

The 35th IAUA Vice-Chancellors Convention Recommendations

Major Recommendation

Summary of Recommendations of the Annual Vice Chancellors Convention of Indian Agricultural Universities Association & National Symposium on "Tribal Area Development" organized & hosted by OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 7-8 December, 2010

General Recommendation from Vice Chancellor Convention:

1. The tenure of Vice Chancellor of State Agricultural Universities should be minimum of 5 year & age of their superannuation should be 70 years. Similarly age of superannuation of faculty members should be 65 years as per UGC norms.
2. The state Govt. should take primary responsibility of Agril. Education. There should be a separate line of funding in state budget for State Agricultural Universities with revision atleast every 2 years.
3. The State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) should not be bifurcated or fragmented to 2 or more universities, rather new SAUs with necessary funding, infrastructure & manpower be established if essentially required.
4. The Private Agricultural Colleges existing in General Universities should be brought under the State Agricultural Universities under National Agricultural System.
5. The Zonal Research Stations should be strengthened to cater to the need of generating location specific technology.

Specific Recommendation for "Tribal Areas Development"

1. Intensive literacy drive & checking school dropouts in tribal areas to remove superstitions beliefs, liquor addiction & poverty of Tribals.
2. Provision of proper market, with market support policy & access to Information & Communication Technology to tribals to make agricultural products remunerative.
3. Evaluation of all existing welfare schemes on tribal people, identification of reasons for failure or non adoption of technology for refinement and formulation of new schemes/ programmes in an integrated manner.
4. Establishment of Central Agricultural University/ Specialized National Institutes in the intensive tribal populated zone of the country to address tribal need.
5. Initiation of Network Project/ AICRP on Tribal Area Research in tribal populated states for solving state specific tribal problems.
6. Amendment of Forest Conservation (Amendment) Act of 1988, distribution of degraded land amongst tribals & comprehensive acceptable package for displaced persons before undertaking any essential development Project in tribal areas.
7. Improvement of livestock sector through establishment of viable co-operative societies, fodder cultivation, periodic training on livestock management, provision of soft loan for Animal Sector including backyard poultry, piggery, goatry & fishery.

8. Ensuring timely supply of quality planting materials of horticultural crops & seeds of other crops viz., cereals , minor millets, pulses etc. as per the need of tribal area.
9. Integration of primary, secondary & tertiary agricultural activities like kendu based/ sericulture based/ bamboo based products, food processing, beekeeping, mushroom culture along with crop & animal husbandry through Integrated Farming System & Cropping System models for holistic economic growth of tribal people while conserving soil, water and the rich bio-diversity of the region.
10. Encouragement of Agricultural processing facility in tribal areas in Public Private Partnership mode for value addition and higher return for Agricultural produce.
11. Need based & problem oriented training through KVKs & training on women empowerment, exposure visit of tribal people of less developed area to the developed tribal area for interaction with successful tribals.
12. Promotion of Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Commodity Groups/ Women SHGs etc. to empower the tribals for Agricultural production and marketing of produce in a Co-operative manner for better return through enhanced bargain power.
13. Soil & water conservation measures like rainwater harvesting, check dams, conservation Agriculture etc. for enhancing cropping intensity & year round employment generation.
14. Development of small tools & implements for drudgery reduction and appropriate technology for enhancing farm productivity in tribal areas for easy adoption.
15. Engagement of scheduled tribe agricultural graduates ambassadors through KVKs to win the trust of the tribal people and motivate them for their holistic development.