



Proceedings

37th Vice Chancellors' Convention

27-28 December, 2012

**HOW TO MAKE AGRICULTURE MORE REMUNERATIVE
FOR SMALL FARMERS**



॥ पशुधनं नित्यं सर्वलोकोपकारकम् ॥

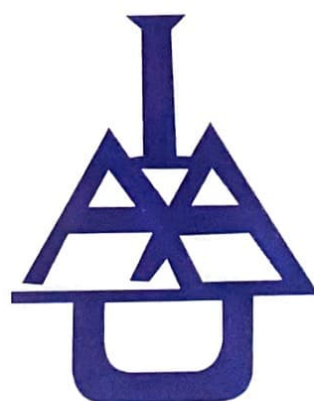


**Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner
&
Indian Agricultural Universities Association, Delhi**

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Jaipur, Rajasthan
27-28 December, 2012

**Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner
&
Indian Agricultural Universities Association, Delhi**



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Prof. (Dr.) Col. A.K. Gahlot
Vice Chancellor



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FOREWORD

The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner along with Indian Agricultural Universities Association organized the prestigious event of 37th Vice Chancellors' Convention at Jaipur, Rajasthan on the theme "How to make agriculture more remunerative for small farmers".

Looking to the decreasing holding size, the theme of the convention was much pertinent not only to Rajasthan but also to the whole country. Livelihood of small holders is more susceptible to vagaries of weather and vulnerable to food insecurity. There is dire need to develop suitable farming models in different agro-climatic zones of the country.

The issue was well addressed by Hon'ble VCs of AUs during the Convention as discussed under various technical themes. Need for various diversified options, like, animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries, etc., was emphasized by eminent speakers as part of strategy for small farmers. Discussions and deliberations are compiled in the form of Proceedings which provides a good insight of emerging issues, limitations and recommendations.

I understand that the Proceeding is an important document for policy makers, academicians and various development agencies to frame appropriate action plans to make agriculture more remunerative for small farmers.

Best Wishes!

(A.K. Gahlot)



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Programme at a Glance

Day 1

27th December, 2012

INAUGURAL SESSION	10:00 AM to 11:30 AM
HIGH TEA	11:30 AM to 11:45 AM
TECHNICAL SESSION-I	11:45 AM to 01:30 PM
LUNCH BREAK	01:30 PM to 02:30 PM
TECHNICAL SESSION-II	02:30 PM to 03:50 PM
TEA BREAK	03:50 PM to 04:05 PM
GB MEETING	04:05 PM to 05:00 PM
SPECIAL SESSION	05:00 PM to 07:30 PM:
DINNER	07:30 PM Onwards

Day 2

28th December, 2012

TECHNICAL SESSION-III	09:30 AM to 11:15 AM
VISIT TO IHITC CAMPUS	
AND TEA BREAK	11:15 AM to 11:45 AM
TECHNICAL SESSION-IV	11:45 AM to 01:30 PM
LUNCH BREAK	01:30 PM to 02:30 PM
VALEDICTORY	02:30 PM to 4:00 PM
TEA BREAK	04:00 PM to 04:30 PM
EXCURSION AND DINNER	04:30 PM Onwards

Welcome



Inauguration





EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES



A View of RAJUVAS

Welcome Address

Prof. (Dr.) Col. A.K. Gahlot
Vice-Chancellor, RAJUVAS, BIKANER
&
Patron
37th Vice Chancellors' Convention



It is an honour for RAJUVAS to host 37th Vice Chancellors' Convention at Jaipur. We here by welcome all of you on behalf RAJUVAS family which is nearly two and half years old baby growing very fast & functioning cordially with other State Agriculture Universities. The seminar theme “How to make agriculture more remunerative for small farmers” is important for not only Rajasthan but to the whole India. In spite of adverse conditions, agriculture production in Rajasthan is increasing regularly. In milk production, Rajasthan comes on second position in the country and in every nine glasses of milk of India one glass of milk is produced from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is also number one in the production of meat and meat products. Hon'ble Chief Minister has also taken decision to establish 287 mobile veterinary units and **free medicine project**. In this project about 90 medicines are selected which are given to the owners without any cost. Rajasthan has also established “Kisan Aayog” through which farmers can directly contact with Government.

(Detailed speech in Annexure)

Introductory Remarks

Dr. V. K. TANEJA

Vice-Chancellor, GADVASU, Ludhiana

&

Vice President, IAUA



Today agriculture is diversifying regularly, but economy of agriculture farming is also decreasing. It propels us to explore possibilities of other forms of farming. As we discussed that agriculture, livestock and fisheries are emerging options of diversifying but we need to think that how we can integrate them so as to help small farmers to increase their income. Livestock and fisheries sector can serve an important means of livelihood to farmers. Women play an important role in this sector so innovations and technology should reach to small farmer so as women have to put less labour and efficiency of system may increase. Another important issue with milk, meat and wool sector is marketing. It is very necessary to link them with marketing so that value of produce can be obtained by the farmers and we can also get rid of various problems like surplus, deficit of produce and it will definitely enhance farmer's economy.

(Detailed speech in Annexure)

Presidential Remark

Dr. C. S. Chakrabarti
Vice-Chancellor, WBUAF, Kolkata
&
President, IAUA



I would like to share some points with you regarding theme of the conference "How to make agriculture more remunerative for small farmers." Today small farmers are becoming smaller and ultimately they are becoming landless. We know that even after 65 years of independence more or less 65 per cent of people of India are directly or indirectly associated with Agriculture. They are not divided into cultivation of land and rearing of animal and doing things in combined way but we are doing in separate way. One important sector is aquaculture as water bodies are shrinking continuously. We should give attention for development of inland fisheries. Collaboration and co-operation with various agencies like ICAR and state bodies is required.

(Detailed speech in Annexure)

Address by Special Guest

Dr. Arvind Kumar

DDG, Education, ICAR, New Delhi

&

Special Guest



Agriculture is very large sector having 15 agro climatic zones and 127 agro ecological zones. Agricultural universities of country are having important background and have done remarkable job to make country self sufficient. We are producing 257 million tonnes food grain and are number one in milk production. Rajasthan state is having 11 per cent share of livestock population.

Presently, out of 629 universities in India only 65 are agriculture universities including fisheries, horticulture and veterinary. Bee keeping is also being done on large basis in Rajasthan state which is involved in large quantity of honey production. Such innovative technologies are very good. Rajasthan state is also known for good production of Mustard, Linseed, Pulses as well as Spices. There is 400 million tonne crop residue including waste from fruits and vegetables and 57 million tonnes city waste. It is challenging for us that how we can recycle it. Rajasthan is deficient in water resources so there is need of drip irrigation system.

(Detailed speech in Annexure)

Address by Chief Guest

Shri Harji Ram Ji Burdak
Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandry,
Dairying & Fisheries,
Government of Rajasthan



I am very pleased that this function is organized in Rajasthan and hopefully, this seminar will not only be useful for India but beneficial for the state of Rajasthan also. You all are gathered here for a very necessary theme which is important for rural areas that how agriculture become more remunerative for small farmers. Regarding land holding status, Rajasthan is better than other states because holdings are not so small in Rajasthan. But, 70 per cent agriculture production is based on rain water. Big farmers have many options for earning but small farmer's income depend on rain water. I will stress on two issues. One is that you should start diploma programme for animal husbandry and agriculture. Secondly integrated agriculture and animal husbandry should be promoted. As you know that animal husbandry is more profitable so it will help in generating more income to small farmers. Government has created separate Veterinary University in the state and university is functioning well. I congratulate Dr. Gahlot for organization of the event.

(Detailed speech in Annexure)

Release of RAJUVAS Publications



RAJUVAS Calendar, 2013



RAJUVAS in Head Lines

Presentation of Mementoes



Exhibition



Technical Session I

Two presentations were delivered. The first presentation was delivered by Prof. K.R. Dhiman, VC, Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan on sub-theme "*Economic upgradation of small & marginal farmers through Horticulture Intervention*," and the second presentation by Sh. Ashish Dwivedi from ITI Ltd., New Delhi on sub-theme "*Complete e-governance of Agricultural Universities through integrated Agricultural University Management System (IAUMS)*."

Presentation 1

Name of presenter : Dr. K.R. Dhiman, VC, DYSPUH & F, Nauni, Solan, HP.

Topic: Economic upgradation of small & marginal farmers through Horticulture Intervention.

Major points of presentation:

- Horticulture is a natural and obvious choice which has potential of meeting all the requirements of small & marginal farmers.
- Strong need for the introduction of cash generating agro- ventures which meet the requirements of small and marginal farmers.
- The Horticulture Industry in Himachal has removed the stigma of poverty in small and marginal farmers holdings.
- Integrate land use through introduction of fruits, suitable vegetables, agro forestry, tree species and medicinal plants is a viable options.
- It is strongly recommended that the horticulture must be practiced by small and marginal farmers for bringing economic prosperity.

Presentation 2

Name of presenter : Sh. Ashish Dwivedi from ITI Ltd., New Delhi.

Topic: Complete e-governance of Agricultural Universities through integrated Agricultural University Management System (IAUMS)

Major points of presentation:

Integrated Agricultural University Management System (IAUMS) is a useful tool of e-governance in agricultural universities for following reasons-

- For conducting farmer's online training.
- Broadcasting Facilities and online Audio Visual Trainings.
- Farmers Portal (with videos, documents, brochures, etc.).
- Online Dealing of Farmer's Problems and its Solutions (Lead to FAQs creation).
- Livestock Disease Prevention and Management system.
- Online Expert Consultancy Services for Farmers and Support for Self Employment
- Live Audio-Visual training at University Farms/ remote rural areas and certificate generation for attendees.
- Training Alerts through Mail and SMS.
- Online Training Feedback from Farmers & Livestock Owners.
- Providing Online New Product/ Technology Demo to the Farmers and Livestock Owners.
- Online posting of upcoming Animal Health Camps for Farmers and Livestock owners.

Panel Discussion

Dr. A.K. Dahama, VC- SKRAU, Bikaner put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Diversification of Agriculture is essential for small farmers.

- Interest of youngster is decreasing towards farming and we should address this issue.
- We are advising farmers for mechanization, but very few afford it. We need to establish community mechanized units may be through Government or Private Sector.

Dr. O.P. Gill, VC- MPUAT, Udaipur put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Farmers of the Western Rajasthan, as well as South East Rajasthan, have demonstrated diversification in agro processing commodities like cluster bean, moth bean that had impacted agriculture production.
- In South and South East Rajasthan we have developed a model in NAIP project regarding integrated crop-livestock farming and that model was successfully adopted by the tribal with small land holders of 1 to 2 ha. and it is possible to earn more than twice income through integration. Our model has been appreciated by the ICAR

Dr. H.S. Gaur, Dean & Joint Director (Edn.), IARI, New Delhi put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Diversification at farmer's level is very difficult. Therefore, we should find farmers in a particular area, specialized in a particular sector and group them.
- We also need to provide specialists in a specific location in different areas who can advice those groups of farmers and provide appropriate techniques.

Dr. P.K. Sharma, VC-AUA &T, Kanpur, UP put forth his view point on the following issues:

- It is very important to identify the problems of farmers living in marginal and small holdings since most of those lands are lying in diverse situations.
- It is important to cluster farmers for commercialization of agriculture.
- It would be very nice to know about the success stories of farmers in different situations so that the same can be adopted by other persons also.

Dr. A.M. Shekh, VC, AAU, Anand, Gujarat put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Farmers' clubs can be created at the village level and can work through co-operatives with interest from different sections of farm society.
- Animal hostels created in North Gujarat where hundreds of peoples and families have their animals in cluster and participate in various activities co-operatively. The main aspect that each of all these models are location specific.

Dr. N.C. Patel, VC-JAU, Junagarh, Gujarat put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Small farmers depend upon agriculture as well as the animals so there must be discussion on the integrated farming. Youth should be involved in diversified form of farming.
- Projects which are financed by the State Government or Central Government not reaching to the small farmers. We should find a proper solution of this problem.

Dr. M.L. Choudhary, VC-BAU, Sabour, Bihar put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Government should have given subsidy otherwise things will remain at ground level and most of the technology will not reach to the farmers. If Government considers for providing subsidy than technology can be adopted otherwise it will remain in the cupboard of our universities.

Dr. B. V. Patil, VC-UAS, Dharwad, Karnataka put forth his view point on the following issues:

- The knowledge level of small farmers is very poor. Hence, the important aspect is, how to improve the means and methods of conveying.

Glimpses of Technical Session I





Technical Session II

The first presentation was by Prof. K. Narayana Gowda, V.C., UAS, Bangaluru, Karnataka on the sub-theme "*Opportunities of processing, value addition and marketing for small farmers*". The second presentation was given by Prof. (Col.) Dr. A.K. Gahlot, V.C., RAJUVAS, Bikaner, on the sub-theme "*Role of animal husbandry in providing sustainability to agriculture of small farmers*".

Presentation 1

Name of presenter : Dr. K. Narayana Gowda, Vice-Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore.

Topic: Opportunities of processing, value addition and marketing for small farmers. An Experience of RBRC (Rural bio-resource complex) Project

Major points of presentation:

- Significant impact on knowledge, skill and attitude.
- Optimum utilization of resources.
- Shift in cropping pattern from low to high value dry land crops.
- Increase in crop productivity.
- Improved access to direct market and remunerative price.
- Generation of additional employment.
- Inclusive growth.
- Improvement in social and nutritional status.
- Retaining majority of farm youth in agriculture.
- Three fold increase in income.
- 11 per cent agricultural growth rate.

In a span of five years, the project was able to achieve:

- Eleven per cent agricultural growth all through five years.
- Three fold increase in income of farmers.
- Generation of 2.52 lakh additional employment.
- Holding back majority of farm youth in agriculture.

Presentation 2

Name of Presenter: Prof. (Dr.) Col. A.K. Gahlot, Vice-Chancellor, RAJUVAS, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

Topic: - Role of Animal Husbandry in providing sustainability to Agriculture of small Farmers

Major points of presentation:

- It is necessary to specifically raise the capability of the rural poor to conserve and manage their livestock and fisheries resources, and enables them to derive sustainable incomes from these resources. We should focus on the dependence of rural poor on small ruminants like goats, sheep and promote a range of fodder options for them.
- Decentralization and convergence of policy support for these options is crucial for diversification of livelihoods in small-holder farming.
- It is estimated that about 87 per cent of the world's 500 million small farms (less than 2 ha.) are in Asia and the Pacific region and most of the population growth is in developing countries, where small holder farming dominates and average yields are low.

- The area operated by small farms in developing countries currently appears to be rising rather than falling. Small farmers in developing countries will continue to be the custodians of vast areas of agricultural land for at least some decades to come.

Panel Discussion

Dr. Baldev Singh Dhillon, VC-PAU, Ludhiana, Punjab put forth his view point on the following issues:

- We should talk about collective and co-operative farming. We must go for horticulture and dairy farming. Agro processing through farm mechanization and marketing are important issues.

Prof. K.P. Gore, VC-IGKV, Raipur, Chhatisgarh put forth his view point on the following issues:

- University has conducted the memorable innovative infra chain programmes at the farmers door step which was funded by DDG, NRM. Last Kharif, University scientists visited farmers field and tried to solve problems on spot. This programme has created awareness among the farmers and widely appreciated.

Dr. A.K. Singh, VC- RVSKVV, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Last Kharif there was very useful location specific problems solution programmes, under which, scientists visited at the farmer's field and tried to solve problems on the spot.
- This programme has created the awareness among the farmers.

Prof. Farooq. A. Zaki, Registrar, SKUAT, Srinagar, J&K put forth his view point on the following issues:

- We are talking about small farmers and their future. In villages small farmers have little land and there occurs further land fragmentation. Hence, non- farm sector should be associated strongly to sustain the livelihood of farmers round the year.

Dr. K.Narayana Gowda, VC-UAS, Bangaluru, Karnataka put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Post harvest losses to the farm produce are very high, especially in the case of horticultural crops and other perishable items. The post harvest losses in food commodities is estimated to be over Rs. 30,000/ crore / annum in India.
- Use of bio fertilizers, bio pesticides, bio- control agents and earthworms should be promoted among small farmers. Additionally, Sheep, poultry and fish fingerlings farming are very useful diversifications for small farmers. Critical inputs and customized services should be provided to small farmers.

Dr. A.R. Pathak, VC-NAU, Navsari, Gujarat put forth his view point on the following issues:

- With the change of societal needs dairy farming for small farmers is growing very fast. Farmers are preparing papad and biscuits as additional source of income.
- Animal Husbandry is back bone of agriculture. As far as value addition of milk is concerned, Gujarat and Amul have done an excellent job, which is being followed even in the all villages.

Dr. N.C. Patel, VC-JAU, Junagarh, Gujarat put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Trials of plant varieties must start in farmers' field because some plant varieties are better when it is released but should be tested at field. New varieties must be generated according to climate changes.

Glimpses of Technical Session II





Technical Session III (Open Session)

It was an open session on sub-theme “*Problems of small farmers and role of SAUs in Mitigation of problems*”. All the delegates participated in discussion opened by the Chairman of the Session.

Salient points emerged from discussion are:

- It is very clear that future of small farmers can be safe either by adaptation of new technologies or by integrated farming involving the animal component as one of the major support for sustainability.
- Country had achieved food grain production around 257 million tonnes but in certain crops like pulses production was not up to the level so we are importing pulses and oil seeds from other countries. We need to produce these crops more and more.
- Value addition of crops is very important. Production is not much important for small farmers but profitability is very important.
- Diversification is an important means to enhance profitability of small farmers and SAUs should take step forward in research and development of viable integrated models which can be readily adopted by small farmers.
- Development of non farm sector could help in stabilizing small holders' income.

Glimpses of Technical Session III



Technical Session IV

First presentation was delivered by Dr. H.S. Gaur, Dean & Joint Director IARI on sub-theme “*Paradigm shift in Agriculture Production System to Achieve Food Security*”. The second presentation was given by Prof. Farooq A. Zaki, Registrar, SKAUST on sub-theme “*Strategies for future agriculture, vis-a-vis, climate change*”.

Presentation -1

Name of Presenter : Dr. H.S. Gaur, Dean & Joint Director (Edn.), IARI, New Delhi

Topic: Paradigm Shift in Agricultural Production Systems to Achieve Food Security

Major points of presentation:

- Basically animal sector is important for-
 - ☞ Food security and self sufficiency.
 - ☞ Nutritional Security.
 - ☞ Employment generation.
 - ☞ Economic growth.
- Economic growth which bypass a large population is joyless growth and not sustainable in the long run.
- Agriculture research is required to be in the fields which could help the farmers to diversify into high value products and developing technologies which could reduce the impact of climate change.
- Diversified income flow from crops, horticulture, tree crops and animal husbandry should take place.
- Need to increase investment in area specific research and make the research institutions accountable.

Presentation-2

Name of presenter: Dr. Farooq Ahamed Zaki, Registrar SKUAT, Kashmir, J&K.

Topic:- “*Strategies for future agriculture, vis-a-vis, climate change*”

Major points of presentation:

- Effect of climate change on hill agriculture is both positive and negative.
- Hill farmers respond to climate change by replacing crops/ farming systems.
- Replacements could be more remunerative , equal or less remunerative
- Climate change indicates a cycle of periods in which crop replacements will be necessitated to sustain farming based livelihoods.

Panel Discussion

Dr. S.K. Sharma, VC, CSKHPKV, Palampur, HP put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Since land holdings are small, we need to look issues for protecting farmers. A poly house is beneficial in a small area for high income.
- In hilly states farmers have niche and only specific crops are grown. It is very good and SAUs should play very important role here for improvement.
- It is more desirable that we gain more profit from low volume crops.

Dr. P.K. Sharma, VC, CSAUAT, Kanpur, UP put forth his view point on the following issues:

- We must teach and educate small holder communities for their sustainable productivity.
- We should target those students who are drop outs from their studies or who are not able to continue their studies. We should train them and this scheme will cover unemployed youths. Science graduates should be promoted towards agriculture. University should play a role on its own level for implementing such Schemes.

Dr. K.P. Gore, VC, MAU, Parbhani, Maharashtra put forth his view point on the following issues:

- Whatever the techniques that are generated by different institutions, it is estimated that only 30 per cent of the technologies will reach to farmer. Therefore, access with the agriculture technology must be increased.

Glimpses of Technical Session IV





Valedictory Session

The rapporteur of different sessions presented the report of technical sessions and then the house was open for discussions after expression of views of Chief Guests, Chairman and Co-Chairman. Out of discussions some important additional recommendations also emerged out, over and above the recommendations obtained from different sessions which are as follows:

- Private veterinary colleges issue may be resolved and IAUA must come forward to take initiative in this regard.
- There is need to make more efforts for conservation of breeds and Government must provide more support for conservation of Indian breeds.
- A network supported by Government of India, ICAR and NABARD, etc., may be developed for small farmers.
- Curriculum specifically addressed to small farmers may be developed.
- One SAU concept may be developed through networking. It will be a mile stone in Agriculture to benefit the country.
- Study circles in each University and at national level may be formed. The areas suggested for study circles are :
 - I. Ethno Veterinary Practice
 - II. Alternative Medicine
 - III. Organic Animal Production
 - IV. Engineering and Technology in Animal Science
 - V. Disaster Management for Animals
 - VI. Wild Animal Healths & Management
 - VII. Use of Space Based Technology in Animal Science
 - VIII. Feed Resource Management & Technology

Glimpses of Valedictory Session



Recommendations

Technical Session I

- Small/ marginal farmers of hills should be encouraged for growing potatoes, fruits and vegetables. The Government should provide incentives to the farmers for growing these commodities and the incentives could be in the form of subsidies. Cluster approach for marketing and strengthening of supply chain should be taken.
- Efforts must be made to chalk out the area map for specific crops, diversification, processing of crops and mechanization in farming systems.
- Government should provide trainings for integrated farming systems with animal components in system.
- Efforts are required for encouraging the development of Animal Hostels involving SHG or corporative and by providing infrastructure and finance facilities for the same.
- ICT should be popularized by Governments to reach to the farmers especially for technology transfer and trainings at village level.

Technical Session II

- Numerous value addition technologies have been evolved and well tested in the field but most of these are for the mass scale production. There is need to develop processing and value addition models applicable to small scale farmers.
- More focus is required for value addition of milk, meat and wool and for this more quality parameters need to be developed. Opportunities for food processing, value addition and marketing can be enhanced through self help groups (SHG) and co-operative societies.
- It was strongly recommended that animal husbandry could be used as vital instrument for bringing sustainability to small/ marginal farmers.
- The house felt that there is need for frequent trainings for up scaling and refinement of technologies.
- Special livestock sector and fisheries packages given to small holders in suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala be adopted all over the country.

Technical Session III

- The data generated by various agencies like SAU/ Government should be allowed to be shared for free of cost or on nominal charges up to the level of farmers.
- Need based, cost effective and precision technology based models may be developed for integrated farming systems by SAU's.
- Weather Based crop insurance policy should be developed for small farmers all over the country.
- Development of SAU's extension centres at Tehsil level and at village level e- Kiosks facility can help farmers.
- Development and strengthening of backward and forward linkages amongst SAUs/ Government agencies and small and marginal farmers is required.

Technical Session IV

- Various breakthrough technologies have been developed by SAUs / ICAR institutes and other agencies are required to be transferred to the small farmers.
- Looking to the shrinking land holdings day-by-day more emphasis should be given on diversification of agriculture diversification and animal husbandry.
- Refinement and up scaling of technologies particularly irrigation systems and green house which are suitable to changing climate conditions are required.
- Increase in production alone may not always be beneficial to the farmers hence, value addition is need of the day.

Visit To IHITC Campus

A visit was organized to International Horticulture Innovation & Training Centre (IHITC), an advanced training centre of horticulture in Jaipur. It is a commercially viable demonstration farm and training centre which provides skills and technologies to growers in India and neighbour countries. The farm is Good Agriculture Practices with commercial plantation of mango, pomegranate, date palm and various tropical fruit plants. This centre is having different designs of indigenous green houses, different types of irrigation and fertilization systems, post harvest facilities, diseases forecasting system, water harvesting technology, vermi-compositing unit, etc.

All participants visited different types of green houses like tropical polyhouse, shade net houses and shade net tunnel, etc., growing different kinds of flower and vegetable crops like tomatoes, green, red, orange capsicum, etc.

Photo Gallery







ANNEXURE



Welcome Address

Prof. (Dr.) Col. A.K. Gahlot

VC, RAJUVAS, Bikaner & President

37th Vice Chancellors' Convention

Good morning everybody & welcome to the Pink City

It's really an honour of RAJUVAS to host 37th Vice Chancellors' Convention at Jaipur. As you all are aware that Jaipur is well known place for tourist destination and the weather condition at this time are the best of the year and probably this is the reason that 37th VCs' Convention is organized this time in Jaipur. On behalf of the family of RAJUVAS, I heartily welcome the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture Shri Harji Ram ji Burdak sahib for sparing his valuable time for the event.

I think, that seminar theme "How to make agriculture more remunerative for small farmers" is important for not only Rajasthan but to the whole India. The Agriculture holding size is decreasing day-by-day and according to one estimate, one crore holdings in India are categorized under small holdings and it is expected that number of such holdings will increase in next 20 years. It is important for India as 80 per cent of agriculture production comes from small farmers. Today the composition of food basket is changing quickly along with the food preference as we are shifting more towards processed food. To fulfil the need, we have to advocate diversification of agriculture particularly for small and marginal farmers. We are already very conscious in this direction and probably this is the reason that theme of 37th VCs' convention has been very rightly chosen "*How to make Agriculture more remunerative for small farmers*".

Hon'ble Minister sir, all VCs' came from different parts of India by flight and train and managed to reach up to late night, which shows their keen interest in the subject. I welcome all of you on behalf RAJUVAS family which is nearly two and half years old baby growing very fast & functioning cordially with other state agriculture universities.

As you know Rajasthan got *National Agriculture Krishi Karman award* for best productivity in pulses. Rajasthan is also number one in mustard production. Rajasthan is one state which is known over the world for spices. All these hard fact have achieved when we have only 10% land and 5% population of the country. Further, it is worthy to mention that out of total land, 70% land is under Thar desert and surface water resources is only 1 per cent. In spite of such adverse conditions, agriculture production in Rajasthan is increasing regularly. Food grain production is sufficient this time in the state and in milk production Rajasthan comes on second position in the country. In every nine glasses of milk of India one glass of milk is produced from Rajasthan. The state is also number one in the production of meat and meat products & approximate 33% of small ruminant's production comes from Rajasthan. The role of animal husbandry in Rajasthan is important because it gives sustainability to agriculture farmers.

Hon'ble Minister has also taken various important decisions related to animal husbandry which are unique in the country. A scheme "*Pashu chikitsak pashupalak ke dwar*" (Veterinary doctors at

livestock owners door) is implemented. The scheme is significant because some of the districts of Rajasthan are bigger than some states of the country; therefore, it is very difficult to bring animals to veterinary hospitals. In such case, veterinary mobile vans are essential for animals and livestock owners. Hon'ble Chief Minister has also taken decision to establish 287 mobile veterinary units which is very useful to connect veterinary doctors to the every part of village. Rajasthan Government has also developed separate Veterinary University which is very helpful in development of veterinary education, extension and research. Another important project initiated by our Hon'ble Chief Minister is *free medicine project*. In this project about 90 medicines are selected which are given to the owners without any cost. Rajasthan has established "Kisan Aayog" through which farmers can directly contact with Government. Rajasthan is one state, who provided 1000 crore rupees to the farmers when crops are destroyed by disaster last year. Rajasthan government also selects two farmers from each Tehsil and from each district for award of their innovative contribution in agriculture sector.

I wish comfortable stay for all dignitaries and hope that during two days deliberations we will definitely resolve some issues and formulate recommendations for benefit of the state of Rajasthan in particular and whole India in general.

Jai Hind.

(A.K. Gahlot)

Introductory Remarks

Dr. V.K. Taneja,
VC, GADVASU, Ludhiana
& Vice President, IAUA

On behalf of IAUA, I welcome minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Shri Harji Ram ji Burdak Sahib. I recapitulate that my school name was having similar initials as of minister sahib and it rose very high similar to minister sahib. A brief Introduction of university and livestock sector of Rajasthan has already given by Dr. Gahlot. It is outstanding performance of university within short period of 2.5 years and university is in good shape. I want to give congratulations to Dr. Gahlot and his university members for this achievement. I also thanks government of Rajasthan for providing lot of fund for this university. Rajasthan is a large state, so it requires many regional centres for education, research and extension to educate the farmers. Livestock sector is major source of income for farmers of Rajasthan and university can contribute significantly. The theme of this seminar is based on small farmer's, i.e., how we can increase the income of small farmers and this is the major important challenge for all universities.

Today agriculture is diversifying regularly, but economy of agriculture farming is also decreasing. It propels us to explore possibilities of other forms of farming. As we discussed that agriculture, livestock and fisheries are emerging options of diversification and we need to think about integration so as to help small farmers to increase their income. Livestock and fisheries sector can serve an important mean of livelihood to farmers. Women plays an important role in this sector and innovations technology should reach to small farmer so that women has to put less labour and efficiency of system may increase. As told by Dr. Gahlot, livestock service today requires mobile system in animal husbandry. Service and facilities are to be provided at door step of farmers and if it is not possible than we can provide it at village level rotation and regular basis. A veterinarian can efficiently deliver services through mobile than sitting on one place. We are also going to start this model in Punjab and some states initiated has already initiated this type of programs.

Another important issue is marketing of milk, meat and wool sector. It is very necessary to link them with market so that value of produce can be obtained by the farmers and we can also get rid of various problems like surplus/ deficit of produce and ensure farmer's economy.

Another important point, I want to rise that input cost in livestock sector as in agriculture has increased substantially particularly feed and fodder prices, decreasing profitability. Some countries like America gives subsidy to the farmers but if it is not possible in our country than we have to think for some compensation so that farmers who have raised 40-50 cattle may not revert back and does not sell their animals during scarcity condition.

Scope of fisheries is very wide in Haryana and Punjab. Similarly Rajasthan has potential in inland fisheries production. In Punjab where soil productivity of land is low like Bhatinda, Fajilka and Firojpur districts & 10,000 hectare land is water logged, fishery is only option for livelihood of farmers. Around four tonnes of fish can be produced from one hectare land and in this way farmers can

earn 70-80 thousand rupees per hectare and income can be enhanced if we put more efforts. In this way farmer can reclaim land and enhance income.

Another important problem which is being faced by whole world is that there are many pathogens which transmit from animal to man. Further, chemicals and pesticides entered in soil and environment and affecting health of human and animals. For this purpose, livestock, medical, agriculture and environment personnel should sit together and discussed about the problem to find out solution. Last point, I will like to focus on quality of meat, milk and wool as we are going to introduce food security bill so quality of these products should be ensured.

I hope in the end of conference, we will generate some important recommendations which we will forward to ICAR and Government for establishing plan to increase income for small farmers.

All the best!

(V.K. Taneja)

Presidential Remarks

Dr. C.S. Chakrabarti

Vice-Chancellor, WBUAF, Kolkata
& President, IAUA

First of all, I Congratulate Dr. A.K. Gahlot and his team for remarkable achievements. I would like to share some points with you regarding theme of conference "How to make agriculture more remunerative for small farmers". Today small farmers are becoming smaller and ultimately they are becoming landless. We know that even after 65 years of independence more or less 65 per cent of people of India are directly or indirectly associated with Agriculture. They are not divided into cultivation of land and rearing of animal and doing thing in combined way. Now the problem is this that how to provide those specialized knowledge and services to the house of the farmer so that he or she can perform in a better way. Point has been continued as mentioned by Dr. Gahlot that gradually land holding is decreasing and family is fragmenting. We made significant progress due to green revolution but now it is under criticism. Now, when we are talking about second green revolution, we should take care of difficulties developed during first green revolution. In principle, second green revolution should include agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries together to avoid future problem.

Now regarding agriculture universities, majority are state agriculture university (SAUs') and central university. In many states government funds and ICAR assistance is not coming generously so development of SAUs' is affecting. We know that SAUs' developed on land grant pattern but now that pattern is not maintained as share of state and centre is affected.

Now Agriculture Universities are the main institutes where human resources are developed. If we will not develop agriculture universities than we will face deficit of human resources and it will further replicate in development process.

We must remember that agriculture system depends upon number of factors. Farmers need capital and electricity but these things are not in the hand of agriculture department in the state or centre. Whenever there is any electricity or other supply problems, people starts blaming agriculture department or SAUs'. So, these things should be taken up together, otherwise the total agriculture system will not be profitable to small farmers.

One important sector is aquaculture as water bodies are shrinking continuously. We should give attention for development of inland fisheries. Collaboration and co-operation with various agencies like ICAR and state bodies is required.

Regarding livestock sector, Dr. Gahlot and Dr. Taneja has already been discussed.

I wish all success to the event.

(Dr. C.S. Chakrabarti)

Address by Special Guest

Dr. Arvind Kumar

DDG, Education, ICAR, New Delhi

& Special Guest

Hon' Minister Shri Harji Ram ji Burdak sahib, we all feel proud with your presence in the conference. Dr. Gahlot Vice Chancellor, RAJUVAS, has just mentioned that RAJUVAS is just two and half years baby but this new born baby is very healthy & it is necessary to sustain. I also welcome Dr. Taneja who made significant contribution in the ICAR and Dr. Chakraborty, Vice Chancellor of West Bengal Veterinary and Fisheries University. I also welcome Dr. R.P. Singh ji, secretary of IAUA, Dr. Dhiman sahib, Vice Chancellor of Solan Horticulture University and Dr. Puri, whom we call *Bhishm pitamah* who had been Vice Chancellor of many universities and still serving difficult areas of north east states.

Agriculture is very large sector having 15 agro climatic zones and 127 agro ecological zones. Agricultural universities of country are having important background and done remarkable job to make country self sufficient. We are producing 257 million tonnes food grain production and number one in milk production. The Rajasthan state is having 11 per cent share of livestock population.

In India, milk availability is 281 grams per person and is very near to world average, i.e., 284 grams. Horticulture sector is also progressing very fast in fruits and vegetables. Fisheries sector has crossed 8 million tonnes and poultry sector has taken shape of industry. When people ask me about the role of agriculture universities than I reply that whatever you are eating is the contribution of agricultural universities otherwise we would have been importing food from various countries. Here we are referring about food, Fruit, milk and all produces from agriculture sector. If there will be deficiency of agricultural universities in country then we will depend on other countries for agriculture products as well as also take finance from other countries. Presently, out of 629 universities in India only 65 are agriculture universities including fisheries, horticulture and veterinary. Bee keeping is also being done on large basis in Rajasthan state & involved in large quantity of honey production. Such innovative technologies are very good. Rajasthan state is also known for good production of Mustard, Linseed, Pulses as well as Spices. There are 400 million tonne crop residue including fruits, vegetables and 57 million tonnes city waste. It is challenge for us that how can we recycle it. Rajasthan is deficient in water resources so there is need of drip irrigation system. Farmers of many of district of Rajasthan like Jhunjhunu, Sikar are adopting drip irrigation system but it should be taken up on community basis so that small farmers can adopt it. We need to focus to provide technological back up to small farmer through community based approach so that he can practice agriculture profitably.

Another important point is that our input use efficiency is very less and there is a big gap. If we talk about fertilizers than there is gap of 10 million tonnes nutrients and invariably micro nutrient deficiency exists.

I hope that we will address such emerging issues during the conference.

I extends my wishes.

(Arvind Kumar)

Address by the Chief Guest

Shri Harji Ram Burdak

Hon'ble Cabinet Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries

Government of Rajasthan

Chief Guest, 37th VCs' convention

I am very pleased to know that this function is being organized in Rajasthan and hopefully seminar will not only be useful for Rajasthan but beneficial for the whole country. You all are gathered here for a very necessary theme which is important for rural areas that how agriculture become more remunerative for small farmers. Regarding land holding status, Rajasthan is better than other states because holdings are not so small in Rajasthan and 70 per cent agriculture production is based on rain water. Big farmers have many options for earning but small farmer's income depends on rain water. Therefore, topic chosen by you is very much relevant and I would also suggest 1-2 points for you.

I am a farmer first than a minister. Before coming in politics, I ploughed the land and done all agriculture work. Today also I have agriculture and good breed animals at home. I want to say that research made by scientists is good but if it does not reach to farmer's land, it serves no purpose. We should ensure that with the help of departmental officers, research should reach to farmer. Media also telecast news of research but it does not reach to farmer. Water harvesting technique should be propagated among small farmers and they should attract towards horticulture.

Regarding education, ICAR is not recognizing private veterinary colleges. There are numerous private medical colleges and doctors passing from those colleges impart quality services. Why there is restriction on private veterinary and agriculture colleges, it is beyond my understanding. Further, I request that a diploma program should be started in agriculture for three years after senior secondary. In this way human resource will be ready in short time duration and can be appropriately used for supervisor job. Our state was having two agriculture universities and no veterinary university. This government has opened veterinary university which is working properly. Dr. Gahlot sahib has already described various works done by government for agriculture and animal husbandry. Sufficient literature has also been provided to get insight of various plans and data. I am hopeful that you all will discuss various issues during coming two days and Rajasthan state will get benefit from that.

I wish all success to the event.

(Harji Ram Burdak)

List of Dignitaries

Prof. (Dr.) Col. A.K. Gahlot Vice- Chancellor RAJUVAS, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Dr. C.S. Chakrabarti Vice- Chancellor, WBUAF, Kolkata, WB
Prof. O.P. Gill Vice- Chancellor MPUAT, Udaipur , Rajasthan	Dr. S.K. Sharma Vice- Chancellor CSKHPKV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
Prof. M.P. Pandey Vice- Chancellor BAU, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Dr. S.K. Patil Vice- Chancellor IGKV, Raipur , Chhattisgarh
Dr. K. Narayana Gowda Vice- Chancellor UAS, Bengaluru, Karnataka	Dr. S.N. Puri Vice- Chancellor CAU, Imphal, Manipur
Dr. Baldev Singh Dhillon Vice- Chancellor PAU, Ludhiana, Punjab	Dr. A.M. Shekh Vice- Chancellor AAU, Anand, Gujarat
Dr. K.R. Dhiman Vice- Chancellor YSPUHF, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	Dr. P.K. Sharma Vice- Chancellor CSAUAT, Kanpur , Uttar Pradesh
Dr. A.K. Singh Vice- Chancellor RVSKVV, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Dr. N.C. Patel Vice- Chancellor JAU, Junagarh , Gujarat
Dr. K. Sreedharan Vice- Chancellor SDAU, Bansaskantha, Gujarat	Dr. T.A. More Vice- Chancellor MPKV, Ahmednagar , Maharashtra
Dr. B.V. Patil Vice- Chancellor UAS, Raichur, Karnataka	Dr. K.P. Gore Vice- Chancellor MAU, Prabhani, Maharashtra
Dr. R.S. Kureel Vice- Chancellor NDUAT, Faizabad , Uttar Pradesh	Dr. A.R. Pathak Vice- Chancellor NAU, Navsari, Gujarat
Dr. Farooq. A. Zaki Registrar, SKUAST Kashmir, J&K	Dr. M.L. Chaudhary Vice- Chancellor Bihar Agri. University, Bhagalpur, Bihar
Dr. R.P. Singh Secretary General, IAUA, New Delhi	Dr. K. Ramasamy Vice- Chancellor TNAU, Coimbatore, TN
Dr. K. Saravanabava Dean, TANUVAS Chennai, TN	Dr. B.B. Gupta Registrar SKUAST-Jammu, J&K

Dr. V.K. Taneja Vice- Chancellor GADVASU, Ludhania, Punjab	Prof. H.S. Gaur Dean & Joint Director (Edn.) IARI, New Delhi
Prof. A.K. Dahama Vice- Chancellor SKRAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Dr. Gursharan Singh Dean PGS PAU, Ludhiana, Punjab
Sh. Y.K. Singh Comptroller RAJUVAS, Bikaner	Dr. Rakesh Rao Director Research RAJUVAS, Bikaner
Dr. C.K. Muradia Director, (EE) RAJUVAS, Bikaner.	Dr. T.K. Gahlot Director Clinic RAJUVAS, Bikaner.
Dr. Rakesh Rao Director Research, RAJUVAS, Bikaner.	Dr. Tribhuwan Sharma Director PME RAJUVAS, Bikaner
Dr. B.K. Beniwal Dean, CVAS, RAJUVAS, Bikaner	Dr. G.S. Manohar Dean PGS, RAJUVAS, Bikaner
Dr. S.S. Soni Controller of Examination RAJUVAS, Bikaner	Dr. R.K. Dhuria Associate Professor PRC, RAJUVAS, Bikaner.
Dr. P.K. Mehrotra Associate Professor & Dean PGIVER, Jaipur, RAJUVAS, Bikaner	Dr. R.S. Choudhary Associate Professor PGIVER, Jaipur, RAJUVAS, Bikaner
Dr. Vishnu Sharma Associate Professor PGIVER, Jaipur, RAJUVAS, Bikaner	Dr. Sanjita Sharma Associate Professor PGIVER, Jaipur, RAJUVAS, Bikaner
Dr. Sheela Choudhary Associate Professor PGIVER, Jaipur, RAJUVAS, Bikaner	Dr. D.S. Meena Liaison Officer PGIVER, Jaipur, RAJUVAS, Bikaner
Dr. Rajesh Man Director Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Rajasthan.	Dr. Bhawani Singh Jt. Dir., Animal Husbandry Govt. of Rajasthan
Dr. Ajay Gupta Jt. Dir., Animal Husbandry Govt. of Rajasthan	Dr. Prakash Bhati Jt. Dir., Animal Husbandry Govt. of Rajasthan
Dr. Rajesh Verma Animal Husbandry Govt. of Rajasthan	Dr. Anand Sejra Jt. Dir., Animal Husbandry Govt. of Rajasthan

Session Co-Ordinators & Panelists

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Panelists	Dr. M.P. Pandey, VC, BAU, Ranchi Dr. T.A. More, VC, MPKU, Rahauri Dr. A.K. Dahama VC, SKRU, Bikaner Dr. O.P. Gill, VC, MPUAT, Udaipur Dr. H.S. Gaur, Dean, & Jt. Dir., IARI, New Delhi Dr. K. Sarvanabava, Dean Vet. College, Madras

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VALEDICTORY SESSION

Chief Guest	Sh. Dinesh Goyal, Principal Secretary (Horticulture Government of Rajasthan)
Chairman	Prof. (Col.) Dr. A.K. Gahlot, VC, RAJUVAS, Bikaner
Co- Chairman	Prof. C.S. Chakrabarti, VC, WBIAF & S, Kolkata Dr. V.K. Taneja, VC, GADVASU, Ludhiana
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