

Report of The Expert Committee

To

**Evolve Policy for Control of Examination
and Quality Assurance at the
Private Agricultural Colleges**



Organised by
Sher-e-Kashmir

**University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology (Kashmir)
Shalimar, Srinagar-191 121**



Sponsored by
**Indian Agricultural Universities Association
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Preface

Agricultural Education in India has come a long way starting from the colonial period as remedial measure to recurrent famines when Lord Curzon established five Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore, Kanpur, Lyalpur, Puna and Bhagalpur and Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa (Bihar). Prior to that beginning had already been made in veterinary education and research. Commodity research laboratories sprang up to promote export of agricultural commodities from India. Traditionally agriculture has been a way of life to the Indian masses and its knowledge and skills passed on generation to generation with elements of advancement, based on experiences and observations of creative farmers and rural craftsmen, starting from the Indus Valley Civilization. However, major thrust was made after independence when founding fathers of new nation resolved to do everything possible to prevent recurrence of the famines, so frequent during the colonial period, bringing terrible misery to the people with large scale morbidity and mortality to the human beings and to the livestock, crippling the economy and bringing disabling poverty.

Major landmark in this direction was the decision of Government of India to establish State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) in every major State of the country in pursuance of which GBPUAT, Pantnagar Nainital (UP) was established in 1960. While universities till then were fashioned on London, Oxford or Cambridge Universities of the United Kingdom, the SAUs were fashioned on American Land Grant College concept with teaching, research and extension education integrated, following trimester or semester system with internal assessment and dispensing with annual external examination system. Other states followed the suit.

ICAR tried to improve agricultural education in India, courses and curricula were revised in light of the Dean's Committee recommendations. Eventually the process of accreditation was put in place. However, gradually recommendation of external examination and evaluation in qualifying examination was considered desirable. Rising population and relatively better job opportunities in the agricultural sector had given responses and for every UG and PG programme applications were many more times than available seats. To cater to the needs of students who could not make entry into public institutions through competitive examination and strict observance of merit, private colleges cropped up. With the public funding declining in higher education, situation became more acute and even some

of the SAUs were obliged to have affiliated private colleges. As a result there are more students admitted in private colleges today than in public funded constituent colleges of the SAUs.

The academicians saw dilution of academic vigor in UG and PO programmes in agricultural disciplines and therefore, 28th Annual Convention of Indian Agricultural Universities Association held at Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Srinagar resolved to have a Sub-committee to look into the matter and come up with the recommendations that regulate control of admission, improvement in examinations/evaluation system and invigilation of examinations, course curricula and mechanism for affiliation of private colleges with SAUs. The committee came up with its recommendations which are contained in this report. The highlights of the report were presented in the IAUA Conference held at Bangalore where majority of the Vice-Chancellors endorsed these recommendations. However, there were some who showed their reservations.

Privatization of higher education in all sectors is a ground reality and agricultural sector is no exception. Earlier this is realized the better. The guidelines enshrined in this report will go a long way to regulate education and assure quality in private colleges in agriculture and allied sectors.

I would like to place on record my appreciation to the sub-committee members and all others who contributed in its preparation.



(Anwar Alam)

Vice-Chancellor

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the demand for higher education peaks in our country, strenuous efforts are being made and reviewing exercises are on as how it can be met. Earlier, providing higher education to nationals was considered crucial in the move towards self-reliance. Public universities supported by the state became the most common model for development of higher education and a symbol of self-reliance. With populations expanding everywhere and pressure on every available resource human as well as material is heavier than ever before. Therefore, members of the society are also taking an increased interest in cross-national comparisons of the quality of education. If a country does not have an effective education system, offering higher education at affordable costs its economy will suffer due to lack of competent, productive and competitive workforce.

Over the past three decades, most systems of higher education have been confronted with an overall expansion mainly due to growing demand for higher education. Public funding on higher education is gradually declining considering it non-merit subsidy. There is privatization in higher education as a result there is expansion of institutions dispensing higher education have multiplied and the systems themselves have become more diversified. Several developed and developing countries have accepted and affiliated private institutions as a means of meeting the social demand with reduced budgets and financial requirements. As per ICAR Model Act SAUs had only constituent colleges. With time both public and private colleges have grown across the country. Some of the colleges are opening up campuses in adjoining states or signing franchise arrangements with existing local universities. Not only that virtual education, delivered either directly from the universities themselves or through a consortia of private colleges-cum-institutions, has grown and expanded, with the result offering easy access to courses and worldwide availability. Maintaining academic standards in such a scenario is a challenging task.

Genesis

SAUs had mostly constituent colleges. However, some have started affiliating private colleges too in 1990's. It is generally believed that quality of education at private colleges of agriculture is not upto the mark. IAUA debated on the subject in its 28th Annual Convention and constituted a committee comprising of the following to evolve policy for control of

admission and quality assurance at the private colleges :

1. Prof. Anwar Alam, Vice-Chancellor,
SKUAST-K (Chairman)
2. Dr. J.C. Katyal, DDG (Education) (Consultant)
3. Dr. S.N. Puri, Vice-Chancellor, CAU, Imphal (Member)
4. Prof. C. Ramasamy, Vice-Chancellor, TNAU (Member)
5. Dr. Parmatma Singh, Vice-Chancellor, RAU,
Bikaner (Member)
6. Dr. P.L. Gautam, Vice-Chancellor,
GBPUAT, Pantnagar (Member)
7. Dr. S.S. Magar, Vice-Chancellor, DBSKKV,
Dapoli (Member)
8. Dr. R.P. Singh, Executive Secy., IAU,
New Delhi (Member
Secretary)

Outcome

The Committee held its meeting at Sher-e Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology (Kashmir), Srinagar from September 10-12-2005. The short recommendations of the committee are summarized below:

Affiliation: All private agricultural colleges should be affiliated with SAU of the region through a transparent well laid out affiliation mechanism with deterrent to mushrooming.

Accreditation: SAUs should enforce accreditation norms obligatory on private colleges through well laid out accreditation procedure. Such accredited colleges should be eligible for financial assistance from ICAR.

Admissions: It should be conforming to the practice in vogue in the affiliating body. Annual induction to the extent of 50% total seats should be through common entrance mechanism and remaining 50% by college on merit basis, college management should have no more than 15% seats at his disposal. And 15% of merit seats having same fee as prevalent in the affiliating body.

Course Curricula & Academic Regulations: Course curricula and academic regulation of affiliated colleges should be same as followed in SAU it is affiliated. SAU concerned should periodically monitor academic programmes and their delivery.

Examination, Evaluation and Invigilation: Academic calendar of private colleges should be same as that of affiliating SAU. Examination, invigilation,

evaluation, transcript and award of degree should rest with SAU. Internal marks to the extent of 40% should be there for students' participation in learning processes. Answer books for evaluation should be coded, forwarded with confidentiality ascertained.

Academic Standards: Affiliated colleges should employ qualified competent teachers with pay structure similar to the SAU. Minimum qualification should be Masters Degree with NET giving preference to candidates with Ph.D and young teachers. Academic infrastructure should be as per accreditation norms. Teachers should get opportunities of training and participation in seminars and symposia.

Others: In the event, a private college fails to comply the provisions of MOU/directives of the University within a stipulated period, the Vice-Chancellor may withdraw affiliation. A private college should offer opportunities for extracurriculars, games and sport for all round development of the students.

Procedure Adopted by the Committee

In pursuance of the decision of IAUA a proforma was devised and sent to all SAUs and AAI-DU (Annexure-I). The agricultural universities having affiliated private colleges are listed in Annexure-II and those that are not having any affiliated private colleges are listed in Annexure-III. A few universities did not respond.

Information pertaining to the Institutional Profile of Private Colleges as compiled by the Committee constituted by ICAR under the chairmanship of Dr Kirti Singh, Former Chairman, ASRB and report published in 2001 is enclosed in Annexure VII. Latest position of the private colleges were sought through the Universities they are affiliated but information did not come except for the colleges affiliated to SAUs. Recommendations were circulated to the committee members , IAUA and also presented in 29th IAUA convention held at Bangalore. Majority supported the recommendations but there were a few who did not favour the privatization of Agricultural education.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Background of Private Colleges

- There are numerous reasons for the emergence of private colleges on a large scale. Firstly, the expansion of primary and secondary education in the 1990s increased the number of potential students seeking admission in higher education, and the inability of the public sector to meet the growing demand paving way for the private sector to step in supplementing educational infrastructure. Aid to private colleges also reduced so did the social contributions too. Private colleges started charging very high tuition fees eased the admission procedure and increased the seats to become self-financed thus adversely affecting quality of education. Private colleges started specialized courses meant for employment in certain sectors which sections of affluent society found them more convenient than going to public sector colleges where increasingly entry was through regional or national level competition.
- Agricultural private colleges grew in number initially to cope up with the demand of graduates and postgraduates in agriculture and allied fields. Public institutions admitted students based on merit. As population grew with time, competition for admission increased. This gave rise to private colleges. However, during early 1960s SAU started coming up in every state with several faculties. ICAR, as a matter of policy did not favour affiliated colleges. Colleges under SAUs were mostly constituent colleges. After Green Revolution funds to SAU started shrinking. At Govt. of India level expenditure on higher education was described as non-merit subsidy and allocations consequently started reducing. Privatization of higher education was encouraged in professional fields medical, engineering and subsequently in other fields too. Institutions of higher learning were required to raise their internal resources. Fee structure started going up, capitation fee found place directly or indirectly, paid seats (a percentage of the total), NRI and NRI sponsored seats were introduced. So much so that in certain professional fields colleges started becoming prohibitive to students from weaker sections of the society. Instead of producing required specialist and advanced agricultural graduates, the good number of

universities still prefers to offer traditional broad based courses of agriculture creating surpluses, highly educated, unemployed young men and women.

- Concerned with noticeable decline in academic standards and willingness to integrate them into National Research System. ICAR appointed a committee under Dr. Kirti Singh which classified some of the colleges fit for financial assistance and some were not found worthy of assistance from ICAR. Thereby ICAR has tried to implement Dr. Kirti Singh Committee's recommendation to a certain extent that some of the private colleges are having deemed to be university status.

Control of Admissions and Quality Assurance

- The mushrooming growth in private colleges, easy induction and in many cases weak quality assurance mechanism has generated concern for the quality of higher education process and outputs from private colleges affiliated with SAUs. In addition, increased student mobility calls for more comparability of standards and proper recognition of students academic credentials. In this regard, efforts are currently in the process of devising new systems of external quality management at the national level. One common approach to tackling this task is to set up accreditation systems. According to C. Adelman, accreditation refers to a "process of quality control and assurance whereby, as a result of inspection or assessment, an institution or its programmes are recognised as meeting minimum acceptable standards". Here it should be laid mandatory on all private colleges to have faculty recruited following minimum essential qualifications prescribed by ICAR/UGC. Unless the faculty is qualified and competent, and equipped with proper laboratory, instructional farm facilities, workshops and library there can not be quality teaching. PG faculty should be doing research in order to ably guide postgraduates.
- Admissions to different academic programmes should be commensurate with the staff and infrastructure in place. From the responses received that there is great degree of variability. It would be seen, Annexure-IV, that while SAUs are able to exercise restraint and control in annual induction in their constituent colleges, leaving colleges of agriculture and horticulture where annual induction per college is assessed 50-100, the annual induction is around 30.

Whereas, the private colleges affiliated to SAU have annual induction of 96 in all degree programmes, without any manpower planning or consideration to employment. The private colleges affiliated to IGAU and MAU have annual induction 960 and 672 per year as compared to 266 by UAS Bangalore. Issue is serious which ICAR and entire agricultural education system will be required to grapple sooner or later. It is high time that annual induction to various degree programmes in agriculture and allied fields are rationalised. Since economic viability of a self financing institution would dictate larger annual induction. However, one has to worry about number of private colleges. Affiliation mechanism be depoliticised and made need based. A national level manpower planning exercise should be taken by IAUA and the Education Division of ICAR. Public, private manpower should have sufficient buffer to be available for food, feed, fibre and industrial raw material security and realising export potential of the country as a whole and niche agriculture in specific regions. Some drift to administration, politics, social service or trade and commerce and some 5% don't engage with economic activities irrespective of the opportunities. We need to come up with norms of agricultural, horticultural, forestry, sericulture, veterinarian, agricultural engineering, agricultural biotechnology, agricultural business management of graduates, food technologists, home scientists for every 10,000 ha of land under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

- The private affiliated colleges have come up in large number, SAUs exercising little restraint and control on affiliation mechanism. These colleges don't have proper infrastructure and possibly staff but numerous graduate programmes launched with annual induction of about 100 student. The laboratories have yet to come. Responses received from many are silent on instructional experimental farm facilities.
- Though all of them have adopted semester system, the examination and evaluation mechanism evolved seems to be heavily dependent on SAUs which could be at some places drain on limited resources adversely affecting university faculty functioning. Maharashtra State seems to have made conscious decision involving MCAER (Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education and Research) who have tried to bring uniformity in courses and curricula, having combined/common examination and evaluation system. The

universities of Maharashtra have reported quality of education as good. The degree of control exercised by SAUs on these private affiliated colleges, and course curricula, examination and evaluation appears to be satisfactory. However, annual induction in different curricula when compared with SAUs constituent colleges appears excessive. I share a issue there which cannot be a rigid formula but certain norms can be definitely helpful. However, quality of education in private affiliated colleges of Chattisgarh is reportedly fair only. Such a large number of graduates, ill equipped, and properly trained can create negative impact on professional prospects of other well groomed graduates. Apparently, a room for intervention. Two affiliated colleges under TNAU are better equipped which have convincing annual induction, quality of education is reportedly good and employment position reasonable.

- Analysis was carried out with respect to Agricultural Education at Private Colleges as compared to Constituent Colleges of State Agricultural Universities. The information was compiled from the information received from 5 SAUs viz. UAS Bangalore,(7 Colleges), DBSKKV, Dapoli (7 Colleges), IGAU Raipur (16 Colleges), MAU Parbhani (15 Colleges) and TNAU Coimbatore (2 Colleges). The analysis in tabular form is presented as Annexure IV. Suggestions received from DBSKKV, Dapoli regarding control of admission, examination, evaluation and affiliation mechanism as in vogue in Maharashtra State (Appendix V) appears worth considering with proposed modification appearing at Appendix (VI).

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Preamble

Agricultural education achieves general objectives of education besides imparting capacity to secure food, feed, fibers, fuel and raw materials from natural resources in an economically viable and ecologically sustainable manner through application of science and technology. In modern times secured Govt. jobs have dwindled graduates and post-graduates in all disciplines and forced them for alternate jobs and gainful employment with agriculture being no exception. Indian population continues to grow at a rate of over 2% per annum, thus increasing demand on education to have capable members of the society who contribute to material and cultural prosperity. Country is producing large number of graduates in humanities, science and engineering. To serve agricultural sector large number of qualified personnel are needed in agriculture and allied sciences.

In spite of industrial development in the country, over two-third of Indian population live in villages and draw livelihood from agriculture and allied activities. Dependence on land and water resources for jobs and livelihood is going to continue demanding vertical expansion with scope of horizontal expansion next to nil. Easier options exploited already, the agricultural production, processing, marketing and rural living ahead are more complex and challenging needing more trained capable human resource and infrastructure. Globalization has created new challenges and opportunities which demands sophistication in production and processing achieving globally competitive productivity levels meeting quality norms, needs entrepreneurs who can protect domestic markets and add to national wealth through exports and international trade in the emerging Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime. For these challenges and opportunities in agriculture and allied sector we need highly trained manpower for which national agricultural education and research has to strengthen itself both in terms of quality and quantity. Gone are the days when one looked for education for employment. Now we need large number of well trained skillful manpower to serve this sector who generate wealth and in turn create jobs for themselves and many more others. Qualified agricultural personnel are needed to provide services to high-tech agriculture, precision farming, biotechnology, post-harvest technology and agro-processing, mechanization, market intelligence, bioinformatics etc. Hon'ble Prime Minister has set a target of 4% growth in

agricultural sector as compared to current 1.5% requiring large numbers of competent agricultural personnel.

SAUs and public institutions in general faced with financial constraints are finding it difficult to expand their academic programmes. Therefore support of private financial resources through private colleges should be welcomed. As of now SAU Model Act does not permit affiliation.. Time has come to have such provision in SAU Model Act. Some SAUs already have provision of affiliation. In absence of such provision a large number of private agricultural colleges are therefore affiliated to traditional universities without any control of SAUs or of ICAR as a result quality of education in private colleges has suffered. Therefore, there is need for effective measures to improve quality of education in private colleges.

Recommended Policy Guidelines on Private Agricultural Education

(A) Affiliation:

1. The management of the private college/institution should be transparent and the affiliation of such private colleges, imparting UG/PG teaching in agriculture and allied sciences, need to be invariably under the regulatory control of SAUs alone.
2. All private Agricultural Colleges should be affiliated with State Agricultural Universities of their respective region (SAUs/DUs/ICAR) and follow similar system of education and guidance. SAU Model Act does not allow affiliation, as a result many agricultural colleges are affiliated with traditional universities. Element of affiliation should be incorporated in the Model Act.
3. All existing private colleges of agriculture and allied sciences affiliated to traditional universities should now be affiliated with the SAU of the region.
4. Affiliation should be temporary, for a period of 10 years, subsequently renewable by adopting norms relevant at that time. Non compliance of norms will make affiliation liable to cancellation by the Vice-Chancellor of SAU concerned.
5. To curb mushrooming of private colleges there should be substantial amount of Affiliation Fee as being charged by TNAU, for each course.
6. Affiliation procedure should be well laid out in consonance with the university academic processes and mandate.

7. Every SAU shall develop a perspective plan in terms of agricultural academic institutions needed for its area of jurisdiction for intensive production agriculture, processing and value addition and quality rural life.

(B) Accreditation:

1. There is need for establishing accreditation norms for affiliated private colleges. SAUs may enforce the accreditation norms before affiliation through an Accreditation Committee constituted by the concerned SAUs. One of the Members may be ICAR nominee.
2. Costs involved in accreditation should be borne by the institution seeking affiliation.
3. Accreditation procedure should be well laid out.
4. Establishment of a private college or a new programme in already affiliated college should be opened with prior approval of the SAU concerned. College seeking accreditation/affiliation should have minimum 20 ha cultivable land of which 10 ha should be available for agricultural experimentation.
5. Accredited private colleges should be eligible for financial assistance from ICAR

(C) Admissions:

1. The admission procedure to various courses of both constituent as well as affiliated private colleges needs to be in accordance with the practice in vogue in the SAUs to which the college is affiliated.
2. Annual induction to a private college should include 50% of the seats to be admitted through common entrance mechanism of the SAU and remaining 50% may be filled by college on merit basis.
3. 15% of the total seats in the private colleges may be filled by the Management body of the college.
4. There should be a merit quota of 15% seats having same fee structure as that of SAU.
5. The intake capacity should commensurate with the facilities available with the college but subject to a maximum of 64 in a UG programme.

(D) Academic Standards:

1. Affiliated college should recruit/employ qualified competent teachers for which the pay structure shall be similar as prevalent in SAU.
2. The minimum qualification for appointment of teachers in the affiliated private colleges should be Masters' degree with NET, giving preference to candidates with doctorate degree.
3. The college management committee should include Dean and concerned Director Resident Instruction or nominee of the Vice-Chancellor as members.
4. The teachers at affiliated colleges should have opportunities for training, participation in seminar and symposia.
5. Before accreditation/affiliation it must be ensured that the institution has prescribed laboratories, library and other instructional infrastructure.
6. Preference should be given to active young teachers in recruitment of teachers. However, retired teachers may be hired on short term basis.
7. Affiliated colleges should have logical institutional framework with departments headed by Professor/Associate Professor.

(E) Regulation on Resident Instruction:

1. Resident Instruction Rules and procedures/Academic regulations of the SAU concerned should be applicable in the affiliated colleges.
2. Periodic monitoring of the academic programmes and its delivery should be undertaken by SAU concerned.
3. Where number of affiliated colleges justifies there may be a Controller of Examination at SAU for systematized examination and evaluation.

(F) Course Curriculum:

1. Course curriculum and academic regulations at affiliated colleges should be same as followed by the SAUs for their constituent colleges.
2. To have uniformity in agricultural education, semester system of teaching should be mandatory.

3. Attendance of the students in affiliated colleges should be the same as prescribed in SAU.
4. Affiliated colleges should have the extracurricular activities for overall development of the students such as Commercial Agriculture, NSS, NCC, study tours etc.
5. The PG programme should invariably include thesis dissertation as being followed in SAUs.

(G) Examination/Evaluation and Invigilation:

1. The academic calendar of the Affiliated College academic calendar including registration and examination schedules should be the same as that of the SAU.
2. Examination, invigilation, evaluation and award of the transcript and degree/ certificates etc. should rest entirely with SAU.
3. For promoting active participation of the student in learning processes, evaluation should have internal marks, at least 40%.
4. The setup of the question papers should include objective, short note and descriptive type questions covering the entire syllabus with limited optional/choice (20%).
5. In order to curb unfair means there should be a Chief Invigilator(s) to supervise the conduct of examination, appointed by the SAU.
6. Answer books for evaluation should be coded, forwarded and confidentiality ascertained.
7. Supplementary examinations should be done away with.

(H) Others

1. Failure to comply provision of MOU/directives of the University within the stipulated time, the Vice-Chancellor may withdraw the affiliation.
2. Affiliated colleges should have student gymkhana and playgrounds. They should also be part of the SAU sports and other cultural activities.
3. Graduates of affiliated colleges should also be entitled for service placement of the SAU.

Format for Information on Private Colleges

01. Name of the University	:	
02. Name and addresses of private college(s) under the jurisdiction of the university.	:	
03. Management Body.	:	
04. Affiliation.	:	
05. Degrees offered and annual induction in each Degree Programme		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Actual <u>title</u></div> <div>Annual <u>induction</u></div> <div><u>Eligibility</u></div> <div>Annual <u>pass outs</u></div> </div>
(a) Bachelors	:	
(b) Masters	:	
(c) Ph.D	:	
06. Course curricula as prescribed by ICAR or by affiliating body	:	
07. Semester/Annual system	:	
08. Examination pattern.		
(a) External	:	
(b) Internal	:	
(c) Combination	:	
09. Invigilation mechanism.	:	
10. Evaluation of answer books	:	
11. Remuneration		
(a) Theory	:	
(b) Practical	:	
(c) Viva-voce	:	
12. Control exercised by SAU,if any	:	
13. Quality of Education		
(a) Theoretical	:	
(b) Practical	:	
(c) Work Experience	:	
14. Land and Experimental Farm		
(a) Total Area	:	
(b) Experimental farm	:	

15. Laboratories available. (a) Soils and Agric chemistry : (b) Plant protection : (c) Plant Breeding & Genetics : (d) Agronomy/Crop production : (e) Agric Physics and Chemistry : (f) : (g) :		
16. Improved Farm Equipment. (a) Tractor : (b) Power tiller : (c) Pumps : (d) Drips : (e) Sprinkler : (f) Ploughs and harrow : (g) Drills and planters : (h) Harvester & threshers : (i) Manual tools : (j) Other equipment :		
17. Computers and Information Technology. (a) Internet (b) No. of computers (c) Website		
18. Arborio and botanical gardens :		
19. Orchards :		
20. Employment status of the graduating students. :		
21. Financial health of the institution. :		

ANNEXURE-II

SAUs having affiliated Private Colleges

S.No.	Name of the University
1.	Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli
2.	Indira Gandhi Agriculture University
3.	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani (Maharashtra)
4.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University.
5.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore

SAUs/ICAR Institutes having no affiliated collages

S.No.	Name of the Institution
(A) State Agricultural Universities	
1.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
2.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat.
3.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi (Jharkhand).
4.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal : Manipur
5.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar.
6.	College of Agriculture, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur.
7.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni, Solan (HP).
8.	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, U.S. Nagar Uttaranchal.
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
10.	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur, Kerala.
11.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari.
12.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
13.	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut.
14.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology of Jammu.
15.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology of Kashmir, Srinagar.
16.	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat.
17.	Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai
18.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad

S.No.	Name of the Institution
(B) ICAR Institutes	
1.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
2.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P).
3.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

ANNEXURE-IV

Analysis of Agricultural Education at Affiliated Private Colleges as compared to Constituent Colleges of SAUs

S. No.	Particulars	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Private Colleges under SAUs			
		UAS, Bangalore	DBSKKV Dapoli	IGAU Raipur	MAU Parbhani	TNAU Coimbatore
01	Management body	BOM on ICAR Model Act pattern	Private	Private	Private	Trust/society Pondichery CS as Chairman
02	Number of Colleges	7 Total 4 Agric, 1 Hort, 1 Forestry, 1 sericulture	7 total 3 Agric, 1 AMBM, 1 Hort, 1 Agric Engg. 1 Forestry	16 total. 10 Agric, 4 Hort, 1 Ag. Biotech, 1 Ag. Engg.	15 Total 6 Ag, 1 Hort 1 Ag. Engg 3 Food tech 3 Biotech 1 AMBM	2 total 2 Ag
03	Degrees offered and annual induction	B.Sc Ag, 266 (52-110) B.Tech(Ag), 26 B.Sc(Ag.Mac), 26 B.Sc(Hort), 42 B.Sc(Forest), 26 B.Sc(seri), 26 M.Sc(Ag), 228 M.Sc (Forest), 5 Ph.D 72	B.Sc(Ag) 288 B.Sc(Hort), 96 B.Sc(AgBM) 96 B.Tech (Ag Engg) 96 B.Tech (Food Sci) 96	B.Sc(Ag) 960 B.Sc(Hort) 384 B.Sc (Bio-tech) 96 B.Sc (Ag Engg) 96	B.Sc(Ag) 672 B.Sc(Hort) 96 B.tech (Ag Engg) 96 B.Tech (Food Sci) 96 B.Sc (Ag Biotech) 96 B.Sc (Ag BM) 96	B.sc(Ag) 120 B.Sc(Hort) 25 M.Sc(Hort) 30
04	Courses and curricula prescribed by	ICAR/Deans 3 rd Committee recommendations	DBSKKV	IGAU	MAU	TNAU
05	Semester/annual	Semester	Semester	Semester	Semester	Semester
06	Examination Pattern					
	External	-	-	UG	-	Final (Theory & Practical)
	Internal	PG	-	-	-	Midsemester
	Combination	UG	80.20	-	80:20	Practicals
07	Invigilation	Internal	SAU staff	Observer & flying squads	MAUEB appointed SAU staff	Midsemester (internal) Finals (external)
08	Evaluation	Internal+external	External Through MAUEB	Centralized	External Through MAUEB	Midsemester (internal) Finals (external)
09	Remuneration in evaluation					
	Theory	Nil	Nil/@ 2.50 Rs./ copy	Yes	Nil	@ 3 Rs./copy by SAU
	Practical	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	-
	Viva voce	Rs.500 + TA&DA	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs./ student + TA & DM (M.Sc)
10	SAU Control, if any	100%	Full control by DBSKKV	Examination system by IGAU	Full control by MAU	Some by TNAU

S. No.	Particulars	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Private Colleges under SAUs			
		UAS, Bangalore	DBSKKV Dapoli	IGAU Raipur	MAU Parbhani	TNAU Coimbatore
11	Quality of education					
	Theoretical	Good	V. Good	Fair	Weightage 50%	Good
	Practical	Good	Good	Fair	30%	Good
	Work experience	Good	V. Good	Fair	15%	Good
12	Total land/ Exp.Farm, ha	2768/973	40/35 Ag & Hort 20/15 others	20 (Norm) each	40/10 Ag & Hort 20/15 others	400/80, 90/35
13	Laboratories	57 labs GKVK, 6-12 other colleges	7 – 10 each	Coming up about 5 each	50-70 % of required lab facilities	7- 9 each
14	Improved farm equipment	Yes in required number	Yes	Yet to be acquired	Yes except drips, drips, sprinklers, combines	Yes
15	Computers & IT facilities	ARIS, LAN, website about 3 PC/Dept	Yes, 10 – 20 Pcs	Nil	No internet connectivity Only 3-5 pcs	Yes, 25/40 computers
16	Arborio and botanical garden	25 ha	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil/7 ha
17	Orchards	Yes, mango, sapota & coconut	Yes	Nil	Nil	21/12 ha
18	Employment status	Majority absorbed in private sector	Information not available	Yet to graduate	Yet to graduate	Decreasing rush to PG, 50% private sector, 50% go for PG
19	Financial health	Satisfactory	Good-Fairly Good	Self financing	Self financing	Strong/Govt. of Pondichery financed

Information for preparing draft policy paper on private colleges

1. Control of admissions

- i. The admissions to the various courses of both constituent as well as non-grant private colleges are done by the MCAER by following a well set procedure. Only one application form is invited from the students and the admissions are done purely on merit basis of choice of college and course of the student.

2. Improvement in Examination/Evaluation System

- i. One common examination board constituted by all the four SAU's in the Maharashtra state. The Directors of instruction and the registrars of the four universities are the members of the board. One common question paper for each course is set for all the Agricultural and allied subject colleges.
- ii. The academic calendar as well as the time table of the examination is prepared by the examination board with the approval of the MCAER, Pune.
- iii. External examiners from one university to other universities are appointed for conducting the examination.
- iv. The answer papers are coded, mixed and then distributed among the teachers of constituent colleges for evaluation.

3. Mechanism for affiliation of private colleges

- i. The institute desirous of starting such college is first required to apply in prescribed proforma to the MCAER, Pune with required processing fees.
- ii. The Executive Council of the university appoints a Local Enquiry Committee as per the provisions of the Statutes. The report of the enquiry committee is then placed before the Academic Council and then to the Executive Council of the university for final approval.

**Information for preparing draft policy paper on private colleges
(As in vogue in Maharashtra State)**

In order to bring effectiveness in the functioning of private colleges which is viewed by some as a more effective strategy for bringing quality education. However, to accept this idea requires a general improvement of the educational integrity of the practice. There is a need for an overall educational strategy statement and implementation guide for private colleges that articulates the advantages of the pedagogy and makes the connection between the practice and various proposals for educational reform – A strong emphasis on improved academic performance in private colleges must be tied to the standards and benchmark in core subjects in order to attain credibility within the educational community as in vogue in the State of Maharashtra.

1. Control of admissions

For education planners in the State of Maharashtra, it is a major challenge for them to ensure student's access to quality education. Otherwise, the lack of learning opportunities is both a cause and an effect of poverty in the areas which are neglected education-wise. Therefore, the admissions to the various courses of both constituent as well as non-grant private colleges are done by MCAER by adopting a well set procedure and strategies which are integrated within all aspects of sustainable development through one application form which is invited from the students and the admissions are done purely on merit basis which is based on the preference and choice of college and the student's proficiency of course to which he is interested to pursue.

2. Improvement in examination/evaluation system

As far as improvement in examination-cum-evaluation system is concerned at one level in all the four SAUs in the State of Maharashtra which is easy and straightforward. It appears that any effort in bringing improvement in examination system which should be logical and natural. Here, it is quickly seen that to implement system of examination-cum-evaluation, every effort requires skill, resourcefulness, resources and persistence as is done by the Directors of Instruction and the Registrars of all the four Universities which are grouped as members of the board. For every course which is offered, a common question paper is being set for all the agricultural and allied subject colleges. An examination board is authorised to spelt an academic calendar as well as the time table of the examination which has standing approval of MCAER, Pune, Inter-University mobility of examiners is encouraged to

conduct examination of students thereby maintaining secrecy and sanctity of examination. Regarding evaluation aspect, all the answer books are coded, mixed and are subsequently distributed among the teachers of constituent colleges for purposes of evaluation.

3. Mechanism for application of private colleges

Another curriculum consideration that appeared important for any institute in the State of Maharashtra to have affiliation with any private college is to apply on a prescribed proforma directly to MCAER, Pune with required processing fees for the purpose. Once organizational considerations are addressed then attention turns to operational details that include issues such as physical site, teaching strategies, student community connections for which executive council of the University appoints a local enquiry committee as laid down in the statutes. The report and recommendation obtained therein are being ratified by the Academic and Executive Council of the University for final approval.

Institutional Profile of Private Affiliated Agricultural Colleges of UP Rajasthan and others*

1. A.S. College, Lakhaoti-245407 Bulandshahar, U.P

The College was established in 1906 and is affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut. The College is a multi-faculty institution and Agriculture is one of the faculties offering B.Sc. (Ag.) and M.Sc (Ag.) programmes with traditional system of education, examination and evaluation. Duration of the programme for B.Sc (Ag.) and M.Sc (Ag.) is 4 years with M.Sc (Ag.) as 2 years. The intake of B.Sc (Ag.) programme is 180. Students are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by CCS Meerut University after 10+2 years with Intermediate Agriculture / Science (Biology) Streams. In M.Sc (Ag.) programme, the admission is based on the merit obtained at B.Sc (Ag.) examinations. The syllabus followed by the College is prescribed by the Meerut University. M.Sc (Agri.) programme is offered in four subjects viz. Agronomy, Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Extension and Horticulture. There are 25 teachers including Principal who is in the scale of University Professor. 19 teachers are P.hD. degree holders. Selection of teachers is made through U.P Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad. Salary of teachers is paid by the Uttar Pradesh Government through Treasury. College has sufficient number of classrooms and laboratories but there is no computer facility. It has a well laid out irrigated farm of about 25 hectares and orchard for practical teaching. Dairy sheds are available with only three cattle for the want of budget. Sports, games and gymnasium facilities are available. There is a boys hostel for 160 students. College has a tube well, a tractor and other farm implements and tools. The NCC and NSS facilities are available with the college.

The College is managed privately with District Collector as the Administrator and Deputy Collector (City) as Officer-in-Charge. Principal is the head of the College for the day-to-day administration. Financial resources of the College are inadequate. It does not receive any contingent grant at present from Uttar Pradesh Government, ICAR and UGC although ICAR did support earlier and the grant was utilized properly.

**Cited from : Report of the Expert Committee on Agricultural Education outside Agricultural University System under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirti Singh, former Chairman, ASRB. ICAR Publication, 2001*

Standard of education of the College is reasonably satisfactory and it can be improved further if proper guidance, monitoring and financial help are provided.

2. Ch. Chhotu Ram Post Graduate College, Muzaffarnagar 251001(U.P)

The college was established in 1959 as a multi-faculty institution and Agriculture is one of them. It is affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh Meerut university. The College offers degree programmes in Agriculture for B.Sc. (Agri.) and M.Sc (Agri.) The students in B.Sc (Agri.) are admitted on the basis of Entrance test Conducted by Meerut University after 10+2 years of schooling with Intermediate in Agriculture and Science (Biology) Streams. Duration of B.Sc (Agri) is 4 years. M.Sc (Agri.) programme is offered in two subjects i.e. Horticulture and Agricultural Chemistry. Students are admitted on the basis of merit obtained at B.Sc (Agri.) examination. Duration for M.Sc (Agri) is 2 years. Some teachers are doing P.hD with thesis only. Courses, syllabus and regulations are prescribed by Meerut University. System of education is traditional with external examination. There are 24 positions of teachers out of which three are vacant. Recruitment is made through U.P Higher Education Service Commission, in U.G.C scale. Salary of teachers is paid by the Uttar Pradesh Government. Out of 24 teachers, 13 are P.hD Degree holders.

The College has 12 classrooms, 10 laboratories and one audio-visual laboratory. There is no computer facility. Library is equipped with sufficient number of books and journals related with agriculture and has a reading Hall for 150 male students without any hostel for female students. It has good games and sports facilities.

The College has an instructional farm of 22 hectares, well- laid out with irrigation facility and necessary farm implements including a tractor. Horticultural orchard and nursery are available. There is a dairy with 13 cattle housed in a shed.

The college is governed by a trust with a management Committee and principal is the Head of the College to run day-to-day activities related to administration and education. Main sources of income are fees from the students and farm receipt. Faculty of Agriculture of the College does not get any financial assistance either from U.G.C or ICAR. Uttar Pradesh Government pays the salary of teachers but does not provide any contingent grant. Classrooms and laboratories are inter-mingled with other faculties. It can be developed into a good institution if there is a separate building

exclusively for agriculture with well equipped classrooms and laboratories, and adequate external funding.

3. Gochar Mahavidyalaya, Rampur Maniharan-247451, District- Saharanpur (UP)

The college was established in July, 1959, Agriculture is one of the three faculties offering B.Sc. (Ag.) and M .Sc. (Ag.) programme of 4 Years and 2 years duration respectively. Intake in B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme is 120 and students are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by Ch. Charan Singh Meerut university which is also the affiliating body for the college. M.Sc. (Ag.) programme is offered only in one subject i.e. Agricultural chemistry with an intake of 10. There are 25 teachers selected by UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad. Salary of teachers in UGC scale is paid by U.P Government but without contingent grant. Day to day expenditure is met from the fees realized from students and endowments of managing Trust called "Gurjar Vidya Pracharini Sabha".

There are 8 laboratories and 3 lecture rooms, very well equipped. The college building is well built with a separate administrative block. Computer and library facilities with reasonable number of books and journals are available. The college has a spacious playground, gymnasium and facilities for various games and sports. There is an agricultural farm and orchard of about 20 hectares for instructional purposes. Hostel facilities for 100 male and 50 female students are available.

College, although located in rural area, is imparting good quality education with its own resources without any funding from ICAR or UGC for its faculty of agriculture. If given external funding support and guidance, it can develop into a much better institution to impart agricultural education of high quality.

4. Janta Vedic College, Baraut-250611, District – Baghpat (UP)

The College was established in 1949. It is affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh Meerut University. It is a multi-faculty college and agriculture is one of them. Faculty of agriculture runs both undergraduate programme leading to the degree of B.Sc. (Ag.) with 4 Years duration and postgraduate programme leading to the degree of M.Sc. (Ag.) with 2 years duration. Intake of students for B.Sc. (Ag.) programme is 160 through entrance test conducted by Meerut University after 10+2 Years of schooling with agriculture and science (biology) streams. The College follows traditional system of education and examination under the regulation and syllabi

prescribed by Meerut university from time to time. M.Sc. (Ag.) programme is offered in 5 disciplines viz. Agricultural Botany, Agronomy, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics, and Animal Husbandry and dairying with an intake of 20 students in each. The college has 31 teachers in the faculty of agriculture, out of which 22 teachers are holding Ph.D degree. There are 18 Readers and 13 Lecturers in the UGC scale. College has enough supporting staff. Teachers are recruited through open selection by UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad.

College has good buildings accommodating 16 laboratories and 17 classrooms, a good library, 3 personal computers and reasonably good number of equipments. Sufficient games and sports facilities including playgrounds are available. Instructional farms including dairy and poultry are available. There are two hostels for male students.

Salary of teachers is paid by UP Government through Treasury without any contingent grant. Earlier College received some development grant from ICAR and it was well utilized. At present neither UGC nor ICAR is giving any financial assistance to the faculty of agriculture of this college. Management of college is private but at present the collector of Baghpat district is the controller of the college under the orders of UP Government. It has reasonably good standard of education.

5. Rashtriya Kisan Post Graduate College, Shamli, District-Muzaffarnagar (UP)

The college was started in July, 1958. However, faculty of agriculture with B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme was started in 1961. The college is affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh Meerut University. Intake of students is 160 on the basis of the entrance test conducted by Meerut University after 10+2 years of schooling with Intermediate Agriculture and Science (Biology) streams. Duration of the degree programme is 4 Years. System of education, examination and evaluation are traditional. Syllabus and regulations are prescribed by Meerut University. College has the strength of 12 teachers only in the Faculty of Agriculture, out of which 3 are readers and others are lecturers in the UGC scale. Selection of teachers is made by UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad after open advertisement.

There are 3 classrooms and 8 laboratories of good size. A good instructional farm of 30 hectares equipped with a tractor and other farm machinery including pumping set for irrigation is available. The college has got a good dairy for teaching purposes.

The management of this college is very good consisting of a committee headed by a manager, a secretary and other members. Principal of the college is the administrative and academic head, assisted by the teachers and office staff. The college does not get any financial assistance either from UGC or ICAR. Salary of teachers is paid by UP government. Main source of income is through the farm receipt and fees paid by the students.

Educational standard is reasonably good. It can be developed as a potential institution to produce quality graduates provided external guidance and funding are available.

6. Kisan Vidyalaya Post Graduate College Machhra, District- Meerut (UP)

The college was established in July, 1955. it is affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh Meerut University. Agriculture is one of faculties started in 1960 with B.Sc. (Ag.) programme. Intake of students is 160+80 (evening class). Students are admitted on basis of merit obtained in the entrance tests conducted by Meerut University. Duration of the B.Sc. (Ag.) programme is 4 years after 10+2 with intermediate agriculture or science (Biology). The College is also offering M.Sc. (Ag.) programme of 2 years duration only in agricultural economics and here the intake is 15. System of education and examination are traditional. Syllabi and regulations are approved by Meerut University. There are only 15 teachers including the Principal, who is an Agricultural Economist, out of which 7 have Ph.D degree. Teachers are selected by UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad in UGC scale. The college has 6 lecture rooms and 6 laboratories, which are spacious but poorly equipped.

It has an instructional farm of 6 hectares only for crop production but there is no horticultural area and dairy. There is a small agricultural engineering workshop. A good library with book bank facility has sufficient books on agriculture with a very few journals and magazines. There is a hostel for 100 boys. A girls hostel to accommodate 60 girls is made available by the state government's Social Welfare Department.

The college is managed by a trust. Salaries of teachers are paid by the UP Government but no contingent grant is given to the college. Expenditure is met by endowments, fees from students prescribed by the Government and Rs. 2,500/- is taken from each student in addition. No ICAR or UGC grant is received for the faculty of agriculture. The College is suitably located in the heart of rural area. However, admission of large resources are not conducive to the quality education.

7. Kisan Post graduate College, Shimbhaoli- 245207
District Ghaziabad (UP)

The College was established in 1956. It is affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh Meerut University. It offers B.Sc (Ag.) programme of 4 year duration after 10+2 years of schooling with intermediate in Agriculture or Science (Biology). Students are admitted on the basis of Entrance Test conducted by Meerut University. The intake in B.Sc (Ag.) programme is 160. The College also offers M.Sc (Ag.) programme I one discipline only i.e. Agricultural Botany with an intake of 16 students admitted on the basis of qualifying examination. College is running in a new incomplete building with limited lecture rooms and laboratory facilities. There are only 12 teachers in the college related to faculty of Agriculture. College has a library with limited books and journals on agriculture. It has a good farm of 20 hectares including horticulture area but there is no dairy or poultry nit. The management of he college is private run by a committee. Syllabus and regulations are prescribed by Meerut University. System of education is traditional with annual external examination. Salary of teachers is paid by the U.P. Government and Selection of teachers is done by U.P Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad. U.P. government does not give any contingent grant to the College. Sources of income are fees realized from the students and sale proceeds of the farm. Neither the ICAR nor the UGC gives any financial assistance to the College for teaching in the faculty of agriculture.

8. Raja Mahendra Pratap Post-Graduate College, Gurukul
Narsan 249406, District- Haridwar (U.P)

The College was established in 1958.It is affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut. The College is offering B.Sc.(Ag.) programme with an intake of 80 students and M.Sc (Ag) programme with an intake of 10 students in Agronomy and 10 students in Agricultural Botany. The College is having faculty of agriculture only. Students are admitted in B.Sc (Ag.) through Entrance Test conducted by the CCS University, Meerut after the 10+2 years of schooling with intermediate in Agriculture or Science (Biology). The system of education is traditional with external examination. Syllabus and regulations are approved by the CCS University Meerut. Duration of the B.Sc (Ag) programme is 4 years while for M.Sc (Ag) it is 2 years. There are 16 teachers including the Principal and the recruitment of teachers is done through U. P. higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad in UGC scale. Salary of teachers is paid by U.P. Government but no contingent

grant is given to the College. Classroom, laboratory and library facilities are available to meet minimum requirement. There is only one hostel in the College . games and sports facilities are available. College has a farm of about 8 hectares, which needs to be properly equipped and fenced . There are no dairy and poultry units. The laboratories need considerable equipping and furnishing. Main sources of funding are fees paid by the students and agricultural farm. The college is managed privately by Prem Sabha Committee. No funding is done by UGC or ICAR. The college is facing acute financial crisis. Educational standards needs to be improved.

9. Institute of Advanced Studies Ch.Charan Singh University, Meerut 250004 (U.P.)

The institute was established in 1968-69 as a constituent unit of CCS University, Meerut on the campus itself. It offers master's degree Programme in disciplines of Agricultural Botany, Horticulture, Plant Protection and Biotechnology. Ph.D programme is also offered in the disciplines of Agricultural Botany and Horticulture. Total intake of students at Masters level is 60 and at Ph.D level is 10. Students are admitted through entrance test after obtaining B.Sc or B.Sc (Ag.) degree. Duration of the programme for Masters degree is two years and for Ph.D degree it is three years. The system of education followed by the institute is semester system. With internal: external (50:50) examination and evaluation. Teaching faculty consists of well-qualified 2 Professors, 3 Associate Professors and 6 Assistant Professors. Selection of teachers is done by properly constituted committees by the Chancellor (Governor). Institute is managed by CCS University, Meerut and regulations are approved by the Board of studies and Academic Council of the University. The institute has a well-developed irrigated farm equipped with necessary machinery and implements. Required number of lecture rooms and laboratories are available. There is an excellent laboratory in Molecular Biology in the Department of Agricultural Botany. This department is currently running five research projects viz. one DBT sponsored project one ICAR –NATP project, a CSIR project and two DST sponsored projects, which are testimony of the competent faculty. The institute is turning out good quality post-graduate students. Any external support and guidance will further improve the quality and standard of agricultural education in this institute.

10. Government Degree College, Jakhini District-Varanasi (UP)

The College was established by Uttar Pradesh Government in July, 1972. It is multi- faculty college and Agriculture is one of the Faculties offering 4

year B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme after 10+2. It is affiliated to Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur. Intake of students is 60 in B.Sc (Ag.) programme through entrance examination conducted by Purvanchal University and students both from Intermediate Agriculture and Biology streams are admitted. System of education is traditional with annual external examination.

College is fully governed by the Department of Higher Education of U.P Government in respect of management and service conditions of the employees while the courses, curriculum and academic programmes are regulated by Purvanchal University, Jaunpur. The College is headed by a Principal who is in the scale of a professor. There are 6 Readers and 5 lecturers in the UGC scale and all of them hold Masters degree in Agriculture. Teachers are recruited through State public Service Commission, Allahabad. The college is being run in the old buildings of Intermediate college in nine temporary sheds being used as classrooms and laboratories. New building for the college is under construction and almost ready for shifting but it is inadequate to house all academic programmes. There is a library including book bank for the College but books and journals in agriculture are insufficient.

The College has NSS programme. Some playgrounds and sports facilities are available but there is no gymnasium. There is no instructional farm and neither a dairy nor a poultry farm. There is a workshop in agricultural engineering. The facilities for doing practical by the students are lacking thoroughly. Sufficient land of Co-operative department of the UP Government is lying unused adjoining new campus. If this land is transferred to the college, it can be developed as instructional farms and also meet other requirements of the College. Indian institute of Vegetable Research of the ICAR is located at a distance of about 3 Kms from the college, which can be suitably linked for the benefit of students.

The college receives a meagre financial grant from U.P Government just enough to meet the salary component of teachers with insufficient contingent grant for running academic and co-curricular activities. Neither the ICAR nor UGC has provided any financial assistance so far to the college for the programme in Agriculture.

11. Murli Manohar Town Post Graduate College, Ballia- 277001 (UP)

The College was established in 1955 when it was affiliated to Agra University. B.Sc.(Ag.) programme was started in 1958 when the college

affiliation was given by Gorakhpur University and now it is affiliated to Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur. Intake in B.Sc (Ag.) programme is 140. Students are admitted on basis of merit obtained at the Entrance Test conducted by Purvanchal University, Jaunpur after 10+2 years of schooling with Intermediate Agriculture / Science (Biology). Duration of the degree programme is 4 years in the traditional system of education with annual external examination. The college offers M.Sc (Ag.) programme in Agricultural Botany and Agricultural Economics with intake of 20 students each admitted on the basis of merit obtained at B.Sc (Ag.) examination. Duration of this programme is 2 years. Syllabus, regulations and ordinances are prescribed by Purvanchal University, Jaunpur. There are 26 teachers and 19 of them are PhD degree holders. Teachers are selected by U.P Higher Education Service Commission, Allahbad and appointed by the U.P government. Salaries of teachers are paid by U.P government in UGC scales. The college has sufficient number of lecture rooms and laboratories but inadequately equipped. Library and book bank facilities are available but needs strengthening. Journals pertaining to Agricultural Faculty are being subscribed in limited number due to financial constraints. Gymnasium, Cafeteria, bank, post office and health center facilities are available. Farm area of about 5 hectares only is available for growing of crops but there is no dairy or poultry farm. The College is managed by a private trust "Town Educational Society". Expenditure is met by the fees from the students and interest on endowments. It does not receive any financial assistance either from UGC or ICAR pertaining to Faculty of Agriculture. Educational standards can be improved if external funding and guidance are provided.

12. Post Graduate College, Ghazipur – 233001(UP)

The college was established in July, 1957 and is affiliated to Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur. All educational degree programmes are run according to the Ordinances, Acts, Statutes and Curriculum prescribed by V.B.S Purvanchal University.

Agriculture is one of the five faculties of the college established in 1961. B.Sc (Ag.) four year degree programme was started in 1989-90 and the students are admitted on the merit obtained in the entrance examination after 10+ 2 (Agriculture/ Biology streams) The college has been admitting students numbering 120-150 in different years and follows the traditional system of education with external examination at the end of the annual academic session. A student must have 75% attendance both in theory as well as practical in each subject. There are no Masters and Ph.D programmes

in the faculty of agriculture. There are 15 teachers in this faculty in position, out of which four Readers are Ph.D degree holders and the rest are Lecturers with Masters degree only. In addition, 6 positions of lecturers are lying vacant, Teachers are recruited through U.P Higher Education Service Commission, Allah bad in UGC scales. Salary of teachers is paid by the U.P government through treasury.

The college has 10 spacious laboratories, four classrooms, good library and computer facilities with Internet, Email and fax.. It has well-developed agricultural farm of 16 hectares with tube well, tractor and other farm machinery, a cattle farm with 24 crossbreeds, a well managed poultry farm with 400 birds, a fish pond, a horticulture garden-nursery and sericulture farm. The college has an auditorium, good playground, gymnasium and facilities for indoor and outdoor games, NCC and NSS units, one hostel for 75 male students. The college has been regularly organizing students tours, farmers fairs, demonstrations, analyzing soil samples brought by farmers and distributing seeds and seedlings of good quality to the farmers.

The ICAR provided Development grant of Rs.2,63,000/- in 1973 and Rs.1,37,000/- in 1974 for the development of instructional farm, dairy, poultry, library, nursery etc. which are still being used and maintained nicely. At present neither ICAR nor UGC is providing any financial grant to the faculty of agriculture of the college.

It is a progressive college with very good educational standards as revealed by the performance of students and infrastructure available. If further financial assistance and guidance is provided, the quality of teaching and teachers can be further improved to turn out better graduates.

13. Shree Ganesh Rai Post Graduate College, Dobhi, Distsrict Jaunpur (UP)

College was established in 1964. It is affiliated to Veer Bahadur Singh (BBS) Purvanchal University, Jaunpur. Agriculture is one of the faculties of the college offering 4-year B.Sc.(Ag.) degree programme after 10+2 years of schooling with Intermediate Agriculture/Biology which was started in 1994. Students are admitted through entrance test conducted by Purvanchal University. Intake of students is 175 + 100 (Evening). System of Education is traditional with external annual examination. Academic programmes including courses, curriculum and examinations are regulated by Purvanchal University. The college is managed by a private committee of Shree Ganesh Rai Trust.

A new building having classrooms and laboratories has been completed but not equipped adequately. A library building is also completed but still to be equipped. Limited books for agriculture have been placed in the main library of the college.

There are 14 teachers (all lecturers) in the UGC scale out of which 5 are Ph.D degree holders while others are possessing Master's degree in various disciplines of agriculture. Teachers are recruited through U.P.Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad. Adequate computer facilities are available in the college and degree level course in Computer Application is being run with the assistance of UGC under Vocational programme. The college has good games and sports facilities including playgrounds and well-equipped gymnasium. Hostel facilities for boys and girls are also available.

Committee was told that the college has an instructional farm of about 20 hectares a few kilometers away from the college but was not shown. Similarly no dairy and poultry farms are available with the college for teaching purposes.

Salary of teachers is paid by the U.P government without any contingent grant. Neither UGC nor ICAR is giving any financial assistance for teaching of agriculture. Faculty of Agriculture is only six years old and still to develop its resources and infrastructure for better quality education

14. Tilakdhari Post Graduate College, Jaunpur-222002 (UP)

Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur raised from a middle school in 1914 to High School in 1929 and finally earned a status of post-graduate college in 1970. The faculty of agriculture came into existence in 1960. The College is affiliated to Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur. The College offers B.Sc.(Ag.) 4- year degree programme with intake of 120 and Masters degree programme in (i) Agricultural Botany (ii) Plant Pathology and (iii) Agricultural Chemistry.

The College's syllabus is prescribed by Purvanchal University with traditional system of education and annual external examination. The admission in undergraduate programme is made through entrance examination conducted by the Purvanchal University. Eligibility to admission in B.Sc (AG.) programme is 10 + 2 years of schooling with intermediate in agriculture and science (biology) streams

The college has 11 Readers and 14 Lecturers in the faculty of agriculture and six positions of lecturers are lying vacant. The salary of teachers is

being paid by U.P. government as per the UGC pay scale. Of the total faculty strength of 25 on roll, 11 are Ph.D degree holders. The agricultural wing is housed in the old but reasonably good building and departments are scattered. Good hostel facilities for boys and girls are available. The college has excellent facilities for games, sports and gymnasium. NCC and NSS Units have also been provided in the college. The college has spacious laboratories, four classrooms and farm of about 20 hectares. In addition, there is one mango orchard in 10 hectares, one citrus orchard in one hectare and one small horticultural nursery. Though the college has a dairy farm with good cattle sheds constructed with the assistance of ICAR some years ago but without animals due financial constraints. One fish pond is also available. The college is managed by a Trust and funding source is primarily through the college resources and students fees. There is no contingent grant support from the state government. Teachers are recruited through U.P Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad.

The College received ICAR development grant of Rs. 8.5 lacs and under Lab-to-Land programme about Rs. 1.56 lacs, which were very well utilized. The college has reasonably good standard of education. Further support and guidance from the ICAR as in the past, if provided, would improve standards in agricultural education.

15. Udai Pratap (Autonomous) College, Varanasi-221002 (UP)

Udai Pratap College was founded in 1909 by Rajarashi Udai Pratap Singh Joo Deo as Hewett High school and raised to Intermediate College in 1922 and Degree College in 1949. However, the B.Sc. (Ag.) programme was started in 1963. The college was given autonomous status by UGC in 1991. It has its own Board of Studies and Academic Council. However, degree is awarded by Purvanchal University, Jaunpur.

The College offers at present (i) B.Sc. (Ag.) 4 year degree programme with an intake capacity of 180 and (ii) M.Sc. (Ag.) 2- Year Master's programme in four disciplines. viz. (i) Agriculture chemistry and Soil Science (ii) Agricultural Economics (iii) Horticulture (iv) Animal Husbandry and Dairying with intake of 10 students in each. There is a provision for Ph.D. Programme by research only in the above 4 disciplines.

The college has implemented ICAR's Third Deans Committee recommendations from the academic session 1999-2000 and offering semester based teaching B.Sc. (Ag.) programme with partial external examination on 50:50 basis and 10-point grading with course credit system as followed by Agricultural Universities. The admission to degree

programme is made through entrance examination conducted by the college. The eligibility for admission is 10+2 years of schooling with Agriculture or Science (Biology) streams.

The Institute has a faculty strength on one Principal (Agricultural Economist), 29 Readers, 4 Senior Lecturers and 2 Lecturers. In addition, the college appoints lecturers on fixed salary as per the need. The salary of teachers is being paid by the state government as per UGC pay structure. The faculty is well qualified. Out of the total of 42 faculty members, 23 are Ph.D degree holders. Teachers are recruited through UP Higher Education Service Commission Allahabad. The college has 10 departments and all of them are headed by Readers. There are in all 15 laboratories including one Central Instrumentation Laboratory, Computer laboratory and 8 classrooms. The college has 20 hectares agricultural farms including sericulture farm, horticulture nursery and fishpond. It maintains 78 cattle, 21 buffalo and 700 poultry birds housed in proper sheds. The college has a hostel for male students with the capacity of 200. It has a playground, gymnasium and a big multipurpose hall. NCC and NSS units are functioning in the college.

The college is managed by a Trust with a high powered Managing Committee. The main funding source is State Government for salary of teachers. Apart from teaching programmes, the college has completed several research schemes supported by ICAR, CSIR, UGC, DST etc. Currently two state schemes are in progress as under.

1. Pilot Project on the emerging breed of Goat (Jaunpuri) funded by UPCAR
2. Yield potential of aromatic plants under metal polluted soil water environment financed by UPCST.

Earlier college received grants from the ICAR during Third to Seventh Five Year Plans to the tune of Rs. 17,56,000/- These grants were usefully utilized for the purchase of books, equipments, construction of laboratories, hostels etc. No ICAR assistance as development grant was given to the college after Seventh Plan. UGC has not provided any grant for agricultural education in the college. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry provided a grant of Rs.16.5 lacs during 1995-97 to the College for training.

College has already decided to purchase the additional land of 60 hectares and when it is made available, the faculty of agriculture could be shifted on this land. The college has good academic standard with future potential for

further improvement with the help of external funding along with regular guidance and monitoring.

**16. Shree Durga Ji Post Graduate College, Chandesar- 276128,
District- Azamgarh (UP)**

The College was established in 1958, as an Agriculture Degree College with B.Sc (Ag.) programme affiliated to University of Gorakhpur. Later on it was made a multifaculty college by opening of Science, Education and Arts faculties. M.Sc. Ag. programmes were started in Agricultural Botany in 1972 and that in Agronomy in 1982. The affiliation of the college was changed to Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur in 1987.

The intake of students in B.Sc (Ag.) is 145 and in M.Sc (Ag.) 15 each in Agricultural Botany and Agronomy. Students in B.Sc (Ag.) are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by Purvanchal University after 10+2 years of schooling in Science/Agriculture. The system of education is traditional with external examination. Duration for B.Sc (Ag.) is 4 years and for M.Sc (Ag.) 2 years. Syllabus and regulations are approved by Purvanchal University.

There are 26 positions of teachers with four vacancies. Ten teachers hold P.hD degree. Teachers are recruited through UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad in UGC scale. Salary of teachers is paid by UP Government. Funding sources are the fees paid by the students, some income from the farm and endowments. The college has a library with reasonable number of books on agriculture and related subjects. The college has sufficient number of classrooms and laboratories but not properly equipped.

The college has a farm of about 40 hectares but not adequately developed. There is one hostel for male students. Computer facility is available. The college is managed by a Committee constituted by Shree Durga Ji Mandir Trust.

At present neither UGC nor ICAR is giving any financial assistance for the faculty of agriculture of the college. However, ICAR supported an ad-hoc project on Barley Breeding from 1979-84 with an amount of Rs. 3.50 lacs. The college should improve the standard of education by strengthening the teaching facilities in classroom, laboratory, farm and students welfare.

17. Baba Raghav Das Post Graduate College, Deoria- 274001 (U.P)

The college was established in 1954 and is affiliated to Deen Dayal Upadhyay University of Gorakhpur. Faculty of agriculture offers B.Sc (Ag.) degree programme and intake of students is 170. The students in this

programme are admitted through entrance test conducted by the University of Gorakhpur after 10+2 years of schooling with Intermediate in Agriculture and Science streams. Duration of the programme is 4 years. The college also offers M.Sc. (Agri.) degree programme in four disciplines viz. Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Zoology and Entomology, Agricultural Extension and Agricultural Economics. Students are admitted on the basis of merit obtained at B.Sc. (Agri.) examination. In both undergraduate and Post-graduate programmes traditional system with external examination is followed and the syllabus is prescribed by the University of Gorakhpur.

The college has 30 teachers in the faculty of agriculture, out of which 9 are Readers, 13 Lecturers in the selection grade and 8 Lecturers in senior scale. Teachers are selected through UP Higher Education Service Commission and appointments made in UGC scale by the Government. Salary of teachers is paid by the UP Government through Treasury without any contingent grant. UGC provides financial assistance to all faculties except agriculture. Earlier ICAR provided some funding but for the last few years it has been completely stopped. College is managed privately by a registered society “Deoria Shiksha Parishad”.

The College has an instructional farm of 26 hectares with infrastructure for dairy and poultry. There is a hostel to accommodate 60 boys only. Classroom and laboratory facilities are available but need modernization. Reasonably good central library and departmental libraries are available. Sufficient playground and gymnasium facilities exist in the college. Department of Agricultural Botany has made good contribution through research schemes of ICAR, UGC and state government. The college has the potential to develop into a good institution to provide quality education.

18. National Postgraduate College, Barhalganj- 273402, District Gorakhpur (UP)

The College was established in August, 1960 and is affiliated to Deen Dayal Upadhyay University, Gorakhpur. It offers 4-year B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme with intake of 150 students who are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by Gorakhpur University, after 10+2 Intermediate with Agriculture or Science streams. System of education, courses, examination and evaluation are traditional as prescribed by Gorakhpur University. There are 18 Lecturers in the college related to Faculty, of Agriculture, out of which 4 are Ph.D degree holders. Teachers are recruited in UGC scale through Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Commission, Allahabad on the basis of open advertisement.

The college has adequate number of spacious lecture rooms and laboratories with meagre equipments just sufficient to meet the present needs. Library of the college has reasonable space and number of books and journals in agricultural subjects.

College has a well-managed instructional farm of 16 hectares and a diary for teaching. It has good support from science faculty for teaching of related subjects. College has spacious playgrounds, sports and gymnasium facilities. There is only one hostel to accommodate 30 male students

The college is governed by a private Managing Committee. Salary of teachers is paid by UP government without any contingent grants. The source of income is fees from the students and agriculture farm. The faculty of agriculture does not receive any financial assistance either from ICAR or UGC.

The college has reasonably good standard of education and potential to improve the quality of graduates if proper external guidance, monitoring and financial help are provided

19. Janta Mahavidyalaya, Ajitmal-206121, District – Auraiya (UP)

The College was established in July 1959 in a rural locality as Janta Agriculture Degree College only for B.Sc.(Ag.) programme. Later on Arts and Science faculties were also added. The College is affiliated to Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur. The college now offers B.Sc (Ag.) Honours degree programme of 4-years duration after 10+2 years of schooling with Intermediate Agriculture or Science. Intake in B.Sc.(Ag.) programme is 120 and students are admitted on the basis of combined entrance test conducted by the affiliating university. The college has M.Sc. (Ag.) programme in Agricultural Economics (intake 15) and Agricultural Botany (intake 10) and students are admitted for 2-years duration with basic degree of B.Sc.(Ag.) and based on the merit obtained in combined entrance test conducted by Kanpur University. Medium of instruction in B.Sc.(Ag.) is Hindi and M.Sc.(AG.) is English. System of education is traditional.

The college has 21 teachers in the faculty of agriculture recruited through U.P Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad in UGC scale. Salary of teachers is paid by U.P government. College has sufficient number of lecture rooms (6) and laboratories (12) but not properly equipped. Facilities of library, book bank and computer are available.

The college has spacious playground, gymnasium and other facilities for games and sports. There is one hostel for 26 male students and the other for

20 female students. The college has a separate administrative building and facilities for NSS and NCC. There is an instructional farm of 7 hectares and commercial farm of 25 hectares but not properly managed. There is no dairy or poultry unit in the college.

The college is managed by Gram Vikas Vidyapith Trust, a registered body. The college does not receive any contingent grant from UP government, ICAR and UGC also do not give any grant for teaching in the faculty of agriculture. There are 5 research schemes sanctioned by UGC, CSIR and UPCST finances are managed from the receipts of fees, interests on deposits and endowments of the trusts.

20. Janta College, Bakewar District-Etawah (UP)

The College was established in 1959. It is affiliated to Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur. The faculty of agriculture offers B.Sc.(Ag.) 4-year degree programme with an intake of 120 and M.sc (Ag.) 2-year degree programme in Horticulture with an intake of 10. Students are admitted on entrance test conducted by Kanpur University.

The College has faculty strength of a Principal, 13 Readers and 6 Lecturers. The salary of the teachers is paid by UP government as per UGC scale. Out of 20 faculty members, 11 are Ph.D degree holders. Mode of selection of teachers is through UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad. The college has 10 laboratories, 6 classrooms and 4 lecture theatres. Other facilities include fairly good library, computer laboratory with 6 computers and two printers and audio-visual facilities.

The college has a well equipped and properly laid out farm area of 20 hectares of which 5 hectares are under horticulture. The college has two tube wells. One is used for irrigation purpose and the other for drinking water. The college has a very good cattle shed for housing 20 mulch animals and in addition it has also good facility to house the young ones. At present the total number of adult-animals is six consisting of cattle and buffaloes. The college is having facility for poultry but does not have poultry stock. However, close to the collage is located a Government farm attached to the veterinary hospital and the existing facilities are being extended to graduate students for practical training on poultry.

The college is having a very good hostel facility to accommodate 70 to 80 male students. There is commiserating good facility for water supply and electricity in the hostel. The overall management of the hostel is excellent. The college has three generators, 2 for laboratories and one for hostel.

The college is very well managed by a Registered Private Body consisting of 13 members including Principal and two teachers. The college has good infrastructure, reasonably good standard of education and excellent discipline by students. If additional support to the college is provided, it would be able to impart good skill-based training to the agricultural graduates. The investment made to this institution would be productive. At present neither the ICAR nor UGC is giving any financial help or guidance to the faculty of agriculture in this college.

21. Kulbhaskar Ashram Post graduate College, Allahabad 211007 (U.P)

The College established on June 15, 1960 offers B.Sc (Ag.) and M.Sc (Ag.) programmes. The college is affiliated to Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur. Being a part of science college, it shares the infrastructural facilities including the classrooms, laboratories, playgrounds, library, hostels etc. However the agricultural faculty has got some additional space and laboratories for various departments. The college admits 80 students every year for B.Sc (Ag.) 4- year degree and 50 for 2-year M.Sc degree. The Masters programme includes Horticulture, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Chemistry and Agricultural Botany. Admission to B.Sc (Ag.) is made through an entrance test at university level. The teachers (27) in the agricultural faculty are well qualified and most of them having P.hD degree. The Principal is the only teacher in the rank of Professor. All teachers enjoy UGC pay scale. While UG teaching needs much improvement, PG teaching and research requires more facilities and attention. Teachers are recruited through UP Higher Education Service Commission Allahabad . Salary of teachers is paid by UP government.

Students are accommodated in a hostel having 134 rooms. Games, Sports and NCC facilities are available. The farm facility includes instructional and horticultural farm of 8 hectares and a small dairy with 4 buffaloes and 2 cows. Besides, 150 hectares of commercial farm is also attached to the college. The college is managed by a private Committee of 28 members headed by a non- official member. Other members are from public representation, UP Government officials, college teachers and college non-teaching staff. The college needs much improvement in teaching standards and strengthening of facilities by way of equipments, books, journals and instructional farms. It would be better to have separate independent campus for the faculty of agriculture on the big chunk of commercial farm available to the college.

The College is not getting any financial support from the ICAR at present. However, it did get support from the ICAR earlier during Fifth to Seventh Five year Plan but no substantial improvement is visible on this account.

22. C.B. Gupta College of Agriculture, Bakshi- ka-Talab, District – Lucknow (UP)

The college was started in 1996 and is located in rural vicinity of Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow, 20 Kms away from the Lucknow city on Lucknow-Sitapur highway. The college offers B.Sc (Ag) degree programme and the first batch of B.Sc (Ag) is expected to come out in the year 2000. The college is admitting 120 students every year on the basis of entrance examination conducted by Chharapati Sahuji Maharaj, University Kanpur, the affiliating University. The college building is under construction and the ground floor is nearly complete where classes are held. The college possesses two laboratories and 6 classrooms and a small library at present. Some rooms and laboratories are under construction.

The college has 16 teachers at present including the Principal, mainly Masters degree holders. The course curriculum adopted is as per N.D University of Agriculture Technology, Faizabad. The system of education is traditional with external examination. The college is managed by a registered society Shiksha Samiti, which is located at Moti Mahal Lucknow with Dr. M.M.S.Sidhu as Chairman and Shri Bhagwati Singh Ex-Minister of Uttar Pradesh as Manager.

The college is not getting any financial assistance from UP Government. The college has 10 hectare instructional agriculture farm, well laid out, irrigated and equipped with a tractor and tube well. It is not getting any grant either from the state government or UGC or ICAR. Main sources of funding at present are fees from students, endowments and donations from Trust and income from the farm.

The college has yet to develop minimum infrastructure and resources for running the undergraduate programme in agriculture to produce quality graduates.

23. Madan Mohan Malviya Post Graduate College, Kalakankar –229403 District Pratapgarh (UP)

The College was established in 1966 as multi-faculty institution and faculty of Agriculture was started in July 1998 and it is yet to obtain the financial support from the UP Government. Intake in B.Sc (Ag.) programme is 60 and students are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Faizabad which is also the affiliating university for the college. Duration of the degree programme is 4 years after 10+2 Intermediate in Agriculture or Science (Biology) streams. The college has adopted the courses being followed by R.B.S. College, Agra. Some students belonging to the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and West Bengal are also studying in this college.

The teaching of agriculture has been currently allocated to some lecture rooms and laboratories in the main building of the college. However, there is a plan to construct independent building for faculty of agriculture at a large farmland owned by the college Trust. There is a good instructional farm of about 5 hectares near the present location, which also has a small dairy unit and a fish pond.

B.Sc. (Ag.) programme of the college is only 3 years old. It has still to develop its infrastructure including library. The present strength of 6 teachers is to be increased as the programme progresses. Recently ICAR has sanctioned a *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK) to this college Trust. The college is run by a Managing Committee headed by Raj Kumari Ratna Singh, Member of Parliament. The college has a potential to develop into a good institution for agricultural education in a rural surrounding.

24. Raja Balwant Singh College, Bichpuri, District –Agra (UP)

It was started as a school in 1899 at Agra and subsequently raised to the status of an intermediate College with faculties of science, agriculture and commerce. It was further upgraded to the degree level in July 1940, offering B.Sc. (Ag.) programme affiliated to Agra University which is now called as Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University. Later on, the entire programme of Agriculture was shifted to the present campus Bichpuri, situated at a distance of 12 Kms from Agra on Bharatpur road, which became the main campus for the faculty of agriculture. It has 168 ha of land, out of which 112 ha is used for experiments and other crop cultivation activities and the remaining land is utilized for office building, playgrounds etc. Although the college is multi-faculty, yet the major emphasis, since its inception, has been on agriculture and its allied subjects. The department of Agronomy has the distinction to start postgraduate classes in 1946 and has produced scientists who later occupied positions of eminence both in India and abroad. For instance Dr. O.P.Gautam and J.S.P.Yadav reached the top position as Director General and Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB) respectively in the hierarchy of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The College, besides B.Sc. (Ag) programme, also offers M.Sc.(Ag.) and Ph.D programmes in various subjects under the aegis of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar university. The students are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar University, and number of students admitted to different degree programmes is as per University rules. The B.Sc. (Ag) programme is of four Years duration after 10+2 Years of schooling in Agriculture or Science (Biology) streams. The college has the unique distinction of being one of very few degree colleges in agriculture in the country before independence and is enjoying wide reputation of quality education.

The College has adequate building space in terms of lecture rooms, laboratories, library and administrative office. The library has over one lakh books and subscribes to more than 200 Indian and foreign journals. Teachers are encouraged to undertake research in the field of their specialization in some cases for the doctorate degree in view of commendable research contribution and adequate infrastructure development. The college has taken up a number of researches and extension projects including ICAR coordinated projects, *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK) and US-Aid programme. Three, All India ICAR Coordinated research projects i.e. The Saline Water and Management of Salt Affected Soils, Dry land agriculture and cropping Research System form part of the important research activities of this college. The staff, although sufficient, needs updating, as there is no regular faculty up gradation programme. The institution has not replaced the old scientific equipment owing to lack of sufficient funds. The traditional system of education is in vogue. Teachers are well qualified and recruited through UP Higher Education Commission, Allahabad in UGC scale. Salary of teachers is paid by UP Government without any contingent budget . The college is managed by a Management Committee consisting of eminent persons under the overall Umbrella of “Balwant Educational Society” whose President is the sessions judge of Agra. A move has been made by the college to get the Deemed University status.

The college has necessary infrastructure in terms of buildings, classrooms, laboratories etc. and should be able to switch over to semester system on the lines of agricultural Universities as per Third Deans Committee Report of the ICAR. At present ICAR is not giving any support to this college. However, during Fifth to Seventh Five-year Plan, the college did receive development grant which was usefully utilized for various purposes, and impact on improvement of quality education is visible. The college has great potential and any external funding and guidance will bring further qualitative improvement in agricultural education.

25. Narain Post Graduate College, Shikohabad- 20513 (UP)

The College was established in 1956. It is affiliated to Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar University, Agra. Agriculture is one of the three faculties offering B.Sc. (Agri.) programme. Intake of students is 160 admitted on the basis of merit obtained at the entrance test conducted by Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar University. Duration of the degree programme is 4 years after 10+2 Intermediate Agriculture or Science (Biology) streams. System of education is traditional with external examination. Syllabi and regulations are prescribed by Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar University from time to time. There are 20 teachers, well qualified and trained, out of which 16 are P.hD degree holders. Among them 12 are readers and rest Lecturers. Teachers are recruited through Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad. Salaries of teachers are paid by UP Government without any contingent grant. No grant is provided by either ICAR or UGC for the faculty of agriculture.

It is a private college and managed very well by NAV School Association and College Managing Committee. The college has a well-planned double story building with spacious, well –equipped laboratories and classrooms with sufficient space for staff and stores etc. College has bank facilities in the Campus. NCC and NSS facilities are available. There are no hostel facilities in the colleges.

It has a rich library equipped with sufficient number of books and journals related with agriculture with a book bank facility. Computer facility is also available for use by teachers and students. There are excellent facilities for games and sports including playground.

The College has a well laid out and equipped instructional farm with garden, agro-forestry plantation, nursery and medicinal plants including distillation unit for aromatic plants. Some foundation and certified seed production programmes are also undertaken. College organizes regular *Kisan Mela*, cattle fair and Soil testing Service for the benefit of farmers. The college has reasonably good standard of education. If proper guidance and financial assistance is provided it can develop better and produce quality students. It will be advisable to have separate campus for the faculty of agriculture and adopt semester system of education on Guidelines of ICAR's Third Deans' Committee recommendations.

26. Ch. Charan Singh Shivdan Singh College, Iglas- 202124 District- Aligarh (UP)

The College was established in 1994. It is affiliated to Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar University, Agra. It is a multi-faculty institution and agriculture is one of

the faculties offering B.Sc (Ag.) degree programme. Intake is 160 and students are admitted through entrance test conducted by Dr. B.R.Ambedhkar University, Agra after 10+2 Intermediate Agriculture or Science (Biology) streams. Duration of the programme is 4 years. System of education is traditional with external examination.

There are 16 teachers in the faculty of agriculture. The college has sufficient number of lecture rooms and laboratories, quite spacious and well built but not well equipped. There are two hostels, one for boys and one for girls. Students belong to Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala and besides Uttar Pradesh. College has a farm of 36 ha but there is no dairy, poultry and workshop. It does have a tractor and a tube well. College is not yet getting any grant from UP Government. It is managed by a Committee under overall patronage of Ch. Rajinder Singh, Ex- Minister. It is a new college but well managed. It will be better if a separate building is constructed for college of agriculture on the main road in farmland belonging to the college.

**27. Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Chaumuhan 281406,
District Mathura (UP)**

This college was established by the untiring efforts of the founder "Th. Radha Charan Singh" Ex, MLA in 1997. He donated 10 hectares of land from the adjoining Intermediate college for the agricultural farm of this college. It is exclusively an agricultural college affiliated to Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar University, Agra (Agra University). Basically the parental body was junior high school, It was developed as High School and Intermediate College and reached the level of Degree College in the year 1997 and with the starting of a degree college in the year 1997 the Intermediate College became a separate unit. The College offers B.Sc. (Ag.) 4 year degree programme with an annual intake of 160 students. Admissions are regulated through entrance test conducted by Dr. B.R.Ambedhkar University, Agra. System of education is traditional with external examination and evaluation.

The College has a Principal, who is an Agricultural Economist and 7 Lecturers. The salary of teachers is paid by the college trust in UGC scale. The college is only 3 years old and yet to be recognized by UP Government. The College has 10 hectares of land including main building, instructional farm and boys hostel. College is yet to develop other additional Infrastructural facilities including staff, classrooms, laboratories, equipments etc. required for minimum standard of agricultural education. Uttar Pradesh government does not provide any financial assistance to the college. Funding sources for the college are fees from the students and collection by the Managing Committee.

28. Lal Pokhpal Singh Agricultural College, Anandpuram, Achalpur- 207125 District Etah (UP)

The College was started in 1955 with 62 students in the faculty of agriculture only and the first batch completed the B.Sc (Ag.) degree in 1999. It is affiliated to Dr. B.R.Ambedhkar University, Agra which conducts the entrance test also for admission of students to the College. There are only 9 teachers. There are no teachers to teach Plant Pathology and Agricultural Engineering. Teachers are not being paid the UGC scale. There are sufficient number of lecture rooms, laboratories and library but poorly equipped due to insufficient funding.

The college has 20 hectares of good farmland with one tractor and two tube wells. UP government does not give any financial assistance . Fees from the students and endowments of the private Management Trust are the only resources. There is no dairy or poultry unit. There is no hostel. Students live in nearby villages. College is located in real rural set up but needs guidance, monitoring and finances to meet its objectives.

29. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Naini-211 002. Allahabad (UP)

The institute was initially started in 1910 as a department of Allahabad Christian College. In 1911 the agricultural and technical departments were shifted to the present site on a 250 hectares land acquired for the purpose of agricultural institute. Subsequently, the institute was separated from the Allahabad Christian College and brought under an independent Board of Directors in 1947 which was sponsored as an Economic Body of a number of Churches and Christian Mission. The Institute is managed by a 30-member Board comprising of ex-officio members, elected members, staff representative and corporate bodies of Churches and Church related organization. Students and teachers of all states of India have access to the Institute.

The Institute has 9 Divisions having a large number of departments/ disciplines such as, Divisions of Agriculture (8 departments), Agricultural Engineering and Technology (10 departments), Food and dairy Technology (6 departments), Management and Commerce (4 departments), Dairy Science (5 departments), Veterinary Science (6 departments), Christian Education and Sociology (4 departments), and College of Continuing and Non-formal Education. Academic programmes i.e. diplomas, undergraduate and post-graduate degrees started at different times with B.Sc (Ag.) first started in 1932. The semester system with traditional external examination still continues both in theory and practical.

Admission of students to B.Sc (Ag.), B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) and B.Sc (Home sci.) is made with an intake of 90, 60 and 40 respectively. Besides, 100 students are admitted every year in 10 subjects for M.Sc. degree courses and 150 students for diploma courses. Admissions are based on merit through a common entrance test.

The teaching faculty of the institute includes 27 Professors, 25 Associate Professors and 44 Assistant Professors. This is the only institute in the state treated at par with 3 Agricultural Universities in terms of regulated academic activities and providing career advancement scheme for teaching staff conforming to the UGC requirement. So far it was affiliated to Allahabad University but now it has been given Deemed to be University status by UGC.

Besides, teaching and research through Ph.D scholars, the Institute has many externally funded research projects including ICAR Co-ordinated and Cess fund Adhoc research projects. ICAR provided development grant during fifth to seventh five year plan period.

The Infrastructural facilities required for teaching and research seem to be adequate. However, the classrooms, laboratories, workshops etc. requires immediate repairs and proper maintenance. Replenishment of equipments, furniture etc. are badly needed. Educational standards can be further improved if the institute is brought under the main stream of agricultural university system for external funding, guidance and monitoring for quality education.

30. Swami Bhahmmanand Mahavidyalaya, RATH, District – Hamirpur (UP)

The college was established in 1963 and is affiliated to Bundelkhand University, Jhansi. The college is multi-faculty and Agriculture is one of the faculties offering B.Sc (Ag.) and M.Sc (Ag.) programmes with traditional system of education,, examination and evaluation. Duration of the programmes for B.Sc (Ag.) is 4 Years with M.Sc (Ag.) as 2 Years. The intake of B.Sc (Ag.) programme is 120 and admissions are made through Entrance Test after 10+2 with Intermediate in Agriculture/Science (Biology) stream. M.Sc (Ag.) is offered in Agronomy, Plant breeding 7 genetics, Agricultural Economics and Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The total intake capacity in M.Sc (Ag.) is 60 (15 in each discipline). There are 27 teachers (mostly Ph.D holders) including Principal who is in the scale of university Professor. Selection of the teachers are made through UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad.

There are 5 good sized lecture halls, spacious library with 10,000 books in agriculture. The computer facilities are lacking. The college has 40 hectares of irrigated farm attached to the main campus. In addition there is an undulated land of 120 hectares available with the college located 13 Kms away from the main campus. This land is being used for Agro- forestry. The college has good sized cattle shed with 50 crossbred cattle. (Sahiwal x Holstein Friesian)

There are 3 hostels each having capacity for 100-150 students. Condition of hostel is healthy. There is of course no facility for girls hostel. The college is managed privately with meagre resources. The ICAR provided financial assistance during Fifth to Seventh Five Year Plan period.

The standard of education of the college is good and can be further improved if proper external guidance, monitoring and financial support are provided.

31. Zila Parishad Agricultural College, Banda (UP)

The college was started by Zila Parishad in 1994 and is affiliated to Bundelkhand University, Jhansi. Classes commenced from Ist February, 1994. The college has only 9 teachers related to agricultural education. Some of the vital disciplines in agriculture do not have any teacher. The college offers B. Sc. (Ag.) programme with an intake of 120 students who are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by Bundelkhand University after 10+2 years of schooling with intermediate in agriculture only. So far 3 batches have passed out.

The College has no proper facilities with regard to classrooms, laboratories and library. The financial status of the college is poor and teachers are not paid regularly. It is a new college and has still to develop resources for reasonable educational standards. Even the Management Committee is very weak.

32. R.S.M Post Graduate College, Dhampur-246762, District – Bijnor (UP)

The College was established in 1958 with the faculty of agriculture to offer B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme. The College is affiliated to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University, Barielly. It has an intake of 160 and the students are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by the University after 10+2 years of schooling with intermediate in agriculture or science (Biology). M.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme is offered in Agricultural Economics (intake 15) and Agronomy (intake 15). Duration of the programmes is 4 years in B.Sc. (Ag.) and 2 years in M.Sc. (Ag.). The

College has 19 teachers in the faculty of agriculture recruited through UP Higher Education Service Commission, Allahabad in UGC scale and their salaries are paid by UP Government. Courses and regulations are prescribed by the Rohilkhand University.

The college has good number of lecture rooms and laboratories, quite spacious and equipped but lack in latest instruments. It has a good library with reasonable number of books and journals. The college has a well laid out farm of 20 hectares equipped with tractor, tube well and other implements for instructional purposes but there is no dairy or poultry unit.

The college has NSS and NCC facilities and a hostel for 76 male students with good playground and sports facilities without gymnasium. College is well managed by a private trust. Standard of education is reasonably good. It does not have any funding support by ICAR or UGC for agricultural education. (It is located in rural surrounding with excellent potential to impart quality education provided external funding and proper guidance are given.

33. Dayanand College, Ajmer (Rajasthan)

The College was established in 1942. It is a multifaculty college with a strong Agriculture faculty. It offers B.Sc. (Ag.) programme of 4 years duration and students are admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. The intake of students is 60.

The college is housed in a good building with fairly good-sized laboratories and capacious lecture halls. Almost all the disciplines have independent laboratory with commensurate infrastructure to cater to the need of undergraduate teaching. Most of the equipments are in working conditions and being used for skill oriented training. However, some of the equipments are old and outdated, which need replacement. The college has a very good library with fairly good representation of books on agriculture. The college also subscribes the national journals in concerned disciplines. In addition the college has a good book bank facility.

The college has 4 Readers and 8 Lecturers, at least one in each major discipline of Agricultural Sciences in UGC scale and most of the faculty members hold Ph.D degree. Recruitment is done through Rajasthan Public Service Commission. The college has the distinction of producing some outstanding graduates and Dr. R.S Paroda, the Director General of ICAR is an example.

The college has two Agricultural farms one located at the main campus and other at a distant place around 10-12 km from the main campus. The main campus farm is very well managed and is being used as instructional farm. The other farm area is lying barren because of the non-availability of funds to manage the farm area. The college has very good cattle and buffalo herds with good management practices being followed. Though there is constraint of funds for feeding and management of livestock but due to the efficient management practices being followed the college is able to sustain livestock farm in good condition.

The college is well managed by Arya Samaj Siksha Trust. However, the financial position of the institution is poor. Main source of funding is grant from State Department of Agriculture for payment of salary only and that too is not released in time. No contingent grant is provided by the Rajasthan Government. At present it is neither funded by ICAR nor UGC for its teaching programme in faculty of agriculture. The college has maintained reasonably good standard of education, which can be further, improved with external funding, guidance and monitoring. The college is also having an adhoc project of ICAR on Livestock Management Practices in Semi-arid Region of Ajmer. The college does not have any poultry farm due to paucity of funds.

34. Swami Keshwanand Mahavidyalaya Gramotthan Vidyapeeth, Sangaria (Rajasthan)

The college was established in 1917 under the name of 'Jat Anglo-Sanskrit Middle School'. In 1932 under the aegis of late Swami Keshwanand, a pioneer freedom fighter and Rajya Sabha member, the institution developed into a vast educational complex with multifarious institutions under its management. The institute started agricultural education in 1962. Other faculties were also subsequently introduced. The institution was rechristened as "Gramotthan Vidyapeeth" with wider objectives of educating the rural and downtrodden masses, emancipation of women, social upliftment and social welfare. It is managing many primary schools and Kisan Hostels in remote villages.

The agriculture faculty, offering B.Sc. (Ag.) programme, is housed in a big building consisting of 4 large lecture theaters, laboratories, common rooms for girls and boys including canteen facilities, auditorium, various departments including storeroom, dark room, balance room and office etc. The departments are well equipped with the necessary facilities. The intake of students is 60. The students are admitted after 10+2 on the basis of a

joint entrance test conducted by Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. Total teaching staff in the agriculture faculty is 16 in the scale of Rs. 3700-5700 except Principal who is in the scale of 4500-7300. Recruitment is done through Rajasthan Public Service Commission.

Library building is quite spacious with a big reading room. It has about 2500 books on agriculture and subscribing 12 national journals, 15 magazines and 12 daily newspapers. Fully canal irrigated 46 hectares of farm is attached to the college to conduct various practicals and experiments. The farm is equipped with tractor and other implements. However, there is no livestock and poultry farm. A *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK) is also attached with the college. The college is managed privately with meager financial resources. It has good potential to develop and impart quality education in agriculture provided it is properly guided, monitored and financially assisted through external resources.

35. Government Post Graduate College, Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

The college started as a training centre for village level workers. Later on B.Sc. (Ag.) programme was started in 1982-83. Intake of students is 60 admitted on the basis of joint entrance test conducted by Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. Duration of the programme is 4 years with traditional system of education and external examination. The college has 11 teachers in the faculty of agriculture recruited through Rajasthan Public Service Commission in the scale of Rs. 3700-5700. The staff is paid as per UGC norms and the college is affiliated with Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer.

The college campus has a separate building for agriculture faculty having four classrooms and six laboratories. Audio-visual facilities are limited. The college has one tractor, cultivator, disc plow and leveler available in the workshop of agricultural engineering. The library is quite spacious but books and journal in agriculture are insufficient. Agricultural farmland of 15 hectares is available but it is not developed due to lack of funds. Facilities for games and sports are available.

The college is managed by education department of Rajasthan Government. The college has inadequate infrastructure and staff in the faculty of agriculture. There is a need for better funding, improved management, larger number of teachers and better academic standards.

36. Parmanad Agricultural College, Gajsinghpur, District – Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan)

The college was established in August 1985 with the purpose of providing education in agriculture to the large farming community in a remote area of Shri. Ganagnagar district. There is no other institution in this area for agricultural education. The college offers B.Sc (Ag.) degree programme with 4 - years duration. Intake of students is 60. Students are admitted on the basis of marks obtained at the joint entrance examination conducted by Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. It is following traditional system of education with annual external examination and evaluation.

The college has a spacious building with all facilities. It has 3 lecture theatres and 8 laboratories, staff room, library, Principal's office, girls common room, student union room, balance room etc. The campus has a cycle stand and a canteen. The college has necessary equipments for B.Sc. (Ag.) courses. The college has an instructional farm with an area of 2 hectare. This farm is irrigated by canal water. There is no dairy or poultry farm. The college is affiliated with Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer. There are 15 teachers in the college and 7 of them are Ph.D holders. Teachers are recruited through Rajasthan Public Service Commission in UGC scale. The college is managed by a private Management Committee and the sources of funding are mainly from students fees and college trust. There is no hostel facility for students.

The college is new and yet to develop infrastructure like library and students hostel, latest equipments, more farm area and larger number of teachers for imparting quality education.

37. Baba Bhagwan Das Government Post Graduate College, Chimanpura, District – Jaipur (Rajasthan)

The college was established in 1977 while the B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme was introduced in 1982. The college is affiliated to University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. This is a multifaculty institution with faculty of agriculture. The admission to B.Sc. (Ag.) programme is regulated through the common joint entrance test conducted by Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. The intake of students is 60 and the system of education is traditional with external examination.

There are 4 good lecture theatres of fairly good size to accommodate 60 students each. The college has only four laboratories, which are performing multifarious functions. Though there is ample space in the laboratories but

are in improper conditions with poor infrastructure. There is a general library of the college. However, the books pertaining to agriculture sector are old and outdated. Replacement and purchase of new books is not being done because of a very low library support coming to the institution in agricultural sciences as a whole. Library is not subscribing any scientific journal.

The college has two pieces of land of 26 hectares one of which is located close to the campus and another at a distant place except for a small piece of land on which farming is being done for seed production, rest of the land is undulated, under developed and barren. The college has submitted a proposal for construction of well around the field which is yet to be communicated by the Government. Other limiting factor for non- utilization of the agriculture farm is because of the non-availability of any technical manpower like farm manager or farm assistant to supervise the farm. Although the college has constructed dairy cattle shed but there are no animals for want of funds.

There are only 12 lecturers in the college having at least one each in the major fields of agriculture. Faculty is well qualified with 8 of the faculty members having acquired Ph.D Technical support is poor. The college has only 3 laboratory assistants to cater to the need of the departments. Though the college has developed a small horticulture garden by the collective efforts from the faculty members, laboratory staff and students, there is no post of gardener available.

Support to the college is being provided by the State Government Education Department. No funds are allocated to Agriculture section directly but funds are allocated to the college in general from which part of the funds are diverted to support the agricultural educational programme. In fact the support given to the agriculture section is insufficient which is affecting the skill-oriented training being imparted to the students.

In spite of the fact that the college has poor facilities, meager staff, low allocation of funds, yet by the concerted efforts the output is satisfactory and very many of their graduates successfully compete for state level and national level entrance examinations for admission to postgraduate courses.

38. University College of Agriculture, Calcutta University, Calcutta – 700 019 (W.B)

The college was established in 1954 as a constituent college of Calcutta University. It offers Master's and Ph.D programmes in the subjects of Agronomy, Horticulture, Agricultural Chemistry & Soil Science, Plant

Physiology, Genetics & Plant Breeding and Seed Science & Technology. Total intake of students in Master's programme is 65 whereas in PhD programme it is 8. Students are admitted on merit based on marks obtained at the qualifying examination viz. B.Sc.(Hons)/B.Sc.(Ag.) in Master's programme and M.Sc./M.Sc.(Ag.) in Ph.D programme. The duration for Ph.D degree is 3 -5 years. System of education followed by the college is traditional with external examination and grading by percentage of marks.

The College has the teaching faculty of 3 Professors, 5 Associate Professors and 11 Lecturers in UGC scale. Most of the teachers are Ph.D degree holders. Teachers are recruited by Calcutta University through open advertisement and selection by properly constituted expert committees.

The College has different classrooms, laboratories, library and computer facilities, playgrounds, games, sports and gymnasium facilities. Instructional and research farms including horticultural areas are available for use by students and faculty. There are 11 research schemes, running at present and these are funded by ICAR, National Horticulture Board, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education and Department of Agriculture and Government of West Bengal.

The College is administered and managed by Calcutta University with the meager funding by the Government of West Bengal resulting into financial crunch. The ICAR provided some grants to the college during Fifth to Seventh Five Year Plan period. At present no financial assistance is provided either by ICAR or UGC for teaching purposes. There is need for modernizing laboratories and replacement of old equipments. Standard of education is reasonably good and quality of education can be further improved with external funding and proper monitoring. It is noteworthy that three chairs namely 'Ghosh Professor of Botany with special reference to Agriculture, Khaira Professor of Agriculture and P.C.Roy Professor in Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Science were created by the University quite early for furtherance of the cause of agricultural education.

39. Shri Shivaji College of Agriculture, Amravati – 444 603 (MS)

The College was established in 1959 and was later on affiliated to Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola. Intake in B.Sc.(Ag.) programme is 120. Students are admitted on merit after 10+2 years of schooling with science stream. System of education is semester with 10 points grading. College also offers M.Sc. (Ag.) programme in Agricultural Economics and Extension Education. There are sufficient number of well-qualified teachers including the Principal. Courses and curriculum,

examination, evaluation and grading system are the same as in PDKV, Akola which also overviews the entire educational programmes of the college.

The college is excellently managed by Shivaji Educational Society. There are 5 lecture rooms and 10 laboratories reasonably equipped. It has a good instructional farm, horticultural area, Agro forestry and dairy unit, besides goats and poultry. The ICAR provided a grant of Rs. 4.0 lacs in 1972 for the development of farm, horticulture and dairy and the college spent this amount usefully. After this no grant was provided by either ICAR or UGC. Salary of teachers is paid by the Maharashtra Government without any contingent grant. Rest of the expenditure is met by the Society and fees from students.

Buildings are old and the college has prepared a good plan for the new buildings. The college has a good library equipped with books and journals but need additional latest material in tune with the advancement of agriculture. Standard of education is highly satisfactory and it can be improved further through external funding, monitoring and guidance. Teachers need updated training with modernization of laboratories, farm, dairy and poultry units. The institution deserves all encouragement.

**40. Anand Niketan College of Agriculture, Warora-442 914,
District – Chandrapur (MS)**

The college was established in 1965. It is affiliated to Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola and offers B.Sc. (Ag.) degree programme of 4 years duration under semester system with 10-point grading. Intake in B.Sc. (Ag.) programme is 80 and the students are admitted through entrance test conducted by PDKV, Akola after 10+2 schooling with Science. It is following the same courses and examination including evaluation as PDKV, Akola,. In fact entire system of education and examination is overviewed by PDKV, Akola on the pattern suggested by Third Deans' Committee.

There are 28 teachers in the college and 4 of them are holding Ph.D degree. The College building is owned by Maharaj Sewa Samiti, Anandwan which manages the institution as a private body. There are two big classrooms of the capacity of 100 students and 10 laboratories for practicals with minimum facilities for B.Sc. (Ag.) teaching. College has a library with minimum books and a few journals for use by the students and staff. There is no computer facility in the college. The college is well equipped with sports and gymnastic materials but the playground is shared with a sister institution under the same management and same is true with the hostel facilities for boys. The

college has an instructional farm of 12 hectares including horticultural garden. There is a dairy unit of 10 cows and 2 buffaloes used for teaching. No financial grant is given by ICAR or UGC.

There is a need to increase the strength of teachers, provide more lecture rooms and laboratories, replace old equipments, increase farm area and improve the condition of library in terms of latest books and journals. The college has the potential of providing good quality graduates with the availability of external funding and monitoring.

41. Khalsa College, Amritsar – 143 002 (Punjab)

Khalsa College, Amritsar was established in 1892. Faculty of Agriculture was started in 1925. The faculty is headed by a Dean. The institution is affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The College offers B. Sc. (Ag. (Hon) 4-year degree programme. The college also offers Master's degree programme in Agricultural Economics, Agronomy and Horticulture. Doctorate degree by research is also offered in these three disciplines.

Faculty of Agriculture has a position of Dean of the status of Associate Professor. There are 8 positions of Heads of Departments. Apart from it there are 11 Readers and 13 lecturers, Out of 33 faculty strength, 16 are Ph.D degree holders. Mode of selection of faculty is through Statutory Selection Committees constituted by the University.

The admission to the degree programme is based upon entrance test. Management of the College is through private registered society with executive body of 28 members elected out of 100 members of Governing Council. There is a provision of representation of two teachers on the management with Principal as Ex-officio member. The ICAR provided development grant to this college during Fifth to Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Infrastructural facilities include six laboratories, 8 classrooms, good and spacious library with sufficient number of books and current agricultural and allied science journals. Attached to the college is an 18-hectare crop farm and a Dairy shed with 24 animals. Hostel of the capacity of 60 students is available for male students only. College is also having good games and sports facilities including gymnasium.

The institution is viable with competent and committed faculty. If the support is provided for infrastructural development grant teaching standard and the quality of education will definitely improve. It is strongly felt by the committee that the Faculty of Agriculture should be detached from the Khalsa College and developed into an independent College of Agriculture.

42. College of Agriculture, Annamalai University, Annamalainager – 608 002 (Tamil Nadu)

Annamalaia University was found in 1929 by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar as a unitary and residential seat of higher learning. During 1958, Bachelor's degree programme in Agriculture was started and in 1959, M.Sc. (Ag.) programme in Microbiology was started for the first time in whole of the country. The college at present, through the Faculty of Agriculture offers B.Sc. (Ag.) 4-year degree programme with an intake capacity of 102 students and 2-year Master's programme in 9 disciplines viz. Agronomy, Plant Breeding and Genetics, Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Entomology, Plant Pathology, Agricultural Microbiology, Agricultural Economics, Horticulture and Agricultural Extension with total intake of 48 students. Ph.D programme is also offered in these disciplines.

The college offers semester based teaching in B.Sc.(Ag.)/B.Sc.(Hort.) programme with both external and internal system of examination and 10-points grading system. The admission is based on performance in qualifying examination and the entrance examination. The institute has a faculty strength of one Dean (Professor grade), 15 Professors, 13 Associate Professors and 59 Assistant Professor. All the faculty members are Ph.D degree holders. Teachers are recruited through interview by Board of Selection of the University. The faculty is well qualified.

The college has 9 departments and each of them is headed by a Professor. The college has 13 laboratories and 8 classrooms. The college has very good library facilities. The college has 100 hectares of agricultural experimental farms, Plant breeding unit, orchards, floriculture and ornamental and botanical gardens, dairy and poultry unit. The college has a hostel for male students with 147 rooms and another hostel with the capacity of 152 female students. It has excellent games and sports facilities.

The college is well managed by a trust and the main funding source is State Government. In addition to teaching programme, the college had completed 39 research schemes funded by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India, Department of Forest and Environment, Government of Tamil Nadu, UGC, ICAR, DBT, CARD, USDA PL- 480 etc. Currently two schemes are in progress viz. (i) Studies on herbicide tolerant in rice cultivars financed by Zeneca ICI Agro Chemicals Ltd. Chennai and (ii) Wasteland development project from Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development.

It is one of the best colleges outside Agricultural University system and contributed significantly in imparting quality education and manpower development in Agriculture. It has been supported earlier by the ICAR or UGC at present. Resumption of financial support and guidance by the ICAR will help in further improvement of educational standards.

**43. Adhipaprapshakthi Agricultural College, G.B. Nagar,
Kalavai-632 506, District – Vellore (TN)**

The college was established on August 11, 1999. It offers B. Sc. (Ag.) four-year programme under semester system. It is affiliated to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The first batch of 60 students was admitted in the academic session 1999-2000. 30 students were selected by TNAU under free seat category. The rules and regulations, courses and curriculum of the college are same as that of TNAU.

Teaching faculty in each discipline were selected by a Committee appointed by TNAU as per the ICAR norms. Three teachers have been deputed by TNAU to coordinate the teaching and other activities. The college has 11 departments with four lecture halls in addition to seminar, conference and training halls. A computer centre with latest Pentium computers is available for use by students and teachers. The college has a library, games and sports facilities, and hostels for male and female students.

The college has an area of 80 hectares including 20 hectares for the orchard. It has a horticultural nursery, crop cafeteria, drip irrigation, demonstration in coconuts, a meteorological observatory, cattle, goat and poultry Units for educational purpose.

It is a self-financing college and managed by Adhiparasakthi Charitable Medical Education and Cultural Trust, Melmaruvathur. It is a new college and has still to develop its plans and facilities to impart quality agricultural education under overall guidance of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

**44. Rajiv Gandhi College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences,
Pondicherry – 605 009**

The union territory of Pondicherry sponsored the Pondicherry Veterinary College Society for establishing a Veterinary college. The college was set up in 1994 offering a BVSc. & Animal Husbandry programme based on the curriculum and syllabus laid down by the Veterinary Council of India. The college is affiliated to the Pondicherry Central University. It has a faculty of 51 teachers including the Dean and 18 departments.

It is the only autonomous veterinary college in India administered by a Board of Governors and registered under the Societies Registration Act. The college is financed by the Grant-in-Aid released by the Union Territory Government of Pondicherry. The faculty and staff of the college are receiving the University Grants Commission pay scales.

Present five academic buildings have been completed and the college is functioning from its permanent location situated at a distance of 5 kilometers from Pondicherry. Audio-visual laboratory is established with modern equipment to cater to the requirements of all the departments in the college. The semester system of education, examination, evaluation, grading and curriculum recommended by Veterinary Council of India are being followed. The college library is well equipped with books and journals to meet the academic requirements of the students and faculties. The departments are very well equipped with many instruments to impart good practical training to the students. At present, it is not getting any grant from the ICAR. Standard of education is reasonably good and it can further be improved by affiliation with Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai.

45. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Nedugadu, Karaikal – 609 603 (Pondicherry)

This college was established in the year 1987 and is affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. The college offers B. Sc. (Ag.) 4- year degree programmes with an intake capacity of 60 students. The eligibility criteria for admission is based on higher secondary certificate marks. The admission is based on qualifying examination and joint entrance test. The college offers semester based teaching, external system examination and 10-points grading with course-credit system followed by Agricultural Universities. The college has a faculty strength of one Dean, 7 Professors, 10 Associate Professors and 30 Assistant Professors. The salary of teachers is being paid by the state Government as per UGC pay structure. Out of the total of 48 faculty members, 29 are Ph.D degree holders. Teachers are recruited by a selection committee through nation wide advertisement. The college has 14 departments and each of them are headed by a Professor.

The college has about 90 hectares of land and maintains dairy and poultry units. The college has a mini botanical garden, orchard (7 hectares), water harvesting ponds and pisci-silvicultural system. The college also has a library, 4 lecture halls, a seminar room, conference and training hall. It has one hostel for female and three for male students with sports and games facilities. The college has a full-fledged computer centre with the latest

Pentium model computers and 12 diskless nodes, statistical packages for the students acquainting with the latest knowledge available in agricultural activities and developments.

The college is managed by PAJANCOA society under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Pondicherry and sponsored by the Government of Pondicherry. Apart from the teaching programmes, the college has 13 ICAR schemes and 2 schemes sponsored by state government. The college has a potential of good institution for imparting quality education and any external funding and guidance will certainly improve the educational standards of students and teachers.

46. School of Agricultural Sciences & Rural Development, Medziphema – 797 106, Nagaland

The school was established on 20th October, 1978. Earlier it was a constituent college of North Eastern Hill University and later transferred to Nagaland University in 1994. It offers B.Sc. (Ag.) programme of 4-year duration with an intake of 55 students each year admitted on the basis of merit obtained at the entrance test after 10+2 years of schooling with science/ agriculture and 75% seats are reserved for North Eastern Hill States. M.Sc.(Ag.) programme is also offered in seven subjects viz. Agronomy, Horticulture, Animal Production and Management, Soil Conservation, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding, Soil Science and Rural Development with an intake of 5 students in each subject each year admitted on the basis of marks obtained at B.Sc. (Ag.) examination for the duration of two years. System of education in the school is semester based with internal evaluation and 10-point grading. Teaching staff, well qualified, includes Dean, 5 Professors, 10 Associate Professors and 24 Assistant Professors in the UGC scale. Among the teachers 26 hold Ph.D degree. Teachers are recruited through open selection and properly constituted committees by Nagaland University as per UGC norms.

The school has one Auditorium with a seating capacity of 500 persons, 4 classrooms for undergraduate programme, 8 classrooms and 8 laboratories for postgraduate programme, well furnished and equipped. The school has well developed dairy and poultry units in one-hectare area in addition to agricultural farm of 8 hectares including horticultural garden for practicals and research purposes. The school has four hostels for boys and one hostel for girls. Playgrounds, games and sports facilities are available. The students maintain good discipline.

Since the school is a constituent institution of Nagaland University there is a regular Academic Council and a Board of Studies for the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development which is responsible for academic matters like courses, curriculum, examination, regulations, academic calendars etc.

It is felt that in the name of the institution the word 'School' be changed to 'Institute'. The funding pattern should be the same as for Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University and Institute of Agricultural Sciences Vishwa Bharati as long as it is a part of Nagaland University. Arakeri Committee had also made similar recommendations earlier (Annexure-III) (a). Otherwise, it should be separated and made a constituent college of Central Agricultural University, Manipur.

47. College of Agricultural, Mahatma Gandhi Gramodyog Viswavidalaya, Chitrakoot – 485 331, District: Satna (MP)

48. College of Agricultural Engineering, Mahatma Gandhi Gramodyog Viswavidalaya, Chitrakoot – 485 551, District: Satna (MP)

The university was established in 1991 with Nanaji Deshmukh as Vice-Chancellor.

The University has, among others, the following two colleges related to agriculture:

- College of Agricultural Engineering established in 1991
- College of Agricultural & Animal Science established in 1992.

These institutions, which were governed earlier by a Trust, are now functioning under overall management of the University supported by Government of Madhya Pradesh. The unique features of the agricultural programmes is that it has been offering B.Sc. (Ag.) entrepreneurship degree programme w.e.f 1999-2000. This programme is of 162 credits in Agricultural Science with a strong base of training for entrepreneurship development. The total intake capacity is 40 students with eligibility for admission at 10+2 with PCB, PCMB/Agriculture through entrance test. With the incorporation of entrepreneurship courses in Seventh Semester, the candidate has to choose one of the following group for entrepreneurship:

- Entrepreneurial Management,
- Horticulture,

- Seed Production & Technology, and
- Animal Husbandry.

The system of education is semester based with partial external examination as per the Third Deans Committee recommendation. The College has well-organized departments having good laboratories. In the recent past, new equipments have been added to the laboratories.

In addition to the undergraduate teaching, the College of Agriculture offers Master's programme in Horticulture, Agronomy, Soil Science, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Livestock Production and Management, and Animal Nutrition. The college of Agriculture has well qualified teachers with position of a Dean and 17 full-fledged Professors under UGC pay scale. In addition, there are 25 Readers, 40 Lecturers and 15 Research Associates. Against this sanction strength only 26 positions are filled up. All positions of Professors and Readers are vacant.

The college of agriculture has 70 hectares of agricultural farm, which is basically a ravine lane. Only 20 hectares have been brought under cultivation. It has also a small component of horticultural plantation and herbal nursery. There is a composite unit of 50 goats. Though the college has cattle shed but without any animal. Adjoining to the main campus, the college has developed a nursery for ornamental plants.

Overall, the university has sound programmes, qualified teachers and commensurating good infrastructure facilities including laboratories and instructional farm. The university needs to be supported with external funding, guidance and monitoring for imparting better quality education.

49. Loyala Academy (Autonomous) Degree College Secunderabad – 500 010 (AP)

Loyala Academy Junior College was established in 1976 and raised to Degree College in 1978. A Farm Science Course was started in 1983. The college was given autonomous status by UGC and affiliated to Osmania University. The college at present offers a three-year B.Sc. (Farm Science and Rural Development) degree programme with an intake capacity of 30 students per year.

The college offers semester-based teaching in B.Sc. Programme with both external and internal system of examination. The eligibility criteria for admission in the college is intermediate (Botany, Zoology, Physics and

Chemistry) or equivalent. The syllabus is framed by the college with the experts from Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University and Agro-industries. The admission for undergraduate programme is made through entrance examination conducted by the college and Agro-industries. The admission for undergraduate programme is made through Entrance Examination conducted by the college and 50% of the qualifying examination marks. The system of grading is based on mark basis.

The college admits 30 students for UG programme and it has a faculty strength of 8 staff members (Principal and 7 Lecturers). The salary of the teachers is being paid by the State Government. The faculty is well qualified. Teachers are selected by the Selection Committee and approved by the University. There are 3 laboratories, 7 classrooms and good library. The college has 20 hectares of agricultural farms including horticultural and social forestry area. It maintains a dairy unit with 15 crossbred cows, 9 buffaloes, 28 young stock, 138 Deccan Sheep, 70 Nellore sheep and 500 poultry birds. The college has hostel facilities for both boys and girls and the capacity of 120 and 50 students respectively. The college also has games and sports facilities with good playground, equipment and gymnasium.

The main funding source is State Government and Loyala Academy Society. The college is very well managed and has sprawling campus with good potential for further development. Recently, Osmania University approved the increase in the duration of programme from 3-4 years and syllabus with course-credit system as followed by Agricultural University. Graduates of the college are employed suitably through campus interview. It deserves external support, both in terms of financial assistance and academic guidance including monitoring.

50. Bhartiya Veterinary College, Curti-Ponda- 403 401 (Goa)

The college was established on 16th December 1999. It offers BVSc. & AH degree programme. First batch of 60 students was to be admitted in February 2000 after 10+2 years with at least 50% marks in English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology as per VCI regulations. This is subject to the clearance from Goa University on the basis of the recommendation of University Affiliation Inquiry Committee as well as inspection report of VCI. The college, of course, has been granted affiliation for one year by Goa University. It will adopt the semester system of education with internal; external (50:50) and 10 point grading system. The duration of the degree programme is 5 years including 6 months internship. Entire programme is based on VCI norms.

The college faculty consists of a Principal, 6 Professors and 6 Assistant Professors well qualified and appointed in UGC scale. These teachers have been appointed presently on adhoc basis to be ratified by the Goa University subsequently. Presently the college is housed in a rented building belonging to State Animal Husbandry Department of the Government of Goa, which has also permitted the college to use various livestock including piggery and poultry farms, veterinary hospitals, A. I. Centres etc. for imparting theory and practical classes. The college has procured books for the library as required by the first year class of BVSc. & AH. It is also subscribing national journals related to Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.

This is being managed privately by S.S.Foundation, a registered educational society and enjoys the blessings of the Government of Goa. It is a new college and still to develop resources and infrastructure etc. for a full-fledged Veterinary and A. H. College.

