IAUA
RECENT PROGRESS
(2017-2021)

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION
Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, Pusa Campus
New Delhi - 110012

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INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION
Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, Pusa Campus
New Delhi - 110 012

Published: April 2022

Guidance:

Dr R.K. Mittal
President
Indian Agricultural Universities Association

Compiled by:

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Executive Secretary
Indian Agricultural Universities Association

Correct Citation:

IAUA Recent Progress (2017-2021). Indian Agricultural Universities Association (IAUA), New Delhi-110012, pp-38+ii.

Published by:

Indian Agricultural Universities Association (IAUA)
G-5, Office Block-A, NASC Complex,
DPS Marg, Pusa Campus, New Delhi-110012, India
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1. ABOUT IAUA

Indian Agricultural Universities Association (IAUA) was established on 10th November, 1967. The founder member agricultural universities (9 only) and their VCs were: founder president Dr P.N. Thapar, Vice Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Chandigarh (now Ludhiana); and members Shri V. Pulla Reddy, Vice Chancellor, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (now Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University, Guntur); Dr. J.S. Patel, Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur; Dr. D.P. Singh, Vice Chancellor, Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (now Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology), Pantnagar; Dr K.C. Naik, Vice Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru; Dr. S.N. Das Gupta, Vice Chancellor, Kalyani University, Kalyani (now Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Mohanpur); Dr. K. Ramiah, Vice Chancellor, Orissa University of Agricultural & Technology, Bhubaneswar; Dr. G.S. Mahajani, Vice Chancellor, Udaipur University (now Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology), Udaipur; and Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

The main objective of the Association is to promote agricultural research, education and extension in the universities and the states, and thereby rural development in the country. It also acts as a bureau of information to facilitate communication, co-ordination and mutual consultation among agricultural universities.

Presently, IAUA has 70 member universities, which include 62 State Agricultural Universities; 4 Deemed to be Universities (IARI, New Delhi; IVRI, Izatnagar; NDRI, Karnal and CIFE, Mumbai), 3 Central Agricultural Universities (CAU, Imphal; Dr. RPCAU, Pusa and RLBCAU, Jhansi) and one Central University with Agriculture Faculty (BHU, Varanasi). On specialization there are 44 Agricultural, 6 Horticultural, 17 Veterinary and Animal Sciences and 3 Fishery Science Universities.

All the SAUs and institutions (deemed-to-be universities) and (Central Agricultural Universities) in India, which provide an integrated programme of teaching, research and extension education in agricultural sciences are qualified to become regular members of the Association.

The IAUA organized 76 events since its establishment which include 45 Annual Vice Chancellors' Conventions, 13 National Symposia, 10 Brain Storming Sessions, 8 Regional Committee Meetings.

2. MANAGEMENT/GOVERNANCE

The Vice-Chancellors of member universities constitute the Association's General Body. The General Body meets once a year to decide the agenda for the next convention and other events and also for adoption of its audited accounts of the year and approval of budget estimates for the next financial year, besides the election of the office-bearers for the succeeding calendar year.

The Executive Committee of the Association consists of President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and three members. The Executive Committee takes decisions in its quarterly meetings regarding day-to-day functioning of the IAUA. Its directions on activities, events and policy matters are referred to the General Body for final approval and ratification. The present Executive Committee is as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT:
Dr. R.K Mittal
Vice Chancellor
Sardar Valabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut, U.P.

VICE PRESIDENT:
Dr. R.C. Srivastava
Vice Chancellor
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar

SECRETARY GENERAL:
Dr. V. Praveen Rao
Vice-Chancellor
Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad

TREASURER:
Dr. Arvind Kumar
Vice Chancellor
Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, U.P.

MEMBER:
Dr. Parvinder Kaushal
Vice Chancellor
Dr Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Dist. Solan, H.P.

MEMBER:
Dr. Rameshwar Singh
Vice Chancellor
Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna, Bihar

MEMBER:
Dr. V.M. Bhale
Vice Chancellor
Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, Maharashtra

EX-OFFICIO MEMBER:
Dr. R.C. Agrawal
D.D.G. (Edn)
I.C.A.R., Krishi Anusandhan Bhawan – II
New Delhi

3. PAST PRESIDENTS OF IAUA

2021
PROF. (COL.) SANJAY K. PATIL
Vice-Chancellor
Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya,
Raipur- 492 012, Chhattisgarh

2020
DR. BALDEV SINGH DHILLON
Vice- Chancellor
Punjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana- 141 004, Punjab

2019
DR. A.R. PATHAK
Vice- Chancellor
Junagadh Agricultural University,
Junagadh- 362 001, Gujarat

2018
DR. N.C. PATEL
Vice- Chancellor
Anand Agricultural University,
Anand-388 110, Gujarat

2017
DR. K. M. BUJARBARUAH
Vice- Chancellor
Assam Agricultural University,
Jorhat- 785 013, Assam

2016
DR. M.C. VARSHNEYA
Vice-Chancellor
Kamdhenu University,
Gandhinagar-382 010, Gujarat

2015
DR. M.L. CHAUDHARY
Vice- Chancellor
Bihar Agricultural University,
Sabour-813 210, Bihar

2014
PROF. A. K. SRIVASTAVA
Director
ICAR- National Dairy Research Institute,
Karnal- 132 001, Haryana

2013
DR. V.K. TANEJA
Vice- Chancellor
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,
Ludhiana- 141 004, Punjab

2012
PROF. C.S. CHAKRABARTI
Vice- Chancellor
West Bengal University of Animal and Fisheries Sciences,
Kolkata- 700 037, West Bengal

2011
DR. TEJ PARTAP
Vice-Chancellor
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar- 190 025,
Jammu & Kashmir

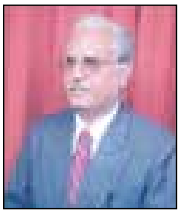
2010
DR. RAJENDRA B. LAL
Vice- Chancellor
Allahabad Agricultural University
(now - Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences)
Prayagraj -211 007, Uttar Pradesh

2009
DR. ANWAR ALAM
Vice-Chancellor
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar-190 025,
Jammu & Kashmir

2008
DR. S. A. PATIL
Director
ICAR- Indian Agricultural Research Institute,
New Delhi-110 012

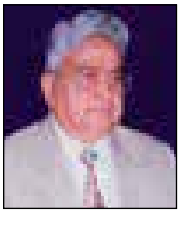
2007
DR. M. P. YADAV
Vice- Chancellor
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology,
Meerut- 250 110, Uttar Pradesh

2006
DR. S. S. MAGAR
Vice-Chancellor
Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli- 415 712, Maharashtra



2005
DR. S. N. PURI
Vice- Chancellor
Central Agricultural University,
Imphal – 795 004, Manipur

JULY 2003-18 DECEMBER 2004
DR. S. S. BAGHEL
Vice-Chancellor
Central Agricultural University,
Imphal- 795 004, Manipur



UP TO JULY 2003
DR. S. B. SINGH
Vice-Chancellor
C.S. Azad University of Agriculture & Technology,
Kanpur – 208 002, U. P.

2001
DR. I. V. SUBBA RAO
Vice-Chancellor
Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University,
Guntur- 522 034, Andhra Pradesh

2000
DR. J.B. CHOWDHURY
Vice-Chancellor
Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology,
Pantnagar- 263 145, Uttarakhand

1999-2000
DR. M. MAHADEVAPPA
Vice-Chancellor
University of Agricultural Sciences,
Dharwad- 580 005, Karnataka

1999
DR. A.G. SAWANT
Vic.e-Chancellor
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
(now - Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth),
Dapoli- 415 712, Maharashtra

1998
DR. M.P. SINGH
Vice-Chancellor
Central Agricultural University,
Imphal- 795 004, Manipur

1997 AFTER APRIL
DR. K. S. CHAUHAN
Vice-Chancellor
Rajendra Agricultural University
(now - Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University),
Pusa- 848 125, Bihar

1997 UP TO APRIL
DR. M.V. RAO
Vice-Chancellor
Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University,
Guntur- 522 034, Andhra Pradesh

1996
DR. V.K. PATIL
Vice-Chancellor
Marathwada Agricultural University (now - Vasantrao Naik Marathawada Krishi Vidyapeeth),
Parbhani-431 402, Maharashtra

1995
DR. U. C. UPADHYAY
Vice- Chancellor
Assam Agricultural University,
Jorhat- 785 013, Assam

1991-93
DR. D.K. DAS GUPTA
Vice-Chancellor
Bidhan Chandra Krishi
Vishwavidyalaya,
Mohanpur- 741 252, West Bengal

1993
DR. S.S. KADREKAR
Vice-Chancellor
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
(now - Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan
Krishi Vidyapeeth), Dapoli- 415 712,
Maharashtra

1990-91
DR. A. APPA RAO
Vice-Chancellor
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University
(now - Acharya N.G. Ranga
Agricultural University),
Guntur- 522 034, Andhra Pradesh

1989-90
DR. KIRTI SINGH
Vice-Chancellor
Himachal Pradesh Krishi
Vishwavidyalaya
(now - Ch. Sarwan Kumar H.P.
Krishi Vishwavidyalaya),
Palampur- 176 062, H. P.

1988-89
PROF. ALLUDDIN AHMAD
Vice- Chancellor
Sher-e-Kashmir University of
Agricultural Sciences and Technology,
Srinagar- 190 025, Jammu & Kashmir

1987-88
DR. V. RAJAGOPALAN
Vice-Chancellor
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Coimbatore- 641 003, Tamil Nadu

1986
SHRI KRIPA NARAIN
Vice-Chancellor
G. B. Pant University of
Agriculture and Technology,
Pantnagar- 263 145, Uttarakhand

1985-86
DR. SUKHDEV SINGH
Vice-Chancellor
Punjab Agriculture University,
Ludhiana- 141 004, Punjab

1984-85
DR. P.V. SALVI
Vice-Chancellor
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
(now - Dr Balasaheb Sawant
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth),
Dapoli- 415 712, M aharashtra

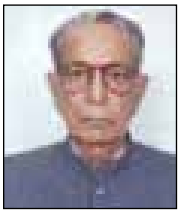
1983-84
DR. H.R. KALIA
Vice-Chancellor
Himachal Pradesh Krishi
Vishwavidyalaya (now - Ch.
Sarwan Kumar H.P. Krishi
Vishwavidyalaya),
Palampur - 176 062 HP

1981-83
SHRI A. VENKATARAMAN
Vice-Chancellor
Tamil Nadu Agricultural
University,
Coimbatore-641 003, Tamil Nadu

1980-81
SHRI N. KALEESAWARAN
Vice-Chancellor
Kerala Agricultural University,
Thrissur – 680 656, Kerala

1980
DR. A. B. JOSHI
Vice-Chancellor
Mahatama Phule Krishi
Vidyapeeth,
Rahuri- 413 722, Maharashtra

1978-79
DR. P.S. LAMBA
Vice-Chancellor
CCS Haryana Agricultural University,
Hisar- 125 004, Haryana



1977-78
DR. V.R. MEHTA
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat Agricultural University,
Dantiwada- 385 506, Gujarat

1976-77
DR. G. RANGASWAMI
Vice-Chancellor
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Coimbatore- 641 003, Tamil Nadu

1973-74
SHRI M. RAMAKRISHNA RAI
Vice-Chancellor
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural
University (now - Acharya N.G. Ranga
Agricultural University),
Guntur- 522 034, Andhra Pradesh

1972-73
DR. A.L. FLETCHER
Vice-Chancellor
Haryana Agricultural University
Hisar- 125 004, Haryana

1971-72
DR. K.C. NAIK
Vice-Chancellor
University of Agricultural
Sciences, Bangalore- 560 065,
Karnataka

1970-71
DR. D. P. SINGH
Vice-Chancellor
Govind Ballabh Pant University
of Agriculture and Technology,
Pantnagar- 263 145, Uttarakhand

1968-70
DR. M.S. RANDHAWA
Vice-Chancellor
Punjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana- 141 004, Punjab

FOUNDER PRESIDENT, IAUA (1967-69)
DR. P.N. THAPAR
Vice-Chancellor
Punjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana- 141 004, Punjab

4. IAUA-ICAR PARTNERSHIP

The IAUA has a vibrant partnership with ICAR since its establishment. The IAUA has been working as a liaison between AUs and ICAR and pursuing matters of common interest of AUs with ICAR and vice-versa.

Padma Vibhushan Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Former Director, ICAR-IARI (Deemed-to-be-University) is one of the nine founder members of the Association. Presently all four deemed to be universities (CIFE, Mumbai; IARI, New Delhi; IVRI, Izatnagar and NDRI, Karnal) are regular members of IAUA.

4.1 Regular participation in the VCs conferences organized by ICAR and the main agenda discussed:

The IAUA has been regularly participating in Annual Vice Chancellors Conference being organized by the ICAR. The President of IAUA regularly represents the Association in the annual conference. Various matters/issues of common interest are submitted to the Council which find place in the Agenda of Conference for discussion. A brief summary of such agenda items is given below Conference (year-wise):

2017: Annual Vice Chancellors Conference held on 14-15 February 2017

Agenda: Umbrella MoU to be signed between ICAR and SAUs.

2019: Annual Vice Chancellors Conference held on 10 April 2020

Agenda: Ph.D. students as Teaching Assistants.

2020: Annual Vice Chancellors Conference held on 4-5 December 2020

Agenda 1: Strengthening Agricultural Engineering Research.

Agenda 2: Minimize Inbreeding of Faculty.

Agenda 3: Provision of Scholarships for all the PG and Ph.D. students.

Agenda 4: Reduce the credits in UG and PG degree programmes.

Agenda 5: Attracting students for Post-Graduate education in Agricultural Engineering.

Agenda 6: Credit to SAUs for patents granted through collaborative research with ICAR need attention.

Agenda 7: ICAR-SAU MoU- Some of conditions mentioned in the format of MOU with SAUs need revisit.

Agenda 8: Reduction of scientific positions in AICRPs.

Agenda 9: Grant of terminal/retirement benefits to scientists retiring from AICRP.

Agenda 10: Implementation of 7th Central Pay Commission for KVK and AICRP staff as per agreed conditions of Central Government.

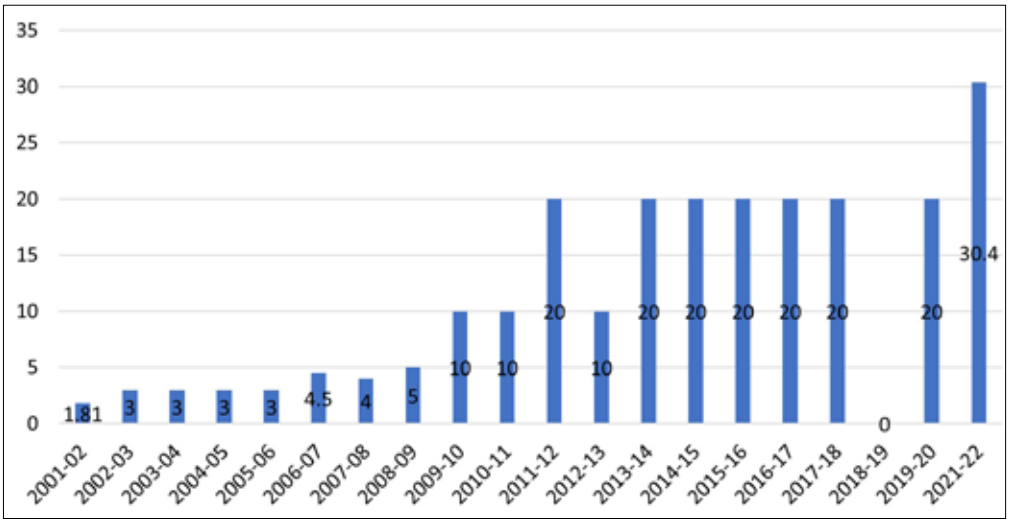
2021: Annual Vice Chancellors Conference held on 27th September 2021

All agenda items of Annual Vice Chancellors Conference-2020 were discussed again in 2021 Conference.

4.2 Support and growth of funds received from ICAR

The IAUA has been receiving financial support as Grant – in-Aid (General) from the ICAR continuously for its activities dedicated for enhancing the quality of agricultural research and education in the country. The growth of funds received from the ICAR over a period of time (2001-02 to 2021-22) is presented in following table:

GRANT - IN - AID FROM ICAR/ DARE
FROM 2001-02 TO 2021-22 (RS. IN LAKHS)

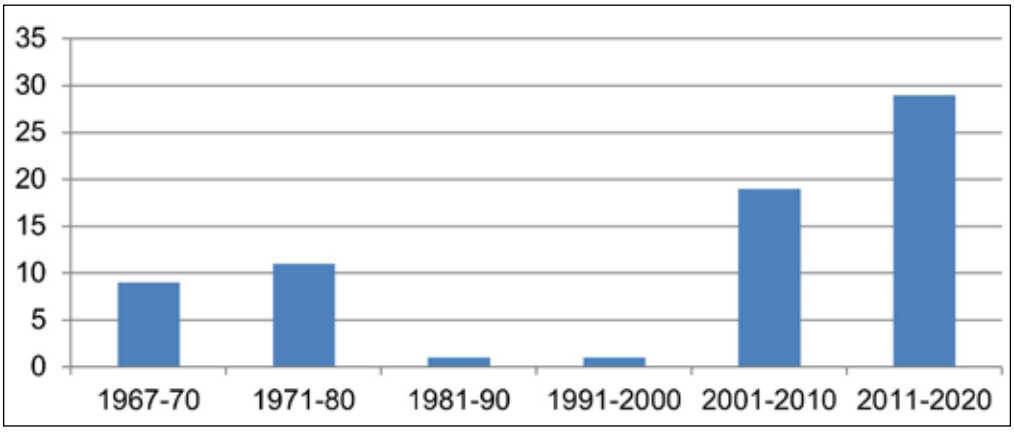


4.3 Major recommendations provided by IAUA to ICAR for strengthening of education, research and extension in the country

Major recommendations of the IAUA events (Annual Vice Chancellors Convention, National Symposium, Brain Storming Session and Regional Meeting) are published in the Annual Reports of the Association for the respective year. The Annual Reports are submitted to ICAR/DARE regularly and also uploaded on IAUA website. Beside, the IAUA has also been a partner in developing strategy for implementation of NEP 2020 in agricultural universities.

5. GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP OF IAUA

(IAUA MEMBER AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES)



6. IAUA- GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

The IAUA also has linkages with international organizations and also signed MoAs/MoUs with some foreign universities. It is also a member of APPARI, Bangkok and AAACU, Manila. The Presidents of IAUA has been participating in Executive Meetings of APAARI. Following MoUs/MoAs has been signed by the IAUA with foreign universities:

i. International Cooperational Agreement Between College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan and Indian Agricultural Universities Association, New Delhi, India (March, 2011)

In order to implement the complementary objectives, CANR/NCHU and IAUA shall:

- Collaborate in undertaking programs on capacity building to enhance and strengthen agricultural human resources in India and Taiwan and other regions through staff and academic exchange programs, short-term training, research projects, and other related activities whenever and wherever feasible opportunities present themselves;
- Exchange scientific material, publications, and information;
- Execute separate agreements in writing for any particular undertaking jointly implemented, wherein the sharing of responsibilities shall be specified;
- As IAUA being apex body of agricultural universities in India, it will facilitate / act as platform to develop joint partnerships between appropriate agricultural universities (AUs) in India with CANR/NCHU, Taiwan.

ii. Agreement on Co-operation Between National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine and Indian Agricultural Universities Association, New Delhi, India

Based on the mutual interests in the area of science, education, researches, innovations and practice, the aforesaid Parties activate their bilateral activity in the followings:

- The development and participation in common innovation projects;
- The exchange of students, masters and post-graduates;
- The exchange of the teaching staff;
- The exchange of educational and scientific material;
- The bilateral participation in conferences, workshops, seminars at the partner universities.

iii. Agreement on Academic Cooperation and Exchange Between Indian Agricultural Universities Association, New Delhi, India and National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan (April, 2011)

The two universities agree to encourage and promote the following academic activities:

- Exchange of faculty and staff members;
- Exchange of students;
- Exchange of publications and relevant academic and scholarly information;
- Joint research, lectures and symposia;
- Other activities such as deemed appropriate by mutual consent.

iv. Memorandum of Understanding Between Indian Agricultural Universities Association, New Delhi, India and National Pingtung University of Science and Technologym, Neipu, Taiwan (May, 2011)

The Indian Agricultural Universities Association and the President of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, for the purpose of furthering cooperation in both education and academic research, hereby affirm their intent to promote such academic exchange as will be of mutual benefit for their respective institutions. Academic exchange is considered here to include but not be limited to:

- Development of mutually beneficial academic and training programs;
- Exchange of faculty and staff for purposes of teaching, research and extension;

- Reciprocal assistance for visiting academic faculty, staff and students;
- Coordination of such activities as joint research and transfer of technology;
- Exchange of documentation and research materials in fields of mutual interests.

v. Others IAUA is also member of international organization like Asian Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institute (APAARI), Bangkok, Thailand; Asian Association of Agricultural College and Universities (AAACU), Manila, Philippines. IAUA office bearers have been participating in some of the important meetings of these organizations as given below:

- The President, IAUA attended APAARI Executive Committee Meeting held at Bangkok, Thailand during 13th -14th July 2017.
- The Executive Secretary, IAUA and one EC Member, IAUA attended International Conference and GCHERA World Prize Ceremony held at Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China during 27th October – 3rd November 2017.
- The President, IAUA attended APAARI Executive Committee Meeting held at Bangkok, Thailand during 13-14 June 2019.

7. MAJOR COMMON ISSUES CONFRONTING EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION IN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

The President of IAUA during their respective term participated in the Annual Vice Chancellors Conference and raised the issues of common interest that confronting agricultural education, research and extension. Some of such issues raised during VCs Conference by the Presidents of IAUA are summarized below:

- Weaker and new universities should be supported more by the Council.
- Delay in approving umbrella MoU by DARE.
- Discontinuation of AICRP Positions in Agricultural Universities.
- One time research grant of ₹ 5.0 crores to SAUs for establishment of research base.
- Discontinuation of nine journals in CeRA by ICAR.
- Difficulty in implementation of Experiential Modules as per guidelines.
- Timely release of funds from the Council.
- Training and capacity building for faculties in new areas of agricultural sciences.
- Separate sessions during VC conference with all SMDs of ICAR to discuss various schemes and their issues related to research and extension running under SAUs.

8. ACTIVITIES SPONSORED BY IAUA

The IAUA sponsors the following annual events organized by member agricultural universities:

I. IAUA Vice Chancellors' Convention
II. IAUA National Symposium
III. IAUA Brain Storming Session
IV. IAUA Regional Meetings

The IAUA has also taken landmark decision in frontier areas like development of Nanotechnology Network and the best Ph.D. thesis IAUA Award.

9. IAUA ACTIVITIES (NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL)

9.1 National

2017

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	12th National Symposium on **"Convergence Building for Resource Sharing in Agriculture Research and Extension Sectors – Formation of State-wise Agriculture Cabinet".**
2	**DATES**	27-28 April, 2017
3	**VENUE**	Allahabad
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Growth and Development of Agricultural Research in India: Prospects and Strategies 2. Big Data – A Game Changer in Agricultural Research 3. Women Empowerment: Strategies for Development 4. Agriculture Mechanization 5. Agriculture Extension and Rural Development
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. All the states of the country should initiate efforts to develop 'State Agriculture Cabinet', with active participation of Agricultural Universities. 2. Introduction of Agriculture as a subject in course curriculum in primary/secondary education. 3. Waste recycling resource systems needs to be introduced at village level with active involvement of KVKs/NGOs/ SAUs/DUs, etc. 4. Use of ICT in farm delivery system needs to be strengthened in the similar manner as PAU Doot, developed by PAU, Ludhiana. 5. Needs to establish 'Centre of Excellence' in Farm Machinery at SAUs for development of small farm implements to reduce the drudgery especially among the farm women. 6. New cropping patterns needs to be introduced in addition to farm mechanization and integrated farming systems. 7. Precision agricultural farming, tractor-mounted computer innovations like drone technology need to be introduced for various agriculture operations. 8. Use of bio-pesticides/bio-fertilizers should be encouraged.

Group Photograph of attending Vice Chancellors

Singing of National Anthem

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	8th Brain Storming Session on **"Expectations from Agricultural Universities, Challenges and Mitigation Strategies".**
2	**DATES**	19-20 August, 2017
3	**VENUE**	Kolkata
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Higher Education in Agricultural Universities: Challenges and Way forward 2. Research in Agricultural Universities: Challenges and Mitigation Strategies 3. Problem of the Universities 4. Extension in Agricultural Universities: Status & future challenges 5. Governance in Agricultural Universities: Management Strategies
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. A statutory Council like Veterinary Council of India for maintaing & improving the Standard of agricultural education is needed to be established. Agricultural Universities require introducing subjects like Actuary, Crop Insurance,Land and land use survey matters. 2. Possibility of introduction of Integrated UG-PG Courses and reservation of 40% seats inagricultural colleges for candidates from rural areas may be explored. 3. Quality of education on agriculture and allied science in Private Colleges is to be assured. Private colleges to be brought under the ambit of the established Agricultural Universities. Exchange of Faculties between the universities and training of young teachers at NAARM should be introduced compulsorily. 4. KVK exclusively for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences is needed to be established and in the existing KVKs, more scientists from Animal Science/Poultry Science and Fishery Science to be inducted along with agricultural scientists in KVKs. 5. The focus of Universities on IPR should be – (i) Encouragement of patenting only when it has commercial value; (ii) Awareness on Copyright infringements; (iii) to ensure ethics in research and prevention of plagiarism in publications; (iv) to provide thrust to bring plant and animal products under Geographical Identifications (G.I.); (vi) Validation of ethno-veterinary and plant based products to protect and popularize traditional knowledge.

IAUA Officials and the Attending Vice Chancellors

Dr. Amit Mitra, Hon'ble MLC, Deptt. of Finance, Govt. of West Bengal & Chief Guest addressing the Inaugural Function

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	42nd Vice-Chancellors' Convention on **"Globalization of Agricultural Education: Role and Responsibilities of Indian Agricultural Universities".**
2	**DATES**	17-18 November, 2017
3	**VENUE**	Udaipur
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Learning from Ancient Agricultural Systems: Contribution of Maharana Pratap in Agricultural Augmentation 2. Status and Future Challenges in Agriculture Education: Role of Agricultural Universities 3. Changing Scenario of Global Agricultural Education 4. Restructuring Higher Agricultural Education in SAUs through Technological Interventions and Programmes 5. Institutional Reformations for Increased Competitiveness in Indian Agricultural Education
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. The bifurcation of DARE should not be initiated and present status of DARE be maintained as the interaction between research and education needs to be strengthened under the flagship of ICAR. 2. The recommendation of V Deans Committee for inclusion a course on Ancient Agriculture Heritage should be adopted in Toto by all SAUs and other Universities involved in agricultural education. 3. Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched a movement for doubling the income of farmers, so emphasis should be given on Integrated Farming System approach and also inclusion of unexploited avenues in agriculture.

		4. To maintain the uniformity among the agricultural graduates there is a need to have a similar curriculum, similar semester, examination and evaluation pattern. For foreign students a language course in English of three months duration should be made mandatory before the enrolment for the degree. 5. More emphasis need to be given on promotion of various technologies to utilize agro-waste for generation energy. 6. Before approving any new college or University under PPP mode or private sector, state government should ensure that the institute fulfil all the basic requirements as per the guidelines of ICAR. One member from ICAR should also be included in the committee constituted for the purpose for approval of college.

2018

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	9th Brain Storming Session on **"Alternative Farming Systems Involving Horticulture to Increase Crop Productivity and Doubling Farmers' Income".**
2	**DATES**	3-4 May, 2018
3	**VENUE**	Solan
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Dr YSP University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Mechanization and High Density Planting 2. Biotechnological Approaches and Cultivator Development 3. Integrated Farming Systems and Marketing 4. Nutrient and Pest Management in Horticultural Systems, and Natural/Organic Farming for Sustainable Crop Production
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. Mechanization of cultural operations, especially for small and marginal farmers of hilly regions. 2. Set up 'State of Art Tissue Culture Laboratories' for production of quality planting material. 3. Develop systems for high density planting of fruit crops.

		4. Use of biotechnological tools for production of new cultivars with disease and pest resistance and quality traits in horticultural crops, with emphasis on dwarf rootstocks. 5. Developing vegetable varieties suited for poly-house cultivation in collaboration with seed industry. 6. Validation of polyhouse structures for different agro-climatic regions. 7. Standardization of hydroponic systems for productions of vegetables/flowers. 8. Need to increase farmers' share in consumer rupee through better market regulation. 9. Strengthening of infrastructure for supply chain, marketing, and to reduce post harvest losses. 10. Capacity building for mass production of biocontrol agents for pest management. 11. Organic farming for high value crops in niche areas. 12. Simplification of procedure for certification of organic produce.

Chief Guest Shri. Mahender Singh Thakur, Hon'ble Minister, IPH & Horticulture, Govt. of H.P. with attending Vice Chancellors

View of Storming Session

1	**THEME OF CONFER-ENCE**	7th IAUA Regional Meeting on **"Harnessing Potential of Traditional and Modern Technologies for Sustainable Agriculture".**
2	**DATES**	29-30 August, 2018
3	**VENUE**	Kanpur
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur
5	**SUB THEMES**	1. Integrating Traditional & Modern Knowledge Systems in Improving Agricultural Productivity 2. Stressed Eco-Systems and Small Holder's Agriculture: Sustainability through Good Agricultural Practices 3. Integration of Livestock, Fish Production and Non-farming Enterprises for profitable Agriculture: Application of Traditional and Modern Knowledge 4. Empowering Farmer with Modern Agriculture Technology and Special Session on Agricultural Education

6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. In order to strengthen the coordination of Agricultural Universities and various development agencies in each state, IAUA recommended that the committee constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Re-search for preparing the strategy paper for doubling farmers' income in each state be entrusted with the responsibility to strengthen the link-ages between the state developmental agencies and SAUs for proper implementation of improved technologies, keeping in view the tradi-tional and modern knowledge. 2. Considering the key role being played by the Farm Science Centers (KVKs) in different disticts of the country, it was resolved that the con-straints being faced by these centers need to be adequately addressed and more budget be allocated for proper implementation of various programmes. 3. For reducing the cost of cultivation and ensuring timeliness of agricul-tural operations, it was recommended to promote the Imple-ment/Machinery Banks at Tehsil level for custom hiring, which will ben-efit the small and marginal farmers particularly. 4. The house strongly recommended that the old and obsolete varieties, more than 15 years old, should neither be recommended for cultiva-tion in the respectivestates nor be brought in seed production chain so as to enhance the seed replacement rate and to increase production. This would be more relevant particularly to the water deficient areas like Bundelkhand region, where the productivity is low due to adoption of old varieties and inadequate availability of quality seeds. 5. The IAUA appreciated the efforts made by the Government of India to establish the Seed Hubs in the country, which has led to an appreciable increase in productivity, particularly in pulse crops. It was recommend-ed that such Seed Hubs be further strengthened in different crops to enhance the availability of quality seeds of new and improved varieties. 6. Considering the large area under Oilseeds and Pulses in Bundelkhand region, it was recommended that the zone may be developed as an Oilseeds and Pulses hub in the Country. Also, development of value addition and processing sectors need to be given special emphasis to increase the income of farmers and to reduce the migration of people from this area. 7. The diversification and adoption of location specific Integrated Farming System modules be introduced in view of the climate change and the need for doubling farmers' income. The low input-responsive technol-ogies be promoted to reduce the cost of cultivation and to enhance farmers' income. 8. The problem of stray cattle and wild animals was identified to be of a very serious nature in different regions and it was recommended to create Animal Hostels to provide the herd a place to stay. This will also benefit the owners. Steps should be taken to improve the breeds, their health and nutrition. 9. Wild Crossing is leading to the production of poor quality animals and therefore, it was recommended to make quality bulls available, to en-sure the availability of certified semen and to maintain the genetic characteristics of different indigenous breeds. 10. The productivity of milk was low particularly due to inadequate availa-bility of quality feed and fodder to the animals and it was recommend-ed to develop fed and fodder hubs in areas where there is scarcity of quality fodder.

Group photograph of attending Vice Chancellors with Chief Guest Hon'ble Governor, U.P. Shri Ram Naik

7th IAUA Regional Meeting of Vice Chancellors inaugurated by Shri Ram Naik, Hon'ble Govenor, U.P.

2019

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	43rd Vice-Chancellors Convention on "**Artificial Intelligence for Smart Agriculture**".
2	**DATES**	11-12 February, 2019
3	**VENUE**	Ludhiana
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Sensor Based Technologies for precision Agriculture and Advanced Farming System (AFS) 2. Application of Big Data Management Tools in Agriculture 3. Robotics and UMV Technologies in Farm and Food Sector 4. IT Tools for Predictive Analytics in Crop, Livestock and Fisheries 5. Policy Interventions for Promoting Artificial Intelligence in Indian Agriculture
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. Strengthening the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) with special focus on Artificial Intelligence (AI) in agriculture by the Central and State Governments. 2. Inter-institutional consultancy mode should be developed for trainings and joint projects in AI and precision agriculture should be planned. 3. All the SAUs should start digitizing their data. Analyzed data should have standardized data sets since data will be available from varying sources.

		4. A comprehensive policy should be drafted on the use, storage, maintenance and ownership of the data. There is a need to discuss the issues of ownership of data and generating workforce to handle the Big Data and AI related activities. 5. Applying disruptive innovations in precision agriculture by combining technological advances (i.e. Sensors, Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning, Automation, etc.) and the associated business/ social intelligence (in terms of food and water security) through stakeholders should be one focus. 6. An appropriate policy needs to be developed on the use of drones in Indian Agriculture in order to boost the technological ecosystem of the country. Different stakeholders may be brought on a single platform to frame guidelines for their smooth implementation. 7. Work on exploring the huge potential of AI to promote animal husbandry sector, especially animal traceability, genetics, management and health should be initiated. 8. Drones should be used for monitoring crop health as well as data recording. Training in use of drones for ultra low volume (ULV) sprays is need of the hour. 9. Technology should be developed for use of drones with GPS enabled spraying linked with imaging and mechatronics for precise sprayings on hotspots.

Glimpses of the 43rd Vice Chancellors' Convention

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	8th Regional Committee Meeting on **"Sharing Experiences and Strategies about Changing Paradigm of Agriculture University Governance Systems".**
2	**DATES**	9-10 May, 2019
3	**VENUE**	Pantnagar
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Self Appraisal of SAU-ICAR Agriculture Education Ecosystem – Assessment of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats faced by the system. 2. Envisioning making of world class farm universities in India.

6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. There is an ardent need to check the establishment of new agricultural university(ies) by bifurcating the existing one(s) in the state and also the mushrooming of private colleges as that will cause major damage to education and employment sectors. Instead, the idea of 'broad farm universities' need to be strengthened. 2. The SAUs and colleges affiliated to general universities, engaged in teaching agriculture and allied subjects, need institutional changes, which include changes in statutes and governance towards academic independence and excellence and to enlarge the scope of providing education and learning. 3. The SAUs, despite being funded by state Govt. and ICAR, face shortage of funds. There is, thus, a need to explore new ways of income generation and funding and adopting them for strengthening the funds in the universities. Management of universities should thrive for provisions of fund raising through innovative ideas of technology and knowledge that can be sold to rich farmers as well as industrialists and at the same time attract good students and hardworking staff. Entire syntax of university administrative set up need change of perceptive and purpose. 4. Future farm universities must have excess and ability to utilize new trans disciplinary knowledge such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, information and communication technologies (ICTs), space technologies and material sciences and become central to developing new technologies and innovations. 5. State oriented restricted admission regulations are not in line with the future aspirations of making the university global. Provisions have to made for open nationwide admissions and for international students. 6. Integration of SAUs and ICAR institutes for teaching and research could be a futuristic step and many address the rural, peri-urban and urban needs in a better way. Moreover, SAUs should be permitted to admit foreign students directly.

Lightening of Lamp by the Dignitaries

Dignitories in Dias during Technical Session

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	10th Brain Storming Session on **"ICAR Model Act Revision"**
2	**DATES**	28-29 June, 2019
3	**VENUE**	Palampur
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. University Governance, Quality Assurance and Model Act 2. Present status of implementation of ICAR Model Act 3. SWOT Analysis of ICAR Model Act 4. Strategic planning for implementation of ICAR Model Act 5. State Govt. interventions for the adoption of uniform ICAR Model Act
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. The subject of Agricultural Education and Research should be put in the Concurrent list or List III (Seventh Schedule) of the Constitution to ease out the administrative issues and to bring quality changes for improving the standards of agricultural education and research in the country. 2. The search committee for the appointment of Vice-Chancellor should include the Director General of ICAR or his nominee not below the rank of DDG or Vice Chancellor of SAUs/CAUs, one nominee of the Chancellor and State Government each of the rank of Vice-Chancellor or equivalent eminent scientist in the field. The search committee should recommend the names in alphabetical order. 3. There is no uniformity for the age limit and the tenure of Vice Chancellor. The tenure of the Vice Chancellor should uniformly be of 5 years with age limit of 70 years as per UGC norms. 4. Interim Charge of Vice-Chancellor should be given to an academician i.e. the senior most Dean/Director or Vice Chancellor of other SAUs in the State for a period not exceeding six months and the position should be filled within this period. 5. The Board of Management should comprise the concerned Secretaries of the line departments of the State Government. Besides, it should include (i) an outstanding rural woman social worker, (ii) a progressive farmer from the jurisdiction of university, (iii) one member from agricultural industry, (iv) two eminent educationists in the field of Agriculture/ Veterinary & Animal Sciences/Allied Sciences, (v) member from ICAR to be nominated by the Director General, ICAR not below the rank of ADG or equivalent and the Registrar as the Member Secretary. All the members from I to iv will be recommended by the Vice-Chancellor and nominated by the Chancellor. There should be no member from State Legislative Assembly /Member of Zila Parishad etc.

		6. The Controller of Examination should not be below the rank of Professor and the post of Director Extension should be re-designated as the Director of Extension Education. 7. Deans and Directors should be appointed through an open advertisement following uniform procedure. Principals of the off-campus colleges should be re-designated as the Deans. 8. Universities/Colleges should have internal quality assurance systems to meet the diverse needs of the stakeholders for planning, guiding and monitoring quality assurance and quality enhancement activities.

Chief Secretary Govt. of H.P. Shri B. K. Agarwal & dignitaries on the dias during session

Group Photograph of attending Vice Chancellors with Chief Secretary, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	13th National Symposium on **"Ranking of Agricultural Universities in India".**
2	**DATES**	19-20 September, 2019
3	**VENUE**	Hisar
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Ranking Criteria for Global Integration and Regional Priorities 2. University Outreach Programmes 3. AGREE (Agricultural, Research, Education & Extension) A Driving Force for KPI (Key Performance Indicators)
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. Ranking of Institutes/Universities should be carried out based on performance of last 3 years against the present based on performance during one year, as research is a long process. Institutes/Universities should be ranked separately based on the programmes being offered such as PG only; and UG and PG both for ICAR. However, considering the contribution of agriculture towards feeding the country and upliftment rural economy, there is a need for separate ranking of SAUs in NIRF to maintain separate identity of agricultural education.

		2. Agri Business Incubation Centres should be established in all the universities so that graduates can be motivated for Agri-business startups. Vocational training centres should be strengthened for imparting skills in agriculture for employment generation for the unemployed rural youths. Development of outreach programme through online courses and distance education in agricultural sciences in regional languages would also help in improving the perception of the university. 3. Faculty exposure to the international laboratories, turning of soft skills etc. should be facilitated with provision of Sabbatical leave for the teaching faculty. Credit transfer for the students should be encouraged so that benefit of excellent facilities and courses in one university can be availed by others. 4. Independence of university and industry partners must be protected and their differing missions be respected. University must not lose sight of their prime academic mission and performing basic scientific and engineering inquiry while working in synergy with industry. 5. Collaboration for students in getting the fellowship and scholarships from the industries should be explored. Skill requirement of industry must be fulfilled and mid-term reviews of curriculum are also required. Flexibility in courses is required for international collaborations. 6. To convert agricultural universities into global institutions, good quality students are to be attracted. Restrictions for admissions of students in the ratio of 75:25 (State: ICAR) is a limiting factor and there is a need to modify this ration to 50:50. Some mechanism may be evolved to increase the strength of international students through direct admission.

Group Photograph

Group Photo of Students after Cultural Programme

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	44th Vice Chancellors Convention on **"Rethinking undergraduate agricultural education".**
2	**DATES**	12-13th December, 2019
3	**VENUE**	Raipur
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Pros and cons of present undergraduate agricultural education: expectations of society from agricultural graduates. 2. Creating more opportunities for involving undergraduates with real world environment and community: Innovations in Agricultural education systems for application of classroom knowledge on farm (as a means of application of knowledge). 3. Preparing graduates for value creating in society through agri-business, entrepreneurship and innovation. 4. Preparing undergraduates to meet social and market needs of today and tomorrow: Reforms in curriculum development and delivery. 5. Creating more opportunities for involving undergraduates with real world environment and community: Innovations in Agriculture education systems to solve complex social and environmental problems related with farming (as a means of producing knowledge
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. A change in undergraduate curriculum design from agriculture to agri-business should be brought in with focus towards developing entrepreneurship, agri-business aptitude, skills and confidence of profession. It is recommended to develop a graduate who is more of practice oriented. 2. In view of the diversified agricultural crisis and new challenges of not only increasing production but improving profitability, employment, sustainability, environmental security, livelihood, safe and nutritious food production and role of market, the universities should diversify their role as technology development alone may not help the stakeholders now. It is recommended that agricultural universities should reorient their activities from technology and production based present approach to commerce, business management, entrepreneurship, industry and market based approach. 3. In view of fast changing scenario of agriculture sector, workplaces and decreasing life of knowledge products, curriculum should be revised in every three years making it dynamic and responding to continuously changing scenario of agriculture sector. A mechanism/ model of continuous curriculum upgradation may also be evolved. 4. Curriculum design should be more decentralized. More freedom to universities up to a level of 50% should be given. There can be basic/foundation courses common in all universities designed by Dean's committee and 50% courses should be as per the local needs, designed by universities. Curriculum should be different as per the local conditions, so that students can be exposed to local systems while being exposed to global and national systems. The technologies of regional importance should also be included in course curricula.

		5. The pedagogy of undergraduate education needs a change. A way of teaching that enhances learning and develops skill of profession may be adopted where students can work with the farmer for sufficiently longer period of time in real world, or on their own farms, and can help in transforming these forms in a modern farm during the degree program. 6. The innovative/successful farmer, agri-businesspersons, industry experts should be equally involved in curriculum design and teaching. The farmer's innovation/success stories should be adequately covered in syllabus. Government, banks and financial schemes and developmental programs should also be included in syllabus. Introduction to Indian agriculture should be given more focus so that students becomes aware of who the Indian farmer is and how the Indian farming is changing. 7. Review and redesign the RAWE and ELP programs for improving its effectiveness. The universities may undergo MOUs with successful farmers, agro-industrialist to link up with RAWE and ELP programs to make them more effective. The present ELPs are not able to build enough confidence and skills in student, required to run abusiness. It is mainly due to lack of exposure to complete production cycles, marketing and in experienced faculty in agri-business. The ELP/incubation throughout the degree program in collaboration with private sector may be a good idea. 8. Recognizing small and marginal farmer and agricultural workers as our stakeholders and agrarian transformation to bring them out of present crises as our one of the mandates, the curriculum should be oriented towards transforming the farms of marginal and small farmers into a profitable and viable enterprise. 9. The research base of universities should be widened. The teachers need to diversify their research on new aspects like agri-business, entrepreneurship and farmer producer organizations. It is required to integrate participatory research, farmer based research, research for diversified values and livelihood research with the conventional research going on in universities. 10. The relevance of agricultural sector in the society continues and hence agriculture and agricultural education needs continuous policy and funding support by state and central government. It is also required that universities tap support from CSR and other funds. It is required to empower SAUs to enable them to respond to present needs.

2020

IAUA MEMBER UNIVERSITIES ADDRESSING COVID-19 PANDEMIC (2020-2021)

TESTING FACILITY FOR COVID-19 SUSPECTED HUMAN SAMPLES

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

A COVID-19 testing facility in the High Security Bio-safety III module located at CADRAD, ICAR-IVRI, Izatnagar, was created. The CADRAD team of trained experts tested **1,66,883** clinical samples during 16 April 2020 to till date referred by Bareilly District Administration.

Moreover, COVID-19 Quarantine Centre was created at LBS International Guest House, IVRI as per the instructions received from District Administration of Bareilly.

COVID-19 Testing Lab

Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

Centre for Zoonoses with state-of-the-art facilities was established at Department of Veterinary Public Health and Epidemiology, Nagpur Veterinary College under Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Science University (MAFSU), Nagpur with the financial support from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi. The infrastructure/ facilities at the Centre along with the expertise has been dedicated for the real time diagnosis of COVID-19 infection since 8 April 2020 by initiating testing of human samples (oral and nasal swabs) after it received formal recognition from the ICMR, New Delhi. The team of academicians at every stage of its processing; work with precision for serving the society and the nation with social and moral responsibility. Working with full dedication the team of Veterinarians had screened **24,839** human samples for COVID-19 till date. The Centre is truly contributing 'One Health' through its activities and stands the first team of veterinarians in India addressing the COVID-19 pandemic.

Team of academicians working in COVID Lab

COVID FUND

CCS Haryana Agricultural University Employees Donate Rs 1 Cr for COVID Fund

Vice-Chancellor of Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (HAU), Prof. B.R. Kamboj, presented a cheque of Rs 1,03,02,321 to Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar for Haryana Corona Relief Fund. While presenting the cheque to the Chief Minister at his office Kamboj said this donation had been made voluntarily by the employees of the

University. He said that the teachers and non-teaching staff of the university had voluntarily decided to donate ten percent of their basic salary of one month for Haryana Corona Relief Fund. Notably, making decision to voluntarily donate for this noble cause, Group D employees of the University have also donated their one day salary. The Vice-Chancellor apprised the Chief Minister that the University has adopted six villages of the district and availability of approved COVID-19 medical kits has been made through District Health Department. Apart from this, COVID-19 check-up camps and vaccination camps were organized in the university campus. Such camps were also organized at the KVK's and Research Stations of the University.

VACCINATION CAMPS ORGANIZED

KVKs of CCS HAU

Vaccination Camp at one of the KVK

CCS HAU has started Mega Vaccination Camp at KVKs established in each district of the State. Under this campaign, the first phase was started from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Damla (Yamuna nagar). Dr Ram Nivas, DirectorExtension Education, said that in the first phase, this campaign was conducted for the farmers associated with the center at Damla Krishi Vigyan Kendra, in which the farmers of the area affiliated to the Krishi Vigyan Kendra were vaccinated.

So far, seven Vaccination Camps have been organized for the employees, their families and students in the university campus and six testing camps have also been set up. Awareness campaign is being conducted to motivate the farmers for the success of the Vaccination Camp, so that people can be cleared of the misconceptions about vaccine and motivate them to get vaccinated.

Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Science University, Ludhiana

Directorate of Clinics organized COVID 19 vaccination camp at Veterinary Hospital in association with Civil Surgeon Office, Ludhiana. A total of 405 individuals including clinicians, students and staff of the University got vaccinated in the camp.

Besides, Centre for One Health also organized COVID 19 vaccination camp on the occasion of the World Health Day. Around 100 faculty and non-teaching staff members aged above 45 years were vaccinated.

Dr Inderjeet Singh, Vice-Chancellor of the University appreciated the efforts of the Central and State Government for doing wonderful job for the health and safety of citizens against COVID-19 pandemic.

University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mahadev B. Chetti inaugurated the COVID-19 vaccination centre at UAS, Dharwad by taking the jab of the vaccination.

"In view of the global pandemic COVID 19, everybody should be very careful and follow SMS-Social distance, Mask and Sanitization and take both the doses of vaccination with specified interval", urged Vice-Chancellor, Dr Mahadev B. Chetti. He was speaking after inaugurating COVID 19 vaccination centre at UAS, Dharwad on 27.04.2021. On first day, 150 people were vaccinated at the centre. Registrar, Sri Ramesh Desai was instrumental in establishing the COVID 19 vaccination centre at

UAS, Dharwad. All were requested to avail the facility. Vice-Chancellor, Dr Mahadev B. Chetti was the first person to take the vaccination. Officers, Teaching and Non-teaching staff were present on the occasion.

ASSORTED ACHIEVEMENTS/ACTIVITIES DURING COVID-19

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

Innovative Hand Washing Device

Cheap hand-wash device: Foot Operated

An innovative, cost effective, easy-to-use foot-operated hand washing machine was developed by Farm Machinery Section of ICAR-IVRI, Izatnagar. This simple in-house fabricated device functions in any setting having a water supply connection. The left foot paddle can precisely dispense the desired amount of soap on to hands without touching the soap cake or knob of soap dispensing bottle, while the right foot paddle is used to precisely regulate flow of water for washing hands. The device has got 4 distinct advantages for hand washing, (i) it avoids the contact of hands with knob of the tap that may be a source of germs, especially when it is touched by dirty hands, which may facilitate spread of germs on to hands of other people who touch the dirty knob; (ii) it avoids touching soap cake or knob of soap dispensing bottle, which may be a source of infection to others; (iii) it helps to save water and soap; their precise volumes to be used may be easily regulated by right and left foot paddles, respectively; and (iv) it does not require any electrical or battery operated motor, and can function anywhere with a water supply connection. This prototype of technology holds the potential for large scale manufacturing and use

Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Science University, Ludhiana

Cost-Effective Hand Sanitizer

Use of sanitizer

Accepting the call to fight corona through "Mission Fateh" of Punjab Government, innovations at Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, in line with the recommendations for routine use of sanitizer during COVID-19 crisis and guidelines of WHO, the University has prepared a cost-effective alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Owingto immediate high demand, hand sanitizers, which were very expensive also, soon wentout of stock. It was therefore imperative to develop an effective as well as cost-effective hand sanitizer which can be made locally and is user friendly. GADVASU Hand Sanitizer is only around Rs 120 per 400 ml against Rs 250 to Rs 400 for various commercially available brands. While University product is much low cost, it is equally effective.

War against COVID-19

GADVASU had stepped in to support and strengthen medical community through offering their services amid crisis of COVID-19. Ten scientists from GADVASU, Ludhiana were deputed in different

Medical colleges of the state to provide COVID-19 diagnostic facilities. The World Health Organisation has recommended two diagnostic tests 'Genesig Real-Time PCR Coronavirus' (COVID-19) and 'Cobas SARS-CoV-2 Qualitative' (assay for use on the cobas® 6800/8800 Systems) for diagnosing this disease. GADVASU is equipped with well-established Research labs in the field of Animal Biotechnology, Virology, Cell Culture and Disease Epidemiology. GADVASU have standardised the testing facilities and it routinely undertakes these sophisticated tests for livestock, poultry, and fisheries.

Covid-19 warriors

Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar

A Touchless Liquid Soap and Water Distributor System

Scientists of the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology developed 'Tactile Liquid Soap and Water Distributor System'. As one has to touch soap or liquid hand washes and tap water while cleaning hands frequently in public places, where fear and riskof infecting the corona virus remains high. "Keeping in view the situation of today, this system is a very big demand of the times", Prof. K. P. Singh, VC, CCS HAU said. He praised this 'tactile liquid soap and water dispenser system' for the proper cleaning of the hands and described the use of this method as useful in preventing corona virus infection. He said that such experiments are praiseworthy and appreciated for the security cycle of the country.

Prof. K.P. Singh, VC CCS HAU, using the System

Free Masks for Families Residing in the University Campus

Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar has distributed masks made by the Department of Textiles and Apparel Designing, College of Home Science and so far, thousands of masks have been prepared for distribution. Skilled girl students residing in the university have been provided uninfected material for making masks in their houses and this process of distributing masks continued. The masks were distributed free of cost to the families residing at the university to prevent them from getting Corona virus.

Girl Students making Masks

Free Cotton Cloth Material Distributed for Making Masks

Saina Nehwal Agricultural Technology Training and Education Institute (SNATT&EI) of CCS HAU and Aryan Education Society, Haryana Skill Development Mission (AESHSDM) jointly made masks to protect and prevent infection of COVID-19 and distributed o Sarpanch/Anganwadi personnel/PHC/Guards and Policemen of nearby villages. Cotton cloth material for making masks was provided free of charge by CCS HAU.

SNATT&EI and AESHSDM with Mask Material

2021

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	45th IAUA Vice Chancellors' Convention on **"Improving Standard, Sustainability and Societal Impact of Agricultural Universities (ISAU)".**
2	**DATES**	20-21 December, 2021
3	**VENUE**	Ranchi
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Achieving International Standard in Agricultural Education and Research in the Context of New National Education Policy. 2. Strategies to Increase and Sustain Agricultural Productivity and Profitability with Development and Application of Appropriate Technologies. 3. Enabling Farmers' Access to Technology, Market, Credit and Extension Services. 4. Creating Favourable Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development in Agriculture and Allied Sectors.
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	**A. Inaugural Session:** 1. All agricultural universities must implement the relevant parts of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). 2. All Agricultural Universities must strengthen digitation of agricultural data which would help immensely in development and execution of policies/programmes for farming as well as farming communities. 3. Agricultural University should demonstrate natural farming practices at least in one village of each Panchayat within its jurisdiction. 4. Agricultural universities must join hands with respective state governments in preparing soil health cards and making it available to all the farm families to promote judicious use of chemical fertilizers. 5. Integrated farming system modules, developed or to be developed by the agricultural universities for different farm situations, must be showcased at universities for visiting farmers, scientists and other stakeholders with brief description of its advantages over mono farming system. Information on IFS modules developed at various universities must be shared among the universities for the benefit of farmers. 6. The agriculture sector has to keep pace with the changing time keeping in view the requirement of market and end users. Hence, future priority areas of agricultural universities should include vertical farming, multilayer farming, protected cultivation, crop diversification, post-harvest technology, value chain management, use of artificial intelligence, promotion of easy to cook and ready to eat food. 7. Serious efforts are needed by the AUs to make farming an attractive and profitable viable venture for attracting and retaining the rural youths in Agriculture.

		Technical Session-I: Achieving International Standard in Agricultural Education and Research in the Context of New National Education Policy. 1. The undergraduate degree programme needs to be restructured with multiple exit and entry options with appropriate certifications like a certificate after completing one year and a diploma after completing two years. 2. Enhancement of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in the university with increase of 10% seats each year so that in-between exit of students with certificate/ diploma do not affect the numbers of degree pass-out students. Residential requirement in agricultural universities and deemed universities to be relaxed. 3. To enhance competitiveness, transparency and bring uniformity in time line and have Pan Indian status, common entrance test through National Testing Agency (NTA) may be conducted by ICAR for admission of the students in UG/PG degree programmes in the agricultural universities. 4. The optional courses (online/offline) like Religion and Culture, Indian History, Foreign Languages, Agricultural Journalism, Corporate Communication, Environmental Conservation, Yoga, Physical Education, Dance, Music, Agricultural Law, Mass Communication, Soft Skills Development, Rural Development, etc. may be started in phase manner meeting the timeline of NEP-2020. 5. In view of the global developments and future needs of the agriculture sector, the Agricultural Universities have to go for internationalization of higher agricultural education for which the AUs need to emphasize and put concerted efforts for faculty diversity, creation of different colleges / centres offering degrees from UG to PhD., initiation of self-finance schemes, international student fellowship, creation of international centers, sandwich/dual degree programme, initiation of postdoctoral fellowships (for both Indians and foreign students) and teaching assistantship, engaging experts from industry as adjunct faculty. **Technical Session-II:** Strategies to Increase and Sustain Agricultural Productivity and Profitability with Development and Application of Appropriate Technologies. 1. Agricultural Universities must have very good liasoning with the respective state Governments to get required financial support, autonomy, transparency and meritocracy. 2. There is need of region wise Pilot scale trials on farm management, development of crop modules with genotypes for intercropping with special emphasis on plant protection measures for promoting conservation agriculture on larger scale 3. Today, many private sector companies have established state of the art facilities and also have expertise in certain areas of agricultural research. Agricultural universities should prefer to get services of such companies/experts through outsourcing in identified sectors instead of having their own establishments, to enhance the optimum utilization National resources.

		4. There is need to promote web based mobile application for quick transmission of advisories and use of IoT in smart automated green house, artificial intelligence and robotics and Drones for enhancing automation in farm activities at affordable price for the benefit of farming community. 5. For hilly states/UT like J&K, there is need to develop intelligent production system that save water and energy for irrigation and fertilizers through introduction of low volume, high income crops, encouragement of mixed farming system, livestock production systems resilient to climatic changes. **Technical Session-III:** Enabling Farmers' Access to Technology, Market, Credit and Extension Services. 1. The Agricultural Universities should work towards changing mindset with key Mantras like, think commercial rather than sustenance farming, think agribusiness rather than agriculture, global vision & Local action and vocal for local, etc. and accordingly need to take necessary steps keeping in view the future market demand of the sector. 2. Emphasis should be given on development of Incubation Center in all universities for entrepreneurship development, and technical and business coaching start-ups at early stage. 3. AUs must promote diversification through horticulture in suitable areas to improve and sustain the agricultural productivity and production. 4. Apart from quantity production, quality production too, should be encouraged for food and nutritional security. Biofortification would be one of the effective and sustainable options to enhance the quality of food crops by increasing the micronutrient contents for nutritional security along with food security. **Technical Session-IV:** Creating Favourable Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development in Agriculture and Allied Sectors. 1. Incubation centre should be financially supported by Central/ State government so that financial help could be provided to the trainees to attract the eligible youths towards entrepreneurship. Institutions should also be given some degree of autonomy for inclusion of entrepreneurship programmes. 2. AUs to take up appropriate steps for curriculum revisions to include courses on entrepreneurship in different areas as per market demand. 3. Organic farming could be a viable option for entrepreneurship development. Organic farming may not give higher or at par yields as compared to inorganic farming but it can give optimum yield with higher market value and higher returns. One hectare model of organic farming system should be included in ELP.

Chief Guest Hon'ble Governor, Jharkhand and other dignitaries lighting the lamp

Group photograph of attending Vice Chancellors with Hon'ble Governor, Jharkhand Shri Ramesh Bais (Sitting 6th from left)

9.2 International Event

2018

1	**THEME OF CONFERENCE**	IAUA Golden Jubilee International Conference on **"Agricultural Education-Sharing Global Experiences".**
2	**DATES**	23-25th November, 2018
3	**VENUE**	New Delhi
4	**ORGANIZED BY**	National Agricultural Science Complex (NASC), Pusa Campus, New Delhi
5	**SUB-THEMES**	1. Frontier Agricultural Education, Need for Sharing Global Strengths 2. Creating World Class Teaching – Learning and Academic Ambience in Agri-Varsities 3. Strengthening partnership between academia, industry and other related organizations 4. Teaching innovations for cross-border knowledge and skill access 5. Policy Perspectives
6	**SALIENT RECOMMENDATIONS**	1. All agriculturally important countries should embrace agricultural education for development (AEAD) as an integral component of the national agricultural policy to ensure adequate, consistent, and predictable investments in agriculture, especially education, research, and extension in creating a world-class agricultural university system attuned to face local, national, and international challenges and opportunities over short, medium, and long terms. 2. Given the increasing population pressure, persisting high incidences of hunger, poverty and under nutrition, diminishing land, water and biodiversity resources, and accelerating volatilities of market and climate change, emphasizing the centrality of innovations, entrepreneurship, and commitment, consistent with economic, social and environmental security, all AUs should (i) elevate food and nutrition to top priority; (ii) align university resources and structures for trans-disciplinary approaches; (in) improve and build university-community partnerships; and (iv) educate new generation of students to be trans-disciplinary problem-solvers. Establishment of an EARTH University in India, on the model of the EARTH University in Costa Rica, was strongly recommended.

		3. As highlighted in presentations from Land Grant Universities in USA viz., OSU, MSU, KSU, and from integrated universities in Canada, Europe and Australia, unmindful splitting of agricultural universities should be stopped. Instead, new moves of World Grant University, One Health, and integration of Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) with Agriculture (STEAM), should be widely adopted. Close collaborations should be established with institutions like ITs, ISRO, IM, IITM, IIE, NIE, NIN, ISS, and the like. These transformational changes call for focused attention to standards, norms, accreditation, and seek of creation centers of excellence and institutes for agricultural education, science, knowledge, research, technology, and innovation in an interdisciplinary and multifaculty mode. Moreover inbreeding in faculty and students in AUs must be minimized. 4. Strengthen/initiate/institutionalize skill development, entrepreneurship and experiential learning programmes, and duly promote non-formal education and vocational training for widely sharing the latest proven technologies and skills at grassroot level. With the current thrust on Make-in-India, Start-up-India, Skill India, Digital India, etc. the agricultural education system should be evolved accordingly and harmonized with job markets and entrepreneurship and also to meet the changing needs of agriculture and rural sectors. Special capacities are thus required to be built in education system for nurturing the students. These include creativity and innovation, use of high technology, and entrepreneurial and moral leadership. 5. Agriculture, including agricultural education, is a state subject, but the states generally do not allocate the needed priority and resources to agriculture, often resulting in poor performance of the SAUs which usually depend on ICAR for meeting their most pressing needs. The NITI Aayog's Federal Cooperativism should have clearly defined responsibilities and investments and accountability. Centre-State partnership must be strengthened and streamlined, and national and state level public and private sector leaders should be identified with differentiated but reiterative responsibilities to work on the design and implementation of reforms and to develop a strong inter-ministerial and interdepartmental cooperation mechanism. 6. Strong and long-term linkages should be established between AUs, industries and corporate sector. Specifically, Incubation Centre's should be created in research university campuses. Such settings become incubators for new ideas and stimulate and trigger young minds to innovate. Several of such innovations find practical applications and synergize the university-industry linkage including joint appointments, and enrich the research and academic stream. With such a setup, a good number of students should work as interns with the companies, thus gaining in valuable hands-on experience that will jump start their careers. The incubators for start-up companies should be geared to convert innovations into commercial businesses thus boosting the Startup India initiative.

		7. AUs, private sector and other stakeholders must realize that Education for Agriculture in the 21st Century and the Third Generation Universities should have the goal that every agricultural graduate becomes an entrepreneur. Thus, business management should be mainstreamed in major applied courses, e.g. Seed Technology, Dairy Technology, Fish Technology, Food Processing, etc. besides establishing new Faculties or Departments of Agricultural Business Management. Private companies and cooperatives, which manufacture and distribute agricultural inputs and related products should, other things being equal, give preference to agricultural graduates for employment and granting licenses 8. The experiences shared by the thought leaders from across the world revealed that there are several success stories which could be widely adapted with desired impact and should render agriculture an intellectually more stimulating discipline and an economically rewarding profession to attract talent and investment. The "World Grant University" concept should ensure multisectoral international collaboration to support development of an active and continuous long-term relationship-based international cooperation, especially need-based South-South, South-North and Tri-lateral collaborations. 9. University curricula should be dynamically updated with twin emphasis on excellence and relevance, in particular keeping in view the needs of majority smallholder farmers, women farmers, and tribal farmers to achieve enhanced inclusiveness in science-led development consistent with the several major international declarations, agreements, and initiatives viz., UNSDGs- Agenda 2030, Paris Agreement, CBD, ITPGRFA, PPVFRAetc. Keeping in mind the new initiatives of the Government of India, namely, Doubling Farmers' Income, Start- up India, Digital India, Skill India, E-NAM etc, and similar initiatives in other countries, these initiatives should be duly internalized in university curricula for making Agriculture attractive and remunerative for the youth.The enhanced employment ability, income, food and nutritional security should be in synergy with ecological and environmental sustainability.

Dignitaries releasing the IAUA Publication during inaugural session

Hon'ble MOS (Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare) Smt. Krishna Raj addressing the delegates

Dr. T. Mohapatra, Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR delivering his address

Food Prize laureate Prof. Ratan Lal addressing the august gathering

Some more glimpses of the Golden Jubilee International Conference