



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**  
**(2015-2016)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

**'THE RAJENDRA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY BILL, 2015'**

TWENTY SECOND REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

MARCH, 2016 / CHAITRA, 1938 (Saka)

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(2015-2016)****(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION)**'THE RAJENDRA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY BILL, 2015'**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 31.03.2016

Presented to Lok Sabha on 27.04.2016

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 27.04.2016

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
MARCH, 2016 / CHAITRA, 1938 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2015-16)**

**Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
3. Prof. Richard Hay
4. Shri Sanganna Karadi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
7. Shri C. Mahendran
8. Dr. Tapas Mandal
9. Shri Janardan Mishra
10. Shri Ajay Nishad
11. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
12. Shri Nityanand Rai
13. Shri Mukesh Rajput
14. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
15. Shri C.L. Ruala
16. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
17. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri Dharmendra Yadav
20. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav
21. Shri B. S. Yeddyurappa

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard
23. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
24. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
25. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
29. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
30. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad
31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                     |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi     | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director            |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar       | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Sumesh Kumar    | - | Under Secretary     |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture( 2015-16) having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty Second Report on "The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015."

2. The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 23rd December, 2015. The Speaker under Rule 331E (1) (b) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha referred the Bill to the Committee on 07 January, 2016 for examination and Report.

3. The Committee were briefed by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) on the Bill on 01 February, 2016. Thereafter, the Committee took Oral Evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) on 02 March, 2016. The Committee at their Sitting held on 28 March, 2016 considered and adopted the Report.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) for placing before them the material and information in connection with examination of the Bill.

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

**NEW DELHI;**  
**March, 2016**  
**Chaitra, 1938 (Saka)**

**HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV**  
***Chairperson,***  
***Standing Committee on Agriculture.***

## **REPORT**

### **PART – I**

#### **A. Introduction**

The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 (**Annexure-I**) was introduced on 23 December 2015 in Rajya Sabha. The Bill was referred by the Speaker, Lok Sabha in consultation with Chairman, Rajya Sabha, to the Committee on 7 January 2016 for examination and Report.

1.2 The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 provides for the establishment and incorporation of a University by conversion of the existing Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar to Rajendra Central Agricultural University for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and pursuit of research in agriculture and allied sciences and to declare it to be an institution of national importance.

1.3 The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) stated that agriculture is the mainstay of economy in the Eastern region but the production levels have remained low due to lack of appropriate production technologies to suit the needs of the farming community. The Eastern region, particularly the middle Gangetic plain of Bihar is well endowed with natural resources and holds promise for improving the productivity of major crops including rice, wheat, maize, sugarcane, mustard, pulses, spices, jute, horticultural crops etc. This will lead to raising the socio economic status of the farmers. This can be only accomplished through holistic management of land, water, crops, livestock and fisheries resources. To fulfil the desired goal and achieve excellence in teaching, research and frontline extension; strengthening of infrastructure, trained manpower and world class facilities are essential. Therefore, the present proposal is to convert Rajendra Agricultural University into Rajendra Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar.

#### **B. Salient features of the University**



1.4 The proposed Rajendra Central Agricultural University, Pusa will have a national mandate with focus to address the needs of eastern region of the country and particular attention to Bihar for achieving excellence in teaching, research and extension. Rajendra Central Agricultural University (RCAU) will be having the following existing colleges/ research institutes/ research stations/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under its control:

### **I. Educational Institutes**

- i. Faculty of Agriculture, Pusa (Samastipur)
- ii. Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi (Muzaffarpur)
- iii. College of Home Science, Pusa (Samastipur)
- iv. College of Agricultural Engineering, Pusa (Samastipur)
- v. College of Fisheries, Dholi (Muzaffarpur)
- vi. College of Basic Science & Humanities, Pusa (Samastipur)

### **II. Research Institutes/ Stations**

- i. Sugarcane Research Institute, Pusa (Samastipur)
- ii. Animal Production Research Institute, Pusa (Samastipur)
- iii. Regional Research Station, Madhopur (West Champaran)
- iv. Banana Research Station, Hajipur (Vaishali)
- v. Regional Research Station for Flood Prone Rice, Jhanjharpur (Madhubani)
- vi. Regional Research Station for Deep Water Rice, Biraul (Darbhanga)
- vii. Horticultural Research Station, Birauli (Samastipur)

### **III. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)**

- i. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khodawandpur (Begusarai)
- ii. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Saraiya (Muzaffarpur)
- iii. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jale (Darbhanga)
- iv. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hariharpur (Vaishali)
- v. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhagwanpur Hat (Siwan)
- vi. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Madhopur (West Champaran)
- vii. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Birauli (Samastipur)
- viii. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Manji (Saran)
- ix. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Spay (Gopalganj)
- x. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Piprakothi (East Champaran)
- xi. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sheohar

1.5 The Central Government has the power to establish such a University by an Act of Parliament. The broad structure and pattern of the proposed University will be similar to the Central Agricultural University, Imphal (established under Act No.40 of 1992) and the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi (established under Act No. 10 of 2014). The President of India will be the 'Visitor' of the University and also constituted the first Board of Management as also other Statutory Bodies.

1.6 The estimated cost in this Plan period for the establishment of the University by conversion of the existing Rajendra Agricultural University to Rajendra Central Agricultural University would be Rs.295.00 crores, of which a sum of Rs.30.37 crores is already available with the University for civil works. The break-up of Rs.295 crores includes Rs.107.31 crores for Grants-in-Aid General, Rs.64.82 crores for Grants-in-Aid Capital and Rs. 122.82 crores for Grants-in-Aid Salaries. Out of Rs. 295.00 crores recommended by the EFC for the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.62.5 crores has been proposed to be allocated for the year 2015-16 and Rs. 232.5 crores for the year 2016-17.

### **C. Chronology of events for establishment of RCAU**

1.7 In pursuance of the suggestion of Special Task Force on Bihar in 2008, efforts were taken to convert the Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar into a Central Agricultural University. Based on this, a proposal to finalize a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Central Government and Government of Bihar was pending from then onwards till 2014. Owing to vigorous efforts taken in the second half of 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Government of Bihar and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in the presence of Chief Minister of Bihar and Union Minister of Agriculture at Patna on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2015 to facilitate the conversion. When the Committee asked about the chronology of events leading to the decision regarding conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University (RCAU) in to Central Agricultural University in Bihar region, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare ( Department of Agricultural Research and Education) responded in its written replies as under:-

“Detailed chronology of events leading to decision regarding setting up of Rajendra Central Agricultural University in Bihar Region are as follows:

- Special Task Force on Bihar constituted by the Planning Commission in its report entitled “Bihar’s Agriculture Development : Opportunities and Challenges (**April 2008**)” suggested that the “Headquarters of the University, Pusa, is a heritage for agriculture research and education. Therefore, the University should get the status of National University, which should not only meet the needs of the state but also contribute to the national agriculture”. **(Annexure-II)**
- Chief Minister of Bihar had written to the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India in **June, 2008** for conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa into a National / Central Agricultural University. **(Annexure-III)**
- DARE intimated to the PMO that it would be a good proposition if the Rajendra Agricultural University is taken over by the Central Government and upgraded as a Central Agricultural University. **(Annexure-IV)**
- Planning Commission “in-principle” agreed to convert the Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa into a Central Agricultural University, Pusa vide letter No. M13044/4/2008-Agri. Pt. dated **06.03.2009**. **(Annexure-V)**
- DPR and draft bill for conversion for the Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa into a Central Agricultural University was submitted by Govt. of Bihar vide letter No. PPM&30/09-SF-8455 Patna dated **22.12.2009**. **(Annexure-VI)**
- In the DPR and EFC submitted by the Govt. of Bihar, a budgetary outlay of Rs. 966.57 crores for five years was proposed. It was suggested that the existing RAU, Pusa will be converted into a CAU with the name Rajendra Central Agricultural University (RCAU), Pusa. Out of 11 colleges/faculties, 2 academic programmes, 16 research institutes/stations/sub-stations and 30 KVKs of existing RAU, 6 colleges, 7 research institutes/stations and 11 KVKs will be with the RCAU. The proposed Central Agricultural University and the BAU, Sabour are proposed to have the jurisdiction over whole of Bihar.
- A letter dated **31.3.2010** written by DG, ICAR to Dr. K Kasturirangan, Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India regarding modalities to establish of new CAU in Bihar, in the manner proposed by the Govt. of Bihar. **(Annexure-VII)**
- A letter dated **05.5.2010** written by the Additional Secretary, DARE & Secretary, ICAR to Agriculture Production Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar regarding present staff strength, financial liabilities, other liabilities, recruitment procedures, number of legal cases and present sources of funding. **(Annexure-VIII)**
- A letter dated **23.11.2010** written by DS (DARE) to Joint Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission, Govt. of India alongwith information provided by the Agriculture Production Commission, Govt. of Bihar. Guidance was sought from the Planning Commission. **(Annexure-IX)**

- A letter dated **30.12.2011** issued to Agriculture Production Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar regarding a meeting with the AS (D) & Secretary, ICAR to discuss the issues related to conversion of RAU, Pusa to a CAU. **(Annexure-X)**
- The transfers of University liabilities, manpower and resources from RAU Pusa to RCAU Pusa were decided with Agriculture Production Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar in the Council on 09.01.2012, subject to the confirmation of both the Governments i.e. the Govt. of Bihar and Central Govt. in the matter vide letter No. 12-1/2010-EQR dated **14.02.2012**. **(Annexure-XI)**
- The Govt. of Bihar was requested to prepare a draft MoU and to finalize the same before sending it to respective Law Ministries for vetting vide D.O. letter No. 12-1/2010-EQR (Edn) dated **03.05.2012**. **(Annexure-XII)**
- The draft MoU was suggested to Govt. of Bihar vide letter No. 12-1/2010-EQR/Edn. dated **25.09.2012**.
- The draft MoU with suggestions for modification, was received from Govt. of Bihar vide letter No. PPM-30/2009-6537/Agril., Patna dated **07.12.2012**.
- With the approval of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, the revised draft MoU was again sent to the Govt. of Bihar on **26.12.2012** for necessary action. **(Annexure-XIII)**
- The revised draft MoU with suggestions for modifications in Para 11(b) and (c) was received from Govt. of Bihar vide letter No. PPM-30/2009-1203/Agril, Patna dated **28.02.2013**. **(Annexure-XIV)**
- A meeting of the Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR with the Agricultural Production Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar and VC, RAU was held on **07.03.2013** on the matter of finalization of draft MoU for the conversion. Minutes of the meeting dated 07.03.2013 has been sent to the Secretary, Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of Bihar, Agricultural Production Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar & VC, RAU on **25.04.2013** for necessary action. **(Annexure-XV)**
- Letter dated **14.05.2013** was issued to the Chief Minister of Bihar from Hon'ble AM to expedite the matter for finalization of draft MoU for the conversion of the University. **(Annexure-XVI)**
- Reminder letters dated **26.07.2013** from DDG (Edn) and **12.08.2013** from Secy. (DARE) & DG, ICAR were issued to the Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of Bihar to expedite the matter. **(Annexure-XVII & XVIII)**
- Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR met Agricultural Production Commissioner of Bihar on **17.08.2013** at Patna and held discussions regarding the modified MoU sent by ICAR, New Delhi.
- Govt. of Bihar vide letter dated **30.08.2013** has sent the few modifications added in the draft MOU to the Council for concurrence, which was examined

and the modifications suggested in the draft MoU were not accepted. **(Annexure-XIX)**

- Accordingly a MoU was prepared, signed by Secretary, DARE and sent to Govt. of Bihar vide letter dated **29.11.2013** for their signature. **(Annexure-XX)**
- A letter dated **25-12-2013** was received from Hon'ble C.M., Bihar to make certain amendments in the draft MoU proposed by the Govt. of India. **(Annexure-XXI)**
- Hon'ble AM vide letter dated **22-01-2014** replied to Hon'ble C.M., Bihar. It was suggested that the court cases can be pursued better by the Govt. of Bihar and therefore need to be attended by a special cell created by the Govt. of Bihar. **(Annexure-XXII)**
- A further clarification regarding setting up a special cell by the Govt. of Bihar in RAU, Pusa and handle all court cases related to RAU has been given vide letter dated **14.3.2014** by Secretary, ICAR. **(Annexure-XXIII)**
- Letter dated **29.5.2014** was issued to the Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of Bihar regarding signing of the MoU by Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR and uploaded on the website of ICAR. **(Annexure-XXIV)**
- A letter dated **18.7.2014** written by Sh. Radha Mohan Singh, Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of India to Shri Narendra Singh, Minister, Agriculture Department, Govt. of Bihar regarding setting up a special cell by the Govt. of Bihar in RAU, Pusa and handle all court cases related to RAU and requested for signing of the MoU. **(Annexure-XXV)**
- A letter dated **26.9.2014** was received from Sh. Narendra Singh, Minister, Agriculture Department, Govt. of Bihar requesting to seek legal opinion on the issue. Accordingly a request sent to Additional Solicitor-General of India seeking legal opinion on the issue in October, 2014. **(Annexure- XXVI)**
- Legal Opinion was received from the Additional Solicitor-General of India vide letter dated **18.11.2014**. **(Annexure-XXVII)**
- A letter dated **22.12.2014** written by Additional Secretary (DARE) & Secretary, ICAR to Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of Bihar regarding concurrence for the MoU. **(Annexure- XXVIII)**
- MoU was signed between Government of Bihar, and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) on **25<sup>th</sup> January, 2015**. **(Annexure-XXIX)**
- Subsequently, a team of officials from ICAR visited RAU, Pusa during **14-17 Feb 2015** and facilitated preparation of "Assets and Liabilities" of the RAU, Pusa in order to transfer to the proposed RCAU, Pusa. **(Annexure-XXX)**

- Detailed Project Report (DPR) and EFC, as prepared by the Vice-Chancellor, RAU Pusa received and forwarded to DARE on **20<sup>th</sup> March 2015** for further necessary action.
- EFC was prepared with a budgetary requirement of Rs. 400.00 crores during XII Plan for meeting the Salary of Staff, Revenue and Capital expenditure of all the existing units and also for additional provisions for the proposed new colleges and a research centre.
- After obtaining all the required internal concurrence, as a mandatory requirement, the EFC for establishment of Rajendra Central Agricultural University has been circulated on **5 June 2015** to NITI Ayog, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Law & Justice and Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- Draft Bill was also prepared for introduction in the Parliament under entry 63/64 of the Constitution of India to establish Central Agricultural University in the name of Rajendra Central Agricultural University through conversion of the existing Rajendra Agricultural University as an Institution of National Importance.
- Cabinet Note for establishment of Central Agricultural University through conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University (RAU) to Rajendra Central Agricultural University (RCAU) has been submitted to the Cabinet on 20 July, 2015 after the recommendation of SFC meeting held on **16 July, 2015. (Annexure-XXXI)**
- A letter dated 24 July 2015 of Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. of India has communicated the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on **21 July, 2015** wherein the Cabinet has approved the paragraph 7 of the Cabinet Note dated 20 July, 2015 with Rs. 295.00 crore as grants-in-aid for capital and revenue expenditure for the remaining two years of the XII Five Year Plan.
- Draft Bill was circulated by DARE to all the concerned Ministries / Departments on **18 Aug 2015.**
- A letter dated 18<sup>th</sup> December 2015 of Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. of India has communicated the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on **16<sup>th</sup> December, 2015** wherein the Cabinet has approved the paragraph 7 of the Cabinet Note dated 15.12.2015.
- The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 was introduced in the Parliament (Rajya Sabha) on **23 Dec 2015.**
- The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 was referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lak Sabha for examination and Report.”

1.8 During the oral evidence of the Department on 1 February 2016, the Secretary of the Department briefed the Committee on the issue as under:

‘भारतीय कृषि की वृद्धि में भारतीय कृषि विकास अनुसंधान की खास भूमिका रही है। पहले हरित क्रांति पंजाब और हरियाणा तक सीमित था, यह पांच दशक पहले हुआ। अगले हरित क्रांति पूरे भारतवर्ष में संभव है, जहां पानी की उपलब्धता है, जहा जलवायु भी ठीक है, इंडो-गजेटिक में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर बंगाल तक जाती है। बिहार राज्य में 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग कृषि से लाभान्वित होते हैं, लगभग 40% प्रतिशत उत्पादन कृषि से होता है, 95,000 स्कॉवयर किलोमीटर में से 80,000 स्कॉवयर किलोमीटर में अभी भी खेती होती है, छोटे किसानों की संख्या बिहार में 60% है। इनके पास भूमि लगभग एक एकड़ से भी कम है। 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी की ग्रोथ रेट 2 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रही है इसको देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय औसत 80,000 हजार से ज्यादा है। इकोनॉमी में कृषि ही प्रोसपिरिटी ला सकते हैं और लोगों की स्थिति में सही हो सकती है और लोगों को ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं। कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को इतना महत्व क्यों दिया जा रहा है इस बारे में आपको बता रहा था। बिहार राज्य में खासतौर पर गेहूं, मक्का, दलहन और तिलहन की प्रमुखता है इसके अलावा गन्ना, आलू, तम्बाकू और तिलहन, प्याज और कुछ मसालों का इम्पोर्टेड स्थान रहा है। पूसा संस्थान समस्तिपुर के पास है, सब जानते हैं कि पूसा से ही पहला कृषि अनुसंधान शुरु हुआ था। 1905 में अमेरिका से मिस्टर फिप्स आए थे, उनके एन्डोमेंट से शुरु हुआ। 1911 में इम्पीरियल एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट शुरु हुआ। यह आजादी से पहले की बात है। एक बहुत बड़ा भूकम्प आया इसलिए 1936 में इस संस्थान को दिल्ली में ट्रांसफर करना पड़ा, तब से यहां काम चल रहा है।

इस परिवेश को देखते हुए 1970 में वहां कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई, यह राजेन्द्र एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी है। कुछ सालों से यह बात चल रही है कि पूर्वी भारत में कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या हो सकता है। ब्रिगिंग ग्रीन रिवाल्यूशन टू ईस्टर्न इंडिया एक स्कीम डिपार्टमेंट आफ एग्रीकल्चर कोआपरेशन से चल रही है। यह कृषि शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान विभाग है। इसमें महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम शिक्षा है, हायर एग्रीकल्चर एजुकेशन है। इसकी भूमिका में देखा गया है कि क्या राजेन्द्र एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी में कन्वर्ट हो सकती है? स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स, बिहार में 2008 से बात शुरु हुई। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि योजना आयोग से 2009 से इन प्रिंसिपल एप्रुवल मिला और तब से कई चीजों पर बात हुई। वर्तमान में सब चीजों को देखा जा रहा है कि किस तरह ह्युमेन रिसोर्स बढ़ा सकते हैं, सैकेंड्री एजुकेशन जिस वैल्यु एडीशन कहते हैं, कृषि उत्पादन ही नहीं बल्कि प्रसंस्करण भी हो, एग्री बिजनैस वैनचर किस तरह हो सकता है। जेंडर मेन स्ट्रीमिंग क्योंकि कृषि में महिलाओं का योगदान कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत है, इनको किस तरह प्लेटफार्म दे सकते हैं। यह सब सोचते हुए सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी का प्रारूप बना। 2015 में डिसकशन हुई और बिहार सरकार के साथ भारतीय कृषि विज्ञान परिषद, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान विभाग ने मिलकर बात की कि किस तरह कन्वर्जन हो सकता है। हमारे पास एक उदाहरण सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी का है, एक इम्फाल का उदाहरण नार्थ ईस्ट के लिए है। दूसरे के बारे में आप सब जानते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड के लिए सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी बनी है। क्लोज़ 25 में हुआ था, बाद में बुंदेलखंड की युनिवर्सिटी बनी, सबको मालूम है कि आर्टिकल 64 में हुआ था। यह इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि इंस्टीट्यूट आफ नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस हो जाए। वर्तमान में राजेन्द्र एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी पूसा बिहार के साथ चार कॉलेज हैं और लगभग 11 अनुसंधान संस्थान हैं और इसके साथ कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र भी है। सबको एक साथ लेकर बढ़ते हुए नए जिले किस तरह साथ हों, चार कॉलेजों में एग्रीकल्चर, वैटरिनरी साइंस, हॉटीकल्चर हो, इसके बारे में बात हो रही है। एक अनुसंधान संस्थान केले का है, केले का उस क्षेत्र में बहुत उत्पादन होता है। इस सबको मिलाकर राजेन्द्र एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी का प्रारूप बना है। पिछले सत्र में 30 दिसंबर 2015 को एक बिल राज्य सभा में राजेन्द्र सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी का इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था। माननीय समिति के समक्ष अब यह बिल आया है।

में ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां की क्या जरूरतें हैं, कृषि में क्या संभावनाएं हैं, किस तरह की स्किल डेवलपमेंट चाहिए। मैंने पहले बताया है कि हायर एजुकेशन भी हो, स्किल डेवलपमेंट भी हो, किस तरह से बेनिफिट को मैक्सिमाइज कर सकते हैं। मैंने यह भी बताया है कि महिलाओं का क्या योगदान है। वहां के लोगों के कृषि के सपने को किस तरह साकार किया जाए। लगभग 45 साल से राजेन्द्र एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी रही है, उसकी क्या स्ट्रेंस था, क्या है, उसे किस तरह से हायर लैवल पर ले जा सकते हैं। इस सबको सोचते हुए यह बिल राज्य सभा में इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ है।“

1.9 When asked to explain the various constraints/ challenges presently being faced by the Indian Agriculture and as to how the proposed Rajendra Central Agricultural University would be able to take these constraints/ challenges and drive the Indian agriculture for sustainable growth and productivity particularly in the State of Bihar and adjoining agro-climatic zones of the Country, the Department in its written reply submitted as under:-

“Indian agriculture faces the issues of sustainable agriculture, food and nutritional security, climatic change and mitigation of its effects on crop and animals health and productivity, generation and transfer of technology, enhancement in resource use efficiency and water productivity, provision of incentives for agriculture, promotion of investments in agriculture, strengthening of institutional infrastructure, better risk management, corporate agriculture, peri-urban agriculture, human resource development and tapping the potential and introduction of management reforms.

The eastern states comprising of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal, occupy about 21.85% geographical area and supports 34% human and 31% livestock population of India. Agriculture is the mainstay of economy in the eastern states, and of the total geographical area of 71.84 million ha, the net sown area is 31.43 million ha with a cropping intensity of 150%. However, high population density (604 persons/km<sup>2</sup> compared to 382 persons/km<sup>2</sup> at national level), poor supply of electricity to the agricultural sector, lowest per capita income (Rs. 38,328/- per annum compared to the national average of Rs. 60,972/-), maximum number of economically most backward districts (69 out of 150 at national level) exert tremendous pressure on the natural resources of this region. Some notable challenges to agriculture include population pressure on land, skewed distribution of operational holdings, land degradation, imbalance use of water and nutrients, low fertilizer consumption, low productivity, low level of mechanization, climate change impact, non-remunerative prices and post-harvest losses. The production levels of agriculture, livestock and fisheries have remained



low mainly due to lack of location-specific production technologies, natural calamities like floods, water logging, drought and social constraints. Nevertheless, the eastern region of the country holds promise for the second Green Revolution, which can be accomplished through holistic management of land, water, crops, biomass, horticultural, livestock, fishery and human resources.

Being endowed with bountiful natural resources of fertile soil, abundant water, varied climate and rich cultural and heritage, the whole country is looking towards Bihar for the second green revolution. To make this happen, there is need to expedite the technology led knowledge intensive inclusive agriculture. The economy of Bihar is predominantly agrarian and agriculture engages nearly three-fourths of Bihar's population. The agricultural industry provides employment to about 81% of the total workforce and generates nearly 42% of the State Domestic Product. Agriculture sector has all the potential to bring prosperity to the state. It is important to sustain self-sufficiency in food grain production with a rate of food grain production greater than population growth rate. Agriculture is not only the source of livelihood but it also generates raw material for the agro-based industries, which has immense potential in the state. Principal food grain crops are paddy, wheat, maize and pulses. Main cash crops are sugarcane, potato, tobacco, oilseeds, onion, chilies, spices and jute. Bihar is also one of India's top producers of vegetables and fruits. In order to address the aforementioned issues, technology integration, scaling up and framing of demand driven productivity enhancing quality teaching, research and extension agenda in a network mode, using both conventional and frontier technologies ensuring scientific management of natural resources and sustainable intensification are required. Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, is a place where the organized agricultural research and education started in India in 1905 is of heritage importance and has made significant contribution to the agricultural research, education and extension in the region. However, there is need and potential for many fold increase in skilled human resource development and technology generation and application in production in crops, livestock and fisheries and processing and value addition of their produce not only in the state of Bihar, but the whole country. This will not only make agriculture more remunerative enhancing socio-economy of the region but also, create interest in agriculture."

1.10 On the query of the Committee regarding presence of Central Agricultural Universities and research institutions per million populations in the country, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

“There are only two Central Agricultural Universities in the Country- (i) Central Agricultural University, Imphal (Manipur) with area jurisdiction of whole country and priority to the six north-eastern states namely, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim; and (ii) Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) with area jurisdiction of whole country and priority to the issues related to the Budelkhand region. Together with 109 ICAR research institutes, there are 0.9 central agricultural institutions per million population in the country.

A state-wise list of ICAR Institutes in the country as furnished by the Department is shown at **Annexure – XXXII**.

**D. Status of Research Institutes/Stations proposed to be brought under the ambit of RCAU**

1.11 When the Committee asked to furnish a detailed note on present status of all 07 Research Institutes/ Stations which are to be brought under the ambit of RCAU clearly indicating infrastructure availability, sanctioned *vis-à-vis* existing man power, allocation and actual expenditure during the last five years and research work and training activities organized by these institutes during the said period, the Department in its written reply submitted the Status of 07 Research Institutes/ stations of Rajendra Central Agricultural University as under :

**1. Animal Production Research Institute, Pusa**

1.12 The Livestock Unit (LSU), Pusa exists since 1878. During British era there was a Stud farm at the location where presently main Dairy Unit of LSU exists. Simultaneously, Sahiwal cows were also maintained under selective breeding system of its improvement. Cows with potency to produce up to 6000 litres of milk/lactation with average 5% fat were managed therein. The Sahiwal herd was shifted to Karnal (Haryana) after the severe earth quake in 1934. In the year 1951, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Bihar established a Bachaur Cattle Breeding Farm at Pusa. Bachaur is a nationally accredited breed of draft cattle native to Bihar. In the year 1961, Animal Production Research Institute, Pusa was established by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Bihar with mandate: “To conduct farmers’ oriented fruitful research in the areas of breeding, feeding, management, production, reproduction and disease control of livestock and poultry species, besides teaching & extension works”. Subsequently, with the transfer of this Unit under the RAU, Pusa in 1970, cross breeding programme of Bachaur/Haryana cattle with Jersey and Holstein

Friesian (exotic breeds) was launched. A Poultry Unit was initiated in 1971, where different breeds of layer and broiler types were maintained with objective of providing training to the students and conducting research on different aspects of poultry farming. A research-cum-instructional unit of buffaloes with 20 graded Murrah and Diara type buffaloes was added in the Livestock Unit, Pusa in the year 2006. A Fodder Production Unit co-exists since establishment of the farm, which possesses total land area of 236 acres out of which only 45 acres is beyond *Bandh* (i.e. out of flood plains) having 250 % cropping intensity, the rest 193 acre being undulating, full of trees and shrubs under the teeth of river Gandak. The APRI, has its glorious past and attained several outstanding achievements utilizing the Cattle and Poultry Farms as live laboratories.

1.13 Presently, the Institute has one office-cum-research building, four animal sheds, four godowns, three farm office buildings and five poultry pens/brooder house. Out of the total 08 post of scientists sanctioned, only 04 are filled whereas, 64 posts of non-teaching staff are filled out of the sanctioned total 93 posts.

1.14 The allocation and actual expenditure during last five years is as follows :

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
2010-2011	1,17,30,990.00	63,46,356.86
2011-2012	1,35,30,144.00	66,88,126.00
2012-2013	1,60,41,452.00	72,11,014.00
2013-2014	1,79,08,308.00	1,16,72,505.50
2014-2015	2,21,58,906.00	1,25,27,616.00

1.15 During last five years, five research projects are completed, one ongoing and two new are sanctioned. Salient research findings are as follows-

- Two economic/cheap & good quality cattle feed formulations from locally available cereals like Shaktiman maize grains/ wheat, pulses and their by-products (wheat bran, rice bran, Chunni etc.) and oilcakes were developed and popularized among the farmers.
- Malnutrition, poor quality semen, wrong insemination technique, improper time of insemination, uterine infection and delayed oestrus/anoestrus conditions were identified to be the major causes of conception failure in crossbred cattle reared under rural/farmer's condition.

- In heifers and high yielding cows delayed/unovulatory condition alone accounted the major (60% or more) cause of conception failure.
- Lack of feeding Vitamins & Minerals as well as meager amount of concentrate (cattle feed) and quality green fodders were found to be the major causes of malnutrition resulting anoestrus in cattle under rural condition.
- More than 50% such animals may be cured by supplementation of vitamins and mineral mixtures and providing proper quantity & quality of concentrates as well as green fodders in the ration of animals besides Lugol's Iodine cervical paint.
- Among the series of crossbred grades of cattle (50%, 62.5%, 75%, inter-se, less than 50% exotic, 3breed combinations) produced at LSU, Pusa using Jersey & Holstein Friesian exotic breeds on local base, 50% crossbreds and *inter-se* at 50% exotic level were evaluated to be the best adaptive in hot-humid climate of North-Bihar.
- High mortality and infertility problems were recorded in the cattle of exotic inheritance beyond 50% level of exotic inheritance.
- Jersey crossbreds were more adaptive to the local environment as compared to HF Crossbreds.
- Livelihood improvement of farmers of NAIP Sub-project (Muzaffarpur & Sheohar) through backyard Goatry and Poultry.
- Animal Health Camp were organized at frequent level in the NAIP project villages which has benefited farmers by increasing on an average per unit milk production by 1 to 1.5 litre ,beside increasing the conception rate and decreasing the infertility.
- Helminthes parasites infestation is severe around Burhi Gandak river in Samastipur district of Bihar. Infestation of Liver fluke leads to high morbidity and production losses in area. Rotational deworming using suitable de-wormer is required to handle the situation.
- Silage making in polythene bags is very convenient technique for small farmers. Since silage is a fermented and pre-digested product it helps to improve rumen function and digestibility in ruminants. It is economical and very much helpful to meet nutritional requirement of milking animals during flood and drought conditions.
- Criptosporidiosis, an intestinal protozoa, cause morbidity and mortality in young buffalo calves. Severe infection cause diarrhea, dehydration and death, if treatment not given on time. Saline infusion along with antidiarrheal and antiprotozoal drug gives better result.

During last five years, 29 animal health camps and 04 training programmes were organized, 44 TV talks were delivered and scientists participated in the annual Kisan Mela and 05 Kisan Goshthis.

## 2. Sugarcane Research Institute, Pusa

1.16 The Central Sugarcane Research Station, Mushari (Muzaffarpur) was transferred to Pusa in 1936. After independence it was named as Sugarcane Research Institute and it was under the control of Bihar government. With the establishment of Rajendra Agricultural University on 3rd December, 1970, it became part of the University.

The mandate of the Institute is to carry out research in the field of crop improvement, production and protection; evaluation of high yielding and non-flowering varieties with higher sucrose; facilitate free exchange of information on seeds and seedlings; control diseases and pests either by breeding for resistance or by the developing effective control measures; organize training programmes for the scientific and technical personnel engaged in sugarcane research & development, and maintenance of disease free nucleus seed materials for distribution to the cooperating organizations.

1.17 The Institute has one Sugarcane Institute Main building, newly constructed Hi-Tech building, laboratory building, poly house, glass houses, net house, departmental godowns, water tank overhead for capacity 50,000 gallon, old pump house and old godown alongwith guard room, Sugarcane office building, Ekh Bhawan guest house and a Gur Yard.

The Institute has 89 sanctioned posts of scientists (including 13 at Regional Research Station, Madhopur) out of which 15 (including two at RRS, Madhopur) are filled. For non-teaching staff, a total of 275 posts are sanctioned (including 13 for RRS, Madhopur) out of which 170 (including 03 at RRS, Madhopur) are filled.

1.18 The allocation and actual expenditure during last five years is as follows-

Year	Non-Plan		ICAR	
	Allocation/ Budget (Rs.)	Actual expenditure excluding pay of Scientist and	Allocation/ Budget (Rs. In lakh)	Actual expenditure excluding pay of Scientist and Non-

		<b>Non-teaching staff (Rs.)</b>		<b>teaching staff (Rs.)</b>
2010-11	3,98,51,363.00	3,55,09,075.41	31.03	25,72,793.00
2011-12	5,88,54,792.00	2,00,75,935.00	31.03	15,04,981.00
2012-13	6,06,52,848.00	2,51,73,991.00	133.53	14,29,934.00
2013-14	6,63,59,814.00	1,88,18,954.00	65.52	3,53,486.00
2014-15	8,31,54,120.00	2,04,68,589.00	71.43	5,06,526.00

1.19 The Salient research achievements of last five years are-

- The planting of 3 budded sets along with 100% recommended seed rate was found better for higher yield of sugarcane under north Bihar conditions.
- The conventional method of planting was better with respect to millable canes and cane yield. However, irrigation water at IW/ CPE ratio of 1.00 was found better over 0.75 and 0.50 IW/ CPE ratios.
- The application of atrazine @ 2 kg ai/ha (PE) + Dicamba @ 350 of ai/ha at 75 DAP or atrazine @ 2 kg ai/ha PE followed by 2,4-D 1 kg ai/ha at 60 DAP proved most effective for binding weeds. Sucrose % juice did not exhibit significant difference due to weed control methods.
- Plant geometry 30:120 cm (paired row) performed significantly better for cane yield followed by 120 cm row distance.
- Intercropping of coriander with autumn planted sugarcane should be given two irrigations at 60 and 90 days after sowing of coriander with 100% RDF to both the crops
- The application of 75% NPK through inorganics + 25% N through organic manures + biofertilizers (*Azotobactor* + PSB) + biopesticide (neem cake) in sugarcane plant and 75% NPK through inorganics + 25% N through organic manures + biofertilizers (*Azotobactor* + PSB) + trash mulching and green manuring with moong inoculated with *Rhizobium* in alternate rows + biopesticide in ratoon were found suitable for sustaining sugarcane productivity, maintaining soil fertility and getting higher monetary returns in sugarcane plant - ratoon system in calcareous soil of Bihar.
- The application of fresh sulphitation pressmud cake @20 t/ha or fresh sulphitation pressmud cake @10 t/ha with 25 kg ZnSO<sub>4</sub>/ha at ratooning were found superior in improving winter ratoon cane yield.
- The application of fertilizers on soil test basis i.e. (200kg N, 100kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 100 kg K<sub>2</sub>O, 25 kg ZnSO<sub>4</sub> & 40 kg S) was found suitable for maintaining soil fertility, enhancing yield and quality of cane in calcareous soil of Bihar.
- Application of the bio-methanated distillery effluent in soil @ 150 m/ha one month before sowing of the crop was found beneficial for increasing cane yield and maintaining soil health
- 121 sugarcane genotypes of different clonal generations and maturity groups were artificially evaluated during last five years against red rot, smut

and wilt diseases. Out of 121 genotypes, 25 genotypes were found resistant, 71 were moderately resistant and 5 genotypes were found susceptible. Genotypes showing moderately resistant to resistant reaction with good agronomical traits were identified and released. The remaining genotypes showing moderately resistant to resistant reaction were transferred to sugarcane breeder to use them as donor for source of resistance.

- The parasitization of bio-agent such as *Apanteles flavipes*, *Rhaconotus scirpophagae* and *Stenobracon deesae* were recorded against top borer and stalk borer. The population of *S. deesae* and *Apanteles flavipes* varied from May to November and reached their peak in September. The activity of *Rhaconotus scirpophagae* was recorded from August to December and its peak in month of October. The parasitization of *Tetrastichus pyrillae* and *Epiricania melanoleuca* was recorded against Pyrilla. An IPM module i.e. Mechanical + Carbofuran + Trichocard has been found to be superior for the control of plassey borer.

#### 1.20 Recently Released varieties

Name of the variety	Maturity group	Year of release	
		State	ICAR Identified/Released
BO 146	Mid-late	2008	2009
CoP 2061 ( CoP 06436 )	Mid-late	2011	2015
BO 153	Early	2011	-
CoP 112	Early	2015	-
BO 154	Mid-late	2015	-

#### 1.21 Extension Achievements

- Propping system developed at this institute is popular at national level.
- Intercropping of sugarcane with potato, garlic, rajmash, mung bean and lady's finger is popular among farmers of the sugar factories.
- Red rot screening methods particularly plug method, of this institute is now made compulsory at all the research centers of the country.
- Integrated management system (INM, IDM and IPM) have been popularized among the cane growers.

Training Programme Organised - 12

### 3. Horticultural Research Station, Birauli, Samastipur

1.22 Horticultural Research Station (HRS), Birauli came into existence in 1987 mainly because the economy of the farmers of Bihar is closely linked with the development of horticultural crops. The major emphasis was to undertake research on important horticultural crops of the region focusing on yield, quality and development of varieties with inbuilt biotic and abiotic stresses. It was also expected to undertake locations specific multi-disciplinary production oriented trials on major horticultural crops such as papaya, litchi, mango, guava, jackfruit, aonla, acid lime, banana, vegetable crops and spices like turmeric and ginger. The Station over time has been neglected as of now there is no staff and the farm is looked after by the KVK established on part in 1990. The Horticultural Research Station need to be revived, for which necessary infrastructure, staff position, farm development etc. is required.

1.23 The HRS has one implement shed, two godowns, one store and two pum houses. No staff position sanctioned. However, Jr. Farm Superintendent – 01, Lab Assistant – 01 and Mobile Unit Worker – 01 are posted on deputation basis. No fund allocation is available for this station. The wages for laborers and other operation cost are made through revolving fund generated by orchards and fruit sapling production.

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Opening Balance	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance
2010-11	3.07	14.81	17.1	0.78
2011-12	0.78	16.93	13.41	4.3
2012-13	4.3	12.54	12.96	3.88
2013-14	3.88	17.61	13.71	7.78
2014-15	7.78	17.81	15.35	10.24

1.24 No research and training activities are taken for this station due to non availability of any scientific staff. The main activities include foundation seed production of pulses and cereals (produced submitted to Seed Processing Plant of RAU, Pusa, Samastipur), fruit saplings production and fruit production under orchards.

#### 4. Banana Research Station, Hajipur (Vaishali)



1.25 The Banana Research Station (BRS), Hajipur was established in 1956 to cater the research needs of the banana crop in the state. Over the decades, it was involved in banana germplasm collection and screening for higher production of the crop in the state. It contributed immensely towards productivity of the crop.

1.26 The station is mainly focused on standardization of all cultural practices requirement for higher productivity of Banana in the state which contributed approximately 40-50% rise in the productivity. Initially centre collected all important commercial banana clones/varieties from different part of the country and selected the most suitable ones i.e. batisa, Kachkel, Bangar as culinary types and Alpan, Malbhog, Kanthali and Lesser type. These clones and package and practices were widely adopted by the cultivars. The BRS happens to be the only research station working on the banana in the state and its research accomplishment were widely accepted by the banana growers.

1.27 The Station has presently only one office building and out of total 10 posts sanctioned (02 scientists and 08 non-teaching), only one non-teaching post is filled up. The actual expenditure during last five years is as follows:

<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2010-11	2.11
2011-12	4.09
2012-13	4.44
2013-14	5.24
2014-15	6.85

1.28 Banana Research Centre is maintaining 76 banana germplasm. No training programme was organized due to lack of any scientific staff. However, scientist of KVK, Hajipur are imparting training on different aspects of banana cultivation to the farmer regularly. Functioning of the BRS, Hajipur came to halt by the later part of 1990s when most of its scientific staff retired. Later on, the BRS was re-mandated and KVK of the Vaishali district was established at the same site.

## **5. Regional Research Station, Madhopur**

1.29 The Regional Research Station, Madhopur is located in the canal irrigated areas with high rainfall in West Champaran district. Besides West and East Champaran districts, the RRS is responsible for carrying location specific inter disciplinary production oriented multi-locational trials in the crops and animal science in Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj districts which represent the second agro-ecological farming situation known as salt effected soil with low rainfall with the special emphasis on food grains (cereal, pulses and oilseeds).

1.30 Presently, the station is involved in conducting trials under AICRP on Palm, oilseeds and maize. Under oil palm, the work started since 2009, is carried out on water use efficiency, nutritional management of oil palm and varietal trial on oil palm. The AICRP on Maize has also started in 2014 with an objective of nutrient management and varietal screening. The screening of sugarcane variety is also going on at the centre along with quality seed production of sugarcane.

1.31 RRS has about 70.0 acre farm land, one office building, one Kisan Ghar, staff quarters, two godowns, implement shed, weighing bridge etc. Out of 26 sanctioned posts including 13 non-teaching ones, only five (02 scientists and 03 non-teaching) posts are filled.

1.32 During the last five years, the allocation and actual expenditure is as follows-

Year	Non-Plan		ICAR (Oil palm)	
	Allocation/Budget (Rs.)	Actual expenditure (Rs.)	Allocation/Budget (Rs.)	Actual expenditure (Rs.)
2010-11	6252562.00	3702543.33	818106.00	639019.00
2011-12	11607591.00	10538031.50	1364177.81	553647.00
2012-13	8655627.00	5888751.00	7106.00	342069.00
2013-14	8467458.00	5071652.50	548000.00	797265.00
2014-15	7137672.00	4389714.00	335285.00	631185.00

1.33 Under the AICRP on Oil Palm, four projects- evaluation of new cross combinations in oil palm, multi-location trial on the performance of new cross combinations in oil, studies on fertilizer application through micro irrigation technique in oil palm, and demonstration on oil palm production potential in Bihar state are going on. Also, maize and mustard varietal trials were also conducted. In the

sugarcane breeder seed production programme, 3057.55, 2236.35, 1914.77, 1177.60 and 1270.75 quintal seed was produced in the years 2010-11 to 2014-15 respectively.

## **6. Rice Research Sub-Station, Jhanjharpur, Madhubani**

1.34 Rice Research Sub Station, Jhanjharpur was established in the year 1985 in North West alluvial plains of zone I of Bihar. The Station is involved in technology dissemination and conducting front line demonstration and soil testing.

1.35 The Station has 12.5 acre area out of which 2.5 acre is under office and residences and the remaining 10.00 acre is research farm area. The Station has two office buildings, three godowns, three staff quarters, one threshing floor and implement shed. The Station has the soil testing lab also. It has only three sanctioned posts (one scientist and two non-teaching) and only one post of non-teaching is filled. A total of Rs. 44.50 lakh is allocated for different construction and purchase of equipments etc.

1.36 The Station successfully conducted trials viz., IVT-U & AVT-U under AICRP on Linseed as a voluntary centre. This Station is also involved in production of breeder seed of wheat and mustard. State trials on rice constituted by RAU to test the suitability of rice entries under flash flood situation are regularly conducted at the research station. Successfully recommended the technology package on cultivation of boro rice in the chaur areas of Jhanjharpur which otherwise remained unproductive during the boro/rabi season due to water logging. Cultivation of Linseed as utera crop have been popularized through FLDs on oilseed (for linseed crop) amongst farmers of the Jhanjharpur sub-division. Kisan Ghostis under “Baigyanik Goan Ki Or” programme of state govt. are successfully organised and scientist of the station participated. Three villages viz., Majaura, Baliar and Partapur of Jhanjharpur have been adopted under ‘Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav’ programme.

1.37 Following demonstration and training programmes were under taken-

- Demonstrations on labour saving techniques through use of machines like wheat reaper, rice transplanter and drum seeder to demonstrate the improved crop production technologies have been successfully adopted by farmers of the area.

- FLDs on improved rice varieties developed by the University are regularly conducted on the farmers field.
- Short term training programme on cane seed production programme under sponsorship of Cane Development Department, Govt. of Bihar are taken up at this centre from time to time.
- One day Kisan Ghosti jointly organised by the station and CAE,RAU,Pusa to popularise the use of farm implements
- FLD'S on use of Pheromone trap at farmers field on boro rice were organised in association with rice entomologist, AICRP (Rice), RAU Pusa under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yogna .
- The Chaur areas of Madhubani district have been surveyed along with BRBN officials of Bihar Govt. and Chief scientist Rice for searching possibilities of increasing productivity of rice through cultivation of boro rice in the district.
- Field demonstration on laser land levelling and training were conducted at farmers field under sponsorship of ATMA, Madubani.
- Work on cane seed production programme of varieties viz; BO 139,BO 141,CoP 9301,BO 146,BO147 started in the year 2008 in one hectare land in the research farm. Supplied more than 800q.of healthy and disease free seeds to various farmers of Madhubani and Darbhanga district including Ryam sugar mill.
- One day training programme on climate Change awareness was organised under NICRA project on 22.07.14.
- Seed production of summer moong SML 668 on pilot basis have also been taken up in one acre of land.
- Soil testing laboratory established under project entitled NPMSH&F and made functional with soil micronutrient testing facility .
- Farmer Scientist Interaction cum Field day was organised on 27.02.15
- One day training on mushroom production was organised at tribal village Pashmania Panchyat Tadhiya Block Madhepur Distt. Madhubani on 06.09.15
- Two days demonstration cum training programme on wheat seed production using zero tillage technology was organised at village Pashmania Panchyat Tadhiya Block Madhepur Distt. Madhubani on 22.12.15
- State Varietal trail on Lentil and Red gram constituted from Pulse section, TCA, Dholi are being conducted at this station.
- Seed production of Wheat in 6.0 acres and Rai in 2.0 acres and linseed in 0.5 acres of land is going on during this current Rabi season 2015-16.

1.38 When asked about Rice Research Sub-Station, the representative of the Department stated during the evidence on 1 February 2016 as under:

'सर, आपने मधुबनी का जिक्र किया था, मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि मधुबनी में झंझारपुर में राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का एक डीप वाटर राइस केन्द्र है, उसे अभी हाल में रिवाइव किया गया है। वह अभी काम

कर रहा है। अभी वहाँ पर वैज्ञानिकों वगैरह की भी पोस्टिंग की गयी है। अभी ढाई वर्षों से वहाँ पर कृषि वैज्ञानिक काम कर रहे हैं। स्वाइल टेस्टिंग लैब भी वहाँ पर काम कर रही है। ’

## **7. Deep Water Rice Research Station, Biraul (Darbhanga)**

1.39 Deep Water Rice Research Sub-Station, Biraul was established in 1985 under NARP scheme phase II with an objective of developing Deep Water Rice (DWR) and DWR based cropping system to enhance the productivity of deep water ecosystem. Deep water ecosystem represents the bowl shaped land depressions locally called as Chours. Such lands are located within western embankment of Kosi and Eastern embankment of Kamala balan rivers, numerous in number. R.R.S.S., Biraul is located on the southern bank of Kusumchour. In such chours, water stagnation starts from inception of rainfall from 15<sup>th</sup> June to February-March and the water depth varies from 1 cm to 150 cm from upper portion to lower portion.

1.40 In such situation, farmers were growing local land races of photo-sensitive Agahani rice viz. Dhusari, Panjhali, Kasaund, etc. with moong in month of February-March. Pods of Moong were harvested up to May-June and the moong plants were degraded with the accumulation and stagnation of water and rice crop remain in the field up to November and December. The harvesting of rice panicles are done by boots. In such situation the yield of rice was very low i.e. 0.5-1.0 t/ha.

1.41 The Station has one office building, godown, implement shed, threshing floor and a soil testing laboratory. There is one post of scientist and two supporting staff sanctioned, all of them are filled. Fund for Rice Research Station, Jhanjharpur (Madhubani) and Deep Water Rice Research Station, Biraul (Darbhanga) are allotted jointly.

1.42 Salient research and extension progress is as follows-

- A number of entries of Deep Water Rice were tested under deep water ecosystem having water stagnation up to 1.0 m. Three rice varieties namely Janaki, Sudha and Vaidehi were developed from local land races through pure line selection for deep water ecosystem.
- Janaki, Sudha and Vaidehi were popularized among farmers through demonstration, field visit and literature and now these varieties are well adopted by the farmers.

- In deep water ecosystem where water stagnation was more than 1.0 m, boro rice cultivation technology was developed and time of seed sowing in nursery, nursery management, time and spacing were standardized.
- Boro rice cultivation technology was introduced in non-traditional area of chaur lands and proved to be very remunerative for farmers residing in the embankment of chaur.
- Six photosensitive aghani rice varieties were tested for Kharuhan rice transplanting. Kharuhan means the re-transplanting of transplanted rice locally known as KALAMI DHAN. Kharuhan transplanted varieties gave 20.5 to 32.6% higher yield than transplanted rice.
- Boro rice-boro ratoon –Sesbenia (locally known as Manegera) cropping system was found to be more productive than the prevailing cropping system i.e. rice+mung in a year.
- A Kisan Gosthi was organized on climate change and agriculture and a Kisan Vidyalaya was recently started under Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav Programme in village Hanuman Nagar with an objective to accelerate the technology expansion through farmers to farmers.

1.43 When asked by the Committee about the efforts made by the Government to improve infrastructure and manpower availability in these Research Institutes so that they can be expected to achieve excellence in research and extension activities, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

“All the vacant positions in the Research Institutes and Stations will be filled up on priority and the required infrastructure will be created. Also, the objectives and programmes will be revisited and accordingly, the manpower, facilities and funding will be augmented.”

1.44 When the Committee pointed out about the shortage of staff and non-utilization of funds allocated by all the 7 Research Institutes, the Secretary of the Department responded during the evidence on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2016, as under:

‘जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है राज्य सरकार के जो नीति नियम हैं, उसके अनुसार अनुशासित है। अब केन्द्री की नीत नियमों के अनुसार संचालन होगा तो एफिशेंसी बढ़ जाएगी।’

1.45 On the query of the Committee regarding the mechanism put in place or proposed to put in place by the Government in RCAU to ensure quality and excellence of its research in the field of agriculture and allied sciences, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The conversion of RAU to RCAU will add to some more infrastructure as well as fund availability but more than that, in having national and international faculty, students and research and teaching collaborations, enhanced linkages

by facilitating faculty and student exchange, interfacing and collaboration among national and international institutions, and development of improved agricultural technology including varieties/breeds and production and protection technologies. Overall institutional capacity building for development of quality human resource in agriculture and allied sciences; imparting/enabling enhanced skill and entrepreneurship development and confidence building in agricultural graduates through experiential learning and rural work experience resulting in increased gainful employment including self employment for developing new breed of agribusiness entrepreneurs; gender mainstreaming particularly by providing enhanced number of girl's hostels and other amenities; building excellence in specific strategic areas through Niche Area identification, development for brand equity and resource sharing will be taken up. The University will thus, be of great national importance with heritage significance that will work in a center of excellence mode."

#### **E. Guidelines for Establishment of Central Agricultural Universities**

1.46 When the Committee asked as to whether the guidelines for establishment of Central Agricultural Universities formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) and presented to the Parliament in December, 2015 have been followed during introduction of 'Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015' in Rajya Sabha, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"The guidelines for establishment of Central Agricultural Universities formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) are largely followed in the RCAU Bill 2015. The CAU will address the specific constraints of the middle-Gangetic plain. However, these guidelines are for establishment of a new CAU and in the present case, an existing RAU is being converted into a CAU which was initiated in 2008 to strengthen the much needed agricultural research and trained human resource development in Bihar besides recognizing the national heritage importance of Pusa, Bihar."

1.47 On the query of the Committee as to whether conversion of a State Agricultural University into Central Agricultural University (CAU) rather than insisting upon establishment of an independent CAU *de novo* as provided in above-mentioned guidelines is not violation of guidelines for establishment of Central Agricultural Universities and the steps proposed to be taken to adhere to the set guidelines, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"The proposal for establishment of CAU was initiated in 2008 and subsequently, a MoU was signed between Department of Agriculture, Government of Bihar, and Department of Agricultural Research and Education,

Government of India on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2015, EFC was approved on 16 July 2015, Cabinet approval were accorded on 21 July 2015 and 16 December 2015, and the RCAU Bill 2015 introduced in Rajya Sabha on 23.12. 2015. Whereas, the guidelines were tabled in the Parliament in December 2015.

Also earlier, the Special Task Force on Bihar (constituted by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister) in its report (2008) *inter-alia* mentioned that "*Headquarters of the University, Pusa, is a heritage for agricultural research and education. Therefore, this University should get the status of National University, which should not only meet the needs of the state but also contribute to national agriculture*". The Planning Commission of India in 2009, provided "in-principle" approval for establishment of a new Central Agricultural University in Bihar. It has, however, in due course been considered a better proposition to convert RAU into RCAU for achieving excellence in teaching, research and extension in eastern region than establishing a new university, since RAU is already having faculties of Post Graduate education, Agriculture, Basic Sciences, Agricultural Engineering, Fisheries and Home Science, well structured research and instructional farms, trained manpower and facilities and, is carrying the trinity of functions of teaching, research and extension which may be strengthened and upgraded without the loss of time in establishment process and the heavy investments in terms of land, building, manpower, equipments, farms etc."

## **F. Board of Management**

### **(a) Nomination of Eminent Scientists**

1.48 Section 12(1) (iii) of the Schedule of RCAU Bill, 2015 regarding Constitution of Board of Management provides for inclusion of 03 eminent scientists to be nominated by the Visitor. When asked by the Committee about criteria that would be taken into consideration while nominating eminent scientists into Board of Management by the Visitor, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"The scientists will be from the agricultural sciences and will be nominated by the Visitor of the University who will be His Excellency the President of India. To facilitate, some names of eminent agricultural scientists having experience in research management will be proposed by the Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India with the approval of Hon'ble Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister."

### **(b) Inclusion of Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission**



1.49 Section 12(1) (ix) of the Schedule of the Bill regarding Board of Management provides for inclusion of Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission as a member of Board of Management. However, institution of Planning Commission has since been abolished and it has been replaced by Niti Aayog. When asked by the Committee about the existence of analogous post of Advisor (Agriculture) in Niti Ayog, the Department in its written reply submitted in affirmative that there is a post of Advisor (Agriculture) in the Niti Ayog.

**(c) Representation of Farmers**

1.50 Section 12(1)(vii) of Schedule of the Bill provides for inclusion of two persons representing farmers in Board of Management. On the query of the Committee regarding criteria/norms used for identification of persons representing farmers in Board of Management, the Department in its written reply stated the progressive farmers from the country are nominated to the Board of Management.

1.51 During the evidence of the Department on 1 February 2016, the Secretary of the Department responded to a query on the issue as under:-

“Sir, as you know that the kind of composition is there, in that progressive farmers, innovative farmers and those who have done good work, they will be included in this committee. Besides, there are other council, academic council is also there, many councils are there and in each body it would be necessary that those who have done good work, they may be included. Right now we are bringing subjects of national importance. Right from conversion act to 64 issues of national importance, we are bringing therein. Those issues of national importance, whatever its draft, those will be incorporated.”

**(d) Inclusion of People’s Representative**

1.52 When asked by the Committee about the policy of Government regarding inclusion of people’s representative in Board of Management of RCAU and also about existence of such provisions in JNU, DU, JMU, AMU, etc, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

“In the RCAU Bill 2015, two persons representing farmers, one woman social worker, one distinguished authority on natural resource management and

three eminent scientists shall be member of the Board of Management. However, there exists no provision to have people's representatives such as Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly or Council and likewise. The Acts of the two existing CAUs and the recent Guidelines for Establishment of CAU are also similar to RCAU Bill 2015.

The Acts and Statutes of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University, Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia University provide to have people's representatives such as Member of Parliament as member of the Court of the University. Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University and Aligarh Muslim University were established before commencement of Constitution, and the Jawaharlal Nehru University and Jamia Millia University were established post-independence, in 1966 and 1988 respectively. However, in the recently established Nalanda University Act, 2010, and the Central Universities Act, 2009, there is no such provision”.

Further, in the Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Jamia Millia University, there is two level management structure, i.e. the Court and the Executive Council. People's representatives are members of the Court. In Nalanda University Act, there is only the Governing Body as also the existing two Central Agricultural Universities and the recently established Central Universities have only one layer management as Board of Management. The same has been included in the 'Guidelines for Establishment of Central Agricultural Universities' of the ICAR. For formulation of these guidelines, the Secretary, UGC; Vice Chancellors of some Central Universities, Central Agricultural Universities, State Agricultural Universities, ICAR Institutes having Deemed University status, and some faculty from IITs have been consulted.”

1.53 On the above issue, the Secretary of the Department during the oral evidence of the Ministry on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2016, submitted as under:

'जहाँ तक इसमें सम्माननीय जनप्रतिनिधियों की भागीदारी की बात है तो मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि वर्तमान में बोर्ड ऑफ मैनेजमेंट में तीन लेजिस्लेटिव एसेम्बली के मेम्बर्स हैं और लेजिस्लेटिव काँसिल के एक मेम्बर हैं। अभी दो सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज में जैसा हमारा अनुभव रहा है, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी चांसलर होते हैं, विजिटर होते हैं और सभी काउंसिल्स में, सभी बॉडीज में प्रतिनिधियों के लिए उनके पास कुछ सुझाव और सन्निहित जाते हैं और वह इन सभी को नामांकित करते हैं।'

On the issue, the representative of the Department also added as under:

'आपने विश्वविद्यालय की कमेटियों का भी जिक्र किया है, उसमें जो जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, उनका रिप्रजेंटेशन होना चाहिए। इसे मैंने नोट कर लिया है, इस पर हम लोग विचार-विमर्श करेंगे कि उसे कैसे किया

जासकता है। जैसा कि आपने कहा कि समय के अनुसार और आवश्यकतानुसार विश्वविद्यालय का स्वरूप बदलना चाहिए। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।’

## **G. Extension Education Council (EEC)**

### **i. Representation of HoD**

1.54 During the sitting of the Committee on 01.02.2016 for taking oral evidence of the Department, the Committee were of the view that Head of the Department in Extension Education Council should be included so that their experience and expertise in the field of research or in the relevant subjects could be utilized, as otherwise the Council could be deprived by the valuable suggestions from them. When the Committee asked about the policy of the Government regarding representation of HoD in Extension Education Council in other CAU and ICAR Institutes, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

“All Deans of the Colleges of the University are Members of the Extension Education Council and they present the cumulative wisdom of the Head of the Department in the Extension Education Council. Similar provision exists in the Act and Statutes of the other two existing Central Agricultural Universities and is included in the ‘Guidelines for Establishment of Central Agricultural University’ prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. In the ICAR Institutes-cum-Deemed Universities such as IVRI Izatnagar, CIFE Mumbai, NDRI Karnal and IARI New Delhi also, all HoDs are not member of the Extension Education Council however, the Head of Extension Education Department is Member/Member Secretary of the Extension Education Council.”

1.55 When the Committee asked about the views of the Department on the issue during the course of evidence on 2 February 2016, the Secretary of the Department explained as under:

“HoD should have the membership in Extension Education Council. In this we have said that instead of HoD, Dean of Agriculture, Home Science, Agricultural Engineering, Fisheries are there. Deans of all these, are members of Extension Education Council and we have made it clear which meant that Dean is representing the collective wisdom of HoD, he is in Extension Education Council. That is what we have told.”

The representative of the Department also added as under:

“Colleges together make University. Head of the Colleges, we keep Dean as a member in the council. If all Head of Departments are being kept then the

committee would become unwieldy, there will be too much number of members. Each Dean represent its College.”

## **ii. Farmers Representatives**

1.56 Section 44(1) (vi) provides for inclusion of farmers representatives in EEC as Members to be nominated by Vice Chancellor for a term of three years. The Committee have observed that no specific number have been provided into while making provision for Farmer’s Representatives as members of EEC. When the Committee asked about the numbers of farmers to be nominated in EEC, the Department informed that two farmers will be nominated in EEC.

1.57 On the query of the Committee regarding criteria/norms applied for identification of persons for nomination of farmer’s representatives in EEC, the Department in its writtin reply stated that progressive and practicing farmers well versed with the benefits, difficulties and issues related to agriculture would be nominated.

## **iii. Represenation of Social Scientists**

1.58 When the Committee asked as the whether the Government has any proposal for involvement of social scientists in the field of agricultural extension activities and also about representation of social scientists in EEC in other CAUs and ICAR Institutes, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"Scientists with specilisation in Agriculture Extension and Agricultural Economics appointed in the agricultural universities and ICAR Institutes, are involved in agricultural extensioin activities. These scientists are also nominated to the EEC of Central Agricultural Universities and ICAR institutes."

## **H. Finance for Establishment of RCAU**

1.59 The estimated cost in this Plan period for the establishment of the University by conversion of the existing Rajendra Agricultural University to Rajendra Central Agricultural University would be Rs. 295.00 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 30.37 crores is already available with the University for civil works. The break-up of Rs. 295 crores include Rs. 107.31 crores for Grants-in-Aid General, Rs. 64.82 crores for Grants-in-Aid Capital and Rs. 122.82 crores for Grants-in-Aid Salaries. Out of Rs.

295.00 crores recommended by the EFC for the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 62.5 crores has been proposed to be allocated for the year 2015-16 and Rs. 232.5 crores for the year 2016-17. When asked about the source of Rs. 30.37 crores which is already available under the University for civil work, the Department in its written reply stated that the amount is part of the grants provided by the Government of Bihar to the RAU for civil works which are under progress.

1.60 The Guidelines for Establishment of CAU, contain provision of Research Endowment Fund of an adequate amount not less than Rs.1000 crores per University for consistent, predictable and long-term research funding. Grants from this Fund shall be made available to individual research proposals emanating from the University. When the Committee asked the status about the provision of Rs. 1000 crore for Research Endowment Fund for RCAU, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

“No such provision has been made since an existing University is being converted into a CAU where basic infrastructure, facilities and manpower for academic including research programmes are already available and being carried forward. The regular funding to the RCAU and the project based funding from different agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, will expectedly, be sufficient to meet the research requirements.

#### **I. Issues to be resolved in the context of conversion of RAU to RCAU**

1.61 When asked by the Committee to list out all such issues which are yet to be resolved in the context of conversion of RAU to RCAU, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

“Clause 42 of the RCAU Bill 2015 includes the necessary provisions for the transfer of assets and liabilities including the manpower resources, which are based on the MoU signed between the Department of Agriculture, Government of Bihar and the Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Government of India on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2015. In the existing RAU, retirement age of teachers/ scientists is 65 years as per Bihar government rules. This is at par with the existing two CAUs. For the non-teaching staff of RAU, the retirement age is 62 years following the Bihar government rules which is at variance in the existing two CAUs where it is 60 years as per Central government rules.

The RCAU Bill 2015, vide clause 42(9) of the Act provides that “*the retirement age of every teacher, academic staff, faculty and every other employee of the University shall be governed by any Law for the time being in force.*”

In the MoU signed between the Govt. of Bihar and Government of India (para 11-i), it is included that “As the date of retirement of non-teaching staff will involve legal implications at this stage, it may be appropriate that for the existing non-teaching staff of the RAU, it may be continue to be 62 years, if agreed and for those (both teaching and non-teaching) recruited after conversion to CAU, it will be governed as per rules of the RCAU”. However, the EFC in its meeting held on 16.07.2015 recommended that “The issue of retirement age may be referred to the Department of Expenditure separately”.

1.62 When asked by the Committee about the steps taken so far for resolving these issues, the Department in its written reply stated that all issues have been addressed in the MoU between the Department of Agriculture of Government of Bihar and the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India signed on 25 January 2015.

1.63 When the Committee asked about the mechanism put in place by the Central Government to monitor smooth transaction of assets and liabilities of RAU including its manpower resources to RCAU, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

“Para 13 of the MoU between Department of Agriculture of Govt. of Bihar and the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India provides that “*the Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Government of India and the Department of Agriculture, Government of Bihar will set up Joint Committees for effective takeover of assets of the RAU by the RCAU*”. Further, Para 16 of the MoU provides that “*A Committee consisting of Vice Chancellor of the RCAU and two representatives each from the DARE/ICAR (not below the rank of Dy. Secretary in the Government of India) and the State Government (not below the rank of Head of Department in the Government of Bihar), will be set up for giving effect to this Memorandum of Understanding and will be known as the Asset Take-over Committee (ATC). This Committee will also demarcate the liabilities of the RAU and the RCAU in the manner stated in the aforesaid paragraphs*”.

1.64 On the query of the Committee regarding legal provisions which have been incorporated in RCAU Bill, 2015, the Department in its written reply stated that the

required legal provisions have been included in Clause 42 of the RCAU Bill, 2015. These provisions relate to transfer of assets and liabilities, academic courses, pension and other benefits for all staff, permanent records of students, teachers and all other employees, retirement age and service conditions etc.

## **J. Direct interaction with farmers**

1.65 On the issue of starting a course on practical knowledge of agriculture that can be introduced for students of Agricultural Universities in the Country, the Department have stated that in the last year of the four year under-graduate degree programme in agriculture and allied subjects, courses including Rural Awareness and Work Experience (RAWE), Experiential Learning and Industrial Experience/In-Plant training have already been introduced. Under the RAWE, the students are exposed to real field situation where they understand, analyze and suggest the solutions to the issues of the farming community besides getting exposed to the ongoing various schemes of the Government of India as well as the respective States. Experiential Learning course provides them opportunities to work in a group under supervision of a teacher to have skills and knowledge from project planning to marketing in any vocation as a business proposition, where they earn while learning. Industrial attachment /In-plant training exposes them to the commercial aspects at a larger scale to boost their confidence in agriculture allied sectors. Effective 2016 academic session, a composite one year programme with the name student READY (Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana) shall be implemented in under-graduate curriculum in the country which beside the RAWE, Experiential Learning and Industrial attachment will have skill Development and Student Project in Agriculture and allied subjects, and thus a total of five components as per the recommendations of Deans' Committee. Students shall have the option to take any three out of these five components. As per the recent decision of Union Cabinet, the students will be provided incentive of Rs.3000/- per month for total duration of six months of these programmes.

1.66 On this issue, the representative of the Department during the course of oral evidence on 2 March, 2016 stated as under:

“सभापति महोदय, इस संबंध में मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एक हमने स्टूडेंट रेडी प्रोग्राम रखा है, उसका नाम **READY- Rural Entrepreneurship and Awareness Development Yojana** श्रद्धा रखा है। यह पूरे एक साल के लिए रखी गई है। बीएससी का जो चार साल का कोर्स होता है, चौथे साल में यह पूरे एक साल के लिए रखी गयी है। इसमें हमने हर विभाग में जैसे एग्रीकल्चर है, हार्टिकल्चर है, हमारा डेयरी टेक्नोलॉजी है, फूड टेक्नोलॉजी है, एग्रीकल्चर इंजीनियरिंग है, फॉरेस्ट्री है, फिशरीज है, इस तरह के हमारे 11 अंडर ग्रेजुएट, हमारे स्नातक स्तर की विभिन्न क्लॉसेज होती हैं। उन सबमें हमने पाँच ऐसे प्रोग्राम रखे हैं, एक साल में उनमें से तीन प्रोग्राम हम ले सकते हैं। अगर एग्रीकल्चर वाले मानते हैं कि तीन ये प्रोग्राम हमारे लिए उपयुक्त हैं तो वे उन तीन प्रोग्राम्स को ले सकते हैं। इसमें सबसे

पहला जो हमने कार्यक्रम रखा है, वह एक्सपीरिएन्शाल लर्निंग रखा है। जैसा आप फरमा रहे थे, वह का वही है। व्यावहारिक ज्ञान के लिए उसे रखा है। उसके लिए हम पूरे भारत देश में 405 ऐसे सेन्टर स्थापित कर चुके हैं और एक-एक सेन्टर में हमने 50 लाख-60 लाख रूपया खर्च किया है, करीब 250 करोड़ रूपए के करीब हम खर्च कर चुके हैं। यह एक तरह की फैक्ट्री टाइप बना दी गई है। जैसे किसी जगह अगर कोई फोर्थ ईयर के स्टूडेंट है, उनके पास टमाटर बहुत ज्यादा उपलब्ध हैं तो वे टमाटर से कैसे सोस बनाएं, कैसे उससे कैचअप बनाएं, इस तरह की उनकी ट्रेनिंग होती है। यह एक व्यावहारिक ज्ञान के बारे में रखा गया है। दूसरा, हमने जो इसमें प्रोविजन रखा है, वह स्किल डेवलपमेंट, कौशल विज्ञान का रखा है, क्योंकि एग्रीकल्चर में स्किल डेवलपमेंट भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कम्पोनेंट हो गया है।'

### **Observations/Recommendations**

**1.66 The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 Bill, was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 23 December, 2015. On 7 January, 2016, Speaker, Lok Sabha has referred the Bill to the Committee to examine and Report to the Parliament. The Committee note that Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 provides for the establishment and incorporation of a University by conversion of the existing Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar to Rajendra Central Agricultural University (RCAU) for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and pursuit of research in agriculture and allied sciences and to declare it to be an institution of national importance. The Committee have also been informed that conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University into Rajendra Central Agricultural University, will help to harness potential of agriculture and allied sectors through holistic management of land, water, crops, livestock and fisheries resources. To fulfill the desired goal and achieve excellence in teaching, research and frontline extension; strengthening of infrastructure, trained manpower and world class facilities and conversion will help to fulfil the desired goal and achieve excellence in teaching, research and frontline extension; strengthening of infrastructure, trained manpower and world class facilities are essential. Therefore, a proposal has been made to convert Rajendra Agricultural University into Rajendra Central Agricultural University.**

**1.67 The Committee note that in pursuance of the suggestion of Special Task Force on Bihar constituted by the Planning Commission in 2008, efforts were taken to convert the Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar into a Central**



**Agricultural University. However, a proposal to finalize a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Central Government and Government of Bihar was pending from then onwards till 2014. The Committee further note that owing to vigorous efforts taken in the second half of 2014, a MoU was signed between the Government of Bihar and the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in the presence of Chief Minister of Bihar and Union Minister of Agriculture at Patna on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2015 to facilitate the conversion. The proposed Rajendra Central Agricultural University will have 13 existing colleges/ research institutes/ research stations and 11 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under its control. The Committee appreciate the efforts of Government to expedite the process of conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar into a Central Agricultural University. As a result of the initiatives of the Government, the Committee feel that the long pending need of Bihar for establishment of world class Agricultural University in Bihar would be fulfilled, which in turn would help to create an environment of research to address various problems of farming community in the country in general and Bihar in particular. The Committee hope that Central Government will provide adequate funds and sufficient resources alongwith manpower which will enable the University to emerge as an Institution of National Importance in consonance with the glorious heritage of Pusa and drive the agricultural sector of the country particularly Bihar region for a sustainable growth and productivity.**

**1.68 The Committee note that there are 0.9 Central Agricultural Institutions per million population in the Country. The Committee also note that out of 109 ICAR research Institutes in entire country only 4 ICAR research Institutions have been established in Bihar. The numbers of Research institutes in the state of Bihar is quite less as compared to States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Rajasthan etc. Further, the Committee also note that 7 existing Research Institutions/ Stations which are to brought under the ambit of proposed Rajendra Central Agricultural University are either under-funded and/or under-staffed and not functioning properly. The numbers of existing scientists and non-teaching staffs are significantly much below the sanctioned posts. As for illustration, in Animal Production Research Institute, Pusa, out of**

the total 08 sanctioned posts of scientists, only 04 are filled, whereas 64 posts of non teaching staff are filled out of the sanctioned 93 posts. Further, Sugarcane Research Institute, Pusa has 89 sanctioned posts of scientists, out of which only 15 are filled up. For non-teaching staff, a total of 275 posts are sanctioned, out of which only 170 are filled up. The Committee are astonished to note that no staff position has been sanctioned for Horticultural Research Sation, Birauli, Samstipur and in the Banana Research Station, Hazipur(Vaishali) only one non-teaching post is filled up, out of total 10 sanctioned posts (02 scientists and 08 non-teaching). Also the Rice Research Sub-Station, Jhanjharpur is functioning with only one non-teaching Staff. The Committee have also observed that fund allocation and utilisation ratio of all institutes are far from satisfactory. However, the Committee has been assured by the Department that after conversion of the University into Central Agricultural University, manpower, funding and facilities will be augmented. The Committee are of view that after conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University into Central Agricultural University, the scope and mandate of activities of research institutions/Stations under its control need to be revisited/reviewed in order to address the various issues or constraints/challenges being faced by the country in the field of agriculture with particular attention to Bihar and to achieve excellence in learning and pursuit of reseach in agriculture and allied sciences. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to prepare a comprehensive plan of action for making Rajendra Central Agricultural University, a world class Agricultural University, keeping in view of the challenges being faced by the country for sustainable growth and development of agriculture sector in general and to fulfill the aspirations of the farming community of Bihar in particular. Further, the Committee are also of the considered opinion that there is an imperative need for establishment of more Agricultural Research Institutes in Bihar under the ambit of proposed university in order to create a world class reserach institutions in Bihar and to harness its potential in the field of agriculture to usher in second Green Revolution in the region. Further, funds released by ICAR to Krish Vigyan Kendras should be transferred direct to their accounts so

that there is no leakage of funds in the process and the same is utilized optimally only for the purpose for which the funds are meant for.

1.69 The Committee regret to note that traditional knowledge of farmers in the field of agriculture is either being ignored or neglected for want of scientific base. The Committee are of the view that traditional/indigenous skill or knowledge could be upgraded or modified or modernized through application of scientific knowledge. The primary aim of the University should be to make research and to provide scientific base to the traditional skill or knowledge of the farmers which will help them in marketing their products and to augment their income. All the traditional skill/ knowledge of the farmers should be accumulated and refined on scientific lines. Heads of the Department should regularly interact with the farmers to ascertain their problems and to find out the solution for the same. The Committee, therefore, recommend that one such Department be opened in the University, exclusively for the purpose to run a specialized course for research on modernization of traditional skill and knowledge of the farmers.

1.70 The Committee note that there is one year course in the fourth year of BSc students. The name of the course is READY i.e. Rural Entrepreneurship and Awareness Development Yojana. One of the programme therein is experimental learning for practical knowledge for which 405 centres have been established at a cost of Rs.50 to 60 lakhs per centre. They are also given training in skill development. It has also been informed to the Committee that they run one programme which is called as RAWE i.e. Rural Agriculture Work Experience in which it is essential for the students to work in organized farms. However, the Committee are not convinced with the kind of programmes run by the Universities as the students do not interact directly with the farmers. The Committee feel that to undertake training in organized farms is one thing and to work together and interact with the farmers is something else to understand their problems or to identify their problems and to interact with them to address the problems or to collect the problems to find out the solution in the University or to transfer the technology direct to the farmers. The Committee feel that it would be but essential that one practical course of one month duration need to be incorporated in the syllabus of the students

of the Central Agriculture University. These students could be given one task or to conduct research in the field itself for which they have to stay with the farmers in the village itself. The task may relate to soil testing, training of farmers regarding crop insurance, Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojna, lab to land programme etc. The Committee are of the strong view that knowledge gained in the University would be useless unless knowledge/skill gained or technology is not transferred to the farmers practically and directly. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a practical course may be prescribed for the students of the Central Agricultural University in which it should be made absolutely essential to stay and interact directly with farmers in the field at least for a period of one month and share their knowledge with the farmers in the field itself. For this purpose, the Government may consider to grant some incentives in addition to monthly stipend of Rs 3000 to the students to reimburse their expenses incurred on food or stay.

1.71 The Committee note that the Guidelines for Establishment of CAU contain provision of Research Endowment Fund of an adequate amount not less than Rs. 1000 cores per University for consistent, predictable and long-term research funding in Central Agricultural University. However, the Committee regret to note that no such provision has been made for RCAU since an existing University is being converted into a CAU where basic infrastructure, facilities and manpower for academic including research programmes are already available and being carried forward. It has also been informed to the Committee that regular funding to the RCAU and the project based funding from different agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, will expectedly, be sufficient to meet the research requirements. However, the Committee are not convinced with the explanation of the Department on the issue and deplore the myopic vision of the Government for their failure to recognise importance of research in the vital field of agriculture and establishment of Research Endowment Fund for the purpose as recommended by the Expert Committee and accepted by the Government. The Committee are of view that it is very essential that adequate provision of funds be made so that research oriented projects of the proposed university do not suffer for want of funds. The Committee feel that Research Endowment Fund

will help the proposed University in achieving its objectives in the field of agricultural research. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should initiate action to make a provision for Research Endowment Fund for Rajendra Central Agricultural University at the time of its establishment itself.

1.72 The Committee note that Heads of the Departments have not been included in Extension Education Council. In this regard, the Committee have been informed that Deans of the Colleges of University are members of the Extension Education Council and they present the cumulative wisdom of the Head of the Department (Hod) in the Extension Education Council. Similar provision exists in the Act and Statutes of the other two existing Central Agricultural Universities and is included in the guidelines for establishment of Central Agricultural University prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. The Committee have also been informed that in the ICAR Institutes-cum-Deemed Universities such as IVRI Izatnagar, CIFE Mumbai, NDRI Karnal and IARI New Delhi also, all HoDs are not Members of the Extension Education Council. However, the Head of Extension Education Department is Member/Member Secretary of the Extension Education Council. However, the Committee are not convinced with the explanation of the Department and the Committee are of the firm view that agriculture education need to be overhauled to address the increasing problems/challenges in agriculture sector over the years. The Heads of the Departments are directly connected with the various issues relating to agriculture sector. The Committee feel that the issue needs to be revisited and include Heads of the Departments in the Council to the maximum extent so that their experience and expertise in various fields could be utilized effectively to address the various problems being confronted by the farmers. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to devise a methodology for inclusion of Heads of the Departments in Extension Education Council on rotational basis.



**PART II**  
**CLAUSE-WISE ANALYSIS**

2.1 Clause 12(1) of the Schedule of the Bill deals with Constitution of Board of Management and reads as under:

(1) The Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor, *ex officio* Chairman;
- (ii) three Secretaries, from amongst the Secretaries-in-charge of the Departments of Agriculture or Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Horticulture of the State of Bihar to be nominated by the Visitor by rotation;
- (iii) three eminent scientists to be nominated by the Visitor;
- (iv) one distinguished person representing Agro-based industries or a manufacturer having a special knowledge in agricultural development to be nominated by the Visitor;
- (v) the Deputy Director-General (Education) representing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;
- (vi) one Dean of college and one Director to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor on rotational basis;
- (vii) two persons representing farmers to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (viii) one woman social worker representing woman social organisation to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (ix) an Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission;
- (x) a distinguished authority on natural resource or environment management to be nominated by the Visitor;
- (xi) two persons not below the rank of Joint Secretary representing respectively the Departments of Government of India dealing with the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to be nominated by the concerned Secretary to the Government of India;
- (xii) nominee of the Secretary representing the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Government of India;
- (xiii) the Registrar of the University—Secretary.

**2.2 The Committee note that the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) have not made any provision for inclusion of people's representatives in Board of Management despite of the fact that existing university has provisions for representation of three members of Legislative Assembly and one member of Legislative Council of Bihar in Board of Management. The Committee note that Acts and Statutes of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University, Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia University provide to have people's representatives such as Member of Parliament as member of the Court of the University. However, in the recently established Nalanda University Act, 2010, and the Central Universities Act, 2009, there is no such provision. Further, in the Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Jamia Millia University, there is two level management structure, i.e. the Court and the Executive Council. People's representatives are members of the Court. In Nalanda University Act, there is only the Governing Body as also the existing two Central Agricultural Universities and the recently established Central Universities have only one layer management as Board of Management. The same has been included in the 'Guidelines for Establishment of Central Agricultural Universities' of the ICAR. The Committee are of view that inclusion of people's representatives in Board of Management of Rajendra Central Agriculture University will provide the university an opportunity to take advantage of their experience and knowledge of local farming community and practices. Further, inclusion of Members of Parliament in Board of Management will be in conformity of the system of representation of Members of legislative Assembly and Legislative Council in the Board of Management of RAU being followed by the Government of Bihar. However, it would be ironical that proposed University being regulated by the Centre, would not have the participation of Members of Parliament who are responsible to the people. The Committee are of the considered opinion that two Members of Parliament may be nominated by the Visitor in the Board of Management of the proposed Central Agricultural University on the recommendation of Speaker/Chairperson of the House. The Committee, therefore, recommend that provisions may be made in statute 12(1) of the schedule to include two Members of Parliament and the said clause may be modified accordingly.**

**2.3 Clause 12(1) (vii) of the Schedule of the Bill regarding constitution of Board of Management stipulates as follows:**

*(vii) two persons representing farmers to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;*

**2.4 The Committee are of the opinion that the nomination of farmers by the**



**Vice- Chancellor in Board of Management should be regulated on the basis of some defined criteria in order to bring transparency and objectivity in the method of nomination. The Committee feel that the Board of Management is vested with powers and responsibilities and therefore, the Board should be broad-based representing wider section of farmers including women and weaker sections of the society. The Committee feel that those progressive and practicing farmers well versed with the benefits, difficulties and issues related to agriculture or those who have made noteworthy contribution to Indian agriculture or helped to drive positive change in the lives of their community and the country as a whole, should be preferred for their nomination in Board of Management. Further, the Committee are also of the view that women constitute a significant proportion of workforce engaged in farming and therefore, it is imperative that they are represented in Board of Management so that their views are incorporated in addressing the problems particularly being faced by them. It would also be imperative that farmers belonging to weaker sections of the society namely Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are also adequately represented in Board of Management. The Committee, therefore, feel that the number of representations from farmers community also need to be raised suitably. In view of the foregoing, the Committee that Clause 12(1)(vii) may be reworded/modified accordingly.**

2.5 Clause 12(1) (ix) of the Schedule of the Bill regarding constitution of Board of Management provides as follows:

(ix) an Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission;

2.6 **The Committee note that Institution of Planning Commission has since been replaced by National Institution of Transforming India (Niti) Aayog on 1st January 2015. However, an analogous post of Advisor (Agriculture) exist in Niti Aayog. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Clause 12(1) (ix) should be changed accordingly as under:**

**“an Advisor (Agriculture), NITI Aayog;”**

2.7 Clause 44(1) of the Schedule of the Bill deals with Constitution and function of Extension Education Council and reads as under:

#### Constitution and function of the Extension Education Council

44. (1) There shall be an Extension Education Council of the University to exercise general supervision over the extension education policies and programmes of the University in the area of Agriculture and allied disciplines. The Extension Education Council shall consist of the following members , namely:-

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor—Chairman;
- (ii) Director of Research—Member;
- (iii) Director of Education—Member;
- (iv) all Deans of the colleges of the University—Members;
- (v) Nominee of the State Governments not below the rank of Director-Members;
- (vi) farmers representatives and one woman social worker to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for a term of three years—Members;
- (vii) two eminent scientists from outside the University to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for two years—Members;
- (viii) Director of Extension Education—Member-Secretary.

**2.8 The Committee note that the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) has not made any provision for inclusion of social scientists in Extension Education Council. The Committee are of view that Extension Education policy needs reorientation in order to create an environment which encourage connect between needs of farmers and research being done in agriculture universities/Research institutions. Further, there should be seamless transfer of technologies developed in labs to the farming Community. The Committee feel that inclusion of eminent social scientists from the field of Social Anthropology, Sociology etc. in Extension Education Council will help the University in better understanding of social dynamics of farming community and devising better ways of technological intervention in agriculture field. The Committee,**

therefore, recommend that provision may be made in Clause 44(1) of the Schedule of the Bill for inclusion of two eminent social scientists to be nominated by the Visitor and the Clause 44(1) may accordingly be modified.

2.9 Clause 44(1) (vi) of the Schedule of the Bill regarding constitution of Extension Education Council provides for representation to farmers and women social worker and stipulates as follows:

44 (1) (vi) farmers representatives and one woman social worker to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for a term of three years—Members;

2.10 The Committee note that the Clause 44(1)(vi) is silent about the specific number of farmers to be nominated in Extension Education Council (EEC) and the criteria to be applied for such nomination of farmers including women social workers. However, on being enquired, it was informed to the Committee that two farmers will be nominated in EEC. The Committee are of the opinion that the nomination of farmers and women social worker by the Vice-Chancellor in EEC should be made on some defined criteria in order to bring transparency and objectivity in the method of nomination. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Clause 44(1)(vi) be redrafted accordingly indicating clearly the number of farmers representatives to be nominated in EEC.

NEW DELHI;  
March, 2016  
Chaitra, 1938 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV  
*Chairperson,*  
*Standing Committee on Agriculture.*

**ANNEXURES  
WILL BE  
UPLOADED  
LATER ON**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2015-16)**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

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The Committee sat on Monday, the 01<sup>st</sup> February, 2016 from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

**MEMBERS  
LOK SABHA**

2. Prof. Richard Hay
3. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
4. Dr. Tapas Mandal
5. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
6. Shri Nityanand Rai
7. Shri Mukesh Rajput
8. Shri C.L. Ruala
9. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)

**RAJYA SABHA**

10. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
11. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
12. Shri Vinay Katiyar
13. Shri Modh. Ali Khan
14. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
15. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
16. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                 |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi     | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director        |
| 3. | Shri Sumesh Kumar    | - | Under Secretary |

**WITNESSES****MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE**  
**(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION, ICAR)**

<b><u>S.No.</u></b>	<b><u>NAME OF THE OFFICER</u></b>	<b><u>DESIGNATION</u></b>
1.	Dr. S. Ayyappan	Secretary (DARE) & DG (ICAR)
2.	Shri Chhabilendra Roul	Addl. Secretary (DARE) & Secretary (ICAR)
3.	Dr. R.C. Srivastava	Vice Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar
4.	Dr. Narendra Singh Rathore	Dy. Director General (Education)
5.	Dr. G. Venkateshwarlu	Assistant Director General (EQA&R)
6.	Dr. R.K. Mittal	Officer on Special Duty (IR)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the Sitting convened for briefing on the Subject "The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015". Thereafter, the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) were ushered in. After welcoming the representatives of the Ministry to the Sitting, the Chairperson apprised them of the provisions of the Directions 55 (1) and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the Secretary, DARE briefed the Committee on the subject. Thereafter, the Chairperson and the Members of the Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below and sought clarification/information of the Department thereon:-

- (i) Reasons for bringing State Agricultural University under the purview of Central Government;
- (ii) Reach, spread and infrastructure availability of the University;

- (iii) Manner in which university will address the needs of eastern region of the country with particular attention to Bihar for achieving excellence in teaching, research and extension activities in the field of agricultural and allied sciences
- (ii) Role of University in extending agriculture to Eastern States;
- (iii) Brining together higher education and skill development;
- (iv) Administrative technical and financial issues after conversion to a Central University;
- (v) Representation of public representative specially Members of Parliament;
- (vi) Possibility of involving Panchayati Raj Institutions in framing curriculum;
- (vii) Representation of progressive farmers and related organisations in in Board of Management;
- (viii) Provisions regarding the term of Head of Department, representation of Head of Department in extension education council of the University;
- (ix) Issue of Granting status of Institute of national importance to the proposed university; and
- (x) Issues of contention with State Government of Bihar such as age of retirement of teaching and non-teaching staff ,validity of degree of students already enrolled, court cases, etc.

4. The Representatives of the Department responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to furnish the requisite information on the points/items, which was not readily available with them to the Secretariat of the Committee at the earliest.

5. **A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting has been kept separately.**

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2015-16)**

**MINUTES OF THE 15<sup>TH</sup> SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

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The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 02 March, 2016 from 1500 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room 'E', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Prof. Richard Hay
3. Shri Sanganna Karadi
4. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
5. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
6. Shri C. Mahendran
7. Shri Janardan Mishra
8. Shri Ajay Nishad
9. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
10. Shri C.L. Ruala
11. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)
12. Shri B.S. Yeddyurapa

**RAJYA SABHA**

13. Shri Vinay Katiyar
14. Shri Modh. Ali Khan
15. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
16. Shri Shankarbhai N Vegad



**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                   |   |                     |
|----|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi  | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri A.K. Kaushik | - | Director            |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar    | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | - | Under Secretary     |

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

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Officer</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra	Secretary (DARE) & DG (ICAR)
2.	Shri Chhabilendra Roul	Addl. Secretary (DARE) & Secretary (ICAR)
3.	Dr. R.C. Srivastava	Vice Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar
4.	Dr. Narendra Singh Rathore	Dy. Director General (Education)
5.	Dr. G. Venkateshwarlu	Assistant Director General (EQA&R)
6.	Dr. R.K. Mittal	Officer on Special Duty (IR)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the Sitting convened for Oral Evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture (DARE) on 'The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015'. Thereafter, the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture (DARE) were ushered in. After welcoming the representatives of the Ministry to the Sitting, the Chairperson apprised them of the provisions of the Directions 55 (1) and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the Chairperson and the Members of the Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below and sought clarification/information from the Ministry thereon:

I Need to evolve mechanism to provide representation to Head of the Departments in Extension Education Council by rotation;

II Need to reorient curriculum of agriculture education as per demands of modern agriculture and problem faced by the farmers;

III Need to give impetus on practical aspects of agriculture education by providing incentives to the students so that they can undertake research along with the farmers in rural setup;

IV Need to provide adequate funds to the proposed University for availability of world class infrastructure and research facilities;

V Need to introduce courses to provide scientific basis to indigenous knowledge of agriculture available with the farmers in the country; and

VI Need to defining criteria for nomination of farmers' representatives in Board of Management and Extension Education Council.

4. The Representatives of the Ministry responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to furnish the requisite information on the points/items, which were not readily available with them to the Secretariat of the Committee at the earliest.

5. **A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting has been kept separately.**

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2015-16)****MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

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The Committee sat on Monday, the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2016 from 1430 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room 'E', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

**MEMBERS****LOK SABHA**

2. Prof. Richard Hay
3. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
4. Dr. Tapas Mandal
5. Shri Janardan Mishra
6. Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste
7. Shri Nityanand Rai
8. Shri Mukesh Rajput
9. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
10. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)

**RAJYA SABHA**

11. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
12. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
13. Shri Vinay Katiyar
14. Shri Modh. Ali Khan
15. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
16. Shri Shankarbhai N Vegad

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                  |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director         |
| 2. | Shri C. Vanlalruata  | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. | Shri Sumesh Kumar    | - | Under Secretary  |

2. At the onset, the Committee decided to take up the draft report on "The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill 2015". The Committee, after brief discussion adopted the draft report without any modification. Since, the House is in recess, the Committee also authorized Chairperson to finalize and present the Report on their behalf to Hon'ble Speaker under Direction 71 A of 'Directions by the Speaker'.

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***The Committee then adjourned.***

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\* Matter not related to this Report.