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**STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON AGRICULTURE  
(1996-97)**

**ELEVENTH LOK SABHA**

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

**KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS**

*[Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/  
Observations contained in the Thirty-Sixth Report of the  
Standing Committee on Agriculture (1995-96) (Tenth Lok Sabha)]*

**SIXTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*November, 1996/ Agrahayana, 1918 (Saka)*

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(1995-96) (Tenth Lok Sabha)]*

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 4.12.96*  
*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 4.12.96*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*November, 1996/Agrahayana, 1918 (Saka)*

**C.O.A. No. 44**

*Price : Rs. 18.00*

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eighth Edition) and Printed by S. Narayan & Sons, B-88, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020.

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COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
AGRICULTURE  
(1996-97)

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar — *Chairman*

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*Lok Sabha*

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\* Expired on 30th August, 1996.

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- |                         |   |                           |
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| 3. Shri S. Bal Sekhar   | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i>   |
| 4. Shri K. L. Arora     | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |

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## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1996-97) having been authorised by the Committee to submit Report on their behalf, present this Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 36th report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1995-96) (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Krishi Vigyan Kendras of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

2. The Thirty-Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1995-96) on Krishi Vigyan Kendras of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) was presented to Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 1995. The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) was requested to furnish action taken replies of the Government to recommendations contained in the Thirty-Sixth Report. The replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received.

3. The Committee considered these action taken replies furnished by the Government and approved the draft comments and adopted the Sixth Report.

4. An analysis of the Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 36th Report ( Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendix II.

NEW DELHI;  
*November, 1996*  

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*Agrahayana, 1918 (Saka)*

SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Agriculture.*

## **CHAPTER I**

### **REPORT**

This Report of the Committee on Agriculture deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-Sixth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1995- 96) on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research & Education) — Krishi Vigyan Kendras which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 1995.

1.2 Action taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 31 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorised as follows:—

- (i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government: (Chapter II of the Report)  
Recommendation Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 24, 26, 29, 30 & 31  
(Total 15)
- (ii) Recommendations/ Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies: (Chapter III of the Report)  
Recommendation No. NIL
- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee: (Chapter IV of the Report commented upon in Chapter I of the Report)  
Recommendation Nos. 1, 5, 9, 18, 19, 21, 22 & 23  
(Total 8)
- (iv) Recommendations/ Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited: (Chapter V of the Report)  
Recommendation Nos. 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 25, 27 & 28  
(Total 8)

1.3 The Committee will now deal with the recommendations which have not been accepted and have been included in Chapter IV of the report.

## **Fully Functional KVKs**

### **Recommendation No. 1 (Para Nos. 1 to 4)**

1.4 1. A fully operational KVK is given to be one which has all the infrastructure of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. This normally includes an administrative building, farmer hostel for men and women, home science block, demonstration units, staff quarters, well developed farms, agricultural equipments and machineries, audio-visual aids, office equipment, library, laboratory facilities, sheds etc. besides a competent technical and administrative staff.

2. The Department in its reply has attributed the cut in budgetary allocation and non-availability of land and proper host organisation as the most important factors governing the slow growth of KVKs in the country. The Department has also stated that 12 % *i.e.* approximately 22 KVKs out of 183 KVKs established are fully operational.

3. In their replies to the questionnaire all the KVKs *i.e.* 14 which are directly with ICAR Institutes, 23 which are with State Agricultural Universities and 7 NGOs have stated that they are fully operational excepting the KVK at Barh under the Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar, which has said it is not fully operational. However, from the data compiled in respect of each KVK, it is observed that none excepting one operated by Ramakrishna Mission, Morabadi is fully operational. Each KVK lacks more than one facility. The term fully operational is not clear to the Kendras and they feel that being fully operational is to have demonstration land and an administrative block.

4. The Committee are surprised to note that those Kendras established as far back as 1976 are till date not fully operational. Basic infrastructural facilities like buildings are either partially available or completely not available, with 87 KVKs which have been sanctioned more than 5 years back. Lakhs of rupees sanctioned to these Kendras gradually in a phased manner over a number of years have been utilized and the output is disappointingly meager. Kendras have come forth stating that funds are either short or they are not received in time leading to escalation in costs, delay in implementation of programmes, rendering important machinery obsolete and precious man-hour in to waste. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in the initial stages of establishment of KVKs, funds should be released adequately well in advance so that within 3 years from the date of sanction all the major components are established and the Kendras become fully operational. The progress during these three years may be reviewed on a monthly basis.

### **Reply of the Government**

1.5 1. The observation of the Committee is noted.

2. The present status indicates that about 84.0% KVKs (154 out of 183) have building infrastructure, 61% have full strength of scientific/technical staff, 77% of total KVKs have 40-50 acres of farm land and 81% have acquired the basic equipments. Out of 44 KVKs whose performance have been reviewed by the Standing Committee on Agriculture, 4 KVKs were sanctioned only during the year 1994.

3. The efforts will be made to orient all KVKs about their functional responsibilities.

4. The efforts will be made as suggested to release sufficient funds for all building infrastructure within 3 years subject to the availability of adequate funds for this purpose. The monitoring of the progress will be done more frequently and rigorously.

### **Comments of the Committee**

**1.6 The Committee do not approve of the manner in which the Government have tried to present a better picture about the number of fully functional KVKs by flaunting hollow statistical data instead of admitting their failure to implement the scheme successfully. The very statistical data quoted by them indicate that there is no hundred percentage achievement in the establishment of all the basic inputs necessary for the formation of a fully operational KVK in respect of most of the KVKs. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation that it should be ensured that within three years from the date of sanction of a KVK, all the major components should be completely established and the Kendras should become fully functional and the progress during these initial three years should be closely reviewed on a monthly basis.**

**One KVK for each agro-climatic zone in a District**

### **Recommendation No. 5 (Para No. 9)**

1.7 As regards having one KVK in each district the Committee are of the considered view that one district may have one or more agro-eco-climatic zones. As such one KVK may not in that condition be able to cater to the needs of each agro-climatic zone. In such conditions the Committee recommend that besides having one KVK in each district of the country additional KVKs should be sanctioned to each different agro-climatic zone in a particular district.

### **Reply of the Government**

1.8 The target of establishing atleast one KVK in each district could not be realized due to financial constraints. The matter will be taken up with the concerned State Governments to encourage them for establishment of additional KVKs in the districts having more than one agro-climatic zones.

### **Comments of the Committee**

1.9 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government that due to financial constraints, they are unable to establish additional KVKs in Districts having more than one agro-climatic zone and they would request the State Governments to take up this job. The Committee feel that the State Governments have already got their own financial constraints and the Union Government, therefore, should not try to shift the responsibility on the State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that after establishing one KVK in each district in the first instance, the Government should take up the work of setting up additional KVKs for each agro-climatic zone in a district in the second phase. Keeping this in view, adequate provision should be made in the Ninth Plan to achieve this goal.

### **Proposed New Funding Pattern for KVKs**

#### **Recommendation No. 9 (Para No. 12)**

1.10 The Committee fully agree with Institutes & KVKs that they will not be able to sustain themselves in the new funding pattern, as they could not become fully operational even after decades of existence and with 100% full funding by ICAR. The KVKs have never operated on business lines and are totally fulfilling a social obligation without commercialising their activities. If these KVKs are allowed to perform like business houses they will have a totally different out look, changed mandate and the benefits of the technical know how, researches will be reaped by bigger farmers, companies and the small & marginal farmers will be left high & dry. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that 100% funding by ICAR must continue to meet the social objective and sustenance of healthy KVKs.

### **Reply of the Government**

1.11 The observation of the Committee is noted. However, the Planning Commission has stated very clearly that it would not be possible to provide additional allocation for the KVKs and make any change in the existing funding pattern considering the huge financial implication of and financial constraints faced by the Government in their recent letter dated 10th November, 1995.

### **Comments of the Committee**

**1.12. The Committee are not happy with the intransigent attitude of the Planning Commission in the matter of providing 100% funding by ICAR to all the KVKs in all the years to come. The Committee find that the Planning Commission has lost sight of the basic principle of imparting technical literacy through work-experience as enunciated by the Mehta Committee of 1973 which led to the setting up of the KVKs. Under the new funding pattern, the KVKs to be set up hereafter will receive 100% funding in the first five years and 75% funding in the next five years and after the completion of the 10 years period, the funding by ICAR will come to an end. The new funding pattern expects that the balance of the 25% of the cost of running the KVKs from the sixth to tenth year would be borne by the agencies managing the KVKs. After the completion of the 10 year period around 2002 AD, the total expenditure for running the KVKs have to be borne by the managing agencies themselves. Besides, all KVKs which complete 10 years of existence will not receive any funds after April, 1997. The Committee are of the opinion that this new funding pattern will prove to be disastrous and all the KVKs assiduously built up over many decades will die away, as they do not have the capacity to generate funds for their sustenance and they had been all along been serving as organisations with a social objective without any motive of profit-making. Treating the KVKs as though they were Public Undertakings is quite unfortunate and the Committee stoutly deprecate this attitude of the Planning Commission. They, therefore, reiterate their recommendation that all the KVKs should continue to be 100% funded by ICAR as originally envisaged.**

### **KVKs as Single Windows to solve day-to-day problems**

#### **Recommendation No. 18 (Para No. 22)**

**1.13 The Committee recommend that the Trainers Training Centres should make special efforts to bring home the mandate of KVKs to Training Organizers & other staff at KVKs. The Committee also desire that the ICAR should consider making the KVKs not only centres for disseminating information, technology and practices but also a single window for solving day-to-day problems of the farmers by establishing "Plant Clinic", "Soil and Water Testing Facilities" and by providing quality seed & seedlings, pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers etc. besides arranging for financial help through well established linkages.**

#### **Reply of the Government**

**1.14 The Trainers Training Centres will be equipped and invigorated to orient the KVK staff with the mandate of KVK. The strengthening of KVKs with "Plant**



Clinics" and "Soil and Water Testing Facilities" will be done in 9th Plan subject to the availability of required budget. At present selected KVKs are providing good quality seeds and seedlings produced at their farm for which each KVK has been provided with Revolving funds.

### **Comments of the Committee**

**1.15 The Committee note of the reply of the Government that the strengthening of KVKs with 'Plant Clinics' and "Soil and Water Testing facilities" will be done in the Ninth Plan subject to the availability of required budget. The Committee are not satisfied with this conditional acceptance of the recommendation by the Government. They desire that the concept of KVKs during the Ninth Plan period should necessarily include the single window system for solving day-to-day problems in agriculture by establishing 'Plant Clinic', "Soil and Water Testing Facilities" and by providing quality seeds and seedlings, pesticides, insecticides, fertilisers etc. and adequate financial provisions should be in-built in the financial projections of the Ninth Plan accordingly. They want to impress upon the Planning Commission that this aspect should be fully provided for with adequate financial outlays while deciding the size of the sectoral plans.**

### **Active involvement of local people's representatives in KVK activities**

#### **Recommendation No. 19 (Para No. 23)**

**1.16 The Committee recommend that the district level departments should be kept informed of the activities of the KVKs, taking up joint programmes of extension and ensuring attendance of members of the Local Management Committees. The Committee have been informed of the poor attendance at meetings of LMC which is the live wire component for the success of KVKs, and express its concern in this regard. They recommend that Zonal Co-ordinators should play an important role for ensuring the regular LMC meetings. Local peoples' representatives should be actively involved with the Local Management Committees (LMC) and the activities of the KVKs.**

### **Reply of the Government**

**1.17 All the Zonal Coordinators are making efforts to ensure the active participation of district level officers of various line departments, local representatives and the regularity in holding LMC meetings. Further, it is added that in every Annual State Level Workshop, emphasis is given for holding the LMC meetings regularly atleast twice in a year and also for ensuring an active participation of all the members in finalisation of the annual plan and review of the work done in the previous year by the KVK. In future, it will be monitored more effectively.**

### **Comments of the Committee**

**1.18 Reply of the Government regarding involvement of local people's representatives in the Management of KVKs is not satisfactory. The Committee note that the reply of the Government is silent on the question of the need to involve Local People's representatives such as MLAs and MPs actively with the Local Management Committees and in the activities of KVKs. They, therefore, desire that there should be a specific commitment on the part of the Government on the matter and reiterate their earlier recommendation on this aspect.**

### **Upgradation of Coordinators Offices as Project Directorates**

#### **Recommendation No. 21 (Para Nos. 25 to 27)**

1.19 1. The Committee have been informed that Eight (8) Zonal Co-ordination units were established in 1979 to co-ordinate and monitor Lab to Land Programme. Later on they were made responsible to monitor all other extension education programmes of the ICAR viz. (i) National Demonstration Project (ii) Operational Research Project (iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (iv) SC/ST Project. All these projects have now been integrated with KVKs.

2. With the addition of a number of KVKs under each Zonal Co-ordinator the work burden at the zonal level has also increased considerably.

3. The Committee recommend that the Zonal Co-ordinators should be given greater responsibility and the Zonal offices should be strengthened with additional staff. The funding of KVKs should be done through Zonal Co-ordinators instead of it being done from the ICAR directly. With these arrangements the Zonal Co-ordinators should be playing a greater role in the conduct of Local Management Committees and in providing greater linkage to the KVKs. Therefore, in view of the greater responsibilities to be given to the Zonal Co-ordinators the Committee recommend that the Zonal Co-ordination units may be upgraded as Zonal Project Directorates with suitable placements, budget, staffing, transport and accommodation facilities to make them operate effectively.

### **Reply of the Government**

1.20 1. The observation of the Committee is noted.

2. During 7th Five Year Plan, eight staff positions were provided with the zonal units of the ICAR. During 8th Five Year Plan, seven more staff have been sanctioned to each Zonal Coordinating Units keeping in view their increased

workload and the role in monitoring of the KVKs. Each Zonal Unit has also been provided with computer and transport facilities to monitor the functioning of KVKs.

3. Appropriate need based strengthening of the Zonal Units will be done during 9th Plan.

### **Comments of the Committee**

1.21 The Committee note the vague reply of the Government that appropriate need-based strengthening of Zonal Units will be done during the Ninth Plan while the Committee has recommended after careful consideration that Zonal Coordination Units should be upgraded as Zonal Project Directorates with suitable personnel etc. In view of the need to decentralise the funding operations from the ICAR Headquarters and in view of the proposed increase in the number of KVKs from 229 to about 500 KVKs during the Ninth Plan, it is considered essential that the Zonal Units should be upgraded to that of Zonal Project Directorates and the Zonal Project Directors should be vested with adequate financial powers to release funds to the KVKs instead of the centralised release of funds from ICAR Headquarters at Delhi which is very time-consuming. The Committee, therefore, desire that a long-term view of the matter should be taken considering the factors of decentralisation and future expansion and expect the Government to come out with concrete proposals on the lines recommended by the Committee to ensure efficient functioning of the entire KVK system.

**Transfer of Technology free of cost to poor farmers**

### **Recommendation No. 22 (Paras Nos. 28 & 29)**

1.22 1. The Committee have been informed that the latest technology and research developed by the Institutes is disseminated to potentially rich farmers, organisations, business houses, corporate bodies by levying a minimal charge as fixed by the Council. These houses/bodies/organisations reaped heavy profits by making use of this priceless consultancy which is given to them at throw away rates. On the contrary the poor and marginal farmers cannot afford those minimal charges which are very heavy for them. The poor farmers are not able to either get the advanced technology and even if it is given to them free they are not able to implement it due to the costs involved.

2. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Institutes and the KVKs should charge reasonable rates and not token rates from the resourceful farmers,

business houses, organisations and, in the case of poor farmers such technology should be given to them free of cost and they should be helped to put the technology to use. By doing so the KVKs and Institutes will add to their funds and serve the national goal as well.

### **Reply of the Government**

1.23 To make KVKs sustainable, nominal charges affordable by the farmers, will be made for providing seeds, seedlings and saplings etc. The observations of the Committee for not charging very poor farmers will be kept in view.

### **Comments of the Committee**

**1.24 Reply of the Government is not satisfactory. The Committee find that the Government has not given a categorical reply that appropriately higher charges will be levied by the KVKs for transfer of technology to business houses and corporate bodies. Instead they are surprised to find an answer in general terms which talks of nominal charges affordable by farmers for provision of seeds, seedlings etc. The Committee also find that the Government has given a vague reply that the observations of the Committee for not charging very poor farmers will be kept in view. The Committee have not been informed of any specific instructions issued by the Government with respect to both issues. The Committee find that there is reluctance on the part of the Government to act decisively and specifically in respect of this recommendation. They, therefore, recommend that the Government should immediately work out specific modalities for the implementation of the recommendation and issue necessary instructions to all the KVKs, as cost of technology is the most important determinant which motivates a poor farmer to adopt or not to adopt the technology being extended to him.**

### **Soil Testing Labs for KVKs**

#### **Recommendation No. 23 (Para No. 30)**

1.25 The Committee also recommend that the produce from the farms with KVKs, e.g., quality seeds/seedlings/saplings from nurseries may be sold to farmers through the KVKs so that the farmers get good quality inputs and this will ultimately go to increase their crop and income. Besides, all the KVKs should also possess a small lab for soil testing to provide testing facilities at nominal rates for poor/marginal farmers.

### **Reply of the Government**

1.26 Most of the KVKs are producing seeds, seedlings, saplings, etc. at instructional farm for providing to the farmers at nominal cost on limited scale.

### **Comments of the Committee**

**1.27 The Committee note that the Government is silent on the recommendation of the Committee that each KVK should possess a small lab for soil testing to provide testing facilities at nominal rates to farmers. The Committee recommend that a soil testing lab should be considered as an important and essential component of the minimum infrastructure a KVK should have and they urge upon the Government to establish this basic facility in each KVK.**

### **Implementation of Recommendations**

1.28 The Committee would like to emphasize that the greatest importance should be attached to the implementation of the recommendations by Government. They, therefore, expect that Government would implement such recommendations expeditiously. In case, it is not possible to implement any recommendation in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter should be reported to the Committee in time with reasons for non-implementation.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT**

#### **More funds for setting up one KVK in a district**

##### **Recommendation No. 2 (Para Nos. 5 and 6)**

2.1 1. The Department has targeted establishment of atleast one KVK in each district by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. It has placed a demand of Rs. 100 crores for meeting a target of 380 KVKs by the end of Eighth Plan.

2. The Committee are extremely distressed to note that over a period of twenty years the Government could succeed in making only 22 KVKs out of a total of 183 KVKs fully operational by creating all the required infrastructural facilities. At this slow pace of implementation, the Committee shudder to imagine the extent of time that the Government would take for the achievement of the ambitious Ninth Plan target of about 520 KVKs whereby each district in the country would have atleast one fully functional KVK. Also considering the amount of money spent for the creation of these 22 KVKs, the Committee could gauge the extent of astronomical figures of funds required for the achievement of having 520 KVKs by the end of Ninth Plan and one is at a loss to know as to how the Government would manage the scheme with the obviously insufficient resource allocations for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should evolve suitable methods of monitoring etc. by which they could achieve their ambitious goal and also secure sufficient fund allocations from the Planning Commission and proceed with redoubled vigour and enthusiasm towards the goal.

##### **Reply of the Government**

2.2 1. The matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission in light of this. However, we will take up the matter again.

2. More rigorous monitoring mechanism is being devised to follow up the development and growth of these KVKs. As recommended by the Committee, the matter is being taken up with Planning Commission for getting more allocation of funds for the KVKs.

## **Location of KVKs in the central part of a district**

### **Recommendation No. 3 (Para 7)**

2.3 The Committee note that it may always not be possible to get 50 acres/20 ha. of land in one stretch in the denser parts of the districts which do have all the necessary civic facilities and, therefore, suggest that KVKs should essentially be located as far as possible in the central part of the district where sufficient land can be obtained in one stretch and which is easily accessible for the farmers from all the parts of a district. The farm land and the administrative block and all other activities of the KVK should be housed at one place. Any proposal for setting up of a KVK at the University Headquarters, Agriculture/Veterinary/Home Science College or Farmers Training Centre should be discouraged.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.4 Every care will be taken that KVKs are located in the central part of the district, where sufficient land can be obtained so that the instructional farm, administrative block and other activities of the KVKs are located at one place.

## **Additional land for small sized KVKs**

### **Recommendation No. 4 (Para No. 8)**

2.5 The Committee also recommend that an effort should be made to acquire additional land for those existing KVKs which are small sized so that they have atleast the minimum required land of 20 hectares. Proposals for KVKs with less than 15 ha. of land should not be sanctioned in future. However, exceptions can be made in the case of difficult terrains such as hills etc. where insistence on a large piece of land may not be possible.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.6 The matter will be taken up with the Implementing Institutions to have at least 15 to 20 hectares of land wherever it is less than this, with exception of hilly areas.

In future, the minimum requirement of land for establishment of new KVKs will be observed strictly.

## Timely sanction of adequate funds to KVKs

### Recommendation No. 6 (Para No. 10)

2.7 (i) From the analysis of the data it is observed that 14 out of 16, i.e. 87 % institutions comprising 42 KVKs surveyed have stated that funds are insufficient to enable the KVKs run efficiently. Out of these 42 KVKs over 50% have been set up more than 10 years back.

(ii) The ICAR budgetary figures have been reflecting that the allotments sanctioned to it are not being utilized fully. It is only now in 1994-95 that they have certified that there has been full utilization of plan funds.

(iii) The KVKs under the ICAR Institutes are using money from Institutes funds under different heads when they are in shortage of funds. KVKs are not getting full sanctioned budgetary allotments in time.

(iv) The NGOs are borrowing money from the market on loan because of paucity of funds.

(v) The SAU KVKs do not get the full amount of funds sanctioned to them.

### Reply of the Government

2.8 (i) The allocation of funds for KVKs has gone up from 5.5% in 7th Plan to 12.3% of the total budget of the ICAR in 8th Plan. However, it is being examined by a Committee to look into their requirement.

(ii) The Plan Fund provided for the KVKs have been utilized fully. For instance, against the budget estimate of Rs. 17.87 crores, Rs. 24.16 crores have been utilized during 7th Plan. Likewise, the budget estimate and the revised estimate of budget of KVKs/TTCs and Zonal Coordination Units in different years of 8th Five Year Plan are given as under.

Year	B.E. (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	13.00	19.25
1993-94	17.95	36.25
1994-95	26.00	37.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.95</b>	<b>98.01</b>

(iii) As per present procedure, funds are released twice in a year directly to the Institutes for the KVKs. This will overcome the difficulty now.



(iv) The funds for KVKs are released after receipt of demand from the KVK. Efforts are being made to emphasise on sending demand in time with full particulars for speedy release of funds.

(v) In view of the observations of the Committee, the release of funds would be monitored more efficiently. A separate account for the KVKs functioning under the State Agricultural Universities have been opened in accordance with the recommendation of 25th Meeting Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

### **Monitoring of release of funds**

#### **Recommendation No. 11 (Para No. 14)**

2.9 The Committee recommend that a proper monitoring of release of funds must be kept to ensure optimum utilisation.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.10 The Monitoring of release of funds and its optimum utilisation will be taken care as recommended.

### **Diversion of Funds meant for KVKs by SAUs**

#### **Recommendation No. 12 (Para Nos. 15&16)**

2.11 1. The Committee observe that the fact of misutilisation/diversion of funds is predominantly established in the reviews. Further, in its on the spot visit to some KVKs of country, the Committee was informed that funds meant for KVKs were being utilized to pay salary and allowances to the SAU staff. Again, during an evidence session on 17th November, 1995, of some Zonal Coordinators, the Committee was informed that the practice was there previously but how it has been stopped.

2. The reply giving the Departments, efforts on the observation of the Committee reflected through the reports is casual and does not indicate a sincere effort. The Department has not specified any restrictions which it will impose on SAUs who do not comply with its directions.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.12 1. To check the misutilization/diversion of funds by the SAUs, the Council has already implemented the recommendation of Standing Committee of Agriculture for opening a separate account for KVKs.

2. Funds have not been released to the SAU - KVKs who have not opened a separate account.

### **Decentralised disbursement of funds by Zonal Coordinators**

#### **Recommendation No. 13 [Para No. 17 (i)]**

2.13. Decentralisation of funds management by disbursing the funds for KVKs through Zonal Coordinators and making Zonal Coordinator responsible on utilisation of these funds and for this purpose, their status should be upgraded and adequate powers should be delegated to them.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.14. The powers of Zonal Coordinators (ZCs) has recently been enhanced. Steps are being taken for decentralisation of release of funds by the ZCs in a phased manner. As far as their status is concerned, they are in the Management cadre of the Council in the same pay scale.

### **Extent of adoption of technology by trainees of KVKs**

#### **Recommendation No. 16 (Para Nos. 19&20)**

2.15 1. The analysis of the figures compiled on training achievements of KVKs show no relation between the courses conducted, the number of beneficiaries, the adoption of technologies, the increase in the production, the change in cropping pattern, employment generation, etc. It also reflects that no realistic technical and economic analysis has been conducted to see the implementation and adoption of farm practices. However, the percentage increase excepting in a very few cases gives a very poor picture of the performance of KVKs in fulfilling its mandate. The statistics reflect that training to the farmers, farm youth, farm women ends within the campus and the farmers go back and practice their original practices. The trainers should follow the trainees after the training at their work place, to see whether they are able to adopt the technology they have learnt and are also able to advise their neighbours to adopt those techniques. This can be achieved through frequent visits of trainers to the villages and trainees' fields. This would enable the trainers to know their difficulties and would enable them to overcome them. It will also serve as a feed back for the KVK.

2. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the stress should no doubt be on the number of courses conducted and the number of persons attending the courses but also on the quality of the courses and the follow up with beneficiaries.

### **Reply of the Government**

The information of some KVKs has been compiled in Annexure I.

2.16 However, Chief Training Organiser/Training Organiser of KVKs and Zonal Coordinators are advised to look into it critically.

The observation is noted for compliance.

### **Transfer of Location—Specific Technology by KVKs**

#### **Recommendation No. 17 (Para No. 21)**

2.17 KVKs are to bridge the gap between the available technologies at one end and their application in the field for increased production on the other. The choice of technologies depends upon the agro-eco system of the area and the needs of the clients, the resources available and the thrust required for improving the economic status of the target groups. KVKs should not be a replica of adjoining KVKs but should be location specific models for transfer of technology keeping in view the bio-physical and socio-economic conditions so that it is productive, stable, sustainable, equitable employment generating and raising the economic status of the poor farmer/farm women and the farm youths.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.18 After conducting a detailed survey of the adopted villages to ascertain the specific bio-physical and socio-economic conditions, emphasis is being given on preparation of technical plans by identifying appropriate technologies for each KVK.

Recently the ICAR has started a Pilot Project on Technology Assessment and Refinement through Institution Village - Linkage Programme (IVLP) at 42 selected centers including some KVKs with the objective to develop a location-specific technology transfer model keeping in view the bio-physical and socio-economic conditions so that it is productive, stable, sustainable, equitable, employment generating and raising the economic status of the poor farmer/farm women and the farm youth.

### **Need for rapport with SAU's to utilize their Technology**

#### **Recommendation No. 20 (Para No. 24)**

2.19 These NGO run KVKs should build up a rapport with SAUs and utilize the researches and experiences of the Scientists available with them.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.20 The Director of Extension of concerned SAUs is the member of LMC of all NGO-KVKs. The representative of SAU is also invited in the Selection Committee for recruitment of staff in NGO - KVKs. These linkages will be further strengthened. The Training organizers of NGO-KVKs are also now being invited in the Zonal Agricultural Research and Extension Advisory Committee meetings so as to improve the utilization of researches and experiences of SAUs.

### **Programme Focus on Women**

#### **Recommendation No. 24 (Para No. 31)**

2.21 The Committee are concerned that not sufficient attention is being paid by ICAR/KVKs for the upliftment of the farm women who are not being given sufficient courses in home science. Farm women should be involved in fishery, poultry, goatry, honey bee raising, mushroom growing, home management etc. Sufficient stress should also be given to subsidiary occupations such as dairy, poultry, rabbit rearing, repairing of farm machinery etc. The KVK should appropriately document the feed back and use it in improving the training programmes.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.22 Most of the KVKs are organising training courses in Fisheries, Poultry, Goatry, Apiary, Mushroom cultivation etc. for the benefit of the farm women. During the year 1994-95, KVKs have organised 2,494 training courses in various areas and benefited 42,924 farm women. However, further special efforts will be made for benefiting the farm women.

### **Compensation for Hard Postings**

#### **Recommendation No. 26 (Para No. 33)**

2.23 The Committee recommend that the ICAR may review the promotional avenues and pay scales of KVK scientists. For scientists posted to KVKs located in remote areas/interiors of districts/hard stations, the ICAR should consider grant of compensation depending on the nature of hardship in each station.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.24 In the ICAR system the place of posting of the employee has been categorized under A,B,C and D categories and as per Govt. of India's norms, they are provided incentives for working in the difficult areas. SAUs and the NGO-KVKs are following the norms of their respective State Governments.

## **Upgradation of knowledge of KVK Personnel**

### **Recommendation No. 29 (Para Nos. 36 & 37)**

2.25 1. Scientists and other functionaries in the field' need to update their knowledge and refresh themselves after a certain period of time. They will not be able to keep themselves abreast with the upgraded technology at a later stage as they would have lost track of the gradual developments with the passage of time. It is, therefore, essential that they are kept in touch with the latest developments in agricultural technology.

2. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Scientists are imparted refresher courses and that the scientists in the field are given sabbatical attachments with institutions of higher learning for upgradation of knowledge.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.26 The scientists of the KVKs are getting training through various Trainers Training Centres and refresher courses. During the year 1994-95, the Trainers Training Centres have organised 151 training courses benefiting 3,39 ' trainers and State level extension functionaries. Besides, KVK scientists are also deputed for attending Summer Institutes and Seminar at national and international level. Greater emphasis on human resource development will be given during 9th Plan.

## **Review of working of KVKs**

### **Recommendation No. 30 (Para Nos. 38 & 39)**

2.27 1. The Committee observe that in over 20 years of the existence of KVKs in the country it was in April, 1993 that the ICAR constituted Quinquennial Review Teams to review the working of KVKs. This is a laudable step but has come after a very long time.

2. The Committee wish that this review will continue in the years to come but with a greater frequency.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.28 It is intended to constitute QRT to review the functioning of KVKs critically after every five years.

**Monitoring of newly sanctioned KVKs****Recommendation No. 31 (Para No. 40)**

2.29. The Committee recommend that a yearly periodic review should be conducted of the newly set up KVKs and a check should be maintained to achieve a targeted development programme of the KVKs within a period of 3 years after the sanction so that the KVK has all the necessary infrastructural inputs and staffing within this period.

**Reply of the Government**

2.30 The periodic review will be undertaken of the recently sanctioned KVKs to ensure the development of necessary infrastructural facilities and the recruitment of staff etc. The Zonal Coordinators will lay greater emphasis on monitoring of newly sanctioned KVKs.

### **CHAPTER III**

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE  
DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

--- NIL ---

## **CHAPTER IV**

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

#### **Fully Functional KVKs**

##### **Recommendation No. 1 (Para Nos. 1 to 4)**

4.1 1. A fully operational KVK is given to be one which has all the infrastructure of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. This normally includes an administrative building, farmer hostel for men and women, home science block, demonstration units, staff quarters, well developed farms, agricultural equipments and machineries, audio-visual aids, office equipment, library, laboratory facilities, sheds etc. besides a competent technical and administrative staff.

2. The Department in its reply has attributed the cut in budgetary allocation and non-availability of land and proper host organisation as the most important factors governing the slow growth of KVKs in the country. The Department has also stated that 12%, i.e., approximately 22 KVKs out of 183 KVKs established are fully operational.

3. In their replies to the questionnaire all the KVKs, i.e., 14 which are directly with ICAR Institutes, 23 which are with State Agricultural Universities and 7 NGOs have stated that they are fully operational excepting the KVK at Barh under the Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar which has said it is not fully operational. However, from the data compiled in respect of each KVK, it is observed that none excepting one operated by Ramakrishna Mission, Morabadi is fully operational. Each KVK lacks more than one facility. The term 'fully operational' is not clear to the Kendras and they feel that being fully operational is to have demonstration land and in administrative block.

4. The Committee are surprised to note that those Kendras established as far back as 1976 are till date not fully operational. Basic infrastructural facilities like buildings are either partially available or completely not available, with 87 KVKs which have been sanctioned more than 5 years back. Lakhs of rupees sanctioned to these Kendras gradually in a phased manner over a number of years have been utilized and the output is disappointingly meager. Kendras have come forth stating that funds are either short or they are not received in time leading to escalation in costs, delay in implementation of programmes, rendering important machinery obsolete and precious man-hour into waste. The Committee, therefore, recom-



mend that in the initial stages of establishment of KVKs, funds should be released adequately well in advance so that within 3 years from the date of sanction all the major components are established and the Kendras become fully operational. The progress during these three years may be reviewed on a monthly basis.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.2 1. The observation of the Committee is noted.

2. The present status indicates that about 84.0% KVKs (154 out of 183) have building infrastructure, 61% have full strength of scientific/technical staff, 77% of total KVKs have 40-50 acres of farm land and 81% have acquired the basic equipments. Out of 44 KVKs whose performance have been reviewed by the Standing Committee on Agriculture, 4 KVKs were sanctioned only during the year 1994.

3. The efforts will be made to orient all KVKs about their functional responsibilities.

4. The efforts will be made as suggested to release sufficient funds for all building infrastructure within 3 years subject to the availability of adequate funds for this purpose. The monitoring of the progress will be done more frequently and rigorously.

### **One KVK for each agro-climatic zone in a District**

#### **Recommendation No. 5 (Para No. 9)**

4.3 As regards having one KVK in each district the Committee are of the considered view that one district may have one or more agro-eco-climatic zones. As such one KVK may not in the condition be able to cater to the needs of each agro-climatic zone. In such conditions the Committee recommend that besides having one KVK in each district of the country additional KVKs should be sanctioned to each different agro-climatic zone in a particular district.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.4 The target of establishing atleast one KVK in each district could not be realized due to financial constraints. The matter will be taken up with the concerned State governments to encourage them for establishment of additional KVKs in the districts having more than one agro-climatic zones.

## **Proposed New Funding Pattern for KVKs**

### **Recommendation No. 9 (Para No. 12)**

4.5 The Committee fully agree with Institutes & KVKs that they will not be able to sustain themselves in the new funding pattern, as they could not become fully operational even after decades of existence and with 100% full funding by ICAR. The KVKs have never operated on business lines and are totally fulfilling a social obligation without commercialising their activities. If these KVKs are allowed to perform like business houses they will have a totally different outlook, changed mandate and the benefits of the technical know how, researches will be reaped by bigger farmers, companies and the small & marginal farmers will be left high & dry. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that 100% funding by ICAR must continue to meet the social objective and sustenance of healthy KVKs.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.6 The observation of the Committee is noted. However, the Planning Commission has stated very clearly that it would not be possible to provide additional allocation for the KVKs and make any change in the existing funding pattern considering the huge financial implication of and financial constraints faced by the Government in their recent letter dated 10th November, 1995.

## **KVKs as Single Windows to solve day-to-day problems**

### **Recommendation No. 18 (Para No. 22)**

4.7 The Committee recommend that the Trainers Training Centres should make special efforts to bring home the mandate of KVKs to Training Organizers & other staff at KVKs. The Committee also desire that the ICAR should consider making the KVKs not only centers for disseminating information, technology and practices but also a single window for solving day to day problems of the farmers by establishing "Plant Clinic", "Soil and Water Testing Facilities" and by providing quality seed & seedlings, pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers etc. besides arranging for financial help through well established linkages.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.8 The Trainers Training Centres will be equipped and invigorated to orient the KVK staff with the mandate of KVK. The strengthening of KVKs with "Plant Clinics" and "Soil & Water Testing Facilities" will be done in 9th Plan subject to the availability of required budget. At present selected KVKs are providing good quality seeds and seedlings produced at their farm for which each KVK has been provided with revolving funds.

## **Active Involvement of Local people's Representatives in KVK activities**

### **Recommendation No. 19 (Para No. 23)**

4.9 The Committee recommend that the district level departments should be kept informed of the activities of the KVKs taking up joint programmes of extension and ensuring attendance of members of the Local Management Committees. The Committee have been informed of the poor attendance at meetings of LMC which is the live wire component for the success of KVKs, and express its concern in this regard. They recommend that Zonal Co-ordinators should play an important role for ensuring the regular LMC meetings, Local peoples' representatives should be actively involved with the Local Management Committees (LMC) and the activities of the KVKs.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.10 All the Zonal Coordinators are making efforts to ensure the active participation of district level officers of various line departments, local representatives and the regularity in holding LMC meetings. Further, it is added that in every Annual State Level Workshop, emphasis is given for holding the LMC meetings regularly atleast twice in a year and also for ensuring an active participation of all the members in finalisation of the annual plan and review of the work done in the previous year by the KVK. In future, it will be monitored more effectively.

## **Upgradation of Coordinators Offices as Project Directorates**

### **Recommendation No. 21 (Para Nos. 25 to 27)**

4.11 1. The Committee have been informed that Eight (8) Zonal Co-ordination units were established in 1979 to co-ordinate and monitor Lab to Land Programme. Later on they were made responsible to monitor all other extension education programmes of the ICAR viz. (i) National Demonstration Project (ii) Operational Research Project (iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (iv) SC/ST Project. All these projects have now been integrated with KVKs.

2. With the addition of a number of KVKs under each Zonal Co-ordinator the work burden at they zonal level has also increased considerably.

3. The Committee recommend that the Zonal Co-ordinators should be given greater responsibility and the Zonal offices should be strengthened with additional staff. The funding of KVKs should be done through Zonal Co-ordinators instead of it being done from the ICAR directly. With these arrangements the Zonal Co-ordinators should be playing a greater role in the conduct of Local

Management Committees and in providing greater linkage to the KVKs. Therefore, in view of the greater responsibilities to be given to the Zonal Co-ordinators the Committee recommend that the Zonal Co-ordination units may be upgraded as Zonal Project Directorates with suitable placements, budget, staffing, transport and accommodation facilities to make them operate effectively.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.12 1. The observation of the Committee is noted.

2. During 7th Five Year Plan, eight staff positions were provided with the zonal units of the ICAR. During 8th Five Year Plan, seven more staff have been sanctioned to each Zonal Coordinating Units keeping in view their increased workload and the role in monitoring of the KVKs. Each Zonal Unit has also been provided with computer and transport facilities to monitor the functioning of KVKs.

3. Appropriate need based strengthening of the Zonal Units will be done during 9th Plan.

### **Transfer of Technology free of cost to Poor Farmers**

#### **Recommendation No. 22 (Para Nos. 28 & 29)**

4.13 1. The Committee have been informed that the latest technology and research developed by the Institutes is disseminated to potentially rich farmers, organisations, business houses, corporate bodies by levying a minimal charge as fixed by the Council. These houses/bodies/organisations reaped heavy profits by making use of this priceless consultancy which is given to them at throw away rates. On the contrary the poor and marginal farmers cannot afford those minimal charges which are very heavy for them. The poor farmers are not able to either get the advanced technology and even if it is given to them free they are not able to implement it due to the costs involved.

2. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Institutes and the KVKs should charge reasonable rates and not token rates from the resourceful farmers, business houses, organisations and, in the case of poor farmers such technology should be given to them free of cost and they should be helped to put the technology to use. By doing so the KVKs and Institutes will add to their funds and serve the national goal as well.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.14 To make KVKs sustainable, nominal charges affordable by the farmers, will be made for providing seeds, seedlings and saplings etc. The observations of the Committee for not charging very poor farmers will be kept in view.

### **Soil Testing Labs for KVKs**

#### **Recommendation No. 23 (Para No. 30)**

4.15 The Committee also recommend that the produce from the farms with KVKs e.g. , quality seeds/seedlings/saplings from nurseries may be sold to farmers through the KVKs so that the farmers get good quality inputs and this will ultimately go to increase their crop and income. Besides, all the KVKs should also possess a small lab for soil testing to provide testing facilities at nominal rates for poor/marginal farmers.

### **Reply of the Government**

4.16 Most of the KVKs are producing seeds, seedlings, saplings, etc. at instructional farm for providing to the farmers at nominal cost on limited scale.

## **CHAPTER V**

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

#### **Self sustaining resource generation by KVKs**

##### **Recommendation No. 7 [Para No. 10 (vi)]**

5.1 Almost all the Institutes/KVKs have opined that they cannot be self-sustaining and they will not be able to pull on with the new funding pattern proposed by the ICAR.

##### **Reply of the Government**

5.2 The Council is examining the possibilities of KVKs for partly self-sustaining through resource generation by them.

#### **Arrangements for timely receipt of funds by KVKs**

##### **Recommendation No. 8 (Para No. 11)**

5.3 Funds is the basic input for any system to acquire life and if 87% of KVKs have strongly felt the need for more funds, the volume of paucity of funds can well be visualized. The Committee are pained that inspite of its repeated recommendations the ICAR is not at all taking the observations of the Committee to make efforts for higher allocation of funds seriously. Instead the Department has tried to justify the meager allocation and asserts its ability to meet targets by efficient human resource mobilisation and financial management, close monitoring of expenditure and prioritisation process whereas practically all the KVKs have pleaded for more funds in view of shortage of funds. 50% of the institutes surveyed have stated the funds are not received in time. The Committee, are afraid that many of the 229 KVKs do not receive full funds and, therefore, direct that an urgent enquiry should be made in to this aspect and suitable remedial measures initiated and a report be submitted to the Committee within 3 months of presentation of the report.

##### **Reply of the Government**

5.4 The reply given at No. 10 (ii) may kindly be referred to, wherein a sum of Rs. 6.29 crores was additionally sanctioned during 7th Plan. During the first

three years of 8th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 41.06 crores (72% more) were sanctioned in addition to over and above the estimated budget of Rs. 56.95 crores.

However the Committee has been constituted to examine the release of funds in full and in time and report will be submitted within the stipulated period.

### **Charges for KVK technology transferred to Big Companies**

#### **Recommendation No. 10 (Para No. 13)**

5.5 Keeping in view the liberalisation process and the Multinationals entering in to agriculture & allied activities the Committee further recommend that whenever the ICAR Institutes/KVKs are approached by such big companies/houses progressive farmers for technical/farming know-how they should negotiate with them on commercial lines just as commercial organisations do while selling their research know-how. The revenue so earned may be utilized for upgradation of their necessities and attached KVKs.

#### **Reply of the Government**

5.6 As suggested by the Committee, the recommendations of Dr. S.S. Johal Committee for resource generation in ICAR and SAUs are being examined for implementation.

### **Separate Budget Head for KVKs in DARE Budget**

#### **Recommendation No. 14 [Para Nos. 17 (ii) and (iii)]**

5.7 1. The ICAR should open a separate Budget Head in its Budgetary Demands for Grants for the KVKs project and should direct and monitor that a separate Budget Head is opened by each of its Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and NGOs for the KVKs Project. The ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities, NGOs and KVKs should open and operate separate accounts with Nationalised Banks. These accounts should be operated by Training Organiser/Chief Training Organisers and one Administrative Head of KVK in case of ICAR run Institutes & SAU run KVKs.

2. Regular review/audit of these funds.

#### **Reply of the Government**

5.8 The matter is proposed to be examined in consultation with FA (DARE) and Director of Finance of ICAR.

## **Review of Accounting Procedures in KVKs**

### **Recommendation No. 15 (Para No. 18)**

5.9 The Committee, further, recommend that a Committee consisting of high ranking Accounts specialists from the Controller General of Accounts and the ICAR officials may be set up within 3 months of presentation of this report to review the Accounting procedures and submit a report within six months of its constitution.

### **Reply of the Government**

5.10 A committee under the chairmanship of Financial Advisor (DARE) is being constituted to look into the matter and will submit the report within one month. FA (DARE) is already in touch with Controller General of Accounts, Govt. of India.

## **Unattractive pay-scales of personnel of KVK**

### **Recommendation No. 25 (Para No. 32)**

5.11 In almost all the centers the Committee visited and all the oral evidences held by the Committee one common feature that was put forth was regarding the shortage of staff in KVKs, their promotional avenues, pay scales and transfer policy. The Parliament has been informed that due to the recurring problem of transfer and ban on recruitment etc. a large number of KVKs have been staffed partially. The Committee have also been informed of the difference in pay scales between ICAR run institutes/KVKs scientists, and the scientists of the State Agricultural Universities and NGOs which makes it difficult for the NGOs to retain the staff.

### **Reply of the Government**

5.12 A committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.V. Rao, Vice Chancellor, APAU, Hyderabad has been constituted by the Council to examine issues related to pay-scales, transfer policy and other related aspects of personnel development and management.

## **Transfer Policy of KVK personnel**

### **Recommendation No. 27 (Para No. 34)**

5.13 As regard transfer of scientist and other personnel, except on



compassionate grounds, ICAR should formulate an effective policy in such a manner that the staff posted is retained, rather cherishes the posting because of the attractive terms and does not spend much of his time and energy on seeking a transfer or looking out for a change in job.

### **Reply of the Government**

5.14 This issue is being examined by M.V. Rao Committee.

### **Protection of Pay-scales of NGO run KVKs**

#### **Recommendation No. 28 (Para No. 35)**

5.15 The Committee would also like the intervention of ICAR in protecting the pay scales and other benefits of scientists in NGO run KVKs keeping in view those of scientists in ICAR institutions.

### **Reply of the Government**

5.16 The NGOs are provided with options to opt either ICAR or State Government or their own pay scale and other service rules. However, this matter will be looked into.

NEW DELHI;  
November, 1996  
*Agrahayana, 1918 (Saka)*

SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Agriculture.*

## APPENDIX I

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON WEDNESDAY THE  
13TH NOVEMBER, 1996 AT 1510 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'E',  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1510 hrs. to 1645 hrs.

### PRESENT

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar — *Chairman*

### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Padamsen Chaudhary
3. Shri Bhimrao Badade
4. Shri Gordhanbhai Javia
5. Shri Manibhai Chaudhuri
6. Shri Sohanveer Singh
7. Shri Bhupender Singh Hooda
8. Smt. Ratna Singh
9. Shri Gulam Mohd. Mir Magami
10. Shri Munavvar Hassan
11. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam
12. Shri Saidaiah Kota
13. Shri Suresh Jadhav
14. Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal

#### *Rajya Sabha*

15. Shri Ananta Sethi
16. Maulana Habibur Rahman Nomani
17. Shri Suresh Pachouri
18. Dr. Ranbir Singh
19. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami

## SECRETARIAT

- |    |                    |   |                           |
|----|--------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Shri P.D.T. Achary | — | <i>Director</i>           |
| 2. | Shri s. Bal Shekar | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i>   |
| 3. | Shri Mange Ram     | — | <i>Under Secretary</i>    |
| 4. | Shri K.L. Arora    | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |

Chairman (AC) welcomed the Members of Study Group I on their return from the Study Tour undertaken by them to Bangalore, Mysore, Chennai, Cochin, Goa & Mumbai and expressed hope that the Members may have got an in-depth knowledge to various issues involved in the study. One member pointed out that he was deeply anxious and concerned about the flood situation in Andhra Pradesh and wanted the members of the Committee to share his views on the devastating effect of the cyclone on the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh. Other members also raised points regarding natural calamities in their areas. The Chairman urged the members to raise these matters during the forthcoming session through appropriate parliamentary devices.

2. The Chairman, then, requested the Members of the Committee to take up the 6th Draft Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the 36th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (1995-96) (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Krishi Vigyan Kendras for consideration and adoption. The recommendations of the Committee, the replies of the Government and also the comments of the Committee on the replies of the Government were read out. Members considered the draft comments and the Chapterisation of the replies of the Government and adopted the report without any amendments/modifications. The Members of the Committee, thereafter, authorised the Chariman to present the action taken report to the House on a date convenient to him.

*The meeting then adjourned.*

## **APPENDIX II**

*(Vide introduction of the Report)*

### **ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE 36TH REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (10TH LOK SABHA)**

(i)	Total Number of Recommendations	31
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government (Nos. 2,3,4,6,11,12,13,16,17,20,24,26,29,30 and 31)	
	Total	15
	Percentage	48
(iii)	Recommendations/ Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies.	
	Total	NIL
	Percentage	0
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee (Nos 1,5,9,18,19,21,22 and 23)	
	Total	8
	Percentage	26
(v)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies are still awaited (No. 7,8,10,14,15,25,27 and 28)	
	Total	8
	Percentage	26

**Impact of KVK activities**

In Haryana, the percentage of adoption of improved technology among the participants attending training programme in Jind area has been found to be 80% for poultry keeping, 70% for grape pruning and 40% for mushroom production. The percentage of adoption of correct method of storage of foodgrains in Haryana has been estimated to be 60% in Rewari area of Haryana. The percentage of adoption of correct timing and methods of pruning of temperate fruits in Srimour areas of H.P. has been found to be 80%.

The percentage of adoption of various practices like pigeonpea cultivation in de-graded uplands, paddy cultivation, management of summer paddy has been found to be varying from 58-80% among the farmers of West Bengal. Similarly, the percentage of adoption of the practices like plan propagation of fruits and ornamental plants, mushroom cultivation and management of progeny orchard have been found to be 75-92%. As far as, the livestock is concerned, the percentage of adoption of household dairy, composite fish culture varied from 60-100%. Even the adoption led by latest technology like transplanting of cotton. Cultivation of hybrid tomato and freshwater prawn culture varied from 65-96%.

In Bihar, the adoption of practices like control of maize stem borer aphids in mustard, grafting of mango and management of bee colonies found to be varied from 50-78%. The KVK at Chebri, Tripura has been successfully conducting training and demonstration in rehabilitation of tribal families practising shifting cultivation.

Similarly, the KVK located in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh have successfully introduced high value season vegetables, rabbit rearing, agro-forestry for self-employment and mushroom units for rural youth.

The KVK at Gurdaspur, Punjab has adopted in an innovative way of transfer of technology related to seed production on community basis by mobilising group in the form of Farm Science Clubs.

The KVK at Gaddipalli, Nalgonda district of A.P. have supplied as high as 1.8 lakhs of grafted mango plants, 5.9 lakhs of improved guava plants and 52,000 of pomegranate plants all produced in the KVK instructional farms. The KVK took up rural youth training programme for a duration of six months in horticulture for self-employment covering as high as 1325 youths, 217 families in

sericulture, 51 rural women in silk reeling technology and 53 youths in tractor operation and maintenance. This is all, in addition to a large number of short courses organized by the KVK.

The KVK at Puri district has developed an innovative approach of making the fish production economically viable in community tanks by organizing all the small and marginal families of the village. This has helped the farmers to get a total income of Rs. 3.19 lakhs from composite fish culture in ten years, Rs. 3.36 lakhs from fish seed rearing in eight years and Rs. 32.6 thousand from horticultural crops in six years. This KVK also has successfully demonstrated the broiler production in small scale and have shown the way for making it a profitable business enterprises.

The KVK located at Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu has adopted 500 tribal families from 20 hamlets and has been working with them on raising of community tea nursery, cultivation of tea over an area of 60 hectares belonging to 180 tribal families, coffee cultivation on 40 hectares of fallow land in 12 tribal villages, spices cultivation, sericulture and bee-keeping.

The KVK located in Ranchi district of Bihar has developed a new breed of poultry called Divyayan Red chicks suitable for the tribal families of Chota Nagpur area. The KVK has provided 2188 chicks for the villagers.