ANNUAL REPORT
2009-10
(April 2009 to March 2010)

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION
IG 2, C.G.I.A.R. block, N.A.S.C. Complex
Dev Prakash Shastri Marg
Pusa Campus, New Delhi - 110012
Telefax: 011-25842422
Website: iaauindia.org

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Contents

MANDATE

The Indian Agricultural Universities Association (IAUA) is a Registered Society under Registration no. 3498 of 10 November, 1967. It was established in November 1967 with nine agricultural universities as its founder members, viz. PAU, Chandigarh (now Ludhiana); APAU (now ANGRAU), Hyderabad; JNKVV, Jabalpur; UPAU (now GBPUAT), Pantnagar; UAS, Bangalore; KU, Kalyani university (now BCKV, Mohanpur); OUAT, Bhubaneshwar; UU (now MPUAT), Udaipur and IARI, New Delhi

During this long span there has been phenomenal increase in the number of member universities, especially during the late 90s and onwards. At present the strength of the IAUA membership is 51 including i.e. 44 state agricultural universities, 5 deemed-to-be universities (IARI, IVRI, NDRI, CIFE and SHIATS) and 2 central agricultural universities (CAU, Imphal and BHU, Varanasi). All these are regular members of the Association.

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. The Association also acts as a liaison between member universities and government departments to facilitate communication and expedite the needed action in matters of importance.

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.

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 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 following calendar year. The Executive Committee of the Association consists of President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and three members. The Executive Committee meets quarterly.

The office of the Association is manned by Secretary General, who implements the decisions of General Body and Executive Committee on behalf of the Association. A quarterly newsletter is also being published by the Association since 2000, giving important news, events and achievements by member universities for the information of all the members and other interested.

The main source of revenue of the Association is the annual subscription from member universities. The ICAR also provides a nominal grant annually.

MANAGEMENT

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Association takes decisions in its quarterly meetings, regarding day-to-day functioning of the Association. Its directions on activities, events and policy matters are referred to the General Body for final approval and ratification. The composition of the Executive Committee during the year 2009-10 was as follows:

Executive Committee during 2008-09

President

1. Dr Anwar Alam, VC, SKUAST (K), Srinagar 1-1-2009 to 31-12-2009

Vice-President

2. Prof. (Dr) Rajendra B. Lal, VC, SHIATS, Allahabad 1-1-2009 to 31-12-2009

Secretary-Treasurer

3. Dr M. L. Madan, VC, UPPDDUPCVV, Mathura	1-1-2009 to 4-10-2009
4. Dr Tej Pratap, VC, CSKHPKKV, Palampur	5-10-2009 to 31-12-2009

Members

5. Dr Tej Pratap, VC, CSKHPKKV, Palampur	1-1-2009 to 4-10-2009
6. Dr B. K Kikani, VC, JAU, Junagadh	1-01-2009 to 31-05-2009
7. Dr M. C Varshneya, VC, AAU, Anand	27-5-2009 to 31-12-2009
8. Dr R.P.S Ahlawat, VC, NAU, Navsari	1-1-2009 to 7-5-2009
9. Dr R. B Deshmukh, VC, MPKV, Rahuri	1-6-2009 to 31-12-2009
10. Dr Dilip Kumar, Director CIFE, Mumbai	5-10-2009 to 21-12-2009

Special Members from Eastern Region

11. Dr N. N. Singh, VC, BAU, Ranchi	1-1-2009 to 31-12-2009

Special Invite from ICAR

12. Dr S. P. Tiwari, DDG, (Edn)	1-4-2008 to 30-11-2009

Convenor

13. Dr R. P. Singh, Secretary General IAUA	Continuing

During the year 2009-10, **four** Quarterly Executive Committee Meetings were held, viz. No.2 of 2009 on 10 July 2009 at SKUAST, Srinagar; No.3 of 2009 on 15 October 2009 at IAUA, HQRs; No.4 of 2009 on 6 December 2009 at NDRI, Karnal; and No.1 of 2010 on 1st March 2010 at ANGRAU, Hyderabad. Some important resolutions adopted during these meetings are given below: -

- President, IAUA to write to Governors, Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of States, stressing the need of public investment in agricultural research and education.
- To hold 7th IAUA National Symposium on 'AUs Achievement on Mile Stones, Success Stories and Nobel Strengths for Sharing' and 35th Annual Convention of VCs on 'Tribal Area Development'.
- To expand the Association's linkages with international sister organizations like APAARI by becoming its 'Affiliate' member.
- To organize a conference on 'Operationalization of national policy for farmers, 2007' in collaboration with ICAR and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, G.o.I in 2009-10 (2-3, March 2010).

General Body Meeting

The **General body meeting** was held on 7-8 December 2009, at NDRI, Karnal. Some important resolutions adopted during the meeting are as under:

- President, IAUA to send letters to request Governors and CMs of concerned States for uniformity of 5 years in the tenures of VCs and 70 years in their retirement age.
- Adequate funding of NAARM, Hyderabad by ICAR to enable it to impart training to the staff of SAUs, free of cost, as in the case of ICAR staff.
- Creation of more central universities and upgrading of state agricultural universities to central universities.
- To request Government of India and National Planning Commission to provide special fund to strengthen financially sick universities.
- To request ICAR to enact a policy regarding counting of past service for all purpose in case of inter- university selection or transfer of teaching and research staff.

- To encourage universities to develop inter-universities linkages for research work.
- To encourage universities to generate carbon credit in rural and peri -urban areas.
- Guidance of SAU students by ICAR institutes/ Scientist/ Faculty.
- Adoption of Association's audited accounts for the year 2008-09.
- Election of New Executive Committee for the calendar year 2010 :

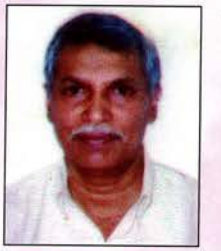
1.	Prof. (Dr) Rajendra B. lal, V.C. SHIATS, Allahabad	- President
2.	Dr Tej Pratap, V.C., CSKHPKKV, Palampur	- Vice-President
3.	Dr M. C. Varshneya, VC, AAU, Anand	- Secretary Treasurer
4.	Dr R. B. Deshmukh, VC, MPKV, Rahuri	- Member
5.	Dr Dilip Kumar, Director, CIFE, Mumbai	- Member
6.	Dr S. S. Kadam, V.C., MAU, Parbhani	- Member
7.	Dr A. K Das, V.C. UBKV, Coochbehar	- Spl. Member from E. Region.
8.	Dr Anwar Alam, VC, SKUAST(K), Srinagar	- Member Ex-Officio (Past-President)
9.	Dr Arvind Kumar, D.D.G., (Edn), ICAR New Delhi	- ICAR Representative
10.	Dr R.P. Singh, Secretary General, IAUA NEW Delhi	- Convener


Prof Rajendra B.Lal


Dr Tej Pratap


Dr M.C. Varshneya


Dr R.B. Deshmukh


Dr Dilip Kumar


Dr S.S. Kadam


Dr A.K. Das


Dr Anwar Alam


Dr Arvind Kumar


Dr R.P. Singh

Editorial Board of IAUA *Newsletter*

I. Dr R.P. Singh, Secretary General, IAUA
II. Dr J.S.P. Yadav, Ex-Chairman, ASRB
III. Dr Baldeo Singh, Jt Dir. (Extn), IARI
IV. Shri R.S. Gupta, Ex-Editor (English), ICAR
V. Shri C. Thomas, Editor (English), IARI

EVENTS

I) 6th National Symposium

The 6th National Symposium of IAUA on 'Transforming Indian villages as Knowledge Hub' was held from 27 to 28 September 2009 at UAS, Bangalore. The following recommendations emerged:

Session I

- Evolve strategies emphasizing on pro-poor technology interventions to meet challenges of small-holders and take advantages of opportunities under WTO regime.
- To be globally competitive and cost effective production in agriculture need to be enhanced. A serious thought needs to be given in identification areas in agriculture both at micro and macro levels where reforms and modifications can be introduced. For example, by promoting zero till, conservation farming and use of bio-fertilizers on larger scale to reduce cultivation cost significantly.

Session II

- "Integrated Rural Knowledge Centre with effective use in ICT (Information Communication Technology) needs to be established at Gram Panchayat level to help farmers with single window system of information, consultancy, suitable technology and input providers.
- To reach the benefits of space technology to the rural and remote places, the Village Resources Centres should be established with SATCOM connectivity in association with Government and non-governmental organizations at hobble level in the initial stage and Gram Panchayat level later to promote single window delivery of need based services.

Session III

- AUs, Farmers Associations and Government should join hands in sharing the knowledge on cost effective high production for poverty alleviation.

Session IV

- ITKs needs to be documented, grouped and validated by testing in both at laboratory and field level, ultimately be transferred to the farming community in order to reap the benefits.

Session V

- All the SAUs to equip their KVKs to serve as Knowledge Hub which could serve as a replicable model for others.

Session VI

- Revised UGC pay scales should have to be implemented as early as possible by pursuing with the respective State Governments.
- ICAR to pursue the retirement age of 70 years and term for 5 years for the Vice chancellors of Aus.
- The Internship amount provided for final year students need to be enhanced.
- Agriculture and allied activities should be included in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

II) 34rd Annual Convention of VCs

A National Seminar on "Application of Bio-Nanotechnology in Agricultural and Animal Sciences

for Food Security" was held during 7-8 December 2009 at NDRI, Karnal along with the 34th IAUA Vice Chancellors Convention. Eminent scientists from ICAR, SAUs and other prestigious research institutions including 39 Vice chancellors and 15 Directors of ICAR institutes participated in the deliberations of the Seminar. There was general agreement on the need for charting a road map to achieve excellence in academics and research in nanotechnology by emphasizing on basic research, crop production practices, food & feed processing and preservation, aquaculture production, health and safety issues through bottom up approach. The following recommendations emerged out of the deliberations:

I. Each AU should establish a special research initiative similar to NAIP project/Niche Area Scheme in order to enhance nanotechnology in food and agriculture in the National Agriculture Research System.
   - Train the young scientists in the area of nanotechnology for capacity building in the form of trained human resource. Introduce bio-nanotechnology component in UG and PG curricula to facilitate hands on practical work experience alongwith theoretical knowledge.
   - Encourage hosting of nanotechnology experts at SAUs and ICAR institutes for availing their sabbatical leave.

II. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Biotechnology(DBT) should make substantial allocation of funds to initiate bio-nanotechnology based projects in agriculture, dairying, fisheries and veterinary sciences.

III. AUs, ICAR and others like DST, DBT etc can be approached for funds. These institutions can take lead by setting up research and education centers in its institutions with emphasis on creation of core capabilities and guide & assist SAUs in doing so, based on a multidisciplinary approach cutting across physical and biological sciences. Further ICAR institutes and SAUs can look for networking with the research communities and agencies working in bio-nanotechnology within India and abroad.

IV. Government of India may be approached by AUs for more accessible and commercially focused funding for Small and Medium Enterprises as well as larger companies engaged/entering in the development of nanotechnology based products to support innovation in agricultural production, food processing and preservation, development of drugs and vaccines. These initiatives can be taken through DST, DBT, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry for Industries and Ministry of food Processing; Ministry of Agriculture; and different Development Boards.

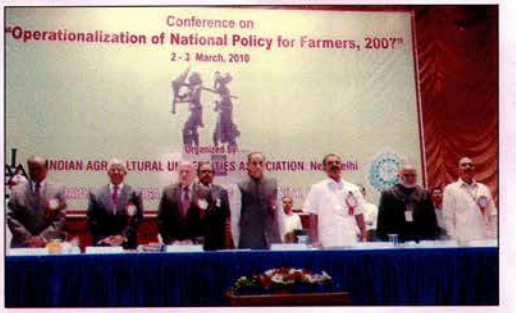
Following areas are suggested for research and development and may be taken up on priority by Aus:

- Encouragement of the application of modern tools of nano-biotechnology like molecular breeding, nanotechnology genomics and proteomics to help selection and characterization of economically important traits, drought and salt tolerant genes to meet the escalated demand of major cereals like rice and wheat to ensure national food security in future.
- Nano-fertilizers for slow and sustained release of nutrients.
- Smart treatment delivery system for drugs, pesticides, nutrients, probiotics in human, livestock and fisheries.
- Nanotechnology for conserving agriculture products and convert waste into fuels and solvents.
- There is a need for risk assessment, fix ethical boundaries, formulate appropriate regulations to ensure bio-security and safety.

- Exploitation of potential to develop Nano based pesticides and insecticides such as Nano sulfur, Nano Silicate, Nano-Alumina etc. for control of pests, insects,bacteria, fungi and viruses.
- Initiation of an era of commercial use and availability of functional biomolecules such as probiotics, prebiotics and synbiotics along with food regulations need to be judiciously simplified.
- Nanotechnology can be exploited for applications in disease control, livestock enhancement, **commercial sterilization** and extension of shelf life of foods.
- Develop devices/data loggers for detection of pesticides and fertilizers for life history of agricultural commodities during storage, shipping and delivery to store.
- Design food nanostructure, oral delivery matrices, particulates, emulsions and nano-devices for enhanced food flavor and digestibility.
- Develop integrated sensing, monitoring and controlling capabilities with on board intelligence for self-regulation and remote activation for food production, storage and packaging applications.
- Design and develop automated integrated networks for monitoring and control of animal and plant production systems, food safety and security, biochemical/biomass processing or environmental monitoring applications.
- Develop Nano-bioreactor for the study of enzymatic processes, microbial kinetics, molecular ecology, mixed enzyme systems and rapid assessment of response to environmental factors.

III) "Operationalization of National Policy for Farmers, 2007"

A conference on "Operationalization of National Policy for Farmers 2007" was held on 02-03- March 2010 at University Auditorium ANGRAU, Rajendarnagar, Hyderabad. His Excellency Shri. E.S.L. Narasimhan, Governor of Andhra Pradesh & Chancellor ANGRAU, Hyderabad was the Chief Guest.



The following recommendations emerged

The Context

Low agricultural productivity, declining rate of growth of total factor productivity, stagnating and low farmers' income despite the increase in agricultural produce prices, technology fatigue, glaring technology transfer gaps, extension failures, huge post harvest losses, declining net agricultural trade intensity, stubbornly high hunger and poverty, worsening cost-risk-return structure of farming and rising farmers' indebtedness dot the agrarian landscape.

Stemming from the National Commission on Farmers' (NCF's) draft National Policy for Farmers, for the fist time in the history of Indian agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture brought out the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), September 2007. Major goals of the Policy, are geared to meet the above challenges. The Agricultural Universities (AUs), both at state and national levels, shall play significant role in operationalizing the National Policy for Farmers.

The term "farmer" should be taken to mean the same as originally suggested by the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) and adopted in the NPF document. It refers to both men and women, and includes landless agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, tenants, small marginal and sub-marginal cultivators, farmers with larger holdings, fishers, livestock and poultry rearers, pastoralists, small plantation farmers, as well as rural and tribal families engaged in a wide variety of farming related occupations such as apiculture, sericulture and vermiculture.

Several of the recent initiatives of the Government of India, such as the National Horticulture

Mission, the National Rainfed Area Authority, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, etc. launched for increasing agricultural production and productivity are in consonance with the intent, direction and measures suggested in the National Policy for Farmers. As the Union Budget is not just a mere statement of accounts but also a reflection of the government policy and direction, the following initiatives included in the 2010-11 budget are also relevant for operationalization of the NPF by the SAUs.

1. Extending the green revolution to the eastern region of the country comprising Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern UP, West Bengal and Orissa.
2. Organising 60,000 "pulses and oil seed villages" in rain-fed areas during 2010-11 and providing an integrated intervention for water harvesting, watershed management and soil health to enhance the productivity of the dry land farming areas.
3. Sustaining the gains already made in the green revolution areas through conservation farming, which involves concurrent attention to soil health, water conservation and preservation of biodiversity.
4. Operationalising a nutrient-based subsidy policy for fertilizer sector, which will lead to an increase in agricultural productivity and better returns for the farmers and overtime reduce the volatility in demand for fertilizer subsidy and contain the subsidy bill.
5. Addressing the issue of opening up of retail trade to help in bringing down the considerable difference between farmgate, wholesale and retail prices and augmenting the storage capacity.
6. Setting up five more mega food parks in addition to the ten mega food parks projects already being set up.
7. Making available external commercial borrowings for cold storage or cold room facility, including for farm level pre-cooling, for preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat.
8. Establishing National Clean Energy Fund for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies.
9. Providing additional central assistance for drought mitigation in the Bundelkhand region.
10. Meeting the specific needs of women farmers through the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana as a sub-component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Government's emphasis on credit support to farmer, National Ganga River Basin Authority, enhanced spending on social sector, development of rural infrastructure, enhanced allocation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee and to Bharat Nirman is also appreciated as these will facilitate universities' effort towards implementation of the NPF.

1. Extension

The State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and the Deemed Agricultural Universities (DAUs), generally by-passed by concerned government departments, play only a peripheral role in planning, priority setting, and programme development and implementation for agricultural and rural transformation, especially at district and micro levels. On the other hand, it was noted that the ANGRAU is successfully playing a lead role in integrating the various planning and implementation activities related to extension and technology transfer at district level in Andhra Pradesh by establishing District Agricultural Technology Centres in close cooperation of and consultation with concerned stakeholders, especially the district authorities, agricultural development department and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).

The ANGRAU experience should be critically documented and all states should adapt and implement it as per their needs and capacities to ensure their involvement in the grassroots planning and implementation processes. The Vice Chancellor of ANGRAU may coordinate and monitor this activity through IAUA. A small committee may be established to prepare a framework and set of guidelines for establishing the proposed district-level institution under the

control of concerned SAU within the next six months with due consideration of ongoing programmes, existing institutions and funding arrangements.

In particular, Sarpanch Melas should be regularly organized by SAUs for information sharing, awareness raising, feedback and promoting role of the grassroot institutions in operationalization of the NPFs. Wherever feasible, help may also be sought of religious preachers/leaders in raising the awareness and disseminating new agricultural knowledge and technologies.

2. Technology Transfer

Appreciating the differentiated approach of the Government for providing additional funds to enhance income, food, nutritional and livelihood securities through extending and consolidating the Green Revolution to the eastern region and by organizing thousands of pulses and oilseeds villages in rainfed areas, the corresponding SAUs should lead these initiatives by generating and transferring appropriate technologies for enhancing productivity in the resource-poor areas. The concerned universities in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh should be supported to develop drought mitigation and adaptation strategies in the Bundelkhand region.

While efforts should be intensified for reviving the agricultural crescent of eastern India, the heartland of the Green Revolution (Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P.), which has been contributing the bulk of the national food buffer stocks, should not be neglected and appropriate strategies and technologies should be developed by the Agricultural Universities in these areas for maintaining and further expanding the gains already made, particularly through promoting conservation agriculture.

Based on the successful adoption of the Model Farmer concept by some of the SAUs, it was recommended that all states should adopt this approach for speedy and effective transfer of technologies.

3. Input Use

The emphasis on nutrient-based fertilizer pricing and subsidy regimes to enhance balanced usage of fertilizers is a step in the right direction. Adequate budget should be allocated by the Union Government and part of it should be diverted to AUs for enriching the related extension services, knowledge base and software components to enhance nutrient use-efficiency. SAUs should develop clear cut and simple guidelines and make them widely known for implementing the nutrient-based fertilizer pricing and subsidy policy.

The AUs through the District Agricultural Technology Centres should lead revitalization and strengthening of soil testing capabilities in each district and foster collaborative effort of Departments of Agriculture, other related departments and concerned agencies. The ICAR should strengthen the KVKs to be the focal soil testing service centres. The facilities, equipment and human resources currently available for soil testing in Government departments should be transferred to SAUs. The ICAR should provide the needed additional fund and manpower for the purpose.

The Agricultural Universities with strong support from ICAR have been the main source of supplying nucleus, breeder and foundation seeds. However, the seed replacement rate for all major crops has been far below the desired level, especially in case of pulses and oilseeds, including soybean and groundnut. The universities should analyze the situation region-wise and commodity-wise and in collaboration with concerned governments and private sector agencies should lead the national movement of assuring timely and adequate flow of quality seed from breeders' plots to farmers' fields. This role of the universities will provide healthy competition to the private sector and help moderate seed prices.

4. Post-Harvest Management and Value Addition

The AUs should, on priority basis, strengthen and streamline their research, education and

extension programmes on prevention of post-harvest losses along with value addition for enhancing productivity, access to markets and net income of farmers along the production-consumption chain. All AUs should have incubation centres and windows of entrepreneurial development and should restructure and rename their KVKs as Krishi Vigyan and Udyog Kendras and benefit from the initiatives on food parks and cold chain development. Short-term trainings and diploma courses on post-harvest technologies and market linkage should be institutionalized for income, environmental and employment securities.

5. Management of Assets and Climate Change

The urgency of ensuring resilience against climate change-induced vulnerability and the need for developing adaptation and mitigation strategies can hardly be overemphasized. Integrated farming system should become pivotal to the sustainable management of the natural and other resources and an economic stake should be created in conservation of resources. Interdisciplinary research for developing location specific farming systems and promoting conservation agriculture for concurrently improving and conserving soil, water, biodiversity and other resources should be undertaken by all SAUs.

The SAUs should assess the status of land/soil, water, agro-biodiversity, livestock, fisheries, agroforestry and other resources (as described in NCF reports) of their states/areas of jurisdiction, identify available technologies awaiting transfer, effect transfer of the proven technologies through the proposed district agricultural technology centres in partnership with the state departments, farmers' organizations and other stakeholders, and undertake research on priority areas to bridge the knowledge and information gaps. Dr. V.M. Mayande, Vice Chancellor, PDKV, Akola, will constitute and chair a National Committee on this subject which shall prepare a nation-wide programme on assets management with clearly defined outcomes, monitoring and time frame. The IAUA will provide the secretariat support.

6. Agricultural Research for Development

For judicious and effective implementation of the NPF, the AUs should streamline their socio-economic studies and researches with the farmers in focus, including the following aspects:

- Biorisk assessment and management to develop reliable biosecure measures towards harnessing biotechnology and other cutting-edge technologies.
- Implementation of land reforms, prospects of contract farming, diversion of food land to fuel farming.
- Food prices, agricultural prices, input prices, net income level of farmers, level of MSPs and MSP coverage, farmgate price and retail price, minimizing price slippage, management of market volatility, insulating the poor from the uncertainties, and translating price incentives into increased net income and welfare of farmers.
- Standardization of the methodology for identification of the poor and hungry and quantifying the depth of hunger and poverty.
- Enhancing the role of the private sector in augmenting agricultural research, education and extension for development, particularly for welfare of the farmer.
- Prospects of agricultural diversification at small farms.
- Carbon budgeting, trading and dispensation of carbon credits.

7. Human Resource Development

Diploma courses in farming system should be institutionalized by the SAUs, particularly for extension and Panchayat personnels and other development agents involved in technology assessment and transfer with emphasis on conservation agriculture, climate change management and market-led extension. Need-based certificate courses on IPM, INM, seed production etc. should be introduced in all AUs. Preference for enrollment for such courses should be given to school and college drop-outs as well as to literate progressive farmers,

including those chosen for organizing farmers' field schools.

Each SAU should restructure its curricula for enabling every farm and home science graduate to become an entrepreneur and to make agricultural education gender sensitive. Private companies manufacturing and distributing agricultural inputs and related products should, other things being equal, give preference to agricultural graduates for employment and granting licenses and dealerships.

The University courses and the learning processes should be rendered intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding. The currently available staff at SAUs is, however, not adequately equipped to impart training in several of the new areas and for implementing proposed new curricula. Ministry of Agriculture, ICAR, Ministry of Human Resources and UGC should provide financial support to SAUs for retraining and retooling the university staff to upgrade their overall skills to meet the new demands. Agriculture should be introduced as a core subject at the Primary School level to attract and retain the youth in agriculture.

8. Information and Communication Technology for Development

Agricultural universities are ideally suited for the documentation, validation and refinement of traditional knowledge in agriculture and should serve as a knowledge hub for indigenous technologies. The SAUs should assist local farmers and communities in getting their varieties, breeds, technologies and knowledge registered with concerned national authorities.

9. Institutions

Pursuing the initiative of the Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (CDAP), Panchayat Raj Institutions should be empowered to be effectively involved in the grassroots planning and implementation with transparent accountability, responsibility and authority, particularly in the management of agricultural assets. SAUs should help in strengthening the PRIs primarily through training and augmenting their information and communication capacities. A strong and synergistic partnership between SAUs and PRIs is essential for effective technology transfer, extension, training, and community and women participation.

10. Empowerment of Women Farmers

The launching of the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana to meet the specific needs of women farmers is a step towards promoting inclusiveness and mainstreaming of the human and gender dimensions in farm policies and programmes. Toward this cause, special and specific training programme for women should be planned by SAUs. Panchayat Raj Institutions should be requested to nominate women participants for the training programmes.

11. Governance

On behalf of the SAUs, the IAUA should approach and follow-up with all state governments to duly include agricultural universities in their state, district and local level agricultural development planning and the universities should be assigned lead role in planning and implementation of agricultural research, education, extension and technology transfer for development programmes.

The Acts And Statutes of the SAUs are at great variance and often outdated and out-moded The IAUA should prepare a Model Act for agricultural universities and have it approved by all concerned and assist and monitor its adoption and implementation by individual universities as per the local specifications with the foremost aim of serving the farmers and improving agrarian livelihoods.

Each SAU should constitute its own standing committee chaired by the VC for monitoring and guiding operationalization of the NPF.

The SAUs are starved of funds. State governments should particularly ensure adequate and separate budget line for SAUs. A part of the Mandi Samiti's receipts, about 1.5 to 2 percent,

should go to the SAUs. While the universities should be encouraged to generate part of their funds, it should never be at the cost of their primary functions and roles (quality education, research and extension).

LINKAGES

The Association expanded its linkages with international sister Associations, like Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI), Bangkok. This will facilitate exchange of views and knowledge in the field of agricultural research and education.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

RAJASTHAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Bharat Gaurav Award

Dr A.K. Dahama, Director, Institute of Agricultural Business Management and Directorate of Planning and Monitoring, RAU, Bikaner was conferred the prestigious Bharat Gaurav Award by the Association for Economic Growth and Social Development, New Delhi on 10 October 2008.

Dr A.K. Dahama

Dr M.S. Swaminathan Award to Prof. M.P. Yadav

Krishi Evam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Lucknow (UP) conferred Padma Vibhushan Dr M.S. Swaminathan Agricultural Scientist Award 2009 to Prof. (Dr) Mahendra Pal Yadav, Vice Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut on 1st March, 2009 at Lucknow in recognition of his excellent work in the field of Animal Science.

Dr M.P. Yadav

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, ANAND

Bronze icon Award (*e-krishi-kira*)

The 12th National Award was conferred on Anand Agricultural University for e-Governance (2008-09) by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances jointly with Department of Information Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, on 12 February 2009 at Goa for its Outstanding performance in the field of Citizen- Centric Service Delivery.

Awards to Student and Farmer

Dr Puspkant Swarnakar, Ph.D. student of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, was awarded Chancellor's Gold Medal for his best adjudged doctorate thesis entitled "Effect of continuous cropping on changes in crop productivity and distributions of different forms of N, P and K with and without FYM under bajra-mustard-cowpea (F) cropping sequence". Shri Navalkishore Sharma, Governor of Gujarat and Chancellor of university, presented the Award at Annual Convocation held on 31 January 2009 at A.A.U. Anand.

A progressive farmer Shree Ketanbhai Jashbhai Patel, village Boriya (taluka Petlad, dist. Anand) participated in the training workshop on 'Wheat cultivation' organized by the university and Sajjta Shangh at Anand during 6 to 7 November 2008 under RKVY scheme 'Agricultural extension activities for specialized agricultural innovation'. He adopted new technology in his wheat crop that he learned during training workshop at Anand. Shri Patel was nominated by Goverment of Gujarat to participate as a delegate in the sixth Global Knowledge Millennium

Summit on 'Biotechnology and nanotechnology for sustainable agriculture, eradicate global hunger and ensure food security' during 13 - 14 February 2009, organized by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi. Prof. M.C.Varshneya, VC, presented him the certificate.

DR PANJABRAO DESHMUKH KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, KRISHINAGAR, AKOLA

Awards in social sciences

Shri R.N. Katkar, Dr S.S. Rewatkar, Dr B.A. Sonune and Dr R.T. Patil (Retired), Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, received Dr K.G. Joshi cash prize for outstanding research in the university on 'Long-term effect of fertilizers and manures on soil quality and yield sustainability' for the year 2007 -2008. This award was given at the 23rd Convocation of the university held on 5 February 2009. Dr V.M. Mayande, VC presided over the function and Dr C.D. Mayee, Chairmen, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ICAR), New Delhi, was the chief guest.

MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, RAHURI

Second position in JRF- 2008

MPKV, Rahuri received Performance Award of ICAR, New Delhi, for securing second position in the ICAR's All India Entrance Examination for admission to the PG and JRF-2008. Shri Sharadchandraji Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, handed over the award to Dr R.B. Deshmukh, VC and Dr A.S. Jadhav, Dean (Agriculture) on 16 February 2009 during the VCs Conference at ICAR, New Delhi. Total 27 students received the ICAR fellowship. The top ranked students are Vinod Jadhav (Ist rank in Animal Science), Rajkumar Dhakar (Ist rank in Soil Physics), Anil Bhairava (II rank in Soil Physics), Dnyaneshwar Kadam (II rank in Plant Science), Paritosh Kanade (II rank in Agricultural Engineering), Suryakant Sawant (IV rank in Agricultural Engineering) and Bharat Markad, Vishal Bhise, Krishna Jadhav, Shruti Gund and Mahesh Patil (2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th ranks respectively) in Water Science and Technology.

Honours to MPKV, Rahuri

The Times of India in its Education Times issue dated 28 March 2009 has published the survey rank of top ranked universities and institutes of the country in the fields of Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture etc. The survey has ranked MPKV, Rahuri the first among the State agricultural universities in India and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi ranked first on all India basis. MPKV, Rahuri also received Sardar Patel Institute Award of the ICAR, New Delhi. Recently, it was awarded Rs 100 crore special grants as an Institute of Excellence by Government of India.

Best performance award

Outstanding Partnership Award for PDKV, Akola

TNVASU, Chennai conferred Outstanding Partnership Award to Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth for improving the adoption of improved chickpea cultivars. Dr A.N.Patil, Senior Research Scientist, Pulses Research Unit, received the award during the Annual Chikpea Scientists Meet, organized at International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics, Hyderabad. DPDKV, Akola is a consortium partner of TNVSAU, Chennai. The other partners of consortium are JNKVV, Jabalpur; MPKV, Rahuri; ANGRAU, Hyderabad; and SFCI, New Delhi; along with Department of Agricultural Research and Myanmar Agricultural Service, Myanmar; and Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Ethiopia.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTTE, NEW DELHI

Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Award to Prof. Kailash C. Bansal


Prof. Kailash C. Bansal

Prof. Kailash C. Bansal received Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Award of the ICAR on its Foundation Day on 16 July 2009. The award was conferred on him for his significant contributions in the field of plant molecular biology and biotechnology. He was also awarded Hari Krishna Shastri Award at the 47th Convocation of Indian Agricultural Research Insitute held on 13 February 2009 at New Delhi. Prof. Bansal has developed crop genotypes with improved tolerance to abiotic stresses. Such improved genotypes with in-built stress resistance have a great potential in mitigating the adverse Prof. K.C. Bansal impact of global climate change and in saving water. He indigenously cloned several novel genes and promoters, and developed useful gene constructs for the development of improved crop genotypes. He shared these gene constructs with various institutions in the country for improving the abiotic stress tolerance in different crops.

Prof. Bansal's research group developed transgenic wheat, mustard and tomato with improved tolerance to drought, salinity and cold stresses. In addition, he has developed transgenic tomato with extended shelf-life to save huge post-harvest loss. He for the first time developed chloroplast-transformation systems in brinjal and mustard to develop improved genotypes for easy public acceptance and environmental safety.

Currently Prof. Bansal is the Co-ordinator of the ICAR Network Project on Transgenics in Crops. He did his Ph. D. from Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, with a gold medal. He was awarded the DBT Overseas Research Associateship in 1990 to work at Harvard University, Cambridge, USA and Rockefeller Biotechnology Fellowship in 1996 to work at Rutgers University, USA. He is also a recipient of Professor Hira Lal Chakarvarty Award of Indian Science Congress Association, conferred on him by PM in 1994. Prof. Bansal is a Fellow of National Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

International award to DPDKV scientist Dr V.N. Doud


Dr V.N. Doud

Dr V.N.Doud, Head, Department of Horticulture, DPDKV, Akola received the best poster presentation award, ICS-2009 at 4th International Cucurbitaceae Symposium, hosted by International Society for Horticultural Sciences, and organised in association with Hunan Agricultural University, Hunan Cucurbits Research Institute, Hunan Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, Chinese Society of Horticultural Sciences, and Peoples, Government of Changsa Hunan Province, China during 21-24 September 2009 at Changsa. The selection process for best poster was done out of 350 participants in the symposium attended from 30 different countries. Prof. Xiaowu Sun, convener of the Symposium, presented this award for the poster on Studies on floral biology and fruit set in underutilized cucurbit-spine gourd.

MEMBERSHIP STRENGTH

The complete list of Member Universities of IAUA, New Delhi as on 31 March 2010 is given below:

SAUs

1. Assam Agricultural University, JORHAT-785013 (Assam)
2. Anand Agricultural University, ANAND-388001 (Gujarat)
3. Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, HYDERABAD-500030 (A.P.)
4. Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, RANCHI-834006 (Bihar)
5. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalya, P.O. Krishi Vishwavidyalya, MOHANPUR-741252 (W.B.)

6. Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, HISAR-125004 (Haryana)
7. Chandra Shekher Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, KANPUR-208002 (U.P.)
8. Chaudhary Sarvan Kumar Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, PALAMPUR-176062 (H.P.)
9. Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, DAPOLI (dist. Ratnagiri) 415712 (Maharashtra)
10. Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishinagar, AKOLA-444104 (Maharashtra)
11. Dr Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, NAUNI (dist. Solan) -173230 (H.P.)
12. Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, LUDHIANA-141 004 (Punjab)
13. Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, PANTNAGAR -263145 (Uttaranchal)
14. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishaknagar, RAIPUR-492012 (Chhattisgarh)
15. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalya, JABALPUR-482004 (M.P.)
16. Junagadh Agricultural University, JUNAGADH-362001 (Gujarat)
17. Karnataka Veterinary Animal & Fisheries Sciences University, BIDAR-585401 (Karnataka)
18. Kerela Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, THRISSUR-680654 (Kerala)
19. Maharashtra Agricultural and Fishery Sciences University, Seminary Hills, NAGPUR-440006 (Maharashtra)
20. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, RAHURI-413 722 (Maharashtra)
21. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, RCA Campus, UDAIPUR-313001 (Rajasthan)
22. Marathwada Agricultural University, PARBHANI-431402 (Maharashtra)
23. Narendra Dev university of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, FAIZABAD-224001 (U.P.)
24. Navsari Agricultural University, NAVSARI-396450 (Gujarat)
25. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, BHUBANESHWAR-751003 (Orissa)
26. Punjab Agricultural University, LUDHIANA-141004 (Punjab)
27. Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalaya evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, MATHURA-281001 (U.P.)
28. Swami Keshwaanad Rajasthan Agricultural University, BIKANER- 334006 (Rajasthan)
29. Rajendra Agricultural University, PUSA (Dist. Samastipur) -848125 (BIHAR)
30. Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, SARDAR KRUSHINAGAR-385506 (Gujarat)
31. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (J), Railway Road JAMMU TAWI– 180 012 (J&K)
32. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (K), Shalimar Campus, SRINAGAR-191121 (J&K)
33. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, MEERUT-250110 (U.P.)
34. Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, TIRUPATI-517502 (A.P.)
35. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, COIMBATORE-641 003 (T.N.)
36. Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Madhavaram Milk Colony CHENNAI-600 051 (T.N.)
37. University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, BANGALORE-560 065 (Karnataka)
38. University of Agricultural Sciences, Krishinagar, DHARWAD-580 005 (Karnataka)
39. Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, COOCHBEHAR-736 165 (W.B.)
40. West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Khudiram Bose Sarni, Belgachia, KOLKATA-700 037 (W.B.)

41. Rajmata Vijyaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, GWALIOR – 474002 (M.P.)
42. University Of Agricultural Sciences, RAICHUR – 584102 (Karnataka)
43. University of Horticultural Sciences, BAGALKOT - 587 102 (Karnataka)
44. Andhra Pardesh Horticultural Universities, TADEPALLIGUDEM – 534101 West Godavri Distt. (A.P)

Central Universities

45. Central Agricultural University, Iroisemba, IMPHAL-795 004 (Manipur)
46. Banaras Hindu University, VARANASI-221005 (U.P.)

Deemed to-be Universities

47. Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences, ALLAHABAD-211 007 (U.P.)
48. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Jaiprakash Road, Seven Bungalows, Versova, MUMBAI- 400 061 (Maharashtra)
49. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa Campus, NEW DELHI-110 012
50. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, IZATNAGAR-243 122 (U.P.)
51. National Dairy Research Institute, KARNAL-132 001 (Haryana)

NEW IAUA MEMBERS

1.	Rajmata Vijyaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, GWALIOR	- 15 October 2009
2.	University of Agricultural Sciences, RAICHUR	- 6 December 2009
3.	University of Horticultural Sciences, BAGALKOT	- 1 March 2010
4.	Andhra Pardesh Horticultural University, TADEPALLIGUDEM	- 1 March 2010

VICE-CHANCELLORS

Relinquishments

1. Dr B.K. Kikani, VC, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh (Gujarat)
2. Dr J.H. Kulkarni, VC, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka)
3. Dr M.L. Madan, VC, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalya Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura (U.P.)
4. Dr Pratap Narain, VC, Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner (Rajasthan)
5. Dr R.K Samanta, VC, Bidan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Mohanpur (W.B.)

Appointments

1. Dr H.S. Gupta, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
2. Dr P. Murugesa Boopathi, VC, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (T.N.)
3. Dr S.S. Chahal, VC, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
4. Dr K.S. Khokhar, VC, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar (Haryana)
5. Dr G.C. Tewari , VC, C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur (U.P.)
6. Dr K.M. Bujarbaruah, VC, Assam Agricultural University, Anand (Gujarat)
7. Dr N.C. Patel, VC, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh (Gujarat)
8. Prof. M.C. Sharma, Director Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.)
9. Dr A.K. Bakhshi, VC, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut (U.P.)
10. Dr S.K. Sanyal, VC, Bidan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Mohanpur (W.B.)
11. Dr A.R. Pathak, VC, Navsari Agricultural University , Navsari (Gujarat)

12. Dr (Prof.) V.S. Tomar, VC, Rajmata Vijyaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior (M.P.)
13. Dr B.V. Patil, VC, University of Agricultural Sciences , Raichur (Karnataka)
14. Dr S.D. Shikhamany, VC, Andhra Pardesh Horticultural Universities, Tadepalligudem (A.P.)
15. Prof. (Dr) Ambika Prasad Singh, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalya Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura (U.P.)

OBITUARY

1. Dr R.P. S. Ahlawat, VC, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari (Gujarat)

PUBLICATIONS

1. IAUA Newsletter, 2009 (Quarterly): 4 issues
2. Proceedings of: -
   (a) *6th National Symposium on 'Transforming of Indian villages into knowledge hub'.*
   (b) *34th Annual Convention of VC's 'Application of Nano Technology in Agricultural and Animal Sciences for food security'.*
   (c) *National Conference on 'Operationalization of National Policy for Farmers 2007'*

PROGRAMME FOR 2010-11

1. *7th National Symposium on 'AUs Achievement on Mile Stones Success Stories and Nobel Strengths for Sharing'.*
2. *35th Annual Convention of VCs on 'Tribal Area Development'*

FINANCE, BUDGET AND AUDIT REPORT

The main source of revenue of the Association is the subscription from member universities. In addition, the ICAR also provides a nominal assistance of Rs 5 lakhs annually for organizing national - level events like Annual Conventions, National Symposia and Brain-storming sessions etc. Efforts are being made to convince the ICAR to raise the annual assistance from the present Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs, to enable the Association to expand and organize its activities in a proper perspective.

The audited Statement of Accounts for the Year 2009-10 is given in **Annexure 1**. It shows that total income of the Association from annual membership subscription is **Rs 21,10,140/-** (Rupees Twenty One Lakhs Ten thousand One Hundred and Fourty Only) and total expenditure Rs. 19,04,665/- (Rupees Nineteen Lakhs Four Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Five Only).

At the close of the financial year 2009-10, the Association has fixed deposits of Rs.63,90,476/- (Rupees Sixty three lakhs ninety thousand four hundred and seventy six).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Association thanks Dr P.G. Chengappa, VC, GKVK, Bangalore, Dr A.K. Srivastava, VC/Director, NDRI, Karnal and Dr. P. Raghava Reddy, VC, ANGRAU, Hyderabad, for organizing and hosting **6th National Symposium, 34th Annual Convention of VCs and National Conference**, respectively, at their universities.

The Association is also grateful to Prof. (Dr) Anwar Alam, VC, SKUAST(K) , Srinagar & the then IAUA-President and his team of Executive Committee for carrying out the mandate of the Association to its new height.

Sd***
21/10/2010
(Rajendra B. Lal)
President, IAUA & V. C.
SHIATS, Allahabad

ANNEXURE-1

BHASIN RAGHAVAN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

F-48, Bhagat Singh Market,
(near Gole Market)
New Delhi 110001
Phone:23364607, 23361808, 23347845
Fax : 23348381
E-Mail : **bhasinraghavan@gmail.com**
luxco@vsnl.com

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance-sheet of **INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION, N.A.S.C., PUSA CAMPUS, NEW DELHI** as at 31st March 2010 together with Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipts and Payment Account for the year ended as on that date. We certify that the said accounts are true and correct in terms of the books of account produced before us and explanations given.

Bhasin Raghavan & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd:
[H. Kapoor]
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 12-10-2010

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION

Assessment Year 2010-2011

Particulars			Amount
Being Excess of Income over Expenditure as per Income & Expenditure Account enclosed			751852
Less: Deduction u/s 11			751852
	Net Assessable Income		NIL
	Tax Due		NIL
Less	Tax Paid	TDS	49990
	Refund Due		**49990**

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2010

Liabilities		Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital Fund:			Fixed Assets	
Opening Balance	13385067.22			
(+) Surplus for the year	751852.02	14136919.24	As per Annexure	333596.40
			Cash & Bank Balances:	
Building Fund		2909439.00		
			Cash at Bank SB A/c -33643	1307652.91
Current Liabilities:			Imprest Excutive Secondary	2082519.95
			Fixed Deposit	
Audit Fee payable		20037.00	Syndicate Bank	6390476.00
Grant From ICAR		1000000.00	Int accrued on FDR	
			Syndicate Bank	1797260.90
			Others:	
			Tax Deducted at Source	154889.08
			Contribution to ICAR (Building)	6000000.00
		18066395.24		**18066395.24**

Sd:
Prof. Rajendra B. LaL
PRESIDENT

Sd:
DR TEJ PRATAP
SECRETARY/TREASURER

Sd:
DR R.P. SINGH
SECRETARY GENERAL

Auditors' Report:
As per our separe report of even date annexed to the Balance Sheet.

Bhasin Raghavan & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd:
(H Kapoor)
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Dated:12-10-2010

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2010

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Salary & Wages	406130.00	Membership Fee & Subscription	2110140.00
Printing & Stationery	89194.00		
Postage, Telephone & Internet	69530.00		
Conveyance & Travelling	119560.00	Bank Intrest	91977.45
Entertainment	6478.00		
Misc. expenses	36024.00	Interest on FD	499908.07
Office Equipment & maintenance	23638.00		
Computer Equipment & maintenance	48611.00		
Office Rent & Misc. maintenance	339104.00		
Electricity charges	75132.00		
IAUA Convention	200000.00		
National Syposium	300000.00		
Bank charges	3096.50		
Editing expenses	1460.00		
Meeting expenses-ECM	4800.00		
Membershio Fees	144405.00		
Audit Fee Payable	7170.00		
Home Page	30333.00		
Depreciation	45508.00		
Surplus for the year	751852.02		
	2702025.52		**2702025.52**

Sd:
Prof. Rajendra B. LaL
PRESIDENT

Sd:
DR TEJ PRATAP
SECRETARY/TREASURER

Sd:
DR R.P. SINGH
SECRETARY GENERAL

Auditors' Report:
As per our separe report of even date annexed to the Balance Sheet.

Bhasin Raghavan & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd:
(H Kapoor)
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Dated:12-10-2010

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION

RECEIPTS & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2010

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Cash at Bank	2093251.66	Opening Balance	7700.75
Membership Fee & Subscription	2110140.00	Imprest-Executive Secretary A/c	
		Salary & Wages	406130.00
		Printing & Stationery	89194.00
Interest From Bank	91977.45	Postage,Telephone & Internet	69530.00
		Conveyance & Travelling	119560.00
Grand From ICAR	1000000.00	Entertainment	6478.00
		National Syposium	300000.00
		Bank charges	3096.50
		Misc. expenses	36024.00
		Editing expenses	1460.00
		Meeting Expenses-ECM	4800.00
		Home Page	30333.00
		Office Rent & Maintenance	339104.00
		Office Equipment & Maintenance	23638.00
		Computer Equipment & Maint	48611.00
		Electricity charges	75132.00
		IAUA Connection	200000.00
		Membership Fees	144405.00
		Closing Balance:	
		Cash at Bank	1307652.91
		(SB A/c No. 33643)	
		Imprest Excutive Secretary A/c	2082519.95
	5295369.11		**5295369.11**

Sd:
Prof. Rajendra B. LaL
PRESIDENT

Sd:
DR TEJ PRATAP
SECRETARY/TREASURER

Sd:
DR R.P. SINGH
SECRETARY GENERAL

Auditors' Report:
As per our separe report of even date annexed to the Balance Sheet.

Bhasin Raghavan & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd:
(H Kapoor)
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Dated:12-10-2010

Notes