was given in 1997-98 by taking into account the inflationary trend.

3.10 The Committee are satisfied with the explanation given by the Department and the efforts made by them in getting the enhanced allocation. The Committee recommend that an allocation of Rs. 700.00 crores should be given to the Department for 1998-99 as DBS and Rs. 500 crores extra as the one time catch up grant, if the Government really means business. The targets of setting up 25 new Krishi Vigyan Kendras and renovation of old institutions to do research work to achieve the goals, can be achieved only through sufficient allocations.

Recommendation Sl. No. 3*Increase in Non-Plan Expenditure*

3.11 The Committee observe that the proportion of Non-Plan Expenditure out of the total allocation for DARE/ICAR has been continuously increasing from 1993-94 onwards. It was 41.86%, 42.35%, 43.52%, 45.76%, 44.74% and 51.82% in the years 1993-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 and 97-98 respectively. In 1998-99 (BE) it is 47.21%. The Committee feel that as the Non-Plan Expenditure is basically non-productive in nature, every single per cent increase in it would be at the cost of creative/productive research in agriculture which is the imperative need of the hour.

3.12 The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should make periodical reviews to identify avoidable items of Non-Plan expenditure and strictly implement the findings of the reviews for observing economy to bring down the Non-Plan expenditure in the Department.

Recommendation Sl. No. 4*One Time Catch up Grant*

3.13 The Committee in their 2nd Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 had strongly recommended that DARE/ICAR should be provided an independent catch-up-grant of Rs. 500 crores during the IX Plan so that the process of technology development in agricultural research could be globally competitive and relevant.

3.14 In pursuance of the recommendation, the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 400 crores as a one time catch up grant as a part of the total outlay for DARE/ICAR and not as an independent grant over and above the usual outlay, thereby decreasing the outlay of the Department to the extent of an equivalent amount.

3.15 The Committee do not approve of this kind of allocation which is contrary to the letter and spirit of their recommendation to the Planning Commission. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the one-time catch-up grant should not be made from out of the normal allocation but as an independent allocation over and above the allocations under the usual heads of accounts. Accordingly, the Committee desire that the Department should be allocated the necessary amount in the Revised Estimates of this year.

Recommendation Sl. No. 5*10% Allocation to North-Eastern States*

3.16 The Committee are happy to note that the Department has been very vigilantly ensured the achievement of the goal set out by the Government by earmarking 10% of the Budgetary allocations to implement specific schemes in

the North-Eastern States. The Committee are further pleased with the evidence tendered by the Department stating that it had re-allocated funds which were not being utilized for setting up the Aquaculture Institute at Madras towards the Central Agricultural University in the North-East. The Committee would like to bring it to the notice of the Department the contents of a para of the Hon'ble Finance Minister's Budget speech wherein he has mentioned about the creation of a non-lapsable Central Resource Pool for deposit of funds from all Ministries where the plan expenditure on the North-Eastern Region is less than 10 per cent of the total plan allocation of the Ministry. The difference between 10 per cent of the plan allocation and the actual expenditure incurred on the North-Eastern Region will be transferred to the Central Resource Pool which will be used for funding specific programmes for economic upliftment of the North-Eastern States.

3.17 The Committee recommend that a strict vigilance be kept by the Department on all expenditures and ensure the actual utilization of 10% of total plan allocation by drawing up new location specific schemes exclusively for the North-East. The Committee further recommend that there is need for having schemes even beyond 10% minimum limit for the North-East in the field of research in agriculture, as agriculture is the prime profession of all the residents of the North-East. For this purpose, the Committee recommend that the funds from the Central Resources Pool should be utilized by the Department to develop these under-developed areas of the country.

3.18 The Committee further recommend that all the schemes for the N.E. States should be hundred per cent Centrally Funded and no stipulation for any contribution from the State Government should be there in view of the fact these States have to spend a substantial portion of their resources in countering insurgency and also to deal with the special problems peculiar only to the hilly terrains of the North-East and as such it would be difficult for them to keep aside sufficient funds for matching contributions towards the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Recommendation SL No. 6

Sectoral Allocations for the IX Plan

3.19 The Committee observe that the proportion of allocations for the financial years 1997-98 & 1998-99 to various sectors from out of the total outlay in comparison with the percentage laid down by the Working Group requires re-adjustment & fine tuning. The Other Activities sector which was to receive only 20% of the outlay is at present getting 30% of the funds in 1997-98 and 37.5% of the total in 1998-99. Crop Science, Animal Science and Agricultural Education are the sectors which require more allocations.

3.20 The Committee feel that a substantial portion of the Plan outlay is being drained out for other activities which have a comparatively lower priority. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should keep a tab on the

expenditure & reallocate funds to maintain a happy balance in the allocations in accordance with the norms fixed by the Working Group.

Recommendation Sl. No. 7

Pending Disciplinary Cases in the Department

3.21 The Committee observe that several disciplinary cases against scientists and administrative staff are long pending and the pendency in many cases is more than 5 years at present.

3.22 The nature of irregularities/offences committed by scientist and other staff such as False Research Claim, Financial Irregularities, tampering of Ph.D. certificate, irregularities in purchasing costly equipment from foreign firms, conspiracy to parcel out plots for residential purposes on ICAR's land, irregularities in recruitments, irregularities in construction of many buildings involving lacs of rupees etc. is very grave & serious and require immediate action. The Committee are surprised to note that out of 21 cases brought to the notice of the Committee none of the offenders seems to have been kept under suspension pending completion of inquiry. In some pending cases even IO has not been appointed for the last 3 years. The Committee are totally disappointed to note the highly unsatisfactory progress in the finalisation of pending disciplinary cases which mount in numbers year after year. The Committee are of the view that delay in finalising such cases further promotes corruption and misuse of official position and goes in favour of the offender/accused particularly when he is allowed to continue in his office besides hampering research.

3.23 The Committee have been informed that there is no independent vigilance set up under a Director (Vigilance) in ICAR which has a huge set up and large number of employees across the length and breadth of this country.

3.24 The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that immediate action should be taken by DARE/ICAR to get the proposal for a separate vigilance cell headed by Director (Vigilance) sanctioned. The Committee, further recommend speedy finalisation of all the pending disciplinary cases within a reasonable time frame. The Department should evolve a procedure to enable them to finalise a fresh disciplinary case within a stipulated time frame of maximum 2 years.

Recommendation Sl. No. 8

Pending Audit Reports/Paras

3.25 The Committee are concerned at the increasing number of Reports and Paras which required settlement from audit. The Committee feel that due attention is not being paid to this area by the Directors of Institutes. Audit observations always involve disputed finance.

3.26 The Committee, therefore, desire that all audit observations may be settled as early as possible but not later than one financial year beyond the financial year in which such observations were taken. The Committee desire that the progress of the settlement be reviewed at the highest level every three months and a report be given to the Committee within three months of presentation of this Report.

Recommendation SL No. 9

Internal Resources of ICAR for meeting Non-Plan Expenditure (AP Cess)

3.27 The Committee are happy to note that the Department was able to generate a large sum from Internal Resources and utilize the same effectively for ad-hoc research schemes which has brought in a sense of competition among ICAR scientists.

3.28 The Committee feel that coffee and tea are also agricultural produces and therefore the research on these produces should also be taken up by ICAR. In doing so ICAR would also earn profits from the research findings in respect of these high-value produces and thus it could generate more Internal Resources.

3.29 The Committee find that the cess fund collected on commodities like sugarcane, cotton, spices, cashew etc. is not made available to ICAR for conducting research on these commodities. The Committee recommend that these cess fund collections should be placed at the disposal of ICAR for conducting research on these commodities.

Recommendation SL No. 10

Food Crops & Crop Science

3.30 The Committee observe that foodgrains output in 1996-97 was estimated to have risen to 199 million tonnes. This was 19 million tonnes higher over 1995-96 production representing an increase of 10.5 per cent. Rice production was estimated at 81.3 million tonnes compared to 77 million tonnes in the preceding year. Wheat production was 69.3 million tonnes as against 62.1 million tonnes in the preceding year. Coarse cereals output in 1996-97 was estimated to be about 5 million tonnes more over the preceding year's output of 29 million tonnes. Thus, 1996-97 emerged as one of the best years in respect of foodgrains production pushing up the overall growth of agriculture production to a record level of 9.3 per cent. However, it is disappointing to note that foodgrains production target of 200 million tonnes in 1997-98 is unlikely to be achieved, as there had been a set back in wheat sowing due to temperature extremes (abiotic stress), an unusually prolonged wet and cold spell in November 1997 in the major wheat growing areas. Foodgrains output in 1997-98 may end up at 194.1 million tonnes with decline in production of wheat and coarse cereals. Such decline in foodgrains production is also indicative of the failure of research to sufficiently address the problem areas.

3.31 The Committee are surprised to know that time lag in transfer of technology was also one of the factors responsible for a fall in the production. The Committee are also very much concerned at the non-availability of hybrid seeds in the country. 55% of the hybrid seed is produced by the private sector and is available at high rates. Furthermore, it was disheartening to note that the public sector companies of North India refuse to take up hybrid seed production. The Committee view these matters very seriously and are concerned at the shortfall in foodgrains production and also about the time lag in the transfer of technology, the monopolisation by private sector and the utter negligence of the seed sector by the public sector.

3.32 The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate action should be initiated to propagate the use of hybrid seeds by small and marginal farmers and a scheme should be devised wherein hybrid seed are made available to the small and marginal farmer at a subsidised price from the KVKs and on No Loss No Profit basis to other farmers. The Committee also recommend that strict action should be taken against those public sector undertakings in Northern India who refuse to produce hybrid seeds in large quantities in their farms. It should be made compulsory for them to produce a certain fixed percentage of hybrid variety out of the total production of seeds to enable the farmers to achieve the production of foodgrains through increase in productivity.

3.33 The Committee recommend that the Directorate of Wheat Research should be strengthened by higher allocation so that meaningful research is conducted through the improved infrastructure available with the Directorate.

Recommendation Sl. No. 11

Pulses

3.34 The production of pulses in 1997-98 has gone down to 130.75 lakh tonnes from 144.60 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. The yield per hectare has gone down from 623 kg per hectare in 1996-97 to 567 kg per hectare in 1997-98. The yield per hectare in India is less than the world average of 798 kg and far less than 4769 kg/hectare recorded in France. The per head consumption of pulses has come down from 60 to 38 gm in India.

3.35 The pulse research programmes have been over-utilising their allocations year after year and the allocation for Institute of Pulse Research has doubled from Rs. 150.00 lakh to Rs. 306.50 lakh. Despite the release of new varieties, the genetic breakthrough is too ineffective to cause any increase in the productivity.

3.36 The Committee are not satisfied with the reasoning that protein in pulses could be supplemented by soyabean which is grown as a food crop in India and a lot of export earnings are being generated from it.

3.37 The Committee recommend that a serious efforts should now be made by our scientists to achieve a genetic breakthrough in the production of pulses.

Recommendation Sl.No. 12*Commercial Crops—Inclusion of Tea and Coffee into the Purview of M/o Agriculture*

3.38 The Committee observe that all agricultural research on commercial crops such as cotton, sugarcane, cashew, palm, tobacco, jute, sugarbeet etc. comes under the purview of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education in the Ministry of Agriculture. Agricultural research on tea and coffee do not fall within the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3.39 The Committee recommend that tea and coffee being basically agricultural produces should also come under the M/o Agriculture and the research element should be taken up by ICAR/DARE. ICAR/DARE alongwith M/o Agriculture should make all efforts to take up the matter of reallocation of subjects between Ministries and bring these two Agricultural produces under their purview in order to do agricultural research by the right experts who have the necessary wherewithal and expertise.

Recommendation Sl. No. 13*Horticulture*

3.40 The Committee observe that NRC Grape, Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, NRC — Onion & Garlic, NRC Orchids & Horticulture, NRC & AICRP — Medicinal & Aromatic Plants have all under-utilized their allocation during the year 1997-98. The reasons are all administrative in nature and the projects have not really triggered off inspite of being sanctioned in the VIII Plan.

3.41 The Committee are pretty concerned over the delay in the take off of the programmes and the under-utilization upto 50% in some cases. The Committee have been assured by the Government that infrastructural & administrative requirements have been completed in respect of all these schemes and they, therefore, are now ready for a take off in the real sense.

3.42 The Committee recommend that these programmes should not be delayed any further and a time frame should be chalked out for 100% utilization of funds in the coming years.

Recommendation Sl. No. 14*Opening of Research Centre at Nilgiri District*

3.43 The Committe note that there is a lot of scope for the development of Horticulture in the State of Tamil Nadu & particularly in the Hilly areas of the Nilgiri District. Hybrid seed which is othorwise also a scarce commodity for the poor & marginal farmers need wide publicity, extension & application through the Village Linkage Programme under the ICAR. One such station which is doing good work and has the potential to expand its activities in the field of production of hybrid vegetable seeds, research on cut flowers, bulbous ornamental cut flowers,

medicinal and aromatic plants in this area is the Horticulture Research Station under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Ooty in Nilgiri Hills. This research station should have basic facilities such as atomised green house, high-tech green house, mini cold storage plant, poly green house, training halls and farmers hostels. At present these are not available in this centre.

3.44 The Committee, therefore, recommend that DARE/ICAR should strengthen the research institution and upgrade it through a special scheme with adequate financial provisions for the benefit of the farmers in that area and also for the spread of Horticulture as a profitable agricultural undertaking in the hilly regions.

Recommendation Sl. No. 15

Post Harvest Technology (PHT) for Horticultural Crops

3.45 The Committee observed that the country is losing Rs. 3000 crores of revenue each year due to wastage of fruits and vegetables owing to lack of Post Harvest Technology (PHT) facilities in the country. Research work in this area needs a lot of attention.

3.46 The Committee also note that a national level Institute is being established at Ludhiana from the VIII Plan onwards. A national level conference on PHT under NATP was organised by inviting people from many institutes and universities to see what kind of post-harvest technology can be done. The Committee would like to be kept apprised of the happenings in this field and would wish that such technologies are evolved which are simple, compact and can be practised even in the samllest village.

3.47 The Committee recommend that the recently evolved technology for cost-effective cooling of horticultural produce in low-cost cooling plants should be popularised through the extension network all over the country to help the farmers adopt this technology.

Recommendation Sl. No.16

Natural Resource Management

3.48 Indian Institute of Soil Science, (IISS) Bhopal and Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region (WTCER), Bhubaneshwar have been able to utilize their allocations in the last year. The reasons advanced were: slow building construction and the diversion of funds in the Natural Resource Management Division.

3.49 The Committee observe that these prestigious projects of the Eastern Region have not progressed well and therefore more stress should be given to make them fully functional by enhancing the allocation and by speeding up the works.

Recommendation Sl. No. 17***Need to Revitalise Programmes in Animal Science Sector***

3.50 The Committee observe that AICRP on Buffalo at RAU Vallabh Nagar (Rajasthan) was closed on 31.3.97 owing to poor herd performance, non-availability of frozen semen for progeny testing etc. The Committee also observe that in respect of NRC (Meat & Meat Product Technology) functioning under the supervision and guidance of Director, IVRI, a decision has been taken to locate a site for its independent functioning separately.

3.51 The Committee are aware that during 1997-98 semen doses were distributed through semen freezing laboratory of ICAR to the RAU Vallabh Nagar (Rajasthan) for field progeny testing of bulls. The UP Animal Husbandry Department was also given 35,000 doses of frozen semen for improvement of buffaloes.

3.52 The Committee are not satisfied with the reasons extended for closing of AICRP on Buffalo at RAU and in the opinion of the the Committee, only gross mismanagement and careless handling of affairs by the Department concerned alone are responsible for the closing of AICRP on Buffalo at RAU.

3.53 The Committee, therefore, emphatically recommend for the quick revival of AICRP on Buffalo at RAU with due provision for the improvement in its working after revival.

3.54 With regard to NRC-Meat, the Committee recommend that IVRI should locate the site immediately for NRC-Meat to enable the expeditious take off of the programme.

Recommendation Sl. No. 18***Continuous Shortfall under Fisheries Sector***

3.55 The Committee observe a continuous trend of under-utilisation of funds by (i) Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture (CIBA), (ii) NRC - Cold Water Fisheries (NRCCWF), and (iii) Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE) for the last six years. The reasons for under-utilisation of funds and present status of affairs are stated to be (i) Administrative delay in handing over land at Chennai by State Government to CIBA for construction of permanent office-cum-laboratory complex. The land has since been taken over and the estimates from CPWD are ready for taking construction activities, (ii) Technical and administrative delay in acquisition of land at Bhimtal by NRCCWF. The land has since been acquired and the centre has been asked to submit the master plan, (iii) Construction could not be undertaken by CIFE as part of their land falls within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) limits. Survey of land has been completed by the Chief Hydrographer of India as per the Supreme Court Judgement and Government of Maharashtra has given permission.

3.56 The Committee are happy to note that long pending problems in acquiring lands by all the three centres, namely, CIBA, NRCCWF and CIFE have now been sorted out and lands have been acquired. The Committee, therefore, emphatically recommend that dedicated efforts on the part of the Department as well as the Centres/Institutes concerned should be taken for quick clearance of all the formalities like estimations (CIBA), submitting master plan (NRCCWF), and minor readjustment in the plan (CIFE) and the Government should immediately start construction activities in full swing in all these places. The Committee desire to see the completion of construction activities in CIBA, NRCCWF and CIFE within a year.

Recommendation Sl. No. 19

Very Dismal Performance of NRC for Women in Agriculture

3.57 The Committee observe that NRC for Women in Agriculture had a very dismal financial performance as well as research performance during the VIII Plan and in the first year of the IX Plan. The reasons for under-utilisation of funds upto 61.82% during VIII Plan and upto 78.33% during 1997-98 were (i) inordinate delay in providing appropriate land on the road side by the Orissa Government, (ii) not spending the major part of Budget meant for construction of building and establishment of laboratory etc. in the absence of land.

3.58 The Committee also observe that so far 4 women scientists and some administrative staff have been recruited and the post of Director of the institute is still vacant. The land has been acquired only recently and the funds for fencing of land has been given to CPWD.

3.59 The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should make an all out effort to fill up all the vacant posts in the next 3-4 months. A time - frame should be fixed for submission of building plans and also for quick completion of construction activities. The Government should monitor the progress of all these activities at the zonal level. The Committee, further recommend that very sincere efforts should be made by the Department to make the NRC for Women in Agriculture fully functional within next year as many years have already been lost without much of achievement.

Recommendation Sl. No.20

Need to Make the Existing KVKs Fully Functional

3.60 The Committee note that out of 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras established in 235 districts so far, only 191 KVKs (73%) are fully functional, 57 KVKs (22%) are partially functional and 13 KVKs (5%) are non-functional. The reasons as to why these KVKs are non-functional have been stated to be (i) non-availability of adequate number of technical staff (particularly in North-Eastern States), (ii) delay in legal transfer of land or organisational problems due to court decisions. The

Committee are of the view that although it is very important to cover all the districts in the country by having KVKs in each of them, the purpose of opening new KVKs would be totally defeated if these remain non-functional. At present 27% of KVKs are yet to be made fully functional.

3.61 The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that all these 27% KVKs should be made fully functional within this year on priority basis by expediting the pending recruitment of technical staff and by efficient management of organisational problems.

Recommendation Sl. No. 21

Incentives to KVKs

3.62 The Committee is aware of a Quinquennial Review system for KVKs. However, there appears to be no incentive for KVKs which are meeting their targets and doing good work.

3.63 The Committee recommend that an incentive scheme may be launched to motivate good working KVKs. The functioning of KVKs could preferably be reviewed annually under this incentive scheme and those KVKs which are selected as 'good working KVKs' be rewarded suitably.

Recommendation Sl. No. 22

Continuation of 100% Funding of KVKs

3.64 The Committee are happy to note that the earlier recommendation of the Committee that all the KVKs should continue to be 100% funded by ICAR as originally envisaged has recently been accepted by the Planning Commission and 100% funding of KVKs will continue to be in force from March 1998 onwards till any other decision is taken in this regard.

Recommendation Sl. No. 23

World Bank/Foreign Aided Project (NATP)

3.65 The Committee observe that National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) has been designed for reorientation and revitalization of India's large and complex technology development and dissemination system to meet the challenges of the next century in a phased manner with the World Bank Funding. The total cost of the project would be Rs. 861.30 crores (US\$ 239.2 million) for five years starting from April/June, 1998. 18% is the share to be borne by India whereas 82% will be re-imbursed. 100 million Dollars is the credit from World Bank with a grace period of 10 years and there is no interest element on it. 96.8 million dollars is a loan from IBRD with a grace period of 5 years and an interest rate of 6-8%. The Committee further observe that BE for 1997-98 for NATP was

Rs. 18.66 crore for meeting pre-project preparatory expenditure. The Planning Commission allowed only Rs. 7 crore expenditure upto December 1997 or until clearance is given by the EFC for this Project. The EFC document was cleared only in November, 1997. The Department requested the Planning Commission to allow utilisation of funds upto Rs. 14.21 crore under RE but could finally spend Rs. 12.5 crore only during 1997-98. The reason extended for under-utilisation of funds is stated to be non-purchase of computer hardware in the whole financial year since the quotations had to be invited repeatedly before finalising the purchase.

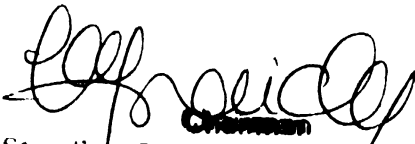
3.66 The Committee recommend that a project with such large implications in the field of research should not be delayed on flimsy grounds. The Committee also recommend that Department should reactivate and reorient its administrative machinery in order to put the project on rail at the earliest.

NEW DELHI;
July 2, 1998

Asadha 11, 1920 (Saka)

KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

AUTHENTICATED


Chairman
Standing Committee on Agriculture

APPENDIX

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND JULY 1998 AT 1015 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1015 hrs. to 1500 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Ramchandra Binda
3. Shri D.C. Sreekantappa
4. Shri Baliram Kashyap
5. Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo
6. Shri Virendra Verma
7. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
8. Shri Sudhakar Rao Rajusing Naik
9. Shri Ramkrishna Baba Patil
10. Shri Maganti Venkateswara Rao
11. Shri Uttamrao Deorao Patil
12. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
13. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi
14. Shri Abul Hasnat Khan
15. Shri Anup Lal Yadav
16. Shri Bashist Narayan Singh
17. Shri Sode Ramaiah
18. Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora
19. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) N. Foley

Rajya Sabha

20. Maulana Habibur Rahman Nomani
21. Shri Devi Prasad Singh
22. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
23. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami
24. Shri Sukh Dev Singh Dhindsa

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Shri P.D.T. Achary | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri S. Bal Shekar | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 3. Shri K.L. Arora | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |

Chairman (AC) welcomed the Members. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the draft Reports on Demands for Grants (1998-99) of the following Ministries/ Departments one by one for consideration.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research & Education.) | 8th Report |
| (ii) Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) | 9th Report |
| (iii) Ministry of Water Resources | 10th Report |
| (iv) Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 11th Report |

2. The Committee considered the draft Reports and adopted the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Reports with minor additions & modifications.

3. The Committee, then, authorised the Chairman to present the above mentioned 4 Reports and the 7th Report on Demands for Grants (1998-99) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) already adopted by the Committee on Monday, 29th June, 1998, to the House on a date and time convenient to him.

4. The Hon'ble Chairman thanked the Members for their co-operation during the consideration of Demands for Grants of the Ministeries/Departments and appreciated the sincere and dedicated efforts put in by the officers and staff of the Agriculture Committee Branch.

The Committee then adjourned.

**A CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND
EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF THE PROGRAMMES/PLAN SCHEMES DURING
VIII PLAN ALONG WITH BE & RE FOR 1997-98 AND BE FOR 1998-99**

*Department of Agricultural Research and Education
Sector-Wise Summary of Plan Outlay/Expenditure*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Sector	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Crop Science	288.24	270.33	67.05	69.21	97.00
2. Horticulture	123.75	108.06	29.50	31.91	47.00
3. Natural Resource Management	156.27	143.55	35.44	36.16	50.00
4. Agricultural Engineering	53.23	47.64	13.94	14.65	25.00
5. Animal Science	146.77	116.04	33.32	32.83	55.00
6. Fisheries	65.00	56.04	19.00	16.32	28.00
7. Agricultural Economics & Statistics	9.00	4.67	1.50	1.88	3.00
8. Agricultural Extension	200.32	172.41	40.00	43.86	50.00
9. Agricultural Education	159.91	109.33	30.30	36.54	55.00
10. World Bank and Externally aided Projects	177.19	221.99	36.17	34.38	81.99
11. Management and Information Services	19.48	20.80	24.95	11.82	39.18
Grand Total	1300.00	1270.86	331.17	329.56	531.17
	# 99.16				

Additional amount approved by PIC/EFC for which expenditure to be met from Plan savings/additional funds, over and above Rs 1300 crore.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. CROP SCIENCE					
<i>A. Plant Genetic Resources</i>					
1. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	729.15	670.35	165.00	232.35	606.50
2. NRC - DNA fingerprinting	450.00	254.38	250.00	236.00	220.00
Total (A)	1179.15	924.73	415.00	468.35	826.50
<i>B. Food Crops</i>					
1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	3995.00	3985.57	800.00	1058.00	1047.00
2. Central Rice Research Institute	690.00	638.02	170.00	170.60	344.50
3. Vivekanand Parvataya Krishi Anusandhan Shal	440.00	337.15	115.00	113.25	183.10
4. Institute of Pulses Research	603.10	1441.35	150.00	164.00	306.50
5. AICRP - Chich Pea	442.00	182.82	90.00	100.00	150.00
6. AICRP - Pigeon Pea	388.00	163.58	85.00	95.00	160.00
7. AICRP - Pulses (Mullarp)	591.00	239.00	130.00	145.00	185.00
8. AICRP - Arid Legumes	145.00	76.68	25.00	25.00	50.00
9. Directorate of Wheat Research	1650.00	1678.98	380.00	353.00	338.50
10. N.R.C. - Sorghum	320.00	581.17	75.00	72.00	113.50
11. AICRP - Sorghum	450.00	202.08	110.00	110.00	220.00
12. Directorate of Rice Research	1750.00	1755.70	410.00	512.00	657.00
13. P.D.-Maize	998.00	1026.26	350.00	240.00	358.55
14. AICRP Pearl Millets	424.95	348.31	100.00	90.00	140.00
15. AICRP - Small Millets	349.95	330.47	90.00	85.00	135.00
16. AICRP - Barely	148.00	134.00	20.00	20.00	35.00
Total (B)	13385.90	1312.65	3100.00	3352.85	4423.65
<i>C. Forage Crops</i>					
1. Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute	617.61	598.74	125.00	111.50	116.00
2. AICRP - Forage Crops	480.00	461.88	95.00	75.00	160.00
Total (C)	1097.61	1060.62	220.00	186.50	276.00
<i>D. Commercial Crops</i>					
1. Central Tobacco Research Institute	465.00	465.38	100.00	50.00	70.00
2. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research	475.00	472.09	105.00	105.00	80.00
3. Central Institute of Cotton Research	590.00	641.91	150.00	130.00	124.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibre	310.00	296.09	110.00	164.00	172.50
5. Sugarcane Breeding Institute	458.00	458.00	110.00	117.00	210.00
6. AICRP - Cotton	717.95	707.83	170.00	202.00	290.00
7. AICRP - Jute	200.00	217.12	50.00	50.00	95.00
8. AICRP - Tobacco	240.15	198.10	50.00	50.00	80.00
9. AICRP - Sugarcane	340.00	302.92	70.00	70.00	135.00
10. Network scheme-Sugarbeet	57.00	25.37	10.00	5.00	10.35
11. AICRP - Under-utilised & Under-exploited Plant	114.00	11.49	25.00	25.00	60.00
Total (D)	3967.10	3896.59	950.00	968.00	1326.85
<i>E. Oilseeds</i>					
1. N.R.C.-Groundnut	600.00	437.14	125.00	92.50	133.00
2. N.R.C.-Soyabean	400.00	397.88	100.00	46.00	122.00
3. N.R.C.-Rapeseed & Mustard	350.00	255.84	125.00	92.00	338.00
4. Directorate of Oilseed Research	1491.00	1503.74	310.00	570.05	531.00
5. AICRP - Groundnut	258.00	119.32	65.00	85.00	130.00
6. AICRP - Rapeseed & Mustard	325.00	120.20	55.00	57.40	160.00
7. AICRP - Soyabean	256.49	213.19	60.00	55.00	95.00
Total (E)	3680.49	3047.31	840.00	997.95	1509.00
<i>F. Plant Protection</i>					
1. N.R.C.-Integrated pest Management	450.00	235.93	85.00	60.50	94.50
2. P.d.-Biological Control	400.00	421.14	140.00	110.00	201.00
3. AICRP-Honey Bees	150.00	132.69	35.00	38.00	60.00
4. AICRP-Soil Arthropodes (White Grub)	150.00	137.78	30.00	28.00	43.00
5. AICRP-Agriculture Acarology	125.00	105.85	25.00	24.00	42.00
6. AICRP-Vertebrate Pest Management (Rodent con)	143.85	110.91	40.00	30.00	50.00
7. AICRP-Pesticide Residue	350.00	359.55	85.00	75.00	95.00
8. AICRP-Nematode	245.00	257.47	60.00	58.00	75.00
9. Network-Economic Ornithology	100.00	88.53	25.00	25.00	48.00
Total (F)	2113.85	1849.85	525.00	448.50	708.50
<i>G. Hybrid Seed</i>					
1. Project on Promotion of Research & Development on Hybrid Seed in Selected Crops	1300.00	1053.71	230.00	143.00	28.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>H. Biotechnology for Crop Improvement</i>					
1. N.R.C.—Biotechnology Centre for Crop Science	400.00	377.37	135.00	75.70	101.50
<i>I. Seed Technology Research & Breeder Seed Production</i>					
1. National Seed Project	1700.00	1701.00	290.00	280.00	350.00
<i>K. Externally Aided Projects</i>					
1. Establishment of Phytotom Facility (IARI)	192.00	401.03	195.00	210.00	25.00
2. Indo UK collaborative Project on Plant Germplas Conservation and Utilisation (NBPGR)	68.49	49.43	65.00	65.00	75.00
3. IGFR—IGER Indo UK Project	-				
4. Indo-US Plant Genetic Resources	810.00	1738.38	390.00	548.00	Terminated
5. Development of Hybrid Rice Technology (UNDP)	340.00	30.54			
6. Mustard Pathology ODA/UK	5.00	3.18			
7. Inter-Institutional Collab. Research Programme	13.00	6.31			
8. Silvi-Pastoral Project (IRDC)	10.00	16.15			
9. Indo-UK collaborative network project on white fly transmitted	10.00	0.02			
10. Seed Science and Technology (UK Govt.)	20.00				
11. Quality seed IARI (Japan)	15.15	2215.70	84.00	84.00	
12. Indo-Israel Demonstration Project (IARI)					50.00
Total Eaps	1483.64	4460.74	734.00	907.00	150.00
Total (G) + (H) + (I) + (J) + (K)	4883.64	7592.82	1389.00	1405.70	629.50
Total (C.S)	28824.10	270032.83	6705.00	6920.85	9700.00

II. HORTICULTURE

A. Fruits

1. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (50%)	1500.00	1489.46	300.00	313.00	315.00
2. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (90%)	825.00	827.38	115.00	120.00	169.00
3. N.R.C.—Citrus (90%)	440.00	367.37	90.00	93.54	127.00
4. N.R.C.—Grapes	136.50	19.96	90.00	80.00	168.00
5. AICRP-Tropical Fruits	380.00	354.87	90.00	90.00	130.00
6. AICRP-Sub-tropical Fruits	255.00	221.02	60.00	60.00	90.00
7. AICRP-Arid Fruits	225.00	256.99	50.00	50.00	75.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture	200.00	80.61	90.00	65.00	133.00
9. N.R.C.-Arid Horticulture	350.00	267.17	110.00	120.00	152.00
10. N.R.C.-Banana	230.00	185.16	95.00	111.00	145.00
11. AICRP-Apple Scab	70.00	68.55	20.00	20.00	30.00
12. ICAR-Research Complex for Goa (10%)	Outlay/expenditure projected under "D" Plantation Crops				
Total (A)	4611.50	4138.54	1110.00	1122.54	1534.00
<i>B. Vegetables</i>					
1. N.R.C.-Mushroom	335.00	204.64	60.00	142.90	117.00
2. P.D.-Vegetable	1150.00	934.80	300.00	360.00	460.00
3. Vegetable Seed Project	300.00	91.60	70.00	72.00	100.00
4. AICRP Mushroom	100.00	69.86	30.00	30.00	50.00
5. N.R.C.-Onion and Garlic	160.00	33.55	60.00	30.00	134.00
6. Indian Institute of Horticulture Research (30%)	Outlay/expenditure projected under "A" Fruits				
Total (B)	2045.00	1334.45	520.00	634.90	861.00
<i>C. Potato & Tuber Crops</i>					
1. Central Potato Research Institute	860.00	975.68	160.00	180.00	195.00
2. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	470.00	369.72	105.00	105.00	215.00
3. AICRP-Potato	245.00	245.86	60.00	60.00	100.00
4. AICRP-Tuber Crops	130.00	95.37	40.00	40.00	60.00
Total (C)	1705.00	1686.63	365.00	385.00	570.00
<i>D. Plantation Crops</i>					
1. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	700.00	711.37	130.00	170.00	255.00
2. ICAR Research Complex for Goa (90%)	350.00	271.13	50.00	152.00	100.00
3. N.R.C.-Cashew	380.00	380.56	70.00	70.00	122.00
4. N.R.C.-Palm	275.00	201.22	100.00	116.40	126.00
5. AICRP-Palms	230.00	234.61	60.00	60.00	100.00
6. AICRP-Cashew	115.00	87.12	30.00	30.00	50.00
Total (D)	2050.00	1886.01	440.00	598.40	753.00
<i>E. Spices</i>					
1. Indian Instt. of Spices Res.Spices	537.00	537.61	90.00	90.00	148.00
2. AICRP-Spices	225.00	245.65	60.00	60.00	100.00
Total (E)	762.00	783.26	150.00	150.00	248.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
F. Floriculture, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants					
1. N.R.C.-Orchids	120.00	19.34	80.00	63.00	92.00
2. N.R.C.- Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	200.00	38.29	85.00	44.10	127.00
3. AICRP-Floriculture	180.00	174.80	55.00	55.00	90.00
4. AICRP-Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	295.00	310.16	65.00	57.60	95.00
5. AICRP-Betelvine	156.00	126.79	40.00	40.00	65.00
6. Indian Institute of Horticulture Research (10%)					
					Outlay/expenditure projected under "A" Fruits
Total (F)	951.00	669.38	325.00	259.70	469.00
G. Post Harvest Technology of Horticultural Crops					
1. AICRP Post Harvest Techn. of Horticultural Cr.	130.00	262.79	40.00	40.00	65.00
2. Project on PHT of Fruits & Vegetables	120.00	44.46			
3. Indian Institute of Horticulture Research (10%)					Outlay/expenditure projected under "A" Fruits
4. Central Institute for Sub-tropical Horticulture					Outlay/expenditure projected under "A" Fruits
5. NRC on Citrus (10%)					Outlay/expenditure projected under "A" Fruits
Total (G)	250.00	307.25	40.00	40.00	265.00
H. Externally Aided Projects					
1. Project Cultivation (USAID)	50.00				
Total (Hort)	12374.50	10805.52	2950.00	3190.54	4700.00
III NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
A. Resource Inventory & Soil Management					
1. National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning	1016.81	1010.80	130.00	164.50	202.00
2. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	900.00	911.71	120.00	135.00	216.00
3. AICRP - Management of Acid Soils	90.00				
Total (A)	2006.81	1922.51	250.00	299.50	418.00
B. Nutrient Management					
1. Indian Institute of Soil Science	900.00	893.11	280.00	153.00	200.00
2. AICRP - Micro Secondary Nutrients	260.00	178.36	88.00	115.00	120.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. AICRP - Biological Nitrogen Fixation	150.00	147.38	45.00	47.00	70.00
4. AICRP - Micro Biological Decomposition	150.00	160.87	38.00	41.50	60.00
5. AICRP - Soil Test Crop Response	380.00	309.42	85.00	95.00	130.00
6. AICRP - Long-term Fertilizer Experiments	200.00	89.95	33.00	40.00	60.00
7. Network Land Use Planning	62.00				
Total (B)	2102.00	1779.09	569.00	491.50	640.00
<i>C. Water Management</i>					
1. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	475.00	428.67	80.00	113.00	190.00
2. Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region	550.00	553.60	187.00	83.50	210.00
3. P.D. Water Management	1400.00	863.31	375.00	316.00	213.00
4. AICRP - Management of Salt Affected Soils & Use of Saline Water	320.00	271.87	65.00	100.00	120.00
5. AICRP - Optimisation of Groundwater Utilisation through Wells Pumps	200.00	132.78	45.00	40.00	60.00
6. AICRP on Management of Diaraland Improvement	106.70	380.93	25.00	25.00	40.00
7. AICRP on Water Management					300.00
Total (C)	3051.70	2631.16	777.00	677.50	1133.00
<i>D. Cropping System Research</i>					
1. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture	510.00	507.57	120.00	110.00	163.00
2. Central Arid Zone Research Institute	550.00	574.06	120.00	120.00	170.00
3. P.D. - Cropping System Research	2051.75	1704.29	518.00	611.00	718.00
4. N.R.C. - Weed Science	520.00	461.54	100.00	98.00	202.00
5. AICRP - Weed Control	284.00	265.28	90.00	127.00	150.00
6. AICRP-Agro-meteorology	255.00	256.78	105.00	95.00	120.00
7. AICRP - Dryland Agriculture	960.00	1011.14	300.00	305.00	350.00
8. AICRP - Tillage Management of Indian Soils	180.00	329.72	50.00	76.00	90.00
Total (D)	5310.75	5110.38	1403.00	1542.00	1963.00
<i>E. Agro-Forestry</i>					
1. N.R.C. - Agroforestry	400.55	328.76	120.00	120.00	206.00
2. AICRP - Agroforestry	480.00	444.13	120.00	170.50	230.00
3. Central Agricultural Research Institute	975.00	964.14	85.00	95.00	130.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region	1300.00	1174.30	220.00	220.00	280.00
Total (E)	3155.55	2911.33	545.00	605.50	846.00

F. Externally Aided Projects

1. Indo-Dutch ORP on Hydrological Studies (Phase II)	125.00	54.75			
2. Indo-Dutch ORP on Soil Salinity & Reclamation (Phase II)	-	177.33			
3. Indo US Sub Project on Agroforestry	-	4.06			
4. IRDC project on Agroforestry Desertificational CAZRI	25.00	36.09			
5. ILTP of Arid Zone & Control of Desertificational CAZRI	20.00	-			
6. Indo-UK Ground Water recharge	25.14	-			
7. Indo-UK Wheat Salinity Stress	4.77	9.26			
8. Indo-UK on Soil Salinity & Breed in Salt Resistant Crops	-	-			
9. Indo-Dutch ORP on Drainage Water Management	433.00	233.08	65.00	320.78	
Total (EAPs)	632.91	514.57	65.00	320.78	
Total (N.R.M)	15626.81	14354.47	3544.00	3616.00	5000.00

IV. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

A. Farm Implements & Machinery

1. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering	700.00	632.71	235.00	236.50	300.00
2. AICRP - Power Tiller	140.00	137.48	40.00	40.00	75.00
3. AICRP - Farm Implements Machinery	450.00	370.31	150.00	170.00	320.00
4. AICRP - Human Engineering and Safety Studies	80.00	27.56	34.00	34.00	70.00
5. Subcentre of NRC Women in Agriculture					
Total (A)	1370.00	1168.06	459.00	480.50	765.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Post Harvest Technology					
1. Central Institute for Post Harvest Engg. & Technology	1100.00	1045.32	200.00	161.60	340.00
2. Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	400.00	434.44	125.00	84.75	210.00
3. Indian Lac Research Institute	300.00	206.23	70.00	162.40	120.00
4. Jute Technological Research Laboratory	400.00	414.07	90.00	97.75	143.00
5. AICRP - Application of Plastic in Agriculture	80.00	76.83	25.00	25.00	50.00
6. AICRP Jaggery & Khandasari	70.00	67.14	25.00	25.00	45.00
7. AICRP - Harvest & Post Harvest Technology	475.00	492.91	150.00	160.00	310.00
Total (B)	2825.00	2736.94	685.00	716.50	1218.00
C. Energy Management in Agriculture					
1. AICRP - Renewable Energy Sources	340.00	323.75	85.00	95.00	190.00
2. AICRP - Energy Requirement in Agricultural Sector	250.00	219.79	65.00	73.00	150.00
3. AICRP - Utilisation of Animal Energy	160.00	147.29	50.00	50.00	80.00
4. NRC - Removal of Drudgry for Farm Women	125.00				
5. Network Oilseed Processing	80.00	16.32			
6. Award of Innovation and Creativity	22.50				
Total (C)	977.50	707.15	200.00	218.00	420.00
D. Drainage Engineering					
1. AICRP Agricultural Drainage	150.00	152.08	50.00	50.00	80.00
2. AICRP on Engineering measures for efficient land and water management			Amount included in New Schemes under Col. E.		
Total (D)	150.00	152.08	50.00	50.00	80.00
F. Externally Aided Projects					
1. RNAM Phase V	22.00	18.11	4.00	6.25	7.00
2. Indo-SAREC stand alone fuel cell power for rural electrification	28.00	28.12	3.00	3.00	
3. Oilseed Processing (IDRC)		9.41			
4. US-India Funder Project on Mechanisation of Dryland Agri.					
5. Sustainable Rainfed Agri. Research and Development Project		21.43	38.00	52.50	
6. Technical Collaboration with the Govt. of Japan Rice Mechanisation and Processing		0.21			

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>F. Other Pipeline Schemes at Hqrs.</i>					<i>10.00</i>
Total (EAPs)	50.00	77.28	45.00	61.75	17.00
Total (AG.Engg.)	5322.50	4764.23	1394.00	1465.00	2500.00

V. ANIMAL SCIENCE

A. Animal genetic Resources

1. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources & National Institute of Animal Genetic	800.00	647.55	150.00	226.00	293.00
2. Network-Animal Genetic Resources	400.00	99.22	76.00	73.00	100.00
Total(A)	1200.00	746.77	226.00	299.00	393.00

B. Livestock Improvement

1. National Dairy Research Institute (including NRC Biotechnology)	1600.00	1603.21	400.00	450.00	600.00
2. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	763.50	763.49	200.00	200.00	275.00
3. Central Avian Research Institute	310.00	396.99	120.00	130.00	275.00
4. Central Institute for Research on Goats	553.60	562.06	170.00	159.96	243.00
5. Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	598.00	693.11	150.00	160.00	240.00
6. National Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology	875.00	113.71	130.00	83.00	500.00
7. NRC on Biotechnology (Part of NDRI)					
8. N.R.C. Camel	350.58	355.58	90.00	100.00	126.00
9. N.R.C. - Yak	160.66	163.68	40.00	76.56	143.00
10. N.R.C. - Mithun	100.00	93.39	35.00	80.00	130.00
11. N.R.C. - Equine	350.00	358.31	90.00	119.00	180.00
12. P.D. - Poultry	830.00	849.91	250.00	257.00	315.00
13. P.D. - Cattle	650.00	578.88	170.00	190.00	278.00
14. AICRP - Sheep	140.00	148.36	40.00	36.32	55.00
15. AICRP - Goat	200.00	87.09	40.00	41.00	50.00
16. AICRP - Buffalo	276.00	341.78	100.00	53.44	70.00
17. AICRP - Pig	300.00	198.74	68.00	59.10	100.00
18. AICRP - Agricultural By-product	240.00	247.07	50.00	40.00	60.00
19. Network - Micronutrients	200.00	75.11	65.00	60.00	85.00
20. Network- Embryo Transfer	240.00	140.50	80.00	80.00	130.00
21. Network - Crop Based Animal Production System	91.44	42.92	45.00	45.00	35.00
Total (B)	8828.78	7813.89	2333.00	2420.38	3890.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>C. Livestock Product Technology</i>					
1. N.R.C. Meat & Meat Product Technology	300.00	48.92	10.00		150.00
2. R&D Support for Process Upgradation of indigen. milk Products for Industrial Application	265.00	42.93	40.00	50.00	70.00
Total (C)	565.00	91.85	50.00	50.00	220.00
<i>D. Animal Health</i>					
1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute	3050.00	2395.67	600.00	379.00	550.00
2. AICRP – Disease Monitoring & Surveillance	275.00	187.65	38.00	45.00	110.00
3. AICRP Blood Protosta	150.00	68.75	20.00	20.00	50.00
4. AICRP on Foot & Mouth Disease	200.00	299.24	65.00	70.00	160.00
5. Strengthening of Monitoring Mechanism and Training of Scientists and Technicians	400.00				
6. N.R.C. – Biotechnology (Part of IVRI) Included in IVRI					
7. Vaccine and Diagnostic Tech. Livestock Farmings	8.56				
Total (D)	4083.56	2951.31	723.00	514.00	870.00
<i>E. Externally aided Projects</i>					
1. Indo UK Transfer of molecular biological technology	316.61	224.82	127.00	127.00	127.00
2. ILTP Production of Sub-Unit Synthetic Peptide Vaccine against FMD & Seed Pox	30.00	39.07			
3. ILTP development of immunodiago stics against Important disease of animals (FMD)	30.00	0.99			
4. ILTP development of Drug from Indigenous Medicinal Plants against Eco Parasites and Bio-availability of syn. drugs	15.00	0.05			
Total (EAPs)	391.61	264.93	127.00	127.00	127.00
Total (A.S.)	14677.34	11603.82	3332.00	3283.38	5500.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. FISHERIES					
<i>A. Capture Fisheries</i>					
1. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	900.00	999.96	200.00	282.00	500.00
2. Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	600.00	501.71	175.00	155.00	240.00
Total (A)	1500.00	1501.67	375.00	437.00	740.00
<i>B. Culture Fisheries</i>					
1. Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	900.00	854.02	165.00	165.00	212.00
2. Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture	900.00	594.70	400.00	260.00	354.00
3. N.R.C. - Cold Water Fisheries	400.00	166.96	65.00	15.00	105.00
4. ORP on Processing and Utilisation of Organic Waste for Aquaculture	150.00	44.29	25.00	25.00	25.00
Total (B)	2350.00	1659.97	655.00	465.00	696.00
<i>C. Fish & Fish Processing Technology</i>					
1. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	650.00	657.64	170.00	189.00	539.00
<i>D. Fish Genetic Resources</i>					
1. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources	900.00	803.77	300.00	292.40	325.00
<i>E. Fisheries Education</i>					
1. Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1100.00	981.17	400.00	248.00	500.00
Total (C) + (D) (E) + (F)	2650.00	2442.58	870.00	729.40	1364.00
Total (Fisheries)	6500.00	5604.22	1900.00	1631.40	2800.00
VII. AGRIL. STATISTICS & ECONOMICS					
1. Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute	700.00	317.88	110.00	137.00	140.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. N.R.C. – Agricultural Economics & Policy Research	200.00	149.56	40.00	51.18	60.00
3. Externally Aided Projects: Sustainable Rainfed Agril. in R&D					100.00
Total (A.S. & E)	900.00	467.44	150.00	188.18	300.00

VIII AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

A. vocational Training with Integrated Function

1. Integrated Krishi Vigyan Kendras	16132.00 3682.00	17142.09	3700.00	4321.00	4898.00
2. NRC for Women in Agriculture	218.00	99.27	300.00	65.00	102.00
Total (Ag. Ext.)	20032.00	17241.36	4000.00	4386.00	5000.00

IX AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

A. Strengthening of Agricultural Education

1. National Academy for Agril. Res. Management	730.00	690.06	200.00	150.00	250.00
2. Development & Strengthening of State Agril. Univ.	7500.00	6509.49	1755.00	2315.00	2710.00
3. Development & Strengthening of Agricultural Education of Central Universities	390.00	141.80	50.00	60.00	100.00
4. Strengthening PG Education in Deemed to be Univ.	1015.90	1092.01	110.00	148.00	200.00
5. Establishment of Central Agril. Universities for NEH Region	4100.00	1000.00	400.00	500.00	1400.00
6. Estab. of Centres of Advance Studies in SAUs & D	1474.00	1013.72	300.00	270.00	300.00
7. AICRP on Home Science	415.55	378.53	150.00	196.00	210.00
8. J&K University					100.00
Total (A)	15625.45	10825.61	2965.00	3639.00	5270.00

B. Recognizing Professional Excellence

1. Best Teacher Award	32.00	5.22	10.00	2.00	10.00
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Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Professional Resources Utilization					
1. Preparation of University Level Books	32.00	2.54	5.00	0.40	10.00
2. Emeritus scientist Scheme	225.00	99.00	50.00	13.00	60.00
3. Rural Awareness Work Experience Programme	Scheme not				150.00
4. Utilization of Internal Competence	25.00	0.64	0.00		
5. Establishment of Monitoring & Exam. Cell	30.00				
6. Establishment of Examination Cell	22.00				
Total (B & C)	366.00	107.40	65.00	15.40	230.00
E. Externally Aided Projects					
1. Advance Centres on Post Graduate Agril. Edn. Research (UNDP)	160.00	176.21			
2. Strengthening PG Education in Food and Child Development (UNDP)	0.00	67.14			
Total	160.00	243.35			
Total (Ag. Edn.)	15991.45	10933.01	3030.00	3654.00	5500.00
X. WORLD BANK AND OTHER FOREIGN AIDED PROJECTS					
1. National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)			1866.00	1250.00	6875.00
2. Agril. Human Resource Development (W.B)	1450.64	267.69	780.00	780.00	1040.00
3. Indo-Dutch ORP on Drainage Water Management					284.00
4. National Agricultural Research Project II	13500.00	15165.56	completed		
5. National Seed Project (W.B)		1073.43	completed		
6. Other Externally Aided Projects	2768.16	5692.34	971.00	1408.39	
Total (W.B.&F.A.P.)	17718.80	22199.02	3617.00	2438.39	8199.00
XI. MANAGEMENT SERVICES					
A. Bilateral Cooperation Projects					
1. Bilateral Cooperation Programme with Developing and Developed countries (DARE) and Long term Project under Indo-USSR, Indo-UK and Indo-USA Programme	100.00	82.04	50.00	50.00	50.00

Name of the Programme/ Plan Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	VIII Plan Actual Expen- diture	Budget Estimate 1997-98	Revised Estimate 1997-98	Budget Estimate 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>B. Publication & Information</i>	359.00	253.96	160.00	142.00	150.00
Total (A+B)	459.00	336.00	210.00	192.00	200.00
<i>C. Strengthening of the Infrastructure</i>					
1. Civil Works	850.00	1294.43	1890.00	990.25	2800.00
a. ICAR Bhawan Phase II					
b. Guest House for ICAR Hqrs.					
c. National Agricultural Science Centre & Museum					
d. Residential Accomodation for ICAR Staff					
2. ICAR Agricultural Library	50.00	6.65	40.00	0.00	30.00
3. Strengthening of ASRB	60.00	28.93	25.00	0.00	20.00
4. Modernization of Office Space & Facilities	216.00	93.49	110.00	0.00	60.00
5. ICAR Headquarters*	100.00	176.37	60.00	0.00	50.00
6. Publicity & Public Relations		24.23	30.00	0.00	30.00
Total (C)	1276.00	1624.10	2155.00	990.25	2990.00
<i>D. Support to professional Societies/ Associations support to National Academy</i>	213.00	119.50	100.00	0.00	275.00
<i>E. IX Plan Working Group</i>		0.00			
<i>F. Celebration of Golden Jubilee</i>			30.00	0.00	120.00
<i>G. Intellectual Property Rights Cell</i>					15.00
Total D+E+F+G	213.00	119.50	130.00	0.00	410.00
<i>I. Pipeline Project (New Schemes)</i>					318.00
Total (MIS)	1948.00	2079.60	2495.00	1182.25	3918.00
Grand Total	130000.00	127085.52	33117.00	32956.39	53117.00
	+9915.50				

#Additional Amount approved by PIC/EFC for which expenditure to be met from Plan savings/additional funds, over and above Rs. 1300 crores.

*This includes Rs. 47.51 lakh for SAARP.