

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1967-68)**

FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Seventy-Fifth Report of the
Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on
the erstwhile Ministry of Food & Agri-
culture (Department of Agriculture)—
Indian Council of Agricultural
Research**



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C O R R I G E N D A

To

Fifty-Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 75th Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture) - Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

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P.T.O.

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(1967-68)

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**STUDY GROUP 'E' OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1967-68)**

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13. Shri Inder J. Malhotra
14. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
15. Shri Rajdeo Singh.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 75th Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

2. The Seventy-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on 15th April, 1965. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on the recommendations on 5th January, 1966. Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee approved comments thereon on 1st December, 1966. As desired by the Study Group, further information on Government's replies to some of the recommendations was called from the Ministry on different dates in 1966 and 1967 and the last communication furnishing such further information was sent by Government on 7th July, 1967. Further replies received from Government were considered by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee on 19th December, 1967. The draft Report was considered by Study Group 'E' on 11th March, 1968 and adopted by the Committee on 26th March, 1968.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations which the Committee do not want to pursue in view of Government's replies.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix XI. It would be observed therefrom that out of 39 recommendations made in the Report, 35 recommendations i.e., 89.7 per cent have been accepted by Government, and the Committee do not desire to pursue 4 recommendations i.e., 10.3 per cent in view of Government's replies.

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,

*Chairman,
Estimates Committee.*

NEW DELHI;

The 10th April, 1968.

Chaitra 21, 1890 (Saka).

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Seventy-Fifth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture—(Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research, have been replied to by Government to the Committee's satisfaction.

While noting the action taken by Government on certain recommendations, the Committee desire that the Ministry may intimate final action taken by Government on the recommendations number 6, 7, and 29 included in Chapter II.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Para 20)

The Committee regret to note that considerable research funds of the Council have been diverted towards meeting the expenditure on the staff appointed by it. The Committee consider undesirable the creation of two sets of staff with different conditions and terms of service—one on the Government side and the other on the Council side—for manning the Secretariat of the Council. The Committee recommend that Government should examine this question in all its aspects and take suitable remedial measures.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The future set up of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is under examination. It has, however, been decided that there would be only one set of staff for manning its Secretariat as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M.
No. F. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Para 24)

While the Committee are glad to note that Government intend to bring under the Council all the Central research institutes and the others which are run departmentally, they suggest that care should be taken to ensure that the autonomy of the Central research institutes in so far as direction and initiative of research programmes are concerned is adequately safeguarded consistently with the overall national programme to be formulated by the Council.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government of India have decided to re-organise the present Indian Council of Agricultural Research, so as to make it a more functional, technically competent and comprehensive organisation. The salient features of the scheme of re-organisation are:—

- (i) re-constitution of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a fully autonomous organisation;
- (ii) transfer to the re-organised Council of the various Institutes at present under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, including those under the Central Commodity Committees;

- (iii) re-constitution of the Governing Body of the Council so as to make it a more compact and functional body;
- (iv) giving financial assistance for research to State research institutes and other research institutions, such as Universities, in the form of block grants on the model of the Atomic Energy Commission; and
- (v) declaring some of the Central Research Institutes as National Institutes and delegating to the above Institute as well as other Institutes, more financial and administrative powers.

Details of the re-organised set up are now being worked out. The various recommendations and suggestions made by the Estimates Committee have been noted and will be kept in view in working out and finalising the details of the re-organised set up.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish details of the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, about bringing all the Central Research Institutes and other departmentally run institutes under the Council.

Please also state the steps taken to ensure that the autonomy of the Central Research Institutes in so far as direction and initiation of research programmes are concerned is adequately safeguarded consistently with the overall national programme to be formulated by the Council.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9) (12)-ECII/64 dated the 16th March, 1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The administrative control of the following nine research institutes, which were previously controlled directly by the Department of Agriculture has been transferred to the re-organised Indian Council of Agricultural Research, with effect from 1st April, 1966:—

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.).
3. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana).
4. Central Potato Research Institute, Simla (Himachal Pradesh).
5. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Orissa).
6. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
7. Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi, (U.P.).

8. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum (Kerala).
9. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Malpura (Rajasthan).

2. Similarly, the following eight commodity research institutes, which were functioning under the aegis of the erstwhile Central Commodity Committees, have been integrated with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from the same date:—

1. Technological Research Laboratory (Cotton), Matunga, Bombay, (Maharashtra).
2. Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Nilganj, Barrackpore, (West Bengal).
3. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh).
4. Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam (Kerala).
5. Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod (Kerala).
6. Central Arecanut Research Station, Vittal (Mysore State).
7. Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, Ranchi (Bihar).
8. Technological Research Laboratory (Jute), Tollygunge, Calcutta, (West Bengal).

3. The administrative control of the following five research institutes, which are at present being administered by the Departments of Food and Agriculture as their Subordinate Offices, is also proposed to be transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as soon as possible:—

1. Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore (Madras State).
2. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow (U.P.).
3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore (West Bengal).
4. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp (Madras State).
5. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam (Kerala).

4. The Government of India have undertaken to give requisite annual grants-in-aid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for financing the activities of the various institutes transferred to the Council.

5. While the administrative control of the various institutes has now been vested in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, so as to enable it to develop and administer a national programme of research and education consistent with the requirements of the country, every care at the same time is being taken to ensure that the institutes under the Council enjoy maximum possible autonomy in their day-to-day functioning. With this end in view, it has been decided to declare the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar as institutions of national importance and to give them special status and authority under the Council through an Act of Parliament, the details of which are being formulated. It is proposed to provide a Governing Council for each of these institutes, who will be responsible for the administration and direction of the research programme and projects of these institutes, subject to such minimum control and direction by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as may be considered necessary. Pending the enactment of the above legislation, considerably enhanced powers (both administrative and financial) are being given to the Directors of the three institutes, so as to ensure that, as far as possible, most of the administrative and financial matters are decided upon and executed by the Director of each institute himself.

6. Similarly, enhanced administrative and financial powers are also being delegated to the Directors of the remaining institutes. The guiding principle is that whereas the Council and the Government may exercise requisite scrutiny on the programmes of research and budget estimates of the institutes before these are sanctioned, there should be minimum possible interference from the Council's headquarters into the day-to-day functioning of the institutes. Once the budget estimates and the annual research programme of the institutes has been decided upon, the Director of the Institute may, within his own powers, go on incurring the expenditure in accordance with the sanctioned budget.

7. The constitution of the Governing Councils for institutes, other than the national institutes, is also under examination.

8. Projects for the strengthening of the various institutes and intensification of research programmes which are being sanctioned for operation during the current Plan period, have been initiated and formulated by the institutes themselves.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 13-4-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 3, Para 32)

The Committee would stress the need for reducing the time-lag of nearly one year in the receipt of a scheme and communication of its financial sanction. The Committee also view with concern the inordinate delay in activation of a scheme by the concerned institutes, universities etc. The Committee suggest that Government may review the procedure for processing research schemes so as to minimise the delay in their activation.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The question of the re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is under the consideration of the Government. The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee will be kept in view when laying down the Rules and Procedures for the conduct of business by the reorganised Council.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated the 5th February, 1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9)(12)/ECII/64 dated the 16th March, 1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The re-organised Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in accordance with the Revised Rules of the Society (Appendix I) which came into force with effect from the 10th January, 1966, functions through:—

1. Governing Body.
2. Advisory Board.
3. Standing Finance Committee.
4. Standing Committee, one each for the following:—
 - (a) Agricultural Research.
 - (b) Animal Sciences Research.
 - (c) Agricultural Education.
 - (d) Agricultural Economic, Statistical & Marketing Research.

In place of the Scientific Committees, the Council has now got much smaller Scientific Panels disciplinewise. Formerly, all the Committees used to meet only once in a year. Under the reorganised

Council, the Governing Body meets quarterly in order to dispose important matters without delay. The Standing Finance Committee and any of the Standing Committees which might have any business to transact also meet before the Governing Body meets in each quarter. Therefore, it has become possible under the new system to put up any scheme which has been supported by the Standing Committee before the Governing Body without delay. With the introduction of this new system, it has been possible to avoid delays.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 15-5-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 4, Para 34)

The Committee note the steps taken by the Government to encourage team work approach and would suggest that it should be further strengthened.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The position has been explained in reply to recommendation/suggestion contained in para 24 of the 75th report of the Estimates Committee (Serial No. 2).

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9)(12)-ECII/64 dated the 16th March, 1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Various steps are being taken to encourage and strengthen the team work approach in conducting research on the various problems. Not only this team work approach is being encouraged as between the scientists working in the various disciplines within the institute, but also on an intra-institutional basis. The All-India Coordinated Research Projects formulated by the Council (some of which have already been sanctioned) in respect of the important food and commercial crops, in the field of animal sciences as well as in the field of soils, agronomy, water management and agricultural engineering, are in the nature of cooperative ventures between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (including its research institutes), the Agricultural Universities and the Departments of Agriculture in the States where Agricultural Universities do not so far exist. Headed by a full time Project Co-ordinator and a number of zonal coordinators and

technical experts, the work of the Project provides for maximum cooperation and team work between the scientists belonging to the participating agencies in the solution of the important agricultural research problems.

2. The Directors of the various institutes under the Council have been requested to take the following further steps so as to encourage and strengthen the team work approach:—

- (i) A project should be taken up after a thorough consideration. It could be discussed between the Director, the Head of the Division and the other staff directly concerned with the project. If it is a project which requires collaboration between two Divisions, it should be discussed between the Divisions and the workers concerned in the respective fields. At the Institute level the Staff Research Council, which should meet regularly, should have the opportunity to discuss the research projects as well as to watch the progress.
- (ii) Every Research Institute should have a Staff Research Council. The Staff Research Council should hold its meetings regularly.
- (iii) An Institute should have a list of research projects which are finally approved, in which the names of the workers are given so that at the time of publication there is no difficulty in deciding the authorship. Such a list should be prepared/revised each year in view of staff changes.
- (iv) Identification of important field problems and their continuous flow from the field to the research institution is very necessary in a dynamic, problem-oriented research programme. This can be done through knowledge of current literature, field tours, conferences of research workers particularly those in which the farmers take part, direct correspondence with farmers, or through extension blocks attached to some of the Institutes. Such a flow of ideas back and forth is mutually beneficial. Having identified the problems, the procedure should be to discuss them within the concerned Sections or Divisions and come out with definite proposals for research which can be put to the Staff Research Council so that people from the other Divisions also get a chance to look at them. This is useful because the workers in the other Divisions may have some suggestions to make concerning the problem. Such a procedure adds to the knowledge of all concerned.

- (v) There should be inter-divisional discussions in the form of colloquia which can be held at least once a year amongst workers of the concerned Divisions. This will enable staff to know what is being done at various places and will be advantageous to the Divisions and Sections. Such colloquia which are very educative, also help to build up the research standards.
- (vi) In the technological wing the research work should be done in coordination with the grower, the trader and the industry. The laboratory should have contacts with the industry and trade. Meetings of the technical staff with the representatives of trade and industry will be necessary for identification of the needs.
- (vii) The need for carrying out collaborative research work between the institutes on problems of mutual interest deserves careful consideration. While unnecessary duplication of work should be avoided, there are problems which call for attempts for their solution in more than one place. A problem may be tackled from different angles. A certain amount of understanding among the different institutes in this regard will be useful. Joint colloquia should be organised to encourage better communication between the institutes.
- (viii) All research programmes of an Institute, as stated earlier should be project-oriented.
- (ix) Going round the laboratories periodically should form an important function of the Directors as this practice would be helpful in creating interest and generating enthusiasm amongst research workers.
- (x) Project meetings should be held frequently where the junior research workers especially should be given opportunities to participate in discussions. This will give them a good orientation in the working and understanding of the Project, and an opportunity to build themselves up.
- (xi) Seminars, colloquia and informal discussions should be held frequently and junior staff should be encouraged to take part in the discussions.
- (xii) The research workers should have opportunities to visit Research Institutes of interest to them and to attend scientific conferences, etc.

- (xiii) If there are research problems common to different Institutes, inter-institutional exchange of scientists will be advantageous as it will facilitate inter-flow of ideas.
- (xiv) Short refresher courses for younger scientists and 'summer schools' for other scientists should be organised, and the participants, i.e., trainees as well as teachers, should be drawn from the various Institutes. The system of refresher courses, which now exists, may be expanded.
- (xv) Competent staff of other Institutes may be invited to participate in the post-graduate teaching programmes at Institutes like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, to deliver lectures on their specialities.
- (xvi) The feasibility of greater participation of crop specialists in teaching programmes may be considered. It may be helpful in the improvement of crops.
- (xvii) There should be closer contacts and working relationship between the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and other sister institutes e.g. the Potato, Tobacco and Rice Research Institutes for post-graduate training. Suitable members of the junior research staff from sister institutions who are sponsored for training at the Post-graduate School of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute should be enabled to take up the research part of their programme at the respective Commodity-based Institutes after completing the course work at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dt. 13-4-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 5, Para 37)

While the Committee welcome the proposal of giving block grants for long term projects, they would stress the need for periodical evaluation and inspection of the projects at regular intervals to ensure that grants are being gainfully utilised. The Committee would also like the Government to examine whether budgetary procedure could not be simplified.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The position has been explained in reply to recommendation/suggestion contained in para 24 of the 75th report of the Estimates Committee (Sl. No. 2).

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1967.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9) (12)-ECII/64 dated the 16th March, 1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The proposal of giving block grants for all long term projects is still under consideration. Periodical evaluation and inspection of the schemes has been ensured with the constitution of scientific panels and standing committees. Budgetary procedures have, to some extent, been rationalised so that I.C.A.R. receives its grant-in-aid from the Government of India under one demand instead of under five demands.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 7-7-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 6, Para 41)

The Committee feel that enough attention has not been given by Government to ensure co-ordination between Centre and States and between States and States in the Research Programmes. They regret to note that even Research Boards have not been set up in all the States. The Committee would stress the need of bringing about effective co-ordination and would strongly recommend that Research Boards should be set up in all the States so as to eliminate duplication and overlapping in the research programmes.

The Committee would also like Government to chalk out suitable pattern and norms for setting up of Research Boards and issue necessary directions to the States so that there is uniformity in the organisational set-up of these Boards.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government of India have been giving serious thought to the question of co-ordination between Centre and States in their Research Programmes. In fact, the purpose of appointing the Research Review Team which submitted its report in 1964, was to find out the extent of the problem and to devise ways and means of overcoming it. As a result of the recommendations made by the Research Review Team, the Cabinet has recently taken a decision to re-organise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research so as to make it the Central authority for developing and administering a national programme of research and for this purpose, to bring under its control all research Institutes presently under the control of Ministry of Food and Agriculture, including the Research Institutes under the Commodity Committees. Further, in order to give proper

guidance and ensure co-ordination in matters of Agricultural research, a Cabinet Committee for Agricultural Research has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Food & Agriculture. This Committee will give guidance and co-ordinate all important matters relating to agricultural research. It is also proposed to set up a Central Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry consisting of State Ministers for Food & Agriculture in order that there may be consultations with States on various matters relating to agricultural research, education and development. The States have also been encouraged to set up Research Boards to co-ordinate agricultural research. A demi-official letter at Minister's level was issued to all the State Governments asking them to set up Research Boards under the Chairmanship of the respective Ministers. A copy of this d.o. letter is enclosed (Appendix II). The State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Assam and Punjab have already set up the Research Boards/Committees. Replies from other States are awaited.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12(5)/66-Edn. II dated 5-2-1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position regarding setting up of Central Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and State Research Boards.

[Vide L.S.S. O.M. No. 4(9) (12)EC/64 dated 16-3-1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Central Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry has not yet been finalised.

The position of the State Research Boards is given below:—

1. Andhra Pradesh:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University will do all co-ordination of Research and Education and the necessary transfer of work to the University by the State is under process.

2. Gujarat:

Provision has been made by the State Government to set up a State Research Board during the Fourth Plan.

3. Jammu & Kashmir:

The matter is under consideration of the State Government and the case is being examined by a committee of officers.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 26-4-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 7, Para 43)

The Committee feel that it is quite important to ensure that a particular scheme is completed within the stipulated time and would like the Government to further strengthen the measures taken in this regard.

The Committee would also like the Government to examine the feasibility of working out the economics of those schemes which extend to ten years or more at suitable intervals to find out whether the results achieved are commensurate with the expenditure.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The question of the re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is under the consideration of the Government. The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee in para 1 above will be kept in view when laying down the Rules of Procedure for the conduct of business by the re-organised Council.

As regards the suggestion made in para 2 above, the matter is being examined and a further report will be made.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12 (5)/65-Edn. II dated 5-2-1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state whether the Rules and Procedure for the conduct of business by the reorganised Council have been adopted. Please furnish copies of the Rules.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9)(12)/ECII/64, dated the 16th March, 1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Council has been re-organised with a view to make it a truly functional, technically competent and fully autonomous organisation for promoting, guiding, coordinating and directing agricultural and animal husbandry research in the whole country. As a single major step to achieve this objective, All-India Coordinated Research Projects on almost all the major crops e.g. rice, wheat, barley, millets, maize, sugarcane, fruits etc. and Animal Sciences have been formulated. The Central Research Institutes have been placed under the administrative control of the Council for exercising closer coordination and supervision. Almost all major aspect of research on crops and animal sciences would thus be covered and their needs would be looked after by the Project Coordinators. Further, with the proposed staffing arrangements of the Council under which provision

for the posts of Assistant Directors General have been made, it would be possible to scrutinise these projects and ensure their smooth implementation in the Council's Secretariat more thoroughly.

2. As stated in the reply under Recommendation (3), arrangements for technical scrutiny and supervision of Projects/Schemes by the various advisory bodies of the Council have also been streamlined. (Revised Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been appended thereto). New compact Scientific Panels consisting of top scientists have been constituted for examining, *inter alia*, the progress or Coordinated Projects and other Schemes. The four Standing Committees meet as often as necessary to transact their business expeditiously and make recommendations to the Governing Body. The latter which is the supreme executive body is also mainly composed of Scientists and persons with interest in Agriculture. This meets quarterly to take decisions on all important matters connected with the Schemes. Thus it will be seen that all possible measures have been taken by the reorganised Council to ensure that research schemes are completed within the stipulated time.

3. In so far as the suggestion made in para 2 of the recommendation is concerned, it is stated that the matter is still under examination. The Governing Body of the Council at its meeting held on the 28th March, 1967, has desired *inter alia* that with a view to reduce pressure on the Cess Funds of the Council, the Scientific Panels should undertake a review of all research schemes at present being financed by the Council so as:

- (i) to make an assessment of the achievements made so far under each scheme;
- (ii) to determine which of them should be merged with All-India Coordinated Projects;
- (iii) to prune and curtail all such schemes as may not be considered to be working satisfactorily or to be inescapable;
- (iv) to plan the efficient conduct of research in their respective spheres.

A further report on this matter will be made to the Committee in due course.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 3-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8) Para 53

The Committee would strongly stress the need for vigorous steps to be taken in the Fourth Plan period to correct the regional imba-

lances in the development of agricultural education facilities by suitably regulating the opening of new agricultural colleges and the intake capacity of existing agricultural colleges according to the actual requirements in different States.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Fourth Plan Working Group on Agricultural Administration & Personnel and Education & Training has already taken into account the regional imbalances in the development of agricultural education facilities. The Group has accordingly recommended that new colleges should be started only in the States of West Bengal, Madras and Gujarat where shortage exists and that in other States the shortage in the Fourth Plan should be regulated according to needs by increasing the admission capacity in the colleges. Madras and Gujarat States have since started the additional college. In West Bengal also the Vishwa Bharati University has started a degree course in Agriculture. Provision has also been made in the Report of the Working Group for increasing and strengthening the existing facilities in other colleges. It has been suggested that the number of admissions to certain sub-standard agricultural colleges which are being run by private organizations should be reduced and facilities in those colleges should be improved. For this purpose, an Inspection Team was appointed by the U.P. Government, where most of the private colleges exist, to examine the various institutions. The Report of the Team has been received by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the same is under print. It will, thus, be seen that steps are already being taken to regulate the intake capacity in the existing colleges and to open new colleges, where necessary.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12 (5) /65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 9, Para 55)

The Committee suggest that suitable corrective measures may be taken by Government to improve the standard of education in the agricultural colleges in general and private agricultural colleges in particular so that the quality of agricultural education in the country does not suffer and that there is no scaling down of the standard of education in any of the Indian Universities. It should also be ensured that the agricultural colleges have adequate farm lands attached to them.

The Committee further recommend that Government may take suitable steps to achieve uniformity of standard and curriculum in the agricultural colleges and Universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

So far as para 1 above is concerned the following steps have been taken in the matter:

In order to assess the present standards of under-graduate education and indicate the facilities required for raising standards, an Expert Committee was constituted in October, 1959. The minimum standards drawn up by that Committee have been circulated to all the States and the institutions etc.

Grants are being given to private institutions for making improvements.

The States are being encouraged to integrate teaching research and extension in the field of Agricultural and Veterinary Education.

Agricultural Universities have been established in eight States.

Fellowships are being granted to scholars for conducting research. Foreign training is also being arranged in specialised fields. Scheme for awarding I.C.A.R. publications to best all round students in agricultural, veterinary and dairy science colleges has been sanctioned by the I.C.A.R.

Another scheme for organising skill competitions in skills like ploughing, budding and grafting, cattle judging, etc. has also been sanctioned by the I.C.A.R. under which awards will be given to the winning participants.

In order to ensure proper standards of education imparted in agricultural colleges of the Uttar Pradesh the State Government recently set up an Inspection Team of Experts for undertaking a critical review of the facilities available at each of the agricultural college affiliated to the State Universities.

The terms of reference of the Inspection Team are given in the Appendix III. The team has since submitted its report to the State Government.

In addition a Review Committee on Agricultural Education has been set up under the aegis of the University Grants Commission to review the agricultural education in the country and suggest remedial measures to improve the standards of education.

As regards para 2 above it may be stated that Model Syllabii for Agricultural/Veterinary courses have been drawn up by the Ad-hoc Committees of the erstwhile Indian Council of Agricultural Education and circulated to all concerned.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M No. F. 12 (5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 11, Para 59)

The Committee recommended that efforts should be made to make the duration of the agricultural degree courses uniform in all the Universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

At the Sixth Session of the erstwhile Indian Council of Agricultural Education held at Ranchi in October 1962 the earlier recommendation of the Council that there should be uniformity in the duration of the course and entrance requirement was reiterated and the following observation was made:

‘The Council was informed that in U.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat the BSc. (Agri.) course is still of four years duration after matriculation as the recommended system of higher secondary Examination has not been adopted by these States so far. In the states of Bihar, Bengal, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the courses are reported to be of four years duration after the higher secondary examination or the pre-University course. The Third and Fifth Sessions of the I.C.A.E. had recommended that Agricultural Colleges in India should adopt a uniform four-year degree course in agriculture after Higher Secondary or pre-University stage. Till the concerned State Governments and Universities adopt the higher secondary system for the sake of the uniformity in standards, the agricultural colleges may be requested to adopt a three years degree course with I.Sc. or its equivalent as an entrance requirement.

The attention of the Council was also drawn to the disparities that exist in the subjects to be offered for entrance to an agricultural college. The Council recommended that for the present each State may endeavour to bring about an uniformity in this respect as the stage had not arrived to seek uniformity on an All India Level.’

2. The above recommendation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education was communicated to all the State Governments for implementation to the extent feasible. A list of the agricultural colleges imparting 5 year course after matriculation and/or 4 years after higher secondary or pre-university or 3 years course after Intermediate is attached (Appendix IV).

3. In this connection it may be stated that an *Ad-hoc* Committee set up by the erstwhile Indian Council of Agricultural Education to

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draft a Model Curriculum for Degree Courses in Agriculture for Agriculture colleges in India also endorsed the recommendation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education that the duration of the course should be 4 years after higher Secondary or pre-university examination and the candidates who have passed the intermediate science examination may also be eligible for admission to agricultural colleges during the transitional period.

4. The above recommendations of the Committee have already been communicated to the State Governments and Universities etc.

5. Subsequently the matter was also considered at the meeting of Regional Advisory Committee for Region No. I held at Banaras Hindu University in November 1963 and the following observation was made:—

“It was considered desirable that the colleges in this Region should adopt the syllabus recommended by the Joshi Committee which envisaged a 5 years course after matriculation or 4-year course after Higher Secondary standard. In U.P. where Intermediate colleges still exist it was desirable that agricultural course should be of three years-duration after Intermediate. The Committee recommended that the Agra, Gorakhpur and Allahabad Universities should be requested to do so at an early date. Almost all other States have already adopted a 5-year system and in order to bring the standard of duration to the same level it was high time that U.P. should also fall in line. It was noted that Banaras Hindu University in U.P. was already following the system of 4 years after Higher Secondary and U.P. Agriculture University three years after Intermediate.’

6. In pursuance of the above recommendation of the Regional Advisory Committee the matter was taken up with all the three universities referred to above. The Allahabad University has already accepted the recommendation and has decided to introduce 3 years Degree course after Intermediate. The Agra University had set up an Expert Committee to examine the proposal of starting 3-year course after Intermediate. Final reply from the Gorakhpur University is still awaited. The matter is being pursued further.

7. This question was also considered at the meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee for Region No. IV held at Nagpur in March, 1964 and the following observation was made:—

‘As regards the length and duration of the course, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that in so far as

Maharashtra was concerned there was no uniformity at present. The first step necessary was to bring uniformity in the period required for S.S.C. and Higher Secondary examination. In certain universities in the State, an S.S.C. is obtained after 11 years of education and is treated as equivalent to matriculation. In other universities, an eleven-year education is followed by Higher Secondary which is equated to Higher Secondary examination. However, in the entire state the length of agricultural degree course is the same as for arts or science courses. To this extent it runs contrary to the Model syllabus framed by the I.C.A.E. which has recommended one additional year in the Agricultural Degree Course. The Committee felt that the State Government may be asked to achieve uniformity in the State and also to bring it in line with the length and duration of the course being followed in other parts of the country.

The matter is being pursued with State Government of Maharashtra.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12 (5)/66-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the reaction of the States and the Universities regarding uniformity in entrance requirements.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4 (9) (12)-ECII/64 dated the 20th April, 1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The names of the Agricultural Colleges which were imparting 5 years course after matriculation and/or 4 years after higher secondary or pre-university, or 3 years course after Intermediate have already been intimated to the Committee in this Ministry's note dated 5-2-1966 above. Since then the number of Colleges which impart education in agriculture has increased to 70. An upto-date statement showing the minimum qualifications for admission and the duration of course in these colleges is enclosed (Appendix IV). A statement showing the replies so far received from the States in this connection is also attached (Appendix V). It would be observed from the appendices that majority of the States and the Universities have uniformity in entrance requirements to institutions under their jurisdiction. Their reaction, therefore, would appear to be favourable on the whole.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8 (5)/66-Budget dated 2-5-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 12, Para 60)

"The Committee are in agreement with the views of the Agricultural Review Team and stress the need for maintaining close contact with Universities to attract scientific talent available there for agricultural education".

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Most of the Agricultural Universities now allow Honours Science graduates in Chemistry, Botany and Zoology to take up post-graduate work in related fields in Agriculture. Some other universities, like Kerala University, also permit such admission in the post-graduate courses in Agriculture.

This subject was discussed in the meeting of the Board of Agricultural Education held at New Delhi on 2nd and 3rd August, 1965 and the following recommendation was made:—

"In regard to the admission of pure science students to the post-graduate Agriculture Studies, the Board felt that it would be desirable to encourage pure science students to take allied course in Agriculture. Pure economics students may also be useful in agriculture economics courses. As, however, such students have put in one year less in their Degree Course, only high quality students should be encouraged to take courses in agriculture."

The matter has been taken up with State Governments and Universities concerned in the light of the recommendations made by the Board.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 27-5-1967.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the reaction of the States and the Universities regarding admission of pure science students to the post-graduate Agriculture studies.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9) (12)-ECII/64 dated the 16th March, 1967.]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Majority of the State Governments/Universities from whom replies have been received so far are in agreement in principle with the recommendations of the Board of Agricultural Education. A statement of replies received from the State Governments/Universities is attached (Appendix VI).

The following Universities which have agriculture faculty under them do not conduct post-graduate examination in Agriculture so far:—

1. Gujarat University.
2. Shivaji University.
3. Rajasthan University.
4. Jammu & Kashmir University.

There are no Agricultural Institutes offering Post-graduate courses in the State of Nagaland. The Government of India is pursuing the matter with the State Governments/Universities from whom replies have not been received.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12 (5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 13, Para 62)

The Committee regret to note that even upto the fourth year of the Third Plan, very insignificant progress has been achieved in the setting up of Manjri type school in each district and to provide stipends adequate to cover the students at the School.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A scheme for the training of young farmers in agriculture and allied subject has already been drawn up and forwarded to the State Governments to consider their inclusion in the State Plans for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The salient features of the scheme are as under:—

The Young Farmers of today are the future farmers of the country. There are at present no regular arrangements for the training of young farmers. It is, therefore, necessary to impart systematic training to the young farmers to equip them with the latest 'know-how' and 'Techniques' of improved agriculture and latest production requisites such as, agricultural implements, plant protection measures etc., so that they go back to their farms and pursue farming on modern lines making farming a paying and attractive profession.

The scheme for the training of young farmers has been drawn up with the above objective in view. The scheme envisages two types of training viz. one of long duration course of 9 to 12 months and another of short duration course of 15 to 30 days. For the holding of the schemes 100 training wings are to be set up on the basis of Manjri type vocational schools in Maharashtra, Agricultural Schools in Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

The young farmers selected for this training will be imparted both practical and theoretical knowledge in the various aspects of agricultural and allied subjects. The young farmers will learn by actually doing. Every trainee is to receive a stipend of Rs. 50/- per month to meet his expenses.

During the 4th Plan period 1,37,500 young farmers are to receive training.

The total cost of one Training Wing during the 4th Plan period will be as under:—

Non-recurring expenses	Rs. 1,30,000
Recurring expenses @ Rs. 50,000 per year.	Rs. 2,50,000
	Total Rs. 3,80,000

The total expenditure for 100 Training Wings during the 4th Plan period will be Rs. 3,80,000. The expenditure is to be shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75 per cent : 25 per cent in respect of non-recurring expenditure and 25 per cent : 75 per cent in respect of recurring expenditure.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F 12(5)/66-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 14, Para 67)

The Committee are convinced that close contacts between the Central Research Institutes and State Research Institutes, Extension personnel and the Research Institutes, Extension personnel and cultivators and cultivators and research institutes will go a long way in evolving improved agricultural practices and thereby increasing the agricultural production in the country. The Committee would stress that Government should take concerted measures to achieve this objective.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government of India have given serious thought to the question of maintaining close contacts between the Central Research Institutes and State Research Institutes. In fact, the purpose of appointing the Research Review Team was to find out the extent of the problem and to device ways and means of solving it. As a result of the recommendations made by the Research Review Team, it has been decided to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research so as to make it the central authority for developing and adminis-

tering a national programme of research and for this purpose, to bring under its control all Research Institutes presently under the control of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, including the Research Institutes under the Commodity Committees. Further, in order to give proper guidance and ensure coordination in matters of agricultural research a Cabinet Committee for Agricultural Research has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Food and Agriculture. It is also proposed to set up a Central Board of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry consisting of State Ministers for Food and Agriculture in order that there may be consultations with States on various matters relating to agricultural research, education and development. The States have also been encouraged to set up Research Boards to coordinate agricultural research.

As regards the other questions relating to contacts between (i) extension personnel and research institutes, (ii) extension personnel and cultivators and (iii) cultivators and research institutes, the position is given below:—

(i) *Close contacts between extension personnel and research institutes.*

The Agriculture Department in most of the States organises six-monthly or annual meetings for the review of the programmes of agricultural research and the suitability of result of research for particular areas of the State. These meetings bring together the heads of research sections and the Regional Deputy Directors and extension officers incharge of particular commodities.

There is also a practice of extension personnel of the district level visiting the main research sections of the Agriculture Department for refresher training in order to help the District Agricultural Officers to get the latest information available from researches completed or under way.

However, the contacts between the two groups representing research and extension have not been sufficiently close nor continuous in the past. This defect is being remedied through the establishment of agricultural universities which have to accomplish the avowed object of integrating teaching and research with extension. Such universities have been established in eight of the States.

(ii) *Close contacts between extension personnel and cultivators*

The association of extension personnel with the cultivators has of late been strengthened through the programme of demonstrations. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme and the programme of Intensive Cultivation taken up in selected districts and blocks

during the Third Plan period have greatly helped in bringing the extension personnel and the cultivators together. The Intensive Programme envisages the preparation of individual farm plans which involve getting together of the extension personnel and the cultivators. Meetings of groups of farmers are arranged specially when an item is taken up on a campaign basis. A number of training programmes for the farmers have been initiated during the last two or three years. The programmes which have been undertaken under the auspices of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are as under:—

1. *Specialised training of selected progressive farmers in Agriculture and allied fields.*

This scheme has been accepted in principle practically by all the State Governments. It has been taken up at 63 Gramsevak Training Centres. Agricultural Colleges, Research Stations, Agricultural farms and Agricultural schools. At these centres 10-15 days courses are being organised. Specialists in Agricultural Departments, field officers and the progressive farmers are actively associated in discussing and thrashing out the procedures and in suggesting practical solutions to the difficulties faced by the farmers in the field.

2. *Training of progressive farmers in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agriculture Area Blocks.*

This has been taken up in all the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Areas. Training is imparted to a limited number of willing farmers in specific jobs which they have to perform at a particular time on their fields to step up production. Mostly holdings of progressive farmers are taken up as sites and the duration is 1 to 3 days.

3. *Training of farmers in the non-intensive Agricultural District Programme and non-Intensive Agricultural Area Blocks.*

This is being implemented on a phased basis as there are about 4,000 blocks which are not covered by the intensive programmes so far. The training programme on the same lines as is being one in the IADP and IAAS has been formulated and re-commended to the State Governments.

4. *Exchange of farm leaders within the country.*

The scheme envisages provision of an opportunity to interested farmers to visit the farms of outstanding farmers, stay with them for a fortnight as their guests, observe the farm planning and farm operations carried out and to acquire skills in any specific item of the visiting farmers choice being practised in the farm of the host families.

5. *Training of farm women in Agricultural Production.*

A programme to train farm women has been drawn up under which selected farm women are being trained in agricultural production.

6. *Involvement of the manufacturers, importers and distributors for agricultural inputs in the training programme of farmers.*

This programme envisaged involvement of the manufacturers, importers and distributors of agricultural inputs in the training programme of farmers. Emphasis will be laid on the handling of agricultural implements, plant protection materials and equipments and on the judicious use of fertilizer. The objective is to enable the farmers to use effectively the modern agricultural inputs.

7. Selected progressive farmers are also associated with the Agricultural Production Committee at Panchayat Block, District and State levels and in the training programmes being organised at Gram-sevak Training Centres, etc.

(iii) *Close contacts between cultivators and Research Institutes.*

This has been effected through field days organised by different Research Institutes and experiment stations for cultivators of the areas living close to the Institute or the station. In these field days the cultivators are taken round the different fields demonstrating new varieties of crops and improved practices and are also explained the results of researches which are considered of use of interest to them. Some cultivators, however, visit these centres of research without waiting for a field day. In order to enable the Research Institutes and experiment stations to play a bigger part in directly bringing the cultivators into closer contact with the results of research being conducted at these centres many of them have been developing, in very recent years, programmes of training of the farmers nominated by the block agency. These farmers are then expected to carry the knowledge back to the village and disseminate it among other farmers.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12 (5)/66-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 15, Para 70)

The Committee need hardly stress the desirability of providing special courses in extension methods to those students who propose to take up extension as career after graduation. They suggest that the extension Wings attached to the various agricultural colleges should further be strengthened and education in extension methods designed on a realistic basis.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already recommended a model syllabus under which candidates can offer electives including Agricultural Extension. A copy of the model syllabus is enclosed*. In addition to teaching Agricultural Extension at the under-graduate level, 18 institutions in the country are offering post-graduate courses in Agricultural Extension. Of the 70 Agricultural Colleges in the country, Extension Wings have been set up in 31 institutions. A scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan for financing Extension Wings in 15 more colleges. Some of the 70 colleges do not, however, possess proper facilities for imparting agricultural education. The question of improving these institutions and making them capable of imparting training on correct lines is constantly before the Government of India and the State Government concerned.

[Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position about inclusion of programmes relating to Extension Wings in the Fourth Five Year Plan as also the position about the remaining 24 colleges and the new institutions coming up.

[Vide L.S.S. O.M. No. 4-9/(12)1/3EC II/64 dated 16-3-1967]

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

50 Extension Centres were started till end of 3rd Plan in Agricultural & Veterinary Colleges. A scheme to start additional extension wings in 25 Agriculture/Veterinary and Home Science colleges has been proposed for implementation during the Fourth Plan period. The Scheme, however, is yet to be approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Ministry of Finance. A proposal was made to initiate action under this scheme (pending final approval in due course) by proposing 5 Extension Wings to additional colleges during the year 1966-67. The Ministry of Finance have asked that the evaluation of the Extension Wings established upto the end of Third Plan may be made. While steps are being taken to have some evaluation done in due course, the Ministry of Finance is being approached again not to make it a condition for further starting of the Extension Wings.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 2-5-1967.]

As the syllabus is a printed publication, it has not been reproduced in the Report.

Recommendation (Serial No. 17, Para 74)

The Committee realise the imperative need of bringing to the notice of the cultivators the results of researches carried on in the agricultural research institutes. They feel that field days can play a very useful role in this regard. The Committee are, however, doubtful if field days of 3 to 4 days duration can be of any real use. They would strongly recommend that the field days should be adequately extended.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

As a result of a recommendation made by the erstwhile Indian Council of Agricultural Education, the Agriculture and Veterinary colleges were advised through the State Governments to organise farmers' days to enable farmers to come in contact with the specialists at the colleges. The replies received generally indicated that the recommendation was accepted. The suggestion now made by the Estimates Committee that "the field days should be adequately extended" has been commended to the Agricultural Universities and other colleges. In fact, some institutions are already organising field days of longer duration, e.g., the Punjab Agricultural University organises short farmers courses for 5-6 days in batches for farmers during the main crop season. Similarly, in Bihar, in Agricultural College, Sabour, short courses for farmers are run for a week.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12(5)/66-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 18, Para 76)

The rationale of the arrangements by which 50% of the expenditure incurred on the production of the agricultural films is borne by the Council while the remaining 50% is borne by Government from its own funds is not clear. The Committee would suggest that as Audio-visual publicity and field publicity are important functions of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the question of meeting the entire expenditure from Government resources may be considered.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Funds available in the 'Film Pool' have already been exhausted. The entire expenditure on the production of Agricultural Instructional Films will, therefore, be met from the grant from the Government of India w.e.f. 1-4-1965.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 20, Para 83)

The Committee feel that in view of the imperative need for intensifying research to increase agricultural production, there should be no avoidable delay in filling the posts of agricultural scientists in the research institutes. The Committee would suggest that Government may review the position in conjunction with the Union Public Service Commission so as to speed up recruitment.

The Committee would also suggest that Government may consider the desirability of having a panel of specialists for various disciplines who may be given greater latitude and initiative in association with the Union Public Service Commission in the matter of selecting scientific personnel, particularly to ensure quality and to avoid delay.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Agricultural Research Review Team, which was appointed by the Government of India in 1963, to enquire into the present research set-up in India and suggest changes in the organisation that would enable to achieve the various objectives set forth in Reports submitted by the First and Second Joint Indo-American Teams, while considering the existing organisation at various stages of initiation and conducting basic agricultural research etc. have emphasised the need for strengthening the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and reorganising it, so that it may be oriented towards an effective national programme. Apart from its basic recommendation for strengthening the Central Coordinating Organisation, the team recommended a number of measures which would be necessary for creating an atmosphere in which agricultural research in this country could be more effective and related to the needs of the country as a whole. The Report of the Agricultural Research Review Team has been considered in detail and the Government of India have now decided to reorganise the I.C.A.R. and take certain further steps for bringing under the re-organised Council all the Central Institutes at present controlled by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, including those under the Central Commodity Committees and to change the methods of selection etc. of scientific personnel. It has in this connection also been decided that recruitment to all the scientific posts under the reorganised Council after it comes into being will be made by Selection Committees or Panels consisting of outstanding scientists in the particular field, to be constituted by the I.C.A.R. itself. Details of the above recruitment procedures are now being worked out.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12 (5) /65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966.]

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish details of the proposed revised set-up of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also the new procedure for recruitment to scientific posts under the reorganised Council.

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4(9) (12) ECII/64, dated 15-12-1966].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The following are some of the important steps taken/proposed to be taken to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, so as to make it a Central Body for guiding, promoting, coordinating and directing agricultural and animal husbandry research and education in the country:—

- (1) The Rules and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been suitably revised so as to make the Council a really functional, technically competent and fully autonomous research organisation;
- (2) The Governing Body of the Council has been reconstituted, making it thereby pre-eminently a body of scientists and those with interest or knowledge in agriculture;
- (3) An eminent scientist has been appointed as the Director-General and Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;
- (4) The administrative control of the following nine Research. 1st April 1966:—
 - (i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
 - (ii) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
 - (iii) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
 - (iv) Central Potato Research Institute, Simla-1.
 - (v) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack-6 (Orissa).
 - (vi) Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
 - (vii) Indian Grass-land & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi (U.P.).
 - (viii) Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Malpura (Rajasthan).
 - (ix) Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum-10 (Kerala).

The Government of India have also decided to transfer the assets and liabilities of these Institutes to the Council from that date, the details of which will be embodied in the deed(s) of transfer to be executed.

- (5) Action has been initiated for declaring the three leading Institutes *viz.*, Indian Agricultural Research Institute Indian Veterinary Research Institute, National Dairy Research Institute, as institutions of national importance and to give them special statutes and authority under the Council;
- (6) The Central Commodity Committees have been dissolved and their research functions (including the administrative control of the commodity research institutes and stations) have been assumed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with effect from 1st April, 1966;
- (7) Such of the PIRRCOM Centres which could not be amalgamated with the State research institutions have now been placed under the control of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;
- (8) The Fisheries and Sugarcane research institutes which are still being controlled departmentally, will similarly be placed under the reorganised Council shortly;
- (9) Proposals have also been formulated for delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to the Directors of other institutes;
- (10) New recruitment rules have been framed and recruitment is now being made against scientific and technical posts under the Council on the recommendations of the Selection Committees, constituted by the Council, composed of eminent scientists in the respective disciplines;
- (11) Steps are being taken for securing adequate coordination with the State Governments and the Agricultural Universities in the fields of agricultural research and education; and
- (12) The pension scheme has been introduced in the Council with effect from 16th November, 1965.

The Secretariat of the Council has been provided by the Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is, accordingly, functioning as an attached office of the Department of Agriculture. It is proposed to convert the present secretariat from

a Government to non-Government Office, fully controlled and financed by the Council, with effect from 1st March, 1967, provided it is possible in the meantime to settle the question of Government staff previously employed at the various research institutes, who are at present on foreign service with the Council, and the Government staff employed in the Council's headquarters, in regard to their employment under the Society.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget, dated 3rd January 1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 22, Para 91)

The Committee would stress the need for increasing the chances of promotions for the staff working in the Central as well as State research institutes and would recommend that necessary steps be taken in this regard.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The position has been explained in reply to recommendation/suggestion contained in para 87 of the 75th Report of the Estimates Committee (Serial No. 21).

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 13-4-1967].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish details of the terms and conditions of service as well as pay-scales of technical and non-technical employees in the re-organised Council.

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4(9) (12) ECII/64, dated the 16th March 1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

With the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as the Central Body, responsible for promoting, assisting and co-ordinating agricultural (including animal husbandry) research and education throughout the country, and the integration with the Council, of the various Research Institutes referred to in reply to Recommendation No. 2, special efforts are being made to strengthen the various institutes, laboratories and centres under the Council and to intensify their research and educational activities, commensurate with the country's requirements during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. In addition, the Council has also formulated a series of All-India Coordinated Research Projects referred to in reply to Recommendation No. 4 with a view to intensification of research on various crops and in various fields. Some of these Projects have already

been sanctioned and are being implemented. The above research projects and schemes provide reasonable avenues of promotion to the scientific and other personnel working in the various research institutes and laboratories in the country.

In addition, the Council has recently sanctioned the "Scheme of merit promotion and advance increments" to the scientific personnel employed by the Council, as mentioned in Recommendation No. 23 (para 94). The position in this behalf will improve considerably after the scheme for the constitution of Agriculture Research Service, which is at present under consideration, has been finally sanctioned and implemented.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget, dated 30th May, 1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 23, Para 94)

The Committee would like the Government to examine the feasibility of extending the Scheme for Merit Promotion and Advance Increments to all the Central and State Research Institutes, Universities etc.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The position of Central Institutes in respect of the implementation of the above recommendation is given below:—

- (i) *Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.*

The Scheme has already been introduced in these Institutes.

- (ii) *Forest Research Institute & College, Dehra Dun.*

The Scheme has since been extended to this Institute.

- (iii) *Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.*

The Institute will take some time to be fully developed. It is at present considered premature to introduce the scheme at this Institute.

- (iv) *Soil Conservation Centres & Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.*

The question of extension of the scheme to the Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centres and the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has been deferred pending review of the scheme by a Committee of Secretaries to the Government of India, which has been set up by the Cabinet.

(v) *Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.*

The matter is under consideration of the Secretaries Committee.

(vi) *Research Institutes of Commodity Committees.*

All the Commodity Committees are being abolished and the Research Institutes there under are being reorganised. The question of implementation of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee will be taken up in due course.

(vii) *Pirrcom Stations.*

The question of implementing the Scheme will be considered after the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(viii) *Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.*

The Institute has been started recently and the number of officers/Research Assistants at the Institute is very small at present. The question of introducing the scheme at the Institute will be considered as soon as the Institute begins to work in full swing.

(ix) *Sheep and Wool Research Institute.*

The Institute at Malpura is still in the process of being established. The scheme will be considered for introduction in the Institute after it is fully established and all the scientific posts required there are filled up.

2. As regards the implementation of the recommendations by the Department of Food/State Governments/Universities, they have been requested to implement the recommendations of the Estimates Committee to the extent possible.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position, particularly about provision/progress made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9) (12)-ECII/64, dated the 16th March, 1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Scheme of Merit Promotion and Advance Increments to scientific workers was introduced by the Government of India in the 308(Aii)LS—3.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi in September, 1959. The Scheme was subsequently extended by the Government of India to the (i) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and (ii) the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla in April, 1961. Its introduction in the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur was also agreed to, but due to certain complications, the Scheme could not actually be introduced therein before the transfer of administrative control of the Institute to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the 1st April, 1966. The Scheme was also made applicable to the Commodity Research Institutes in May, 1963.

2. After examining the recommendations made by the Expert Teams—particularly the Agricultural Research Review Team (Parker Committee)—regarding the reorganisation of agricultural research in India, in consultation with the Panel of Scientists and experienced administrators, drawn from the States as well as from the Centre, the Government of India decided to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, so as to make it a fully autonomous organisation for promoting, guiding and coordinating agricultural and animal husbandry research and education throughout the country. With this end in view, the administrative control of the following nine Research Institutes, which were previously administered directly by the Department of Agriculture, has been transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with effect from 1st April, 1966:—

- (i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (ii) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- (iii) Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.
- (iv) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
- (v) Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.
- (vi) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
- (vii) Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
- (viii) Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Malpura.
- (ix) Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.

Similarly, the following eight Commodity Research Institutes, which were functioning under the erstwhile Central Commodity Committees, have been integrated with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with effect from the same date:—

- (i) Technological Research Laboratory (Cotton), Bombay.
- (ii) Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.
- (iii) Technological Research Laboratory (Jute), Calcutta.

- (iv) Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry.
- (v) Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.
- (vi) Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod.
- (vii) Central Arecanut Research Station, Vittal.
- (viii) Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum.

The administrative control of the following five Research Institutes, which are at present being administered by the Departments of Food and Agriculture, is also proposed to be transferred to the Council as soon as possible:—

- (i) Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.
- (ii) Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.
- (iii) Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.
- (iv) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp.
- (v) Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam.

3. With the transfer of the administrative control of the erstwhile Government Research Institutes to the Council and integration of the Commodity Research Institutes with the Council with effect from 1st April, 1966, the Scheme of Merit Promotion and Advance Increments could not automatically continue to be applicable to the staff concerned and had to be formally introduced in the Council.

4. The details of the Scheme of Merit Promotion and Advance Increments have been finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Scheme has been introduced in the various research institutes under the Council.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66—Budget, dated 30-5-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 24, Para 95)

The Committee note that Government have issued instructions to the effect that scientist who is not qualified in a particular discipline should not put his name on a paper which is written by Junior scientists belonging to a different discipline. The Committee do not consider these instructions to be adequate. They are convinced that the undesirable practice of senior scientists substituting their names on papers written by Junior scientists needs to be firmly checked. The Committee would suggest that comprehensive instructions should be issued on the subject so that a young scientist is given every encouragement to publish worthwhile papers in his own name.

The Committee would also suggest that Government may consider the question of having a panel of eminent scientists to advise about any appeal preferred by a scientist against non-publication of his scientific paper.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

1. It has since been decided by the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research to constitute a panel of three eminent scientists consisting of (i) Dr. P. Maheshwari, Head of Botany Division, Delhi University, Delhi (ii) Dr. T. R. Seshadri, Head of Chemistry Division, Delhi University, Delhi (iii) Dr. K. C. Sen of Calcutta, to advise about any appeal preferred by a scientist against the non-publication of his scientific paper. All of them have been requested to communicate their formal consent to serve on the panel.

2. Panel of Agricultural Scientists has been requested to draw up detailed and comprehensive instructions on the subject.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65-Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 25, Para 96)

The Committee would suggest that the rules for appointment to the posts of Directors of Agricultural Research Institutes may be reviewed in the light of decision of the Government, care, however, being taken to see that the existence of vacancy is suitably publicised.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government of India have recently decided to reorganise the I.C.A.R. as a fully autonomous organisation. It has also been decided that recruitment to all the scientific posts under the reorganised Council when it comes into being should be made on the recommendations of Selection Committee or Panels, consisting of outstanding scientists in the particular field, to be constituted by the I.C.A.R. itself. Further details regarding the recruitment procedures are being worked out. The recommendations made by the Estimates Committee have been noted and will be kept in view when finalising the above details.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/62—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED BY THE COMMITTEE

Please furnish details of the terms and conditions of service as well as pay scales of technical and non-technical employees in the re-organised Council.

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4(9) (12) E.C.II/64 dated 16-3-1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Please see in this connection information furnished by Government in reply to Recommendation—Sl. No. 21—Para 87.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66—Budget dated 3-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 26, Para No. 97 and 98)

The Committee stress the need for examining the position regarding deputation of students and scientists abroad for training in all its aspects and would like the Government to devise ways and means by which full benefit could be drawn from the studies made by such students and scientists.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The points raised by the Estimates Committee in paras 97 and 98 of their main Report are:—

- (i) An appreciable number of trainees sent abroad do not return to India; and
- (ii) Their training is not oriented to the needs of the country.

As regards (i) above, it may be stated that the existing orders regarding deputation of officers abroad stipulate that the officers sent for training should furnish a bond to serve the Government for a minimum period of 3 to 5 years on their return. This bond ensures that the trainees do come back after training and join their duties. The aid-giving agencies also insist on the trainees returning to India after completing their training and they render all possible assistance in ensuring this. The officers who are sent out have also generally put in at least 5 years service and have therefore a stake in their jobs. The percentage of trainees who do not return after foreign training under circumstances beyond control is negligible. Such situation may arise in case of students who might have gone abroad on their own or under the scholarships of foreign Universities, etc. but not under technical aid programmes.

As regards (ii) above, the Department of Economic Affairs, who control deputation abroad have explained that they have issued circular letter making it clear that:—

- (i) The training proposal should be for *technical training* of a practical kind as distinct from purely “academic training”;
- (ii) The proposal should be related to a specific development project included in the Third Plan; and
- (iii) The persons recommended should also be engaged already in the occupation or field of study in which foreign training is asked for.

In the proforma in which applications are made by the sponsoring authorities for foreign training, detailed information about the project for which foreign training is needed, training facilities required, purposes of foreign training desired and full educational and employment background have to be indicated. The forms which the candidates have to fill also require a detailed description of the training needs and the specific problem or subject in which foreign training is required. After the training arrangement has been made by aid-giving agencies, the sponsoring authorities are informed of the arrangements and conformation is obtained that the arrangements made are suitable and meet our requirements. The position explained above indicates that all possible steps are being taken to ensure that foreign training is oriented to our needs and does not result in waste of time and money.

[Govt. of India M.O.F. and A. (Deptt. of Agri.) No. 12(5)/65-Edn. III dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 27, Para 101)

In view of the fact that the scheme for utilisation of services of retired scientists has not been functioning very well, the Committee feel that the scheme should be examined in all its aspects to find ways and means for improving it.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Scheme has been reviewed and it is proposed to take the following steps to improve its working:—

- (i) Only such retired scientists, as have been doing research work of good quality and are still active, will be selected for assistance under the Scheme.
- (ii) Scientists would not hereafter be asked to apply since many senior scientists do not like to do so. Instead the

D.G. & D.D.G's, I.C.A.R. Vice-Chancellors of the Agricultural Universities, Directors, Deans, Principals of Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges etc. would be requested to recommend/sponsor names of suitable Retired/Retiring scientists.

- (iii) The scientists whose names are recommended/sponsored or others who desire to be considered will be asked to furnish details of the work done by them in the past few years and also to furnish copies of the papers published by them.
- (iv) The subject for research would be either suggested by the scientist himself or would be allotted to him by the Council, taking into consideration his attainments in the subject.
- (v) The particulars of each scientist and the subject of his research will be referred confidentially to eminent scientists/authorities on the subject (to be termed as referees) for expressing their opinion as to the suitability of each candidate. The particulars of the scientist alongwith the opinion of the referees will be referred to the Standing Committee appointed to administer the scheme for final selection of the scientists and their subjects.
- (vi) The selected scientist will be helped to find a suitable institution where he can work. His choice in this connection will be given due consideration. The selected scientists will be expected to work mostly independently and will not be encouraged to ask for elaborate equipment and staff.
- (vii) Once a project is sanctioned and the work started on it, it will normally be allowed to run for the full period for which it is sanctioned.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 28, Para 105)

The Committee would suggest that the Publication Committee of the Council may carefully examine the question of multiplication of outlets for Scientific information in relation to their usefulness and cost of production. It may also be examined, which of the journals could be combined or discontinued or time-interval in their publication increased by converting the monthly journals into

quarterlies and the quarterlies into half-yearlies so as to avoid wasteful expenditure.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A Committee consisting of the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Chairman), Secretary to the Prime Minister, and the Secretary, Ministry of Finance appointed by the Government of India to consider the question of the necessity for the continuance or otherwise of the journals and periodicals being published by the Central Ministries and various bodies under them, also recommended that the "Indian Livestock" should be merged with "Indian Farming" and "Pashupalan" with "Kheti".

With the approval of the Governing Body of the Council, "Indian Livestock" has been merged with "Indian Farming" and "Pashupalan" with "Kheti" with effect from January, 1966, to cover the animal husbandry subjects also.

A sub-Committee of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet has examined the Scientific Journals published by various organisation and has recommended that (1) 'Agricultural Research' (2) 'Indian Potato Journal' and (3) 'Rice News Teller' may be discontinued. Accordingly these journals are also being discontinued. [Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 29, Para No. 106)

The Committee would suggest that the question of bringing out publications in regional languages may be taken up by the Council with the State Governments.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The State Governments and Union Territories were requested vide this Council's letter No. F. 18 (50)/65-A.I (R), dated the 30th July, 1965 (Appendix IX) to take steps to bring out suitable publications on agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects in regional languages, as recommended by the Estimates Committee. Only the Governments of Kerala, Rajasthan, Assam, M.P., West Bengal, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh are taking action to bring out versions in regional languages. The other Governments have either expressed the inability to publish any publication in regional languages or have simply acknowledged the receipt of our letter. The gist of the replies received from the Governments concerned is given in Appendix X.

[Govt. of India M.O.F. and A. (Deptt. of Agri.) No. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee hope that the remaining State Governments will be persuaded to bring out the publications in their regional languages, as, otherwise, the benefits of research will not be available to the local people.

Recommendation (Serial No. 30, Para 107)

The Committee would urge that publications should not be allowed to remain accumulated for indefinite period and ways and means should be found of putting them to use by selling at a reduced price or by distributing them to universities, research institutes, agricultural colleges, etc., who are interested in the subject. The Committee consider that if proper care is exercised in assessing the demand for publications/particularly costly publications, the Council would not find itself burdened with unsold publications.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Council has already reduced the sale price of 2 monographs by 40%. Intensive sale promotion measures have also been taken to step up the sale of these publications. Reduction in the sale prices of other monographs will be made after watching the trend of sales of the monographs, whose prices have already been reduced.

Proposals for the pricing of monographs, which are highly technical publications, at cost price, and reducing the overhead charges in computing the sale price of other types of publications are under consideration of the Council. It has been decided to distribute copies of monographs and technical books to universities, colleges, libraries etc., which cannot be sold to the desired extent even after reducing their prices.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the action contemplated to be taken about assessing the demand for publications as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4(9) (12)EC II/64, dated 16-3-1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The method of assessing the demand for publications has been reviewed by the Council in the light of the observations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament.

The Council's publications have been classified into text books, monographs, technical books, popular books, reports, bulletins, etc., to help in assessing the requirements of the different categories of clientele such as under-graduate and post-graduate students and research workers, teachers and others, who need technical literature on agriculture. Action is being taken in order to identify certain weak areas where publications have been either poor or meagre. Great care is now being taken in selecting authors for each publication so that books and monographs produced always remain popular. The statistics on the number of libraries, research institutions, agricultural universities and colleges and the number of students enrolled with them aid in assessing the requirements of each category of publications. The demand projections based on the average off-take during the past few years are also taken into consideration as an indicator of the likely demand.

As the approved publications are taken up, the potential clientele such as the research institutions, agricultural universities and colleges, the book trade, extension training centres and others are informed through the sales promotion machinery of the Council and the anticipated demand from these sources is assessed on a continuing basis. This enables the Council to have a fairly good idea about the possible off-take of copies from these quarters by the time the number of copies of each publication to be printed is determined.

Through these methods it is possible to get some definite idea of the sale potential of the publications of the Council. Since work has started systematically on these lines, the Council hopes that satisfactory results will be achieved in determining the demand at the appropriate stage with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Results are being watched and further steps will be taken if found necessary.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), F.C.A.R., O.M. No. 8(5)/66—Budget dated 15-5-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 31, Para 108)

The Committee recommend that early steps should be taken to maintain proforma accounts by the Council.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Proforma accounts of all the eleven journals issued by the Council are being maintained from the year 1964-65.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 32, Para 112)

The Committee suggest that steps should be taken to further improve the Library facilities and to make arrangements to issue books especially to those research scholars who are working in the isolated sub-stations.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion of the Committee regarding the improvement of Library facilities, especially in the isolated research stations has been noted. It may be stated in this connection that already the following documents are being supplied by the I.C.A.R. Library to a number of research stations (both Central and State) all over India:—

1. List of latest additions to ICAR Library.
2. Documentation of Animal Husbandry.
3. Documentation of Agriculture.

Facilities also exist for Research workers to obtain books on loan from the ICAR Library.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. P. Pal, Director General of I.C.A.R. has been set up and suggested ways for improving the Library facilities available to research workers in isolated stations, and they are being followed up for implementation.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 33, Para 114)

The Committee are concerned to note that there was over-budgeting during the year 1963-64 to the tune of 28%. They suggest that steps should be taken to avoid over-budgeting in future as much as possible.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Noted. Only token provision is now made for most of the new schemes in the Budget Estimates.

It may also be mentioned that during 1964-65 the variation has been of the order of 7.30% only as will be observed from the figures given below:—

Year	Budget Estimates	Actual Expenditure	Saving	Percentage
(in lakhs of rupees)				
1964-65	145.99	135.35	10.64	7.30

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12 (5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 34, Para 116)

The Committee regret to observe that a large number of Utilization Certificates have been allowed to remain pending for an unduly long period. The Committee would suggest that measures to clear the arrears should be intensified. The Committee would like to impress that a time-limit should be laid down for clearance of these arrears. They would also suggest that a time-limit may be specified in the Schedule of Terms and Conditions governing the grants so that the Utilization Certificates are submitted without delay.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Vigorous efforts are being made to obtain the outstanding Audit and Utilisation Certificates from the State Governments, Accountants General, etc. Besides issuing reminders regularly, the following steps have been taken to ensure that the Audit and Utilisation Certificates are received in this office within the prescribed time limit:—

- (i) A condition has since been imposed that further grants in respect of the schemes would be stopped if the Audit and Utilisation Certificates are not received within a period of two years after the end of the financial year during which the grants had been made.
- (ii) Teams of officers are being sent to the major defaulting States to get the arrears cleared by personal discussions.

As a result of the above measures, most of the Audit and Utilisation Certificates are expected to be received from State Governments, Accountants General etc., within the prescribed time limit.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12 (5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 35, Para 118)

The Committee would suggest that the Council may prescribe that along with the Utilisation Certificates, the Institute, University etc. should furnish simultaneously information about the residuary assets also so that the Council need not keep the accounts open for an indefinite period.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Institutes, Universities, etc. have been asked (Appendix VII) to furnish in future the requisite information regarding the residuary assets along with the Audit and Utilisation Certificates.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 36, Para 120)

The Committee feel that even though the Council does not carry on any commercial activities, balance sheet should be prepared as desired by Audit in consonance with the relevant rules and regulations.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The form in which the Balance Sheet is to be prepared has been vetted by Audit. The Balance Sheet will now be prepared from the year 1965-66 onwards.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 37, Para 121)

The Committee would suggest that Government should review the position comprehensively and define the role which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with the agricultural research institutions is expected to perform in the context of all the requirements of the situation, and particularly the paramount importance which the problem of increasing agricultural production has now assumed. The Committee also suggest that the Government should take appropriate steps to ensure that the Council can more effectively discharge its functions as a coordinating body. The Committee hope that all this would be done early so that the Council could, in the light of Government decisions in this regard prepare detailed schemes in time for implementation in the Fourth Plan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The position has been explained in reply to recommendation/suggestion contained in para 24 of the 75th Report of the Estimates Committee (Sl. No. 2).

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65-Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9) (12)-ECIF/64, dated the 16th March, 1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been re-organised as a technically competent and fully autonomous organisation to enable it to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural (including veterinary) research and education throughout India. The Council is required to develop and administer a national programme of agricultural research and education within the provisions of the Indian Constitution. It is with this end in view that the administrative control of the various research institutes, indicated in reply to Recommendation No. 2, has been transferred to the re-organised Council. Further, with a view to integrate, dovetail and coordinate the research work being carried out in the various institutions in the country, so as to put the limited national resources in terms of technical man-power, buildings, equipment and funds to the maximum possible use, the Council has formulated the All-India Coordinated Research Projects so as to ensure that research work in the country as a whole, is carried out without any duplication of efforts and resources and to the maximum advantage of the country.

2. On the constitutional side, representation has been assigned to representatives of Central Government, State Governments, Agricultural and other Universities and all others having interest in the promotion of agricultural research on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society, its Governing Body, Advisory Board and the Standing Committee constituted by the Council.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 13-4-67].

Recommendation (Serial No. 38, Para 122)

The Committee consider that there are promising possibilities in the field of making arable land free from the threats of natural disasters such as floods, drought etc. and would suggest that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research,

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, should draw up in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments, a comprehensive programme in this direction for execution in the Fourth Plan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Active steps all over the country are already being undertaken to control the drought conditions through development of irrigation resources at a fast pace by major, medium and minor schemes and to minimise the threats of floods by undertaking adequate flood control and drainage measures. The State Governments have been asked to frame basin-wise master plans for developing irrigation through **major, medium and minor** irrigation schemes to the optimum extent and also for flood control measures. Some States have already **prepared draft master plans**; but preparation of detailed schemes involves considerable additional data and studies and a proposal is under consideration to set up regional organisations for this purpose.

The State Governments who are responsible for initiation, formulation and execution of irrigation and flood control schemes, are taking up these schemes in order of priority within the available resources. Already an additional irrigation potential of about 18 million acres is likely to be created by major-medium irrigation schemes by the end of the Third Plan and of another about 18 million acres by minor irrigation schemes. A large number of existing resources, such as tanks, anicuts, etc. are being renovated under the minor irrigation programme to provide more stable and dependable irrigation. Moreover, an outlay of Rs. 60 crores has been incurred on flood control and anti-water logging measures under the major-medium irrigation sector during the first and second Five Year Plans. Another about Rs. 85 crores is likely to be spent during the Third Plan.

The outlay proposed by the Planning Commission in their Memorandum on the Fourth Plan put up for consideration of the N.D.C. (September, 1965) is of the order of Rs. 810 crores for major and medium irrigation and Rs. 114 crores for flood control, drainage, anti-water-logging and anti-sea-erosion programmes. For minor irrigation schemes a total outlay of Rs. 775 crores has been tentatively fixed under the Fourth Five Year Plan, which would include about Rs. 175 crores from the Co-operative Sector and Rs. 45 crores from the Community Development sector.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

Recommendation (Serial No. 39, Para 123)

"While the Committee consider that vigorous and intensified efforts should be made in the field of research, they would like to particularly stress the fact that the key to success lies more than anything else, in ensuring that extension work keeps reasonable pace with the progress of research. It may be desirable also to have some effective liaison between the agricultural research institutions and the extension departments."

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

With the realisation in the different States that effective liaison between research and extension requires greatly strengthened extension staffing pattern than what is available today, the desired strengthening in the extension organisation is being attempted. However, the strengthening that needs to be done to ensure effective linking up of research with the farmers is more than what is possible with the present resources of technical man power available. Therefore, it is to be phased over two or three plan periods.

2. In all areas of intensive agricultural district programme a package of improved agricultural practices based on latest research findings has been developed. Instructions have now been issued to all the State Governments to take up the work of reviewing the "package of practices" so as to meet the requirements of different agricultural and climatic regions in the districts after taking into account the latest research findings. Efforts are also being made to develop a "package of improved practices" for each crop based on the latest research findings.

3. In order to ensure more effective liaison between research and extension agencies, the key personnel engaged in the Intensive Agricultural District and Intensive Agricultural Areas Programmes considered the subject in the Annual Conference held in December, 1965, and recommendations made to strengthen the link between research and extension have been communicated to the different States for implementation.

4. A decision has been taken to attach a block to each of the Central Research Institutes so that all the beneficial results of research could be effectively propagated in these blocks. Necessary action to implement this decision is being taken. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has already in hand an Intensive Cultivation Scheme covering the Kanjhawala Block in Delhi State. The Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore, Calcutta has also initiated similar extension work in a block attached to it.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D.&C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65—Edn. III, dated 5-2-1966].

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 10, Para 58)

The Committee agree with the recommendation made by the Second Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Education Research and Extension about the establishment of agricultural universities. They hope that the Reviewing Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission would also go into the working of agricultural Universities with a view to suggest lines for further development and growth in keeping with the objective of such universities.

The Committee would also suggest that Government may examine whether needs of agricultural education can be better or at least as well served by having Faculties of Agriculture in other Universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee that the Reviewing Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission should also go into the working of Agricultural Universities with a view to suggest lines for further development and growth in keeping with the objective of such Universities has been passed on to the University Grants Commission so that it would be included in the terms of reference of the Reviewing Committee set up by them.

As regards the suggestion regarding utilisation of Faculties of Agriculture in Universities other than Agricultural Universities, it may be stated that the two Indo-American Teams on Agricultural Education, Research and Extension, who went into this matter in an exhaustive manner, recommended that at least one Agricultural University should be set up in each State. So far Agricultural Universities have been established in 8 States. In these States the development of Agricultural Education will largely be entrusted to the Agricultural Universities. In other States where Agricultural Universities have not so far been developed, the Faculties of Agriculture in the traditional Universities are expected to make effective contribution in the field of Agricultural Education. With this end in view,

the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been striving to achieve uniformity of standards. In this connection, a model syllabus has been prepared and circulated, minimum standards have been laid down and the Universities and State Governments have been requested to follow a uniform duration in the degree course.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12 (5)/66-Edn. II, dated 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the reaction of the States and the Universities to (i) the model syllabus which has been circulated and (ii) the suggestion of having uniform duration of the degree course.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 4(9) (12) ECII/64, dated 20-4-1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

(i) *Model Syllabus*

A Model syllabus for degree courses in Agriculture for Agricultural Colleges in India was finalised by an Expert Committee in August, 1961 and was circulated to all the State Governments, Universities and the Principals of the Agricultural Colleges in December, 1961 for information and guidance. They were also informed that the model syllabus was to be regarded flexible and not rigid. It was intended to serve only as a guide and working model for being adapted to suit the requirements of individual institutions. The model syllabus appears to have been received well by various educational institutions although their reaction has not been ascertained formally.

(ii) *Uniform duration of the degree course*

The Government's reply in respect of most of the States and the Universities has already been reported in this Ministry's note dated 5th February, 1966 above. The Government have pursued the matter with the State Governments of U.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat which were to fall in line with other States. The position in regard to these three States is given below:—

Uttar Pradesh

The State Government were requested to pursue with the Universities of Agra and Gorakhpur in the interest of maintaining standard of Agricultural Education so that these two Universities might also fall in line with other Universities in U.P. The State Government have set up a committee which has accepted in principle that the B.Sc. Agri. course should be of 3 years duration after Intermediate.

Another Committee has been set up to work out the details of financial implications for the implementation of the above suggestion. This Committee has submitted its report which is awaiting consideration of the State Government.

Maharashtra

There is no change in the position of the State Government of Maharashtra who have sent a reply stating that they will consider the question of uniformity at the college level after uniformity at school stage is achieved.

There is a possibility of the establishment of an Agricultural University in the State of Maharashtra during the coming years. When this is accomplished, it is felt that the problem in the State would stand resolved automatically.

Gujarat

The Government of Gujarat have informed that in their State the course of matriculation is of 11 years duration and that of graduation is of 4 years. Thus in all, 15 years are required for graduation degree while in some States the Secondary course is of 10 years and graduation of 5 years. In view of this, the State Government have regretted their inability to implement the recommendation so far as agricultural Colleges in the States are concerned. The matter is, however, being pursued further with the State Government to reconsider their decision.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget, dated 15-5-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 16, Para 71)

The Committee note that unlike industries where it is possible for an engineering graduate to get attached to a factory for practical training, there is hardly any comparatively progressive agricultural farm to which an agricultural graduate can be attached. The committee also note that there naturally is a tendency among agricultural graduates to try for administrative jobs instead of turning to their education. The Committee would suggest that these peculiar cultivation with the result that agriculture is hardly benefited by features of the Indian Agriculture should be carefully studied, by the Board of Agricultural Education, with a view to devise remedial measures. In this context, the Committee would like the authorities to consider whether it should be made obligatory for an agricultural student to spend prescribed minimum period doing extension work before he is awarded degree. The Committee also feel that there is an imperative need for imparting intensive practical training to the

actual tillers of the soil and their children in improved agricultural practices. They suggest that a suitable programme for imparting training to agriculturists may be devised in consultation with State Governments and arrangements made to impart such training on block basis, if not in the villages themselves.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The observation made by the Committee that the agricultural graduates lack practical knowledge and confidence in practical farming and that agriculture is hardly benefited by their education is not perhaps fully justified. Scientific education in Agriculture cannot be aimed only at turning out cent-per-cent practical farmers. There are also other factors like agrarian reforms, land ceilings, etc. which usually act against agricultural graduates taking up agricultural profession. However, even those agricultural graduates who take up a job in the Agriculture Department or in the Extension services do not cease to serve Agriculture. As regards the practical training of the agricultural graduates, the question was placed before the Board of Agricultural Education. Some of the Vice-Chancellors of the Agricultural Universities present at the Board meeting stated that a good deal of thought had already been given to the problem of imparting practical training to agricultural graduates and the question of attaching students to farmers had been carefully examined but they found certain practical difficulties in implementing such a suggestion. The Vice-Chancellors, therefore, felt that the Universities and institutions should have large model experimental farms on which they should work out a system of imparting training throughout the year along with the course as a part of the regular curricula. It would they felt be premature to lay down that practical farm training on the lines of apprenticeship in the industry or medicine should be a pre-requisite for awarding a degree. The Board also felt that agricultural education caters to the needs of three distinct branches of workers. The research workers have to go in for post-graduate training in research, teachers have to go in for training in teaching methods, while the extension workers require training in practical farm and extension methods. All of them would require separate courses and the education has to be oriented to cover all these aspects of education. It may not be possible to impose a rule which must be followed by all. There should be certain amount of flexibility. However, it is essential that every college should have a good model farm large enough for all students to get an opportunity to work with their lands.

2. The Directorate of Extension have already asked the State Governments to include the scheme of providing apprenticeship

training to new graduates in Agriculture and Veterinary Science in their State Plans during the Fourth Five Year Plan period to provide practical apprenticeship training in Agriculture by giving them intensive training in the Block Farms and other Institutions for a period of 6 months before they actually take up assignment so as to have a deep insight into the problems as are obtaining in the field and work in the initial stages with the farmers and field workers. A copy of the outline of the scheme is given in Appendix VIII.

3. As regards the training of actual tillers, it may be stated that the Directorate of Extension have already formulated a scheme to provide specialised training to progressive farmers in agriculture and allied fields, and the scheme has been forwarded to the State Governments. Under the scheme it is envisaged that 100 Farmers' Training Wings will be set up at selected Gramsevak Training Centres, Agricultural Colleges, Research Stations and State Agricultural and Poultry Farms. So far State Governments of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have started the training of progressive farmers at 40 centres and others are taking steps to start during the current year.

4. In addition to the above, a comprehensive programme of farmers' training in specialised jobs such as package of practices has also been drawn up and sent to the State Governments to start the training of farmers in the package Districts and in intensive Agricultural areas. The training programme has already been taken up in all the States.

5. Some of the State Governments such as West Bengal and Madras have taken up the training of young farmers at district Agricultural Farms and Research Stations.

6. A scheme has also been taken up for the exchange of farmers within the State so as to assist farmers by placing with them the progressive farmers from other areas so that they could improve their agricultural practices. Under this programme, it is proposed to exchange 1000 farmers per year in the country.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 12-5-66/EDN-III, dated 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please enumerate the practical difficulties envisaged in implementing the suggestion of the Estimates Committee that it should be obligatory for an agricultural student to spend a prescribed minimum period doing extension work before he is awarded degree.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 4(9) (12) ECII/64. dated 13/15-12-1966].

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Estimates Committee had remarked that unlike industries where it is possible for an engineering graduate to get attached to a factory for practical training there was hardly any comparatively progressive agricultural farm to which an agricultural graduate could be attached. The Committee's recommendation was that the authorities should consider whether it should be made obligatory for an agricultural student to spend a prescribed minimum period doing extension work before he is awarded degree. At present more than 10,000 students are being admitted every year to agricultural colleges and 75 to 80 per cent will complete the course successfully. As noted by the esteemed Members of the Committee, there is dearth of progressive agricultural farms to which agricultural graduates should be attached. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and the Agricultural Universities and institutions are taking steps to provide well-equipped farms attached to agricultural Institutions. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been again and again emphasising the necessity of having comparatively big model farms attached to every agricultural college. Under another scheme there are proposals to start extension wings in agricultural institutions which will give practical training in the field of extension to the students. A number of extension wings have already been started during the Third Plan period and a large number will be coming up during the Fourth Plan period.

It is, however, difficult at present to attach agricultural graduates after they complete their academic course to private farms in the country due to the dearth of really good farms where such training could be given to thousands of graduates. This point has been appreciated by the Estimates Committee in their report. Steps are however, being taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the cooperation of all agricultural universities to ensure that students taking up agriculture at the graduate level do get sufficient experience in extension work and practical cultivation.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8(5)/66-Budget dated 1-3-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 19, Para 80)

The Committee have been informed that Government intend to adopt the system of block grants, where there is a long term research, instead of giving temporary grants on a project basis, so that the staff will know that they will continuously be employed on a particular project. Nevertheless, the Committee would like Government to examine the question of temporary nature of posts in

all its aspects and devise some ways and means of restoring confidence in the staff so that they can devote themselves fully to their research work.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The position has been explained in reply to recommendation/suggestion contained in para 24 of the 75th Report of the Estimates Committee (Sl. No. 2).

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/Edn. III, 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE

Please state the present position in the matter.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4(9) (12)-ECII/64, dated the 15th March, 1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

As stated in reply to Recommendation No. 4, the Council has formulated All-India Coordinated Research Projects in the fields of crop sciences, animal sciences, soils, agronomy, water management and agricultural engineering. These projects are Centrally sponsored schemes under which research will be carried out on a long-term basis in the various research institutions controlled by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Agricultural Universities and the State Governments. The long-term nature of the projects will, it is hoped, remove the draw-backs inherent in the short-term and isolated research schemes so far financed/subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the erstwhile Commodity Committees. It will enable the research institutions concerned to attract and retain research staff with the requisite qualifications and experience.

2. At a later stage, the Council may constitute an Agricultural Research Service, which would cover not only the staff directly employed by the Council in the research institutions under its administrative control, but also the personnel employed under the All-India Coordinated Research Projects. As and when above scheme is formulated and implemented, it would remove the various obstacles at present coming in the way of promotion of research scientists.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 8(5)/66-Budget, dated 13-4-67].

Recommendation (Serial No. 21, Para 87)

The Committee would urge that due steps may be taken by Government to revise the conditions of service and pay scales of technical staff working in the agricultural institutes to bring them at par

with those prevailing in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or Atomic Energy Establishment.

The Committee would also suggest that the question of reclassifying the scientific personnel into categories A. B. C. D. research workers etc., as prevalent in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research instead of the existing nomenclatures of Class I, II and III may be considered.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Government of India have recently decided to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a fully autonomous organisation. Details of the re-organised set-up, including the terms and conditions of the service as well as the pay-scales of the technical and non-technical employees of the reorganised Council are being worked out at present. The recommendations made by the Estimates Committee have been noted and will be kept in view when finalising the above details.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Department of Agriculture), I.C.A.R. O.M. No. F. 12(5)/65-EDN. III, 5-2-1966].

FURTHER INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE GOVERNMENT

Please furnish details of the terms and conditions of service as well as pay-scales of technical and non-technical employees in the reorganised Council.

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4(9) (12)—ECII/64 dated the 16th March, 1967].

FURTHER REPLY RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

As part of the scheme of re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, the Council's Bye-laws, which *inter alia* provide for the conditions of service of the officers and staff of the Society and the mode of recruitment, have been revised, keeping in view the conditions of service and mode of recruitment followed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The recruitment rules of the Atomic Energy Establishment have also been taken into account in revising the mode of recruitment under the Council. The revised Bye-laws have been adopted by the Governing Body of the Council and have been approved by the Ministries of Law, Finance and Comptroller and Auditor General. The revised Bye-laws are likely to be enforced very shortly.

In accordance with the revised Bye-laws, the grant of leave, pay, advances, travelling and other allowances, and other service conditions of the officers and the establishment in the service of the Society, shall be regulated, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with

the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules and such other rules and orders as are issued by the Government of India from time to time. This includes, among others, Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 and the Central Civil Services (conduct) Rules, 1964. The Society has also adopted the Government of India Pension Rules, as liberalised, amended or clarified from time to time for its employees and members of their families with effect from 16th November, 1965. The pensionary liabilities of the Council will be met out of the Government grant for each year. Such of the members of staff of the Society, as were subscribing to the Council's Contributory Provident Fund/Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme as on 15th November 1965, have been allowed the option either to come over to the pensionary scheme or to continue to remain on the Contributory Provident Fund/Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme.

With the integration of the various Research Institutes (administrative control of which was transferred by the Government of India to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with effect from 1st April, 1966) referred to in reply to Recommendation No. 2 (para 24), with the Council, all the Government staff as was employed at the Central Research Institutes as on 31st March 1966, was initially taken over by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on foreign service terms (without deputation allowance), pending a final decision about their absorption in the Council. Detailed terms and conditions were formulated in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance and Law, which have been offered to the Government staff for accepting employment under the Council. These conditions provide for the counting of the past services of the staff while in Government service, for the purpose of retirement benefits, leave of various kinds, protection of pay and pay-scales and their status as to permanent, quasi-permanent or temporary, on joining the Council's service.

In regard to mode of recruitment for scientific and technical staff under the Council, detailed recruitment rules have been framed, keeping in view the method of recruitment being followed in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Atomic Energy Establishment. **The new mode of recruitment** has already been introduced in the Council. Appointments to these posts are now being made on the recommendations of Selection Committee, constituted by the Council, consisting of eminent scientists in the respective disciplines.

In regard to ministerial, accounts and administrative staff, detailed recruitment rules for the Council's Secretariat and the Research Institutes under it, are being drawn up.

As regards the pay-scales, it has not so far been possible to improve the pay-scales of the scientific and technical staff so as to bring them at *par* with those prevailing in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other sister organisations. Besides the Director General, who is *ex-officio* Additional Secretary to the Government of India with the fixed salary of Rs. 3,000 per month, the Deputy Directors General in the Council have been sanctioned the pay-scale of Rs. 2000-100-2500. Similarly, the posts of Directors of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, have been upgraded in the above pay-scale of Rs. 2000-100-2500. Detailed proposals have also been formulated for revising the pay-scales for the Directors of the remaining Research Institutes under the Council as also for the Assistant Directors General, to be appointed at the Council's Secretariat. The proposals could not, however, be finalised mainly because of the ban on change in pay-structure at any levels imposed by the Government as a measure of economy, with effect from 1st July 1966, in the wake of devaluation. Proposals have also been formulated for revision of the pay-scales of the other scientific and technical staff. Like the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, it is proposed to classify the scientific personnel at the Council's Secretariat and the Research Institutes under it, into the following five grades:—

-
- (1) Agricultural Scientists Category E—Rs. 2000—100—2500.
EB—125—2750.
 - (2) Agricultural Scientists Category D—Rs. 1600—100—1800—
EB—100—2000.
 - (3) Agricultural Scientists Category C—Rs. 1000—60—1600.
 - (4) Agricultural Scientists Category B—Rs. 750—50—1000.
 - (5) Agricultural Scientists Category A—Rs. 400—40—600—
EB—50—750.
-

Recruitment may be made at any of the above levels, depending upon the calibre of the scientist.

It is also proposed to have a few special posts carrying salaries of Rs. 2750, 3000 and 3,500 for being given only to scientists who have made outstanding contributions to either increasing crop production or the advancement of human knowledge. All the posts covered by these pay scales will constitute the Agricultural Research Service.

It has, however, not been possible so far to finalise the matter largely because of the imposition of the ban referred to earlier.

Details have also been worked out for rationalising and improving the scales of pay of the ministerial, accounts and administrative staff under the Council. It has, however, not been possible to sanction the revised pay scales, due to reasons indicated above.

[Ministry of F.A.C.D. & C. (Deptt. of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. O.M. No. 8 (5)/66-Budget, dated 30-5-1967].

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee

NEW DELHI;
The 10th April, 1968.
Chaitra 21, 1890 (Saka)

APPENDIX I

(Vide Government's further reply to recommendation, Serial No. 3)

RULES OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH*

[In force from the 10th January, 1966 (with the exception of Rule 18)]

SHORT TITLE

1. These rules may be called the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

INTERPRETATION

2. In these rules, the following words and abbreviations shall have the meanings given them, unless there is anything contrary in the subject or context.

- (a) "The Society" shall mean the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (b) "The Governing Body" shall mean the body which is constituted as such under these Rules.
- (c) "The Standing Finance Committee" shall mean the Committee constituted under Section 7 of the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (27 of 1940).
- (d) "The Advisory Board" shall mean the Board which is constituted as such under these Rules.
- (e) "The Standing Committee for Agricultural Research" shall mean the Committee constituted as such under these Rules.
- (f) "The Standing Committee for Animal Sciences Research" shall mean the Committee constituted as such under these Rules.
- (g) "The Standing Committee for Agricultural Education" shall mean the Committee constituted as such under these Rules.

*As revised by the Society at its special General Meeting held on the 24th September, 1965 and approved by Government of India vide Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) I.C.A.R. letter No. 1-22/65-Reorgan(CC), dated the 10th January, 1966.

- (h) "The Standing Committee for Agricultural economic, statistical and marketing Research" shall mean the Committee constituted as such under these Rules.
- (i) "The Financial Adviser" shall mean the Officer appointed by the Central Government as a member of the Standing Finance Committee under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (27 of 1940).
- (j) "Recognised Institutions" shall mean the Institutions referred to in these Rules.
- (k) "The President" shall mean the President referred to in these Rules.
- (l) "The Director-General" shall mean the Director-General appointed under these Rules.
- (m) "The Vice-President" shall mean the Vice-President referred to in these Rules.
- (n) "The Secretary" shall mean the Secretary or Additional Secretary appointed under these Rules.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and *vice versa*.

Words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

3. The Society shall consist of the following members:—

- (1) The Cabinet Minister of the Government of India for the time being in charge of Agriculture.
- (2) The Minister of State for Agriculture, Government of India, if any.
- (3) The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, if any.
- (4) The Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (5) The Minister in charge of Agriculture in each State in India.

- (6) The Minister in charge of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, if any, in each State in India.
- (7) The Minister(s) in charge of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in each of the Union Territories that may have Councils of Ministers.
- (8) The Administrator of each Union Territory that may not have a Council of Ministers.
- (9) The Director of Agriculture in each State in India.
- (10) The Director of Veterinary Services or of Animal Husbandry in each State in India.
- (11) Two representatives of the Union Territories, nominated by the Government of India, one of whom shall be an Agricultural Officer and the other an Animal Husbandry Officer.
- (12) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture).
- (13) Two representatives elected by the Rajya Sabha and four representatives elected by the Lok Sabha.
- (14) One representative to be elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
- (15) One representative to be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.
- (16) The Agricultural Commissioner and the Animal Husbandry Commissioner appointed by the Government of India.
- (17) Advisers/Commissioner in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, viz:—
 - (a) The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.
 - (b) The Economic and Statistical Adviser.
 - (c) The Extension Commissioner.
 - (d) The Adviser, Soil Conservation.
 - (e) The Irrigation Adviser.
 - (f) The Livestock Development Adviser to the Government of India.
 - (g) The Dairy Development Adviser to the Government of India.

- (h) The Fisheries Development Adviser to the Government of India.
- (i) The Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India.
- (j) The Deputy Director-General of the I.C.A.R.
- (18) The Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (19) The Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- (20) The Director of the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
- (21) The Director of the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.
- (21) The Director of the Central Potato Research Institute,
- (22) The President of the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
- (24) The Director of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
- (25) The Director, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
- (26) One representative of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food).
- (27) One representative of the Central Council of Gosamvardhana.
- (28) One representative of the Central Board of Forestry.
- (29) One representative of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- (30) One representative of the All India Women's Central Food Council.
- (31) The Inspector-General of Forests.
- (32) One representative of the Cooperative Movement nominated by the Government of India.
- (33) One representative of the Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (34) Four representatives of the Indian Universities, other than the Agricultural Universities, elected by the Inter-University Board of India.

- (35) Four Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities nominated by the Government of India.
- (36) One representative elected jointly by the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India.
- (37) One representative of the Coffee Board.
- (38) One representative of the Rubber Board.
- (39) The Director of Military Farms, Army Headquarters, Ministry of Defence.
- (40) The Director of Remounts and Veterinary Services, Army Headquarters, Ministry of Defence.
- (41) One representative each elected by the Commodity Development Councils under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- (42) The Statistical Adviser of the Society.
- (43) The Financial Adviser of the Society.
- (44) Four representatives of rural interests nominated by the Government of India.
- (45) Such of the members of the Governing Body, who are not specifically members of the Society under this Rule.
- (46) Such other persons as the Cabinet Minister of the Government of India for the time being in charge of Agriculture may, from time to time, appoint on the Society.

4. Should a person appointed, nominated or elected as a member of the Society, under Rule 3, be prevented from attending a meeting of the Society, a substitute to take his place at that meeting of the Society may be appointed, nominated or elected by the authority who appointed, nominated or elected the member who is so prevented from attending the meeting and such substitute shall be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the meeting including the right to vote thereat.

5. The Society shall keep a roll of members, giving their addresses and occupations and every member shall sign the same.

6. If a member of the Society changes his address and/or occupation, he shall notify his new address and/or occupation to the Secretary of the Society and the entry in the roll will be changed accordingly. In case he fails to do so, his address and/or occupation given

in the roll of members shall be deemed to be correct for the purpose of the Society.

DURATION OF APPOINTMENT

7. Each member of the Society, excepting those who are elected by the Houses of Parliament, shall continue as such for such period as may, from time to time, be determined by the appointing or nominating authority.

8. When a person becomes or is appointed or nominated as a member of the Society by virtue of an office held by him, his membership of the Society shall terminate when he ceases to hold that office, and the vacancy so caused shall be filled by his successor to that office.

9. The members of the Society elected by a House of Parliament shall cease to be members on the dissolution or expiration of such House by which they were elected or on ceasing to be members of the said House.

10. Unless his membership of the Society is terminated as provided in rule 11 and subject to the provisions of rules 7, 8 and 9, each member of the Society shall relinquish his membership on the expiry of three years from the date on which he became a member of the Society, but he shall be eligible for re-appointment. In case of a casual vacancy, the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the unexpected portion of the term of the outgoing member.

11. A member of the Society shall cease to be a member on the happening of any of the following events:

(a) If he resigns, becomes of unsound mind, becomes insolvent or is convicted of a criminal offence involving moral turpitude, declines to serve on the Society, his employer refuses to grant him permission to serve on the Society, or he goes abroad for a period exceeding six months.

(b) If he does not attend three consecutive meetings of the Society.

12. Whenever a member desires to resign from the membership of the Society, he shall forward a letter containing his resignation addressed to the Secretary and his resignation shall only take effect on its acceptance by the President.

13. The Society shall function notwithstanding any vacancy in its body and no act or proceeding of the Society shall be invalid merely by reason of such vacancy or of any defect in the appointment of any of its members.

AUTHORITIES AND OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

14. The following shall be the authorities and the officers of the Society:—

- (i) The Governing Body.
- (ii) The Standing Finance Committee.
- (iii) The Advisory Board.
- (iv) The Standing Committees.
- (v) The President of the Society.
- (vi) The Director-General.
- (vii) The Secretary, and
- (viii) Such other authorities/officers, as may be constituted/appointed as such by the Governing Body and/or the Government of India.

15. The Cabinet Minister of the Government of India for the time being in charge of Agriculture, shall be the President of the Society. The Minister of State for Agriculture and/or Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, may also act as President of the Society for such specific purpose(s) as may, from time to time, be specified by the President.

16. The Director-General, who shall be a distinguished scientist, shall be appointed by the Government of India. He shall be the Vice-President and the Principal Executive Officer of the Society.

17. Apart from the President and the Director-General, the officers of the Society shall be the Secretary, who shall be appointed by the Government of India, the Directors of Research Institutes and Laboratories under the Society and such other officers as may, from time to time, be appointed (by the authority competent under these rules to make appointments) to assist the Director-General and the Directors of the Research Institutes/Laboratories for carrying out the objects as set forth in the Memorandum of Association of the Society.

18. The Society shall establish and maintain its own Office. Research Institutes and Laboratories. Appointment to the various

posts under the Society shall be made in accordance with the Recruitment Rules framed for the purpose by the Governing Body with the prior approval of the Government of India.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

19. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time, date and place, as may be determined by the President. At such Annual General Meeting the Governing Body shall submit the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the Society, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.

20. The President may convene a Special General Meeting of the Society, whenever he thinks fit.

21. The President shall convene a Special General Meeting of the Society on the written requisition of not less than eighteen members of the Society.

22. Any requisition so made by the members of the Society shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called and shall be left at the address of the Secretary or posted to his address.

23. At all Special General Meetings no subject other than that stated in the notice or requisition, as the case may be, shall be discussed except when specially authorised by the President.

24. Excepting as otherwise provided in these Rules, all Meetings of the Society shall be called by Notice under the signature of the Secretary.

25. Every notice calling a meeting of the Society shall state the date, time and place at which such meeting will be held and shall be served upon every member of the Society not less than fifteen clear days before the day appointed for the meeting.

26. The accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt of notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

27. The Cabinet Minister of the Government of India for the time being in charge of Agriculture shall preside at all meetings of the Society. If he is not present at any meeting, the Minister of State for Agriculture or in his absence the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, shall preside. If none of them is present, the Vice-President shall preside. If the Vice-President is also not present, one of the members of the Governing Body shall be

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chosen to be the Chairman of the meeting, but if no member of the Governing Body is present or willing to take the Chair, then the members present shall choose someone from amongst themselves to be the Chairman of the meeting.

28. No business shall be discussed at any meeting of the Society, except the election of a Chairman, whilst the Chair is vacant.

29. Eighteen members of the Society, including the substitutes appointed under rule 4, present in person shall form a quorum at every meeting of the Society.

30. All disputed questions at meetings of the Society, save and except at those convened under the provisions of rule 98, shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.

31. Each member of the Society shall have one vote. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS

32. A notice may be served upon any member of the Society either personally or by sending it through the post in an envelope addressed to such member at the address mentioned in the roll of members.

33. Any notice so served by post shall be deemed to have been served on the day following that on which the letter, envelope or wrapper containing the same is posted and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the cover containing such notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

THE GOVERNING BODY

34. The affairs of the Society shall be managed, administered, directed and controlled, subject to Rules, Bye-laws and Orders of the Society, by the Governing Body. The Governing Body of the Society for the purposes of Act 21 of 1860 shall consist of the following:—

- (i) The President of the Society—President.
- (ii) The Director-General—Vice-President.
- (iii) Eminent scientists, not exceeding nine in number, appointed by the President.
- (iv) Not more than five persons appointed by the President, on account of their interest or knowledge in agriculture.

- (v) Three persons out of the representatives of Parliament referred to in rule 3 (13) to be selected according to rules made in this behalf by the President.
- (vi) Additional/Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, nominated by that Department.
- (vii) One person, appointed by the Government of India to represent the Central Ministry /Department concerned with the subject of Scientific Research.
- (viii) The Financial Adviser of the Society.

35. The membership of the Governing Body shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of rules 4 to 13, *mutatis mutandis*.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

36. The Governing Body shall generally carry out and pursue the objects of the Society, as set forth in the Memorandum of its Association. The management of all the affairs and funds of the Society shall, for this purpose, vest in the Governing Body.

37. The Governing Body shall exercise all the powers of the Society, subject nevertheless to such limitations as the Government of India may, from time to time, impose in respect of the expenditure from the cess funds of the Society and of grants made by the Government of India; provided always that the Governing Body shall have no greater powers in the matter of expenditure from the funds of the Society than the Government of India possesses in respect of expenditure from public funds.

38. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Governing Body shall have the power, subject to the provisions of these rules, the bye-laws and the Standing Finance Committee Regulations, to:—

- (i) consider the annual and supplementary budgets placed before it by the Secretary, from time to time, and pass them with such modifications as the Governing Body may think fit;
- (ii) establish, maintain and close institutions; create and abolish posts; amalgamate or close offices and hostels; found scholarships, prizes and medals; encourage the pursuit of learning by other means; and make provision for the grant of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic titles;

- (iii) appoint various scientific, technical, administrative and other officers and staff of the Society, fix their remuneration and define their duties;
- (iv) enter into arrangements with the Government of India and through them with Foreign and International Agencies and Organisations, the State Governments and other public or private organisations or individuals for securing and accepting grant-in-aid, endowments, donations or gifts to the Society, on mutually agreed terms and conditions; provided that such terms and conditions, if any, shall not be contrary to, inconsistent or in conflict with the objects of the Society;
- (v) take over, acquire by purchase, gift, exchange, lease or hire or otherwise from Government of India and through them from Foreign and International Agencies and Organisations, the State Governments and other public or private bodies or individuals, institutions, libraries, laboratories, museums, collections, immovable properties, endowments or other funds together with any attendant obligations and engagements not inconsistent with the objects of the Society;
- (vi) appoint
 - (a) Boards, Committees, Sub-Committees; and
 - (b) Governing Councils and Advisory Committees for institutions under the Society, consisting of persons, who may not be members of the Society or any of its bodies for such purposes and with such powers and for such periods and on such terms as it may deem fit, and dissolve any of them;
- (vii) delegate such administrative and financial powers as it may think proper to the President, the Director-General, the Secretary and such other officers of the Society as may be considered necessary; and
- (viii) with the sanction of the Government of India, frame, amend or repeal bye-laws, for the administration and management of the affairs of the Society and in particular to provide for the following matters:—
 - (a) preparation and sanction of budget estimates, sanctioning of expenditure, entering into and execution of contracts, investment of the funds of the Society, sale or alteration of such investments and maintenance of accounts and their audit;

- (b) procedure for recruitment of officers and establishments in the service of the Society;
- (c) terms and tenures of appointments, emoluments, allowances, rules of discipline and other conditions of service of the officers and establishments of the Society;
- (d) terms and conditions governing (i) the grant of scholarships, fellowships and deputations, and (ii) grants-in-aid for schemes and projects or research and education and establishment of research institution centres; and
- (e) such other matters as may be necessary for the administration of the affairs and funds of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

39. Every meeting of the Governing Body shall be presided over by the President; in his absence by the Vice-President, and in the absence of both the President and the Vice-President, by a member chosen from amongst themselves by members present, to preside for the occasion.

40. Seven members of the Governing Body, including the substitutes appointed under rule 4, present in person, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Governing Body.

41. Not less than fifteen days' clear notice of every meeting of the Governing Body shall be given to each member of the Governing Body. The accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt of notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

42. At least one meeting of the Governing Body shall be held in each quarter of the year.

43. For the purposes of the last rule, each year shall be deemed to commence on the 1st day of April and terminate on the 31st day of March of the following calendar year.

44. The President may himself call, or by a requisition in writing signed by him may require the Secretary to call a meeting of the Governing Body at any time and on the receipt of such a requisition, the Secretary shall forth-with call such a meetings.

45. Seven members of the Governing Body may by a requisition in writing signed by them require the Secretary to call a meeting of the Governing Body at any time and on the receipt of such a requisition, the Secretary shall forthwith call such a meeting.

46. Each member of the Governing Body shall have one vote and, if there shall be an equality of votes on any question to be decided by the Governing Body, the President or the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

47. Any business which it may be necessary for the Governing Body to perform, except such as may be placed before its annual meeting, may be performed by a resolution in writing circulated among all its members and any such resolution so circulated and approved by a majority of the members signing shall be as effectual and binding as if such resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Governing Body provided that at least seven members of Governing Body have recorded their approval to the resolution.

48. Provided that in case of a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Governing Body on a question of sufficient importance, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. The President may, however, refer any question, which in his opinion is of sufficient importance for the decision of the Government of India. The decision of the Government of India shall be binding on the Society and its Governing Body.

THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

49. The Council shall constitute a Standing Finance Committee as required under Section 7 of the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (27 of 1940).

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

50. The President shall exercise such powers for the conduct of the business of the Society as may be delegated to him by the Governing Body.

51. The President may, in writing, delegate such of his powers as he may think necessary, to the Director General or the Secretary.

52. The President shall have the power (i) to review periodically the work and progress of the Society; (ii) to appoint Committees/Commissions to conduct enquiries into and report on the affairs of the Society; and (iii) to pass orders on the recommendation of such Review of Enquiry Committees/Commissions.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

53. Subject to any order that may be passed by the Government of India, or by the President in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governing Body, and the decisions of the Governing Body,

the Director-General, shall be responsible for the proper administration of the affairs and funds of the Society under the direction and guidance of the Governing Body. He shall be vested with such executive and administrative powers of the Society as may be necessary or incidental for the purpose, subject to these Rules and Bye-laws and Regulations of the Standing Finance Committee.

54. Subject to these Rules and Bye-laws and Regulations of the Standing Finance Committee, he shall, in all matters under his charge, have powers similar to those vested in a Secretary to the Government of India.

55. He shall, subject to the provisions of these Rules and Bye-laws and decisions of the Governing Body and the President, exercise general supervision and disciplinary control over the officers and the staff of the Society, and prescribe their duties and functions.

56. The Director-General shall coordinate and exercise general supervision over all the agricultural and animal husbandry researches and other activities of the Society. He shall advise the Government of India, State Governments, the Governments of Indian Protectorates, and the Administrations of the Union Territories on all matters connected with agricultural and animal husbandry, referred to him.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE SECRETARY

57. (a) The Secretary shall look after the Society under the direction of the President and shall, whenever directed by the President, convene meetings of the Society, the Governing Body or any Committee or Sub-Committee thereof.

(b) The Secretary shall keep or cause to be kept proper records and minutes of the proceedings of the General Meetings of the Society and of the Governing Body and send copies thereof to the Government of India in the Ministry administratively concerned with Agriculture. The Secretary will do everything necessary to give effect to the resolutions passed by the General Meetings of the Society as also to those passed by the Governing Body and any Committee or Sub-Committee thereof. The Secretary shall keep or cause to be kept all records of the Society at its office or at any other place to be determined by the Governing Body.

(c) The Secretary shall or any member of the Governing Body, if so authorised by resolution passed in that behalf by the Governing Body, may execute all contracts, deeds and

other instruments on behalf of the Society and members of the Governing Body.

58. For the purpose of Section 6 of the Societies Registration Act (21 of 1860), the Secretary shall be considered the Principal Secretary of the Society and the Society may sue or be sued in the name of the Secretary of the Society.

ADVISORY-BOARD

59. In the discharge of its functions, the Governing Body shall be assisted by an Advisory Board, consisting of the following members:—

- (1) Director General
- (2) Director of Agriculture or Addl./Joint Director in charge of Agricultural Research in each State nominated by the State Government concerned.
- (3) Director of Animal Husbandry and/or Veterinary Service or the Addl./Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Research in each State nominated by the State Government concerned.
- (4) Two representatives of the Union Territories to be nominated by the Government of India.
- (5) Two Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities to be nominated by the Government of India.
- (6) Director or Officer in charge of research in each Agricultural University.
- (7) Directors of the following Research Institutes:—
 - (i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
 - (ii) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
 - (iii) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
 - (iv) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
 - (v) Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.
 - (vi) Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
 - (vii) Indian Central Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.
 - (viii) Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.
 - (ix) Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.
 - (x) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
 - (xi) Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.

- (xii) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam (Madras).
 - (xiii) Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam.
 - (xiv) Jute Agriculture Research Institute, Barrackpore. .
 - (xv) Jute Technological Research Laboratory, Tollygunge.
 - (xvi) Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga.
 - (xvii) Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.
 - (xviii) Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry.
 - (xix) Central Coconut Research Station, Kasargod.
 - (xx) Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.
 - (xxi) Central Arecanut Research Station, Vittal.
 - (xxii) Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum.
 - (xxiii) Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Malpura (Rajasthan).
 - (xxiv) Pirrcom Centre, Sirsa.
 - (xxv) Pirrcom Centre, Hyderabad.
 - (xxvi) Pirrcom Centre, Kanpur.
 - (xxvii) Pirrcom Centre, Coimbatore.
- (8) President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehradun
- (9) Commissioners/Advisers in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture viz.
- (a) The Agricultural Commissioner;
 - (b) The Animal Husbandry Commissioner;
 - (c) The Agricultural Marketing Adviser;
 - (d) The Economic & Statistical Adviser;
 - (e) The Soil Conservation Adviser;
 - (f) The Extension Commissioner;
 - (g) The Irrigation Adviser;
 - (h) The Livestock Adviser;
 - (i) The Dairy Development Adviser;
 - (j) The Fisheries Development Adviser; and
 - (k) The Plant Protection Adviser.
- (10) The Deputy Directors General in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (11) The Statistical Adviser of the Society.
- (12) The Inspector General of Forests.

- (13) Two representatives of Indian Universities, other than Agricultural Universities, elected by the Indian Universities Board of India.
 - (14) The representative of Indian Council of Medical Research on the Society.
 - (15) One representative of the C.S.I.R.
 - (16) Director of Remounts and Veterinary Services, Army Headquarters, Ministry of Defence.
 - (17) Director of Military Farms, Army Headquarters, Ministry of Defence.
 - (18) One representative of the Botanical Survey of India.
 - (19) One representative of the Zoological Survey of India.
 - (20) Such other persons, as the Cabinet Minister of the Government of India for the time being in charge of Agriculture may, from time to time, appoint.
60. The Director General shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Board.
61. The Secretary shall be the Secretary to the Advisory Board.
62. The provision of rules 4 to 13 shall apply *mutatis Mutandis* to the Advisory Board.

Functions and Powers of the Advisory Board

*63. The Advisory Board shall be the principal advisory body of the Society.

64. The Board shall make recommendations to the Governing Body as to the lines on which research and education in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and allied subjects should be conducted and the channels into which it should be guided in order best to serve the object of ensuring the coordinated development of agricultural science in the country and Indian Protectorates.

65. The Advisory Board shall do generally all things as it may be requested to do by the Governing Body in furtherance of the research, education and other activities of the Society in the sphere of Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and allied subjects.

Proceedings of the Advisory Board

66. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall preside at all meetings of the Advisory Board. If the Chairman is not present at

*As amended by the Society at its Special General Meeting held on the 30th March, 1966 and approved by the Government of India *vide* Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) letter No. 2-17/66-Reorgn (cc), dated the 1st April, 1966.

any meeting of the Advisory Board, the Advisory Board shall elect a Chairman from amongst the members present to preside at such a meeting.

67. Fifteen members of the Advisory Board, including substitutes nominated under Rule 4, present in person shall constitute the quorum for the meeting of the Advisory Board.

68. One meeting at least of the Advisory Board shall be held each year.

69. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall fix the date, time and place for every meeting of the Advisory Board.

70. Not less than fifteen days' clear notice of every meeting of the Advisory Board shall be given to each member of the Advisory Board.

71. In case of a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Advisory Board, the opinion of the majority of the members present at a meeting shall prevail.

72. Each member of the Advisory Board shall have one vote and, if there shall be an equality of votes on any question to be decided by the Advisory Board, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

73. Any business which it may be necessary for the Advisory Board to perform, except such as the Board may direct to be placed before a meeting of the Board, may be transacted by circulation among all its members and any resolution or report so circulated and approved by a majority of members signing shall be as effectual and binding as if such resolution or report had been passed at a meeting of the Advisory Board, provided that at least fifteen members of the Board have recorded their views on the same.

STANDING COMMITTEES

74. In the day-to-day conduct of the business of the Society, the Governing Body shall be assisted by the following 4 Standing Committees, one each for:—

- (a) Agricultural Research;
- (b) Animal Sciences Research;
- (c) Agricultural Education; and
- (d) Agricultural Economic, statistical and marketing Research.

75. Each of the Standing Committees referred to in rule 74, shall consist of eminent scientists in the respective fields, representatives of the appropriate Ministries/Departments of the Government of

India and such other persons, as may, from time to time, be nominated by the Cabinet Minister of the Government of India for the time being in charge of Agriculture.

76. The Director General shall be the Chairman of each of the Standing Committees referred to in rule 74. Similarly, the Secretary shall be the Secretary to each of the Standing Committees.

77. The provisions of rules 4.13 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the members of each of the Standing Committees.

Functions of the Standing Committee

78. The functions of each of the Standing Committees constituted under rule 74, will be as follows:—

- (a) to assist and advise the Governing Body in respect of matters pertaining to research and education in their respective spheres;
- (b) to initiate, examine, guide and supervise schemes and projects of research and education in their respective spheres;
- (c) to review and coordinate research and education activities in their respective spheres; and
- (d) such other functions as may be assigned to them by the Governing Body, from time to time.

Proceedings of the Standing Committee

79. The Chairman of each of the Standing Committees constituted under rule 74 shall preside at all the meetings of the Standing Committees. If the Chairman is not present any meeting of the Standing Committee, that Standing Committee shall elect a Chairman from amongst the members present to preside at such a meeting.

80. Seven members of each of the Standing Committees, including the substitutes nominated under rule 4, present in person, shall constitute the quorum for the meetings of the Standing Committee.

*81. The Standing Committee shall meet as often as necessary to transact duties relating to those Committees. At least one of each of the Standing Committees shall be held in each year.

*As amended by the Society at its Special General Meeting held on the 30th March, 1966 and approved by the Government of India *vide* Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) letter No. 2-17/66-Reorgn (cc) dated the 1st April, 1966.

82. The Chairman of each of the Standing Committees shall fix the date, time and place for each meeting of the Standing Committee.

83. Not less than ten days' clear notice for every meeting of each of the Standing Committee shall be given to each member of the Standing Committee.

84. Each member of the Standing Committee shall have one vote and, if there shall be an equality of votes on any question, to be decided by the Standing Committee, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Joint Meetings of the Standing Committees

85. A Joint Meeting of two or more of the Standing Committees for Agricultural Research, the Standing Committee for Animal Sciences Research, the Standing Committee for Agricultural Education, and the Standing Committee for Agricultural economics, statistical and marketing Research, may be convened by the Director-General as and when deemed necessary by him to consider such questions as it may be necessary to be brought before such meeting.

86. All matters pertaining to the Joint Meetings of the Standing Committee shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of rules 79-83, as if the meeting of a single Standing Committee was being held.

THE RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

87. All Institutions engaged in research and education work in the spheres of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and allied subjects and maintained by the Central or the State Governments or affiliated to any of the recognised Indian Universities for post-graduate research and/or education shall be recognised institutions for the purposes of the Society.

88. The Governing Body may, on application and after such enquiry as it may think necessary and on the advice of the Advisory Board, accord recognition to any institution engaged in research in the spheres of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries or other allied subjects.

89. The Society shall maintain close contact with the recognised institutions and their research activities.

90. The Governing Body may give to the recognised institutions such technical and/or financial assistance from the Society as it may think proper and on such conditions as it may impose.

FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY

91. The funds of the Society will consist of the following:—

- (i) Income from the Cess realised under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act.
- (ii) Lump sum and recurring grants made by the Government of India for the furtherance of the objects of the Society.
- (iii) Income from investments.
- (iv) Income from other sources.

*92. The Bankers of the Society shall be the State Bank of India. All funds of the Council shall be paid into the Society's account with the Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries and Branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and shall not be withdrawn except on cheques signed by such officers, as may be duly empowered in this behalf by the President.

Accounts and Audit

93. The Accounts of the Society shall be subject to the audit of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The nature of Audit to be applied and the detailed arrangements to be made in regard to the form of accounts and their maintenance and the presentation of the accounts for audit shall be prescribed by Bye-laws to be framed by the Governing Body and approved by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

94. An Annual Report of the proceedings of the Society and of all work undertaken during the year shall be prepared by the Governing Body for the information of the Government of India and the members of the Society. This report and the audited accounts of the Society along with the auditor's report thereon shall be placed before the Society at the Annual General Meeting and also on the table of the Houses of Parliament.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY

95. The office of the Society shall be situated in the Union Territory of Delhi.

SEAL

96. The Governing Body shall provide a seal and also provide for its safe custody and the seal shall never be used except by the authority of the Governing Body previously given, and one member of the

*As amended by the Society at its Special General Meeting held on the 30th March, 1966 and approved by the Government of India vide Ministry of Food, and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) letter No. 2-17/66-Reorgn (cc) dated the 1st April, 1966.

Governing Body shall sign every instrument to which the seal is affixed and every such instrument shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by some other person appointed by the Governing Body for the purpose.

ALTERATION OR EXTENSION OF THE PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY

97. Subject to the approval of the Government of India previously obtained, the Society may alter or extend the purposes for which it is established, or be amalgamated either wholly or partially with any other Society by following the undermentioned procedure:—

- (a) the Governing Body shall convene a Special General Meeting of the members of the Society, according to these Rules for the consideration of the said proposition;
- (b) the Governing Body shall submit the proposition for such alteration, extension or amalgamation as aforesaid to the members of the Society in a written or printed report;
- (c) such report be delivered or sent by post to every member of the Society fifteen clear days previous to the said Special General Meeting;
- (d) such proposition be agreed to by the votes of three fifths of the members of the Society delivered in person or by proxy at the said Special General Meeting; and
- (e) such proposition be confirmed by the votes of three-fifths members of the Society present at a Second Special General Meeting convened by the Governing Body at an interval of one month after the former meeting.

98. The Rules of the Society may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be altered at any time by a Resolution passed by a majority of the members of the Society present at any meeting of the Society which shall have been duly convened for the purpose.

99. The Society may, with the approval of the Government of India, change its name by a Resolution passed by a majority of the members of the Society present at any meeting of the Society duly convened for the purpose.

100. These rules shall come into force after being approved by the Government of India and from such date as may be specified by the Government of India.

APPENDIX II

(Vide Governments' further reply to recommendation Serial No. 6)
No. 5617-M (A)/63.

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

New Delhi,

December 24, 1963.

My dear.....

As you are already aware, the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at its last meeting held in August, 1963, approved of certain proposals for the re-organisation of various Bodies functioning under the Council. The proposals include setting up of four new Boards, viz: Board of Agricultural Research, Board of Animal Husbandry Research, Board of Agricultural Development and Marketing and Board of Agricultural Education in place of the existing Advisory Board and Board of Research. The proposals would be placed for approval before a Special General Meeting of the Society which will be convened shortly. This re-organisation has been proposed mainly with two objectives in view, namely, more elective functioning and better coordination. Whereas in the past, the I.C.A.R. had depended upon research schemes received from the Central and State Institutions, in future it would be the function of the new Boards not only to examine the schemes received by them but also to suggest new items of research as also Institutions where these problems could be tackled. The new Boards will give a more positive direction to the research effort in the country so that problems in the field which require urgent solution are attended to as quickly as possible and only those problems of basic research are undertaken in specified Institutions on the solution of which particular problems of applied research depend. Our thinking is that fundamental and pure research should be encouraged in the Universities and selected Central and State Institutions. While all the other Institutes, Research Stations etc.; should be utilised for tackling applied research problems concerning Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

To enable these Bodies to effectively discharge their functions, it is necessary that corresponding machinery should be set up at the State level for coordinating the work at the Centre and the States. Some of the State Governments have State Boards or Committees for Agricultural research but in most cases these are not functioning

effectively. In other States, there is no such machinery with the result that even the State Government do not know what problems are being tackled in its different Institutions either under their Department of Agriculture or under the Universities and Educational Institutions. It is necessary that there should be a Committee which should coordinate all the research activities in the State and also keep in contact with the Central organisation. I would suggest for your consideration the setting up of a State Board or Committee for Agricultural Research under your presidentship which should include eminent scientists and technical experts of your State, besides Government representatives, growers etc. This Committee should keep a watch over all the research activities in the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry fields going on in the State. The programmes of the different Institutes in the State should be placed before this Committee so that it can give proper guidance on the lines on which research should be conducted in the State and in particular see that research is directed towards the solution of urgent problems of the farmer. The State Committee should keep in constant touch with the I.C.A.R. and provide to it all the information and data available in the State Institutions. This would enable the I.C.A.R. to plan out a well-knit and coordinated programme for the whole country. The experience gained in one State in resolving a certain problem could, with advantage, be utilised by another State. This could be done if all results are coordinated by a Central agency and are made available to the different State Governments. It would be the function of the Central agency to disseminate in suitable form the information gathered to all the State Governments.

I shall be grateful if you could kindly consider the proposal made by me above and take steps to set up a Board or Committee for Agricultural research at the State level. In case there is already a Committee functioning in your State, you may kindly streamline or modify its constitution so that it becomes an effective Body for coordinating and guiding Agricultural and Animal Husbandry research in the State. The action taken in the matter may kindly be intimated to us at an early date.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- (RAM SUBHAG SINGH.)

To

All State Ministers of Agriculture.

APPENDIX III

(Vide Government's reply to recommendation Serial No. 9)

Terms of reference of the Inspection Team

(1) To undertake a critical review of the facilities available at each of the Agriculture College both permanently or provisionally affiliated and to report on the following points:—

- (a) Existing arrangement for management of the College.
- (b) In what respect the existing facilities are lacking by way of staff, buildings and equipment etc.
- (c) The estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in bringing the college upto the required standard of efficiency for admission of a specified number of students each year. (The number of admissions should be determined with reference to the estimated requirements of the particular region served by the College).
- (d) Average annual budget of the College on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred during the last three years.
- (e) The sources from which the expenditure is met at present.
- (f) Additional estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved during the next three years for bringing the College upto the required standard of efficiency.
- (g) The extent to which the institution concerned is in a position to provide funds for meeting the additional expenditure referred to under (f) above. (This should be determined with reference to the existing financial position of the institution).
- (h) The quantum of recurring and non-recurring assistance required from Government during the next three years.

(2). To make recommendations about the disaffiliation of existing Agriculture Colleges.

(3) To suggest about the future policy regarding grant of new affiliation or recognition in Agriculture to degree colleges.

APPENDIX IV

(vide Government's reply to recommendation Serial No. II)

Statement regarding minimum qualifications for admission and duration of the courses in Under-Graduate Agricultural Colleges

Serial No.	Name of the College	Courses offered	Minimum qualifications for admission	Duration of the course
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat, Assam.	B.Sc. (Agri.)	Pre-University or Higher Secondary (Science Group) for Pre-Professional course in Agriculture and Pre-Professional Course in Agriculture for T.D.C.	4 years
2	Agricultural College, Bapatla (Andhra Pradesh)	Do.	Pre-University with any of two subjects Physical Science, Biological Science and Agriculture.	4 years
3	Agriculture College, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	Do.	Pre-Agriculture or equivalent or Inter Science (Physics, Biology and Chemistry).	4 years

4	Agricultural College, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh).	B.Sc. (Agri.)	A pass in P.U.C. or Higher Multipurpose.	Secondary	4 years
5	Government Agricultural College, Sabour Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Do.	Higher Secondary with Science or Pre-University Examination with Science or the 1st Part of Degree course in Science.		4 years
6	Agricultural College Kanke, Ranchi (Bihar).	Do.	Higher Secondary with Science or Pre-University with Science with Chemistry as compulsory subject.		4 years
7	Tirhut College of Agriculture District Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Do.	I.Sc. with Physics, Chemistry, Maths. or Biology.		3 years
8	B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand (Gujarat).	Do.	S.S.C. or equivalent with English as one of the compulsory subject for admission to Prep (Agri.) class and for 1st year B.Sc. (Agri.) after passing Prep. (Agri.)		3 years
9	Government Agricultural College, Junagarh (Gujarat).	Do.	Previous University Science (Agri.) examination of Gujarat University or its equivalent examination.		4 years
10	N.M. College of Agriculture, Navsari (Gujarat).	Do.	A pass in S.S.C. examination		4 years
11	Agricultural College and Research Institute Vellayani, Trivandrum (Kerala).	Do.	Pre-Professional in Agriculture.		3 years

12	College of Agriculture, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Do.	2nd Division in Higher Secondary or equivalent with full Science and Maths. or Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Agriculture Group.	4 years
13	College of Agriculture, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Do.	Higher Secondary with Science, Maths. or Agriculture Group.	4 years
14	R.A.K. Agricultural College, Sehore (Madhya Pradesh)	Do.	Higher Secondary passed with Maths. and Science or Agriculture 1st or 2nd class.	4 years
15	Government Agricultural College, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)	Do.	Higher Secondary pass with Science and Agriculture.	4 years
16	College of Agriculture, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Do.	Higher Secondary with Science, Maths. or Agri.	4 years
17	College of Agriculture, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	Do.	Higher Secondary with Science or Agri. from Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education or its equivalent.	4 years
18	Agricultural College and Research Institute Coimbatore-3 (Madras)	Do.	Pre-University with Natural Science and Physical Science as optional subject or any examination as equivalent.	4 years
19	Annamalai University Annamalainagar (Madras)	Do.	Pre-University with Biological and Physical Science, obtaining not less than 45% in each.	4 years
20	Agricultural College, Madurai, (Madras)	Do.	A pass in P.U.C. with 45% marks in physical Science and Natural Science.	4 years

21	College of Agriculture, Poona (Maharashtra)	B.Sc. (Agri.)	S.S.C. Matric or equivalent with English, 4 Maths, Science.	4 years.
22	College of Agriculture Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Do.	S.S.C. with Physics, Chemistry and Maths.	4 years.
23	College of Agriculture, Akola (Maharashtra)	Do.	For B.Sc. (Agri.) Part I a Pass in the Pre-University (Agri.) examina- tion of Nagpur University or an ex- amination recognised as equivalent thereto or a pass in Higher Secondary Certificate Examination with Agril. Group having the following subjects:	4 years.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) General Agriculture. (ii) Horticulture or Botany. (iii) Agril. Chemistry and Physics of Vidarbha Board of Higher Sec- ondary Education. 				
24	Shri Shivaji College, Amravati (Maharashtra)	Do.	Pre-University Science (Agri.) or H.S. S.C. Examination with Agriculture Group.	3 years.
25	Govt. Agricultural College, Parbhani (Ma- harashtra).	Do.	S.S.C. with English, Elementary Maths. & Science H.S.C. 10th Standard with at least 35 % aggregate marks or any other examination recognised by Marathawada University as equival- ent to these examinations.	4 years.

26	College of Agriculture, Dhulia (Maharashtra)	Do.	S.S.C. Examination Matric or equivalent examination recognised by Poona with the following subjects : (1) English (2) Elementary Maths. or Algebra & Geometry. (3) Physics and Chemistry or General Science.	4 years.
27	College of Agriculture, Kolhapur	Do.	S.S.C. or Higher Secondary Certificate or any equivalent examination.	4 years.
28	College of Agriculture, Dapoli (Maharashtra State).	Do.	Pass in S.S.C. examination.	4 years.
29	Agricultural College, Hebbal, Bangalore (Mysore).	Do.	Pass in the Pre-University Examination or in the Higher Secondary Examination or any other examination accepted by the University of Mysore.	4 years.
30	College of Agriculture Research Institute, Dharwar (Mysore).	Do.	Pre-University Examination of Karnatak University examination equivalent thereto recognised by Karnatak University.	4 years.
31	Utkal Krishi Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).	Do.	Matriculation or equivalent	4 years.
32	College of Agriculture, Ludhiana (Punjab)	Do.	Higher Secondary, Pre-University with Science or Agriculture Group or equivalent examination.	4 years.

- 33 Khalsa College, Amritsar (Punjab) . . . B.Sc. (Agri.)
 Matric with Science and Agriculture or 4 years
 Higher Secondary.
- 34 College of Agriculture, Hissar (Punjab) Do.
 Higher Secondary or Pre-University with 4 years.
 Science or Agri-Group or equivalent.
- 35 Akal Agricultural College, Mastuana Do.
 Higher Secondary with Science or Agri. 4 years.
 Pre-University with Science or Agri.
- 36 College of Agriculture, Karnal (Punjab). Do.
 Pre-University in Agri. Or I.Sc. (Agri.) 3 years.
- 37 College of Agriculture, Udaipur (Rajasthan). Do.
 High School/Higher Secondary School 5/4 years.
- 38 S.K.N. College of Agri., Jobner (Rajasthan) Do.
 Higher Secondary or Pre-University 5/4 years.
 (Agri.) or Higher Secondary Examinations (Agri.) or Pre-University in Science (Biology or Maths).
- 39 Dayanand College, Ajmer (Rajasthan) . . . Do.
 Pre-Professional Agriculture Inter 3 years.
 Science.
- 40 G.V. College of Agriculture, Sangaria (Rajasthan), Do.
Pre-Professional (Agri.) Class:
 (i) Pre-University (Agri.) or Higher Secondary (Agri.) or Higher Secondary with Science or Pre-University Science Biology or Maths. 4 years

41	Allahabad Agri., Institute, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).	Do.	Inter-Agri. or U.P. Board or equivalent Inter Science Certificate Examination of U.P. Board or equivalent Matric with Physics, Chemistry, Maths.	2 years.
42	Agricultural College, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years.
43	College of Agriculture, BHU, Varanasi (U.P.)	Do.	(i) Pre-University (Science). (ii) Senior Cambridge (Science). (iii) Higher Secondary (Science).	4 years.
44	B.R. College, Agra (U.P.)	Do.	Intermediate	2 years.
45	Jat Vedic College, Baraut, Meerut (U.P.)	Do.	Inter-Agriculture	2 years.
46	Amar Singh Jat College, Lakhoti (U.P.)	Do.	Inter-Agriculture	2 years.
47	Janta Agri., Degree College, Ajitmal (Etawah)	Do.	I.Sc. (Agriculture)	2 years.
48	R.M.P.P.V. Degree College, (Gurukul), NARAN (Saharanpur) (Uttar Pradesh).	Do.	Inter Agriculture.	2 years.
49	Shri Durgajee Degree College, Chandesar, Azamgarh (U.P.)	Do.	I.Sc. (Agri.)	2 years.
50	Jat Degree College, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years.

51	R.S.K. Degree College, Simbhaoly (Meerut) (U.P.).	B.Sc. (Agri.)	Inter Agriculture	2 years
52	G. Degree College, Rampur, Manjuran (Saharanpur) (U.P.).	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years
53	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar (U.P.)	Do.	Inter with Maths or Biology or Agri.	3 years
54	Town Degree College, Ballia (U.P.).	Do.	I.Sc. (Agriculture)	2 years
55	R.S.M. Degree College, Dhampur (Bijnor) (U.P.).	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years
56	Janta College, Bakewar (Etawah), U.P.	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years
57	B.N.V. College, Rath Hamirpur, U.P.	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years
58	Kulbhaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad, U.P.	Do.	I.Sc. (Agri.) Part II Examination of U.P. Board or any other equivalent examination.	2 years
59	Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur, U.P.	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years
60	Baba Raghawa Das Degree College, Deoria, U.P.	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years
61	Narain Degree College, Shikohabad, U.P.	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years

62	K.V. Degree College, Machhra (Meerut), U.P.	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years.
63	National Degree College, Barhal Ganj, U.P.	Do.	Intermediate Agriculture	2 years
64	Degree College, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, U.P.	Do.	Inter Agriculture	2 years
65	Udai Pratap College, Varanasi, U.P.	Do.	Inter Examination of Board or Higher School and Intermediate Education, U.P., Allahabad. Any examination equivalent thereto.	2 years
66	Birla College of Agri., Haringhata, Distt. Nadia (West Bengal).	Do.	Higher Secondary with Science or Agri. or equivalent or Pre-University.	4 years
67	Govt. Agril. College, Ranbirsinghpura (J.&K.).	Do.	Higher Secondary with Science or Agri.	4 years
68	Govt. Agri. College, Sopore (Jammu & Kashmir).	Do.	Higher Secondary Pre-University/F.Sc.	4 years
69	Himachal Agri. College, Solan (Himachal Pradesh).	Do.	Higher Secondary or Pre-Agriculture	4 years
70	Palli Siksha Sadan, Shri Niketan, Distt. Birbhum.	Do.	A pass in Higher Secondary or its equivalent with Science or Agriculture.	4 years

APPENDIX V

(Vide Government's further reply to recommendation Serial No. 11)

Statement showing replies received from the State Governments.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Reply received
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	<p>There are uniform rules for admission to the Agril. Colleges according to which candidates who have passed either the Madhya Pradesh Board's Higher Secondary Examination or any other examination which by regulation of the M.P. Board of Higher Secondary Education is declared equivalent to the M.P. Board's Higher Secondary Examination, preferably with Agriculture and/or Science and Mathematics are admitted to the first year in these colleges, having a 4 year degree course in agriculture.</p> <p>A common advertisement for all colleges inviting applications for admission to the 1st year, is issued every year.</p>
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	<p>There is four years Degree Course after Matriculation or Higher Secondary. As soon as the Matriculation Examination is abolished (before or after 1964) the Agricultural Colleges will also have four years Course after Higher Secondary or Pre-University as the case may be.</p>
3.	West Bengal	<p>The Agricultural College in the State is under the Administrative Control of the University of Kalyani. The Department of Agriculture is not concerned with the recommendation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">University of Kalyani</p> <p>There is 4 year (B.Sc. Ag. Hons) course after the Higher Secondary or Pre-University stage.</p>
4.	Punjab	<p>The College of Agriculture, Ludhiana and the College of Agriculture, Hissar have already introduced 4 years degree course for B.Sc. Agril. after Higher Secondary.</p>

1	2	3
5. Andhra Pradesh	.	In all the three Agricultural Colleges in the State students who have passed Pre-University Course or equivalent are admitted and the duration of the course is for four years.
6. Mysore	.	The two Agricultural Colleges in this State have a four year degree course after Pre-University Course stage or equivalent and this pattern is therefore in conformity with the recommendation.
7. Assam	.	The State is following the general pattern as envisaged in the recommendation of the Sixth Session of the I.C.A.E. inasmuch as the revised course consists of one year of Pre-professional course followed by 3 years Degree course.
8. Kerala	.	The B.Sc. (Ag) course at the Agricultural College, Vellayani is of three years duration and the minimum qualification required for admission to the first year is a pass in Pre-professional examination in agriculture after Pre-University.
9. Madras	.	The recommendation is under implementation in the State.
10. Bihar	.	The recommendation regarding a four year course after higher secondary or a three year course after I.Sc. has already been in practice in the Agriculture Colleges of the State.
11. Gujarat	.	The entrance qualifications in Gujarat are uniform. Candidates are admitted to 4 year degree course after Matriculation. The course of Matriculation is of eleven years.
12. Rajasthan	.	Rajasthan was one of the first States to adopt the proposed "Four Years after Higher Secondary" system. Since all High Schools have not yet been upgraded to the Higher Secondary Schools, the students who join agricultural Colleges after the High School examination are given a Five-Year Course of study.

1	2	3
13. Orissa		The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology has decided to introduce pre-University, Pre-professional courses and three years Degree Courses in Agriculture.
14. Uttar Pradesh		<p>The U.P. Agricultural University has already adopted a 3 year B.Sc. (Ag.) course after the <i>Intermediate</i> examination. The Banaras Hindu University after a 3 year B.Sc. (Ag.) course for those who join it after passing the <i>Intermediate examination in pure science</i> and a 2 year course for those who join it after <i>Intermediate examination in Agriculture</i>. The Universities of Agra, Allahabad and Gorakhpur offer a 4 year B.Sc. (Ag.) course after <i>matriculation</i>.</p> <p>The Principal of the Government Agricultural College, Kanpur has moved the Agra University to adopt a 3 year B.Sc. (Ag.) course after the <i>Intermediate examination</i>.</p>
15. Maharashtra		<p>The pattern of secondary education in three main regions of this State viz. Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada, which is controlled by two statutory bodies differs from each other. However, the Education Department of the State is considering the possibilities of securing uniformity in the pattern of secondary education including the schooling period. This will, however, be a gradual-process involving time and other integrative measures. It is, however, not likely that the uniformity in the school pattern will be achieved in the near future. In the circumstances this Government is unable to implement this recommendation immediately. The matter will be considered as soon as uniformity in the secondary education all over the State is secured.</p>

APPENDIX VI

(Vide Government's reply to recommendation Serial No. 12)

Statement showing replies received from State Governments.

1. Bihar It is not possible to throw open the Post-graduate courses in Agriculture to pure science graduates in the interest of agricultural education. Masters in pure science can however be registered for Ph.D work in agricultural subjects.
 2. Maharashtra Not accepted.
 3. Kerala Pure science graduates are being admitted to the M.Sc. (Agri.) course in Agricultural College, Vellayani except for the subject "Agronomy".
 4. Madras Not accepted.
 5. Orissa Graduates in pure science are eligible for admission in Post-graduate classes *i.e.* Agricultural Botany, Mycology and Plant Pathology, Entomology, Agricultural Chemistry, Horticulture, Bachelor in Arts with Hons. in Economics are eligible for admission in Post-graduate class of Agricultural Economics.
 6. Uttar Pradesh The recommendation is sound and merits acceptance.
 7. Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal With the establishment of Agricultural Universities in these States, the Agricultural Colleges previously being controlled by the respective States have been transferred to the Agricultural Universities. The corresponding Agricultural Universities have agreed to implement the recommendation.
-

Statement showing replies received from Agricultural Universities and Universities having Agricultural Colleges

1	2	3
1. Ranchi University	·	Recommendation regarding admission of pure science graduates to Post-graduate course in agriculture is acceptable to the University.
2. Sardar Patel University	·	Recommendation regarding admission of pure science graduates to Agriculture faculty is accepted.
3. Kerala University	·	Pure science graduates of high quality are admitted to the M.Sc. (Agri.) course.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya.	·	Pure science graduates can take up Post-graduate studies in (a) Agriculture Chemistry and Soil Science (b) Agriculture Botany (c) Entomology (d) Plant Pathology. Pure science students are required to put in nine trimesters of study, the first three trimesters of which would be devoted to Agriculture courses.
5. Madras University	·	Not accepted.
6. Annamalai University	·	Not accepted.
7. Marathwada University	·	Post-graduate courses in Agriculture have not started yet but Board of Studies have resolved that Students of pure science can be admitted to Post-graduate studies in Agricultural subjects provided they undergo necessary pre-requisite course of studies in agriculture.
8. Nagpur University	·	Pure science graduates are eligible for admission to M.Sc. (Agr.) classes.
9. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology	·	Students who obtain Hons. degree at the B.Sc. or B.A. in any Basic Science or Humanities are eligible for appearing to M.Sc. (Agri.) examination provided they appear in a paper on general subjects carrying 100 marks and in the paper of his subject of specialisation.
10. Punjab Agri. University	·	The University allows pure science students to seek admission to the post-graduate studies in Agricultural sciences.

1	2	3
11	University of Udaipur	Pure science graduates are eligible for admission at M.Sc. (Agri.) in Botany, Plant Pathology, Agri. Chemistry and Entomology only. Such candidates are also required to complete about 30 credit hours extra or as may be prescribed by their advisory committee.
12	Agra University	Inter-Faculty migration is permitted in border line subjects for post-graduate studies.
13	Banaras Hindu University	Recommendation is already being implemented.
14	U.P. Agricultural University.	Agreed to implement the recommendation of the Team.
15	Kalyani University	Recommendations have been accepted and implemented. Pure science students who have secured honours with high second class or first class marks are also eligible for admission into Post-graduate classes in Agricultural subjects.

APPENDIX VII

(Vide Government's reply to recommendations Serial No. 35)

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH 'KRISHI BHAVAN' NEW DELHI-1.

F. No. 32(1)/65-Fin.I

Dated the 1st October, 1965.

To

(1) The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture), New Delhi.

(2) The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture Department of Food), New Delhi.

(3) All State Governments.

(4) Administrations of all Union Territories.

(5) The Principal Administrative Officer, Government of Sikkim, Gangtok.

(6) The Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.

(7) The Registrars of all Indian Universities (including Agricultural Universities).

(8) The Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

(9) The Director, Bombay School of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.

(10) The Director, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

(11) The Director, Institute of Agriculture, Anand.

(12) The Director, Bose Institute 93-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9.

(13) The Director, Shivaji Education Society, Amravati.

(14) The Director, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur.

(15) The Secretary, Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona.

(16) The Secretary, Bara Joint Farming Co-operative Society, Bahadurgarh Fort, Patiala.

(17) The Principal, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.

(18) The General Manager, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Anand.

(19) The Director, Zoological Survey of India, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

(20) The Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

(21) The Secretary, Young-Man's Christian Association, Martandam, Madras.

(22) The Secretary, Agricultural Institute, American Arcot Mission, Katpadi, Madras.

SUBJECT:—*Assets left over on termination of I.C.A.R. Schemes.*

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) while considering the estimates relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture—I.C.A.R.) made a recommendation, that the Council may prescribe that along with Utilisation Certificates, the Institute, Universities etc. should furnish simultaneously information about the residuary assets also so that the Council need not keep the accounts open for an indefinite period. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government of India.

2. I am, therefore, to request that the State Governments, etc. may kindly, take suitable action to ensure that invariably information regarding the residuary assets of the schemes financed by the I.C.A.R. is furnished to this office in the attached proforma (P102) along with the Utilisation Certificates.

3. The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. HARIHARAN,
Additional Secretary.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:—

- (i) All State Directors of Agriculture.
- (ii) All State Directors of Animal Husbandry and/or Veterinary Services.

- (iii) The Director of Horticulture, Mysore, Bangalore.
- (iv) The Director, Fruit Utilisation, U.P. Ranikhet. Ranikhet
- (v) All Directors of Agriculture/Agricultural Officers in the Union Territories.
- (vi) All Directors of Animal Husbandry and/or Veterinary Services/Animal Husbandry Officers in the Union Territories.
- (vii) The Dairy Development Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra, Agriculture and Forests Department, Old Secretariat, Bombay.
- (viii) The Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (ix) The Director, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.
- (x) The Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
- (xi) The Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar.
- (xii) The Director Indian Veterinary Research, Institute, Izatnagar.
- (xiii) The Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
- (xiv) The Officer-in-charge, Southern Regional Station, National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.
- (xv) The Officer-in-charge, Eastern Regional Station, National Dairy Research Institute, C/o Central Dairy, Belgachia, Calcutta-37.
- (xvi) The President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.
- (xvii) The Director, Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Malpura, Rajasthan.
- (xviii) The Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
- (xix) The Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.
- (xx) The Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
- (xxi) The Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
- (xxii) The Directress, Lady Irwin College, Agra.
- (xxiii) The Principal, B. R. College, Agra.
- (xxiv) The Principal, S. B. Garda College and B. P. Baria Science Instt., Navsari.
- (xxv) The Director, Field Research Station, Bombay.
- (xxvi) The Director, I.I.T., Kharagpur.

- (xxvii) The Director, Sheiladhar Instt., Allahabad.
- (xxviii) The Director, Shri Ram Institute of Industrial Research,
New Delhi.
- (xxix) The Director, Vivekanand Laboratory, Almora, U.P.
- (xxx) The Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay.

for Additional Secretary.

Copy for information to:—

- (i) All Branch Officer, I.C.A.R.
- (ii) All Section, I.C.A.R.

for Additional Secretary.

List of Articles left over on Termination of the Scheme for

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Date of purchase	Purchase price	Book Value at the time of termination of the Scheme	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Total: Rs.

- (1) The State Government/University/Institute is willing/not willing to take over the articles on payment to the Council the book value there of *i.e.*, Rs.....being share of the Council.
- (2) Council's share in the book value of articles *i.e.* Rs.....may be treated as grant to the Council's scheme forby book adjustment.
- (3) The articles are required for the Council's scheme for..... Approval of the Council may be accorded to the transfercurrent in the State/University/Institute. Approval of the Council may be accorded to the transfer of the articles.

Sd/- SCHEME AUTHORITY.

APPENDIX VIII

(Vide Government's reply to recommendation Serial No. 16)
Outlines of Scheme of providing Apprenticeship Training to new graduates in Agriculture and Veterinary Science.

Every year about 6500 graduates come out of the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges with little field experience. It is estimated that 25 per cent of these graduates come for jobs on the extension side in various Development Departments like that of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Community Development Departments and take up teaching profession in agricultural schools, Gramsevak Training Centres and Agricultural Colleges. It is a fact that so far these graduates have joined the Department without undergoing any field training and practical experience in Agricultural Extension and Community Development Programmes. If these graduates who in their service career have to perform the role of providing guidance to lower ranks have to have a real impact on the field and if they have to discharge their responsibilities effectively in solving the problems of the farmers, it is necessary that they should have a deep insight into the problems as are obtaining in the field and should work in the initial stages with the farmer and the field workers before they take up their normal assignments in their respective departments. It is therefore felt that they could play their role effectively only if they are given apprenticeship training before their postings as extension officer.

It is therefore proposed to provide practical apprenticeship training in the blocks, farms and other institutions for a period of six months before they actually take up the assignments in the development departments. It is proposed to provide a stipend of Rs. 75 P.M. per trainee and it is proposed to cover 4000 graduates under this scheme.

APPENDIX IX

(*Vide* reply to recommendation S. No. 29)

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD, NEW DELHI.

No. F. 18(50)/65-A.I. (R)

Dated the 30th July, 1965.

To

All State Governments and Union
Territories.

SUBJECT:—*Bringing out publications in regional languages—Recommendation of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha—Action thereon.*

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Governing Body of the Council, at its meeting held in 1963, decided that the Council should confine itself to bringing out its publications in English and Hindi only and that the question of bringing out the regional language version of the publications should be left to the Government concerned. Accordingly, the Council *vide* its letter No. 34(6)/62-A.I.(R), dated the 4th January, 1964, offered to help all the State Governments in bringing out the regional language versions of its publications by providing them with their relevant English text, blocks of illustrations etc. and by according copy-right permission, where necessary. Nine titles of popular publications (in English) of the Council were also suggested. This offer has, however, not brought about any appreciable response from the State Governments.

2. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in its 75th Report has since recommended that the question of bringing out publications in regional languages may be taken by the Council with the State Governments. This raises the general question of bringing out publications on agricultural, animal husbandry and other allied subjects in regional languages by the State Governments, and not necessarily the language versions of the I.C.A.R. publications. It is

possible that the State Government has already brought out publications in regional languages as recommended by the Estimate Committee. I am, therefore, to request that steps may kindly be taken to bring out suitable publication on agricultural/animal husbandry/allied subjects in regional language(s). I am further to request that a list of the publications already brought out by the State Governments etc. in the regional language(s) as well as a list of publications proposed to be brought out in the regional language, pertaining to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects, may kindly be supplied to this Council.

Receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged and action taken in the matter intimated to the Council by the 31st August, 1965.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- DALIP SINGH,
Under Secretary.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:—

1. All Directors of Agriculture in the States and Union Territories.
2. All Directors of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in the States and Union Territories.

Sd/- DALIP SINGH,
Under Secretary.

APPENDIX X

(wide reply to recommendation S. No 29)

S. No.	Name of the State	Gist of the Reply
1.	Laccadives	There is no scope for publishing ICAR publications. They will obtain copies of Malayalam publications from Kerala.
2.	Neefa	They are not interested.
3.	Pondicherry	Owing to lack of facilities, they do not propose to publish any publication in regional language.
4.	Kerala	Nine publications on A.H. already published 12 publications proposed to be brought out.
5.	U.P.	Since ICAR itself will bring out publications in Hindi, the question of bringing out such publications in the regional language, which is Hindi does not arise.
6.	Rajasthan	Five publications on A. H. already issued.
7.	Assam	Six leaflets on A. H. and allied subjects already published.
8.	Punjab	No publications on A.H. published or proposed to be published.
9.	M.P.	23 books on A.H. published. 6 books on A.H. proposed to be brought out including books on Agriculture.
10.	West Bengal	21 books already published.
11.	Tripura	21 information leaflets issued. 5 information leaflets in the press. 6 well information papers published.
12.	Andhra Pradesh	5 books published. 4 books proposed to be brought out.
13.	Goa Administration, to 15. Gujarat and Madras.	Acknowledged.

APPENDIX XI

Analysis or action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 75th Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha)

1. Total number of recommendations	39
2. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations nos. 1—9, 11—15, 17, 18, 20, 22—39 included in Chapter II)	
Number	35
Percentage to the total	89·7%
3. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies (<i>vide</i> recommendations nos. 10, 16, 19, and 21 included in Chapter III)	
Number	4
Percentage to the total	10·3