STATE AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITIES IN FAIZABAD & MEERUT

AGRICULTURE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

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2.3 State Agriculture Universities in Faizabad and Meerut

Executive summary

Performance audit of Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology (NDUAT), Faizabad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology (SVPUAT), Meerut revealed:

Financial Management

- Though ₹ 963.33 crore was spent during 2009-14 in NDUAT and SVPUAT, the Universities neither maintained the main cash book nor reconciled its balances with banks. The annual accounts of NDUAT (2011-14) and SVPUAT (2013-14) were also not prepared.

(Paragraph 2.3.7 & 2.3.14)

Academic activities

- Four courses, running in four constituent colleges of NDUAT, were not approved by the Chancellor of the University, as required.

(Paragraph 2.3.8.1)

- Teaching was affected due to shortage of academic staff in NDUAT and SVPUAT during 2009-14. The enrolment of students was low as compared to intake capacities and drop-out percentage was high in NDUAT. Also, 95 *per cent* students in NDUAT and 92 *per cent* in SVPUAT did not get placements during 2009-14.

(Paragraphs 2.3.8.2, 2.3.8.4, 2.3.8.5, 2.3.15.1 & 2.3.15.4)

- The course of Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry was running in NDUAT and SVPUAT with 50 and 15 faculty members respectively, against the norm of 87, prescribed by Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi. The library in NDUAT was not digitised despite expenditure of ₹ 62.99 lakh having been incurred. The required class-rooms and auditoriums were not available in constituent colleges of NDUAT and SVPUAT.

(Paragraphs 2.3.8.3, 2.3.8.6, 2.3.8.7, 2.3.15.2 & 2.3.15.6)

Research activities

- Large number of projects were incomplete (March 2014) in both the Universities. No research activities were taken up at Crop Research Stations in NDUAT. The Cattle Research Project was also closed midway in SVPUAT.

(Paragraphs 2.3.9.1, 2.3.9.3, 2.3.16.1 & 2.3.16.2)

- Large number of breeder and foundation seeds of notified varieties were not under production. Further, large number of developed varieties of crop seeds were neither notified nor patented. Seeds were also sold as grains, resulting in loss of ₹ 2.57 crore.

(Paragraphs 2.3.9.4, 2.3.9.5, 2.3.16.3 & 2.3.16.4)

Extension Activities

- Community Radio Station was not functional in NDUAT. The Soil and Water Testing Laboratories, Mobile Diagnostic Cum-Exhibition Unit and Bio-control Units were non-functional in both the Universities.

(Paragraphs 2.3.10.3, 2.3.10.4, 2.3.10.5, 2.3.17.3 & 2.3.17.4)

2.3.1 Introduction

The Agriculture Universities were established to achieve the goal of educating people, carrying out research works and development/transfer of agriculture technology to reduce the gaps in crop yield through focused interventions. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur; Manyavar Sri Kanshiramji University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda; Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad; Sam Higginbotom Institute of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Allahabad; and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut are the five Agriculture Universities functioning in Uttar Pradesh.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) established Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad (NDUAT) in January 1974 and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut (SVPUAT) in October 2000 under the UP *Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam*, 1958 (University Act).

NDUAT has five[1] Constituent Colleges in Faizabad, seven Regional Research Stations[2], 17 *Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)*[3] and four *Krishi Gyan Kendras (KGKs)*[4] under its jurisdiction. Besides, Mahamaya College of Agriculture Engineering and Technology in Ambedkar Nagar (established: 2002) is also under the jurisdiction of NDUAT.

SVPUAT has three Constituent Colleges[5], three Crop Research Stations[6], 13 *KVKs*[7] and two *KGKs*[8] under its jurisdiction.

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[1] College of Agriculture, College of Home Science, College of Horticulture and Forestry, College of Fisheries and College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.
[2] Bahraich, Baribagh, Basuli, Faizabad, Ghagharaghat, Masodha and Tissuhi.
[3] Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Balrampur, Ballia, Barabanki, Basti, Chandauli, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Maharajganj, Mau, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddhartha Nagar, Sonbhadra and Varanasi.
[4] Amethi, Deoria, Ghazipur and Gonda.
[5] College of Agriculture, College of Biotechnology and College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry in SVPUAT.
[6] Bulandshahar, Nagina and Ujhani.
[7] Baghpat, Bijnore, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur and Shahjahanpur.

2.3.2 Organisational structure

The Hon'ble Governor of UP is the Chancellor of NDUAT and SVPUAT. The Vice-Chancellors (VC's) of the Universities are the Principal Executives. The Principal Secretary, Agriculture Education and Research Department is responsible for functioning of the Agriculture Universities. The organisational chart of the Universities is given in ***Appendix-2.3.1.***

As per Section 7 (k) of the University Act, 1958, the Board of Management (BoM) and the Academic Councils are the supreme bodies for monitoring and governing the academic affairs of Agriculture Universities. BoM comprises VC as ex-officio Chairman and sixteen members. The Registrar is the Chief Administrative Officer. The Comptroller is responsible for supervision over funds and preparation of budget and annual accounts.

2.3.3 Audit objectives

The audit objectives of the performance audit were to examine whether:

- Financial management was effective and efficient;
- There was adequate institutional capacity for academic functions to ensure effective and quality education;
- Research and extension activities were effective for achieving the envisaged aim of reducing yield gaps and increasing the productivity of foodgrains; and
- An effective monitoring mechanism was in place.

2.3.4 Audit criteria

The audit criteria have been derived from the following:

- The guidelines issued by GoI and GoUP, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and UP Council of Agricultural Research (UPCAR);
- Orders issued by the All India Council for Technical Education and GoUP's orders issued from time to time; and
- The Budget Manual, State Financial Rules *etc*.

2.3.5 Scope and audit methodology

Of the five Agriculture Universities functioning in the State, two Universities i.e. NDUAT and SVPUAT, one each from the eastern and western regions of the State were selected for Performance Audit. The records relating to academics, research, extension activities and financial management for 2009-

[8] Bareilly and Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

14 of the Universities were examined during February 2014 to July 2014. The records of 12[9] *KVKs/KGKs* were also examined in test-check.

The Entry Conference was held (May 2014) with the Principal Secretary, Agriculture Education and Research Department, GoUP wherein the audit objectives, criteria, scope and methodology were discussed. The Exit Conference was held with the Principal Secretary on 14 November 2014 wherein the facts & figures and recommendations were accepted. The replies (November 2014) of the Government have been suitably incorporated.

2.3.6 Limitations

Some information/records in NDUAT and SVPUAT were not furnished and replies to audit observations/queries remained largely un-responded as of November 2014, despite repeated requests (***Appendix-2.3.2)***, thereby limiting the scope of audit to that extent.

Audit Findings

Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad

2.3.7 Financial management

Annual budget of NDUAT is prepared on the basis of grants-in-aid received from the State Government, ICAR and other agencies for implementation/ execution of schemes/projects of research and extension activities. Besides, the University generates its own income by way of realisation of fee from students, sale of forms, sale of seeds *etc*.

2.3.7.1 Delay in preparation of Annual accounts

As per Section 34 (1) of the University Act, 1958, Annual Accounts were to be prepared under the directions of VC and submitted every year by the Board to the State Government. We noticed that annual accounts for 2011-14 were under preparation. Consequently, the value of assets and liabilities and year-wise excess of income over expenditure or *vice-versa* could not be ascertained. Further, the reasons for the *minus* balances appearing in the accounts of NDUAT also remained unreconciled.

On this being pointed out the GoUP assured that the annual accounts shall be prepared.

2.3.7.2 Financial position

A sum of ₹ 522.15 crore was spent during 2009-14.

During 2009-14, NDUAT received ₹ 435.49 crore and spent ₹ 522.15 crore. The year-wise position of receipts and expenditure is given in **Diagram 1.**

[9] Six *KVKs (*Barabanki, Ballia, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur and Siddarthnagar*)*and one *KGK (*Ghazipur*)* in NDUAT and four *KVKs (*Badayun, Bijnore, Meerut and Shahjahanpur*)*and one *KGK* (Bareilly) in SVPUAT.

Audit findings

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut

The Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) established Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut (SVPUAT) in October 2000 under the UP *Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam*, 1958 (University Act). SVPUAT has three Constituent Colleges, three Crop Research Stations, 13 *KVKs* and two *KGKs* under its jurisdiction.

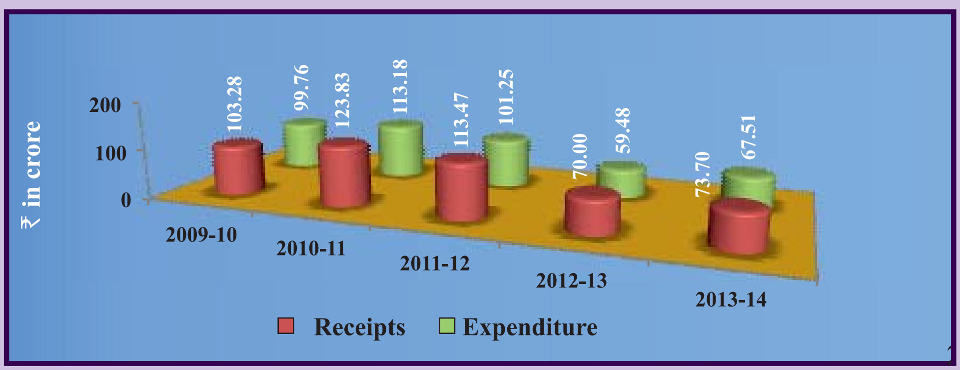
2.3.14 Financial management

Annual budget of SVPUAT is prepared on the basis of grants-in-aid received from the State Government, ICAR and other agencies for implementation/ execution of schemes/projects of research and extension activities. Besides, the University generates its own income by way of realisation of fee from students, sale of forms, sale of seeds *etc*.

2.3.14.1 Delay in preparation of Annual accounts

As per the provisions discussed in para 2.3.7.1 *ante*, SVPUAT was not complying with the provisions for budget preparation and of Section 34 (2) as the accounts were not submitted by the Board to the State Government. As the annual accounts were under preparation for 2013-14, the updated status of assets, liabilities, excess of income over expenditure or *vice-versa* could not be ascertained. The financial position of receipts and expenditure of SVPUAT during 2009-14 is shown in **Diagram 4 and *(Appendix 2.3.12)*.**

Diagram 4: Receipts and Expenditure in SVPUAT during 2009-14



(Source: Records of the University)

We noticed that:

Though the Financial Hand Book Volume V (Part I, Rule 27 A) prescribed that all transactions of a financial period in an entity should be recorded in one general cash book, the main (general) cash book was not maintained for recording all transactions of receipts and expenditure. Instead, eight subsidiary cash books were maintained by SVPUAT during 2009-14.

Further, ₹ 0.43 crore deposited (December 2004 to December 2009) in seven saving bank accounts and ₹ 1.61 crore, drawn (April-May 2008) from banks of *KVK*s, was not entered in cash books.

Besides, the balances available in the cash books were never reconciled during 2009-14 with the bank balances.

GoUP assured that the annual accounts shall be prepared. It also stated that action will be taken for maintenance of main cash book.

2.3.14.2 Irregular payment of arrears of pay

Against the condition of ICAR for payment of arrears of sixth pay commission, as discussed in para 2.3.7.6 *ante*, we noticed that ₹ 10.77 crore (ICAR: ₹ 8.62 crore and State: ₹ 2.15 crore), received from ICAR/ GoUP for disbursement of arrears of pay, was spent irregularly (₹ 7.89 crore was disbursed in 2010-12 to ineligible teachers as they were not NET qualified and ₹ 1.79 crore on pay and allowances of employees) and the remaining ₹ 1.09 crore was surrendered (April 2012).

GoUP stated that action will be taken against irregular disbursement of pay and allowances.

2.3.15 Academic activities

2.3.15.1 Academic staff

The deployment of academic staff in SVPUAT during 2009-14 against the sanctioned strength is given in ***Appendix-2.3.13***.

There were shortages of academic staff.

We observed that 30 to 76 *per cent* of the posts of the academic staff remained vacant in SPVUAT during 2009-14. The, shortfall in the strength of Assistant Professors and Assistant Scientists, affected the teaching and research work.

GoUP stated that action will be taken at the earliest to fill up the vacant posts of Professors, Assistant Professors and Scientists.

2.3.15.2 Norms for operation of courses

As per the provision discussed in para 2.3.8.3, *ante*, we noticed that:

- B.V.Sc. & AH course was operated during 2011-12 by employing teachers of College of Agriculture and retired teachers of Animal Science Department. Test-check of the records revealed that most of the teachers deployed were not qualified as they did not have minimum educational qualification of B.V.Sc. & AH. Thus, the course was operated in contravention of the VCI norms. Despite restriction (August 2012) of VCI, 45 students were enrolled for B.V.Sc. & AH course in 2011-12 and 40 students were transferred from NDUAT in 2012-13 to SVPUAT and out of 85 students, only 39 students pursued the course during 2012-14.

- GoUP created (August 2008) 61 posts each for teaching and non-teaching staff for B.V.Sc. & AH. Against these, 43 posts of teaching staff were sanctioned after four years of creation of posts in August 2012. However, only 15 regular teachers were posted in the faculty of Veterinary science & Animal husbandry (2013-14) against the norm of 87. Further, in B.V.Sc. &

AH, seven adjunct (young professionals and specialists appointed for one academic year or for two semesters) Professors, nine Animal Science teachers, nine attached teachers and one guest faculty were teaching against VCI norms of qualified faculty members/teachers. Only one laboratory technician was posted against the sanctioned strength of 17 laboratory technicians and 17 laboratory assistants (***Appendix-2.3.14***).

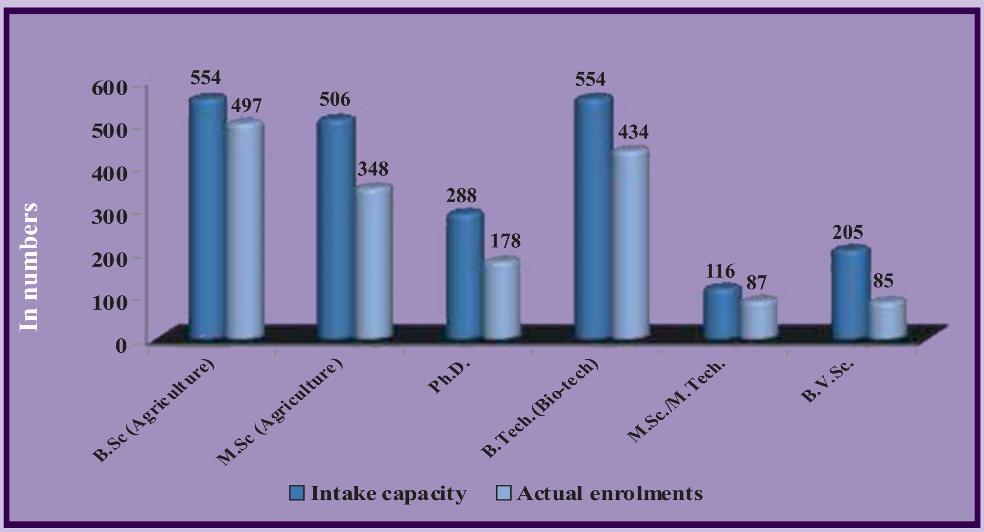
GoUP stated that the prescribed norms including VCI, New Delhi norms shall be followed.

GoUP should ensure that the prescribed norms of VCI are followed by the University for quality education.

2.3.15.3 Shortfall in enrolment

The Academic Councils decide the intake capacity of students in the Constituent Colleges as per norms of ICAR and VCI. However, we observed shortfalls in the number of students enrolled in Constituent Colleges *vis-a-vis* intake capacity fixed by the Academic Councils during 2009-14 as shown in **Diagram 5.**

Diagram 5: Enrolment of students against intake capacity during 2009-14



(Source: Records of the University)

It may be seen from **Diagram 5** that the shortfalls in enrolment ranged between 10 to 59 *per cent* ***(Appendix-2.3.15)***.The shortfalls in enrolments were largely due to inadequate teaching faculty, inadequate infrastructure facilities and ineffective facilities for placement after the completion of courses as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

GoUP assured that the students shall be enrolled as per the intake capacity. The fact remains that the envisaged objective of imparting quality education in agriculture and allied sciences to a specified number of persons has been defeated.

2.3.15.4 Placement of students

Section 15 (3) of the University Act required that the Dean, Student Welfare, was to assist in placement of passed out students. A placement cell was established in the University in 2006 but it was not functional due to non-sanction of the post of Dean, Student Welfare since 2006 till date. As a result, feed-back of pass out students was not provided to the companies and only a few companies turned up for campus selection. Only 83 (eight *per cent*) out of 977 students were placed during 2009-14 **(*Appendix-2.3.16*).** The details of placement of all the students who passed out of the University, was not made available to audit, though called for.

GoUP stated that the required staff shall be appointed for proper functioning of the placement cell.

2.3.15.5 Functioning of Library

ICAR sanctioned and released (December 2013) ₹ 60 lakh for a project for purchase of books, strengthening of Information and Communication Technology (I&CT) *etc.* Out of ₹ 60 lakh, ₹ 57.75 lakh was spent on purchase of books (₹ 38 lakh) and furniture (₹ 19.75 lakh). However, no expenditure was incurred on I&CT and other works as of November 2014.

Interestingly, no post of librarian was sanctioned till November 2014. Besides, stack room, catalogue room, reading room did not exists in the library and proper upkeep of books was not ensured. The assets of library were never verified physically during 2009-14, as prescribed under the UP Financial Rules.

GoUP stated that action shall be taken for proper functioning of the library and physical verification of assets will be carried out as per the norm.

GoUP should ensure institutional adequacy by filling up vacancies of academic staff, enrolling students in various courses as per intake capacity, infrastructure facilities and proper functioning of library etc., so as to improve the academic quality of the University.

2.3.15.6 Inadequate/absence of infrastructure facilities

As against the Standards and Academic Regulations of Fourth Dean Committee of ICAR on Agriculture Education, 2007, discussed in para 2.3.8.7 *ante*, we observed that there was no examination room in the College of Agriculture having 11 departments. Further, in the College of Agriculture, six departments had no under-graduate class-rooms and the College of Bio-technology had no post-graduate class-room in one department. Most of the class-rooms were not equipped with the required Multimedia/Projector *etc.* Absence of examination room, inadequate number of class-rooms and inadequate infrastructure facilities therein affected the quality of education.

GoUP stated that the required infrastructure shall be developed.

2.3.16 Research activities

Various agencies (ICAR, UPCAR *etc.*) provides funds for research in the field of agriculture and other allied sectors for achieving the aim of reducing gaps in yield and increasing productivity of foodgrains.

2.3.16.1 Management of research activities

Research Director was responsible for management of research activities. We observed that the Directorate of research did not maintain project-wise sanction orders, duration, sanction/release of fund and expenditure, current status and closure reports. Hence, audit could not ascertain the extent of success/achievement of research projects with reference to expenditure incurred and the achievements of the project wise objectives of the projects undertaken during 2009-14. The information made available to audit indicated agency-wise status of completion of research projects are given in **Diagram 6** and detailed in ***Appendix-2.3.17***.

Diagram 6: Agency-wise number of research projects

(Source: Records of the University)

It is evident from the **Diagram 6** and ***Appendix-2.3.17*** that there were 27 on-going projects at the end of March 2014 and 45 projects were closed/ completed during 2009-14. Out of 27 on-going projects, six were taken up prior to 2009-10 and 21[23] were taken up during 2009-14. We noticed that no criteria was framed for selection of projects for research activities.

GoUP assured that records of research activities would be maintained at the Research Directorate.

2.3.16.2 Cattle research project

To establish elite herd of *Sahiwal* cows production of bulls of good quality, germplasm and a reproductive bio-technology laboratory was to be established to facilitate studies on improvement of nutritional quality of roughage, conventional feeds *etc*.

[23] 2009-10: 6, 2010-11: 3, 2011-12: 6, 2012-13: 4 and 2013-14: 2.

The Research Director prepared the project (cost: ₹ 1.65 crore[24]) and GoUP sanctioned (2008-09) and released ₹ 80 lakh. The Research Director spent ₹ 31.45 lakh of the released amount (2009-10) on purchase of 34 equipment and the balance on animal sheds (₹ 25 lakh), purchase of animals (₹ nine lakh), feed and fodder *etc*. (₹ 6.55 lakh) and wages to contractual staff (₹ eight lakh). The project was closed (August 2011) midway due to non-release of the remaining ₹ 85 lakh by GoUP. We noticed that 28 cows, procured from farmers, were transferred (August 2011) to Livestock Research Centre in the University, the milk of *Sahiwal* cows was being sold by the centre and the laboratory was being used for academic activities. Thus, the objective of establishing elite herd of *Sahiwal* cows could not be achieved.

The GoUP accepted the facts and figures.

2.3.16.3 Breeder and foundation seeds of notified varieties

To develop varieties of seeds of crops for different ecosystems and to develop suitable agro-techniques for newly developed varieties, research on rice, wheat and barley was started at SVPUAT between 2000 and 2011.

We observed that 15 varieties of seeds of crops were developed during 2000-2014. However, in cereal category only two out of these 15 varieties were notified upto November 2014. Further, out of these two notified varieties of seeds of *Basmati* rice (*Vallabh* 21 and 22), only one variety (*Vallabh* 22) were produced in 2010.

GoUP stated (November 2014) that efforts shall be made for production of notified varieties of seeds.

2.3.16.4 Seed production

(a) Non-notification and non-patenting

Varieties of seeds developed were not notified and patented.

As per the provision discussed in para 2.3.9.5 *ante*, we noticed that SVPUAT developed (2000-14) 15 varieties of seeds of various crops. Out of these, 11 varieties of seeds were not notified as of March 2014, and therefore, were not taken in seed production chain**.** SVPUAT also did not initiate any action for patenting these 15 varieties.

GoUP assured that necessary action shall be taken for notification and patenting of seeds.

(b) Loss due to sale of seeds as grains

With a view to provide quality seeds to the farmers and multiplication of recently developed varieties, the seeds produced were to be sold timely in corresponding year, given the almost fixed sowing time for each crop. Audit observed that 2682.31 quintals of seeds, costing ₹ 1.24 crore and produced during 2009-13, were not sold in time. Due to deterioration of the quality of seeds ***(Appendix-2.3.10)*** the seeds were sold through auction in succeeding

[24] Construction of animal sheds: ₹ 30 lakh, establishment of laboratory: ₹ 54 lakh, feed, fodder and medicine *etc*.: ₹ 63 lakh and wages to contractual staff: ₹ 18 lakh.

years as grain for ₹ 0.27 crore only, resulting in loss of ₹ 0.97 crore and defeating the very purpose of providing quality seeds to the farmers.

GoUP assured that seeds would be sold to the farmers during the year of their production itself and timely.

GoUP should ensure sale of seeds to the farmers during the year of their production and in time.

2.3.16.5 Integrated agro-met advisory service

Integrated agro-met advisory service project was started in 2008-09 by GoI for collection of weather data, maintenance of database and submission to Indian Metrological Department, Pune for weather forecasting and advisory bulletin at ₹ 6.80 lakh to enable the farmers to get benefits of advanced information of weather events. A technical officer was to be appointed for the operation of the advisory services. Scrutiny revealed that SVPUAT organised only one awareness programme to cover farmers of 15 districts under 13 *KVKs,* spending ₹ 3.81 lakh, without the technical officer. Consequently, the Agro-met Advisory Service was not meaningfully functional and the farmers were deprived of the intended benefits.

GoUP stated that the Technical Officer was likely to be appointed for making the project functional.

GoUP should make research effective by activating various research projects so that the benefits of research activities accrue to the farmers.

2.3.17 Extension activities

2.3.17.1 Extension Advisory Committee

With a view to ensure effective extension programme, an Extension Advisory Committee[25], headed by VC as chairman and the Director of Extension Services as Secretary, Deans of Colleges and the Director of Experiment Stations as members was to be formed. The committee was to give advise to the VC for better co-ordination of the extension programme with the State and for improved ways and means of increasing its effectiveness. It was noticed that though the committee was formed in July 2004 by SVPUAT but only two[26] meetings were held as the frequency of the meetings of the committee were not prescribed.

GoUP assured that regular meetings of the Extension Advisory Committee shall be held.

2.3.17.2 Functioning of KVKs

a) Test-check of the records of four out of 13 *KVKs* revealed that there was nothing on record to show the wide publicity to the extension activities was

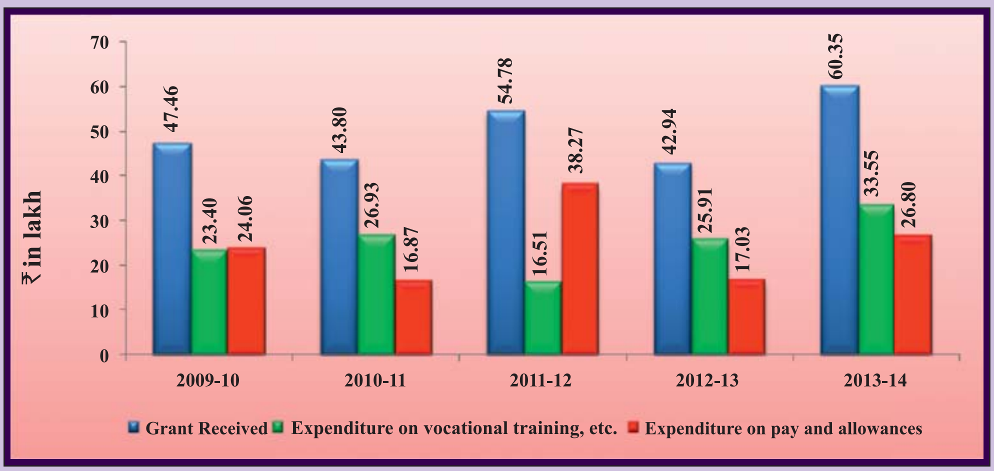
[25] As per Section 28 (C) of the UP *Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam*, 1958.
[26] 16 July 2004 and 14 October 2013.

given. No details of selection of farmers, dates of sowing, visits to the fields made by the scientists, organisation of field-days, crop cutting results *etc.*, were not on record of the test-checked *KVKs and* the activities were limited to nearby blocks only. Against the target of 7779 training programmes, 7403 were organised, against the target of 12322 front line demonstrations, 10829 were undertaken and against the target of 509 on-farm trials, only 413 trials were held during 2009-14. Thus, neither the targets were fully achieved nor were the documents/evidence in support of these training programmes, demonstrations and trials having been actually held made available to audit, though called for.

GoUP assured that the documentation of extension activities shall be made and the extension activities shall be organised in all the blocks.

b) Further, as per the directives (2009-14) issued by ICAR in each sanction, expenditure under each item was to be restricted to the sanctioned limit. Prior approval of the competent authority was a pre-requisite for re-allocating the amount from one unit to another within the allocations. SVPUAT received grants-in-aid of ₹ 2.49 crore from ICAR during 2009-14 for vocational training, front line demonstrations, on-farm trials *etc*., with funds earmarked for each. However, funds were not spent (2009-14) as earmarked and only ₹ 1.26 crore was spent on vocational training as detailed in **Diagram 7** ***(Appendix-2.3.18).***

Diagram 7: Expenditure on vocational training, front line demonstrations



(Source: Records of the University)

It is evident from the **Diagram 7** that expenditure was incurred by diverting the fund allocated for vocational training to disbursement of pay and allowances for which approval of the competent authority of ICAR was not obtained though required.

GoUP assured that the pay and allowances shall be disbursed to the staff of KVKs only after the required approval of the competent authority.

2.3.17.3 Soil and Water Testing Laboratory and Mobile-Diagnostic-cum Exhibition Unit

Soil Testing entails the estimation and evaluation of the available nutrients, acidic reaction of a sample of soil and determination of nutritional value of an area.

We during audit observed that:

- ICAR released (2010-12) to SVPUAT ₹ 0.42 crore for establishment of one Soil and Water Testing Laboratory in each of the three *KVKs.* SVPUAT purchased (2010-12) chemical balance, water distillation still *etc.* at ₹ 35 lakh for three laboratories while the balance ₹ seven lakh remained unutilised. However, the laboratories were non-functional (March 2014), due to insufficient power supply, non-deployment of specialists and trained staff.

- A Mobile Diagnostic-cum-Exhibition Unit was to be established at the University level for providing diagnosis of livestock and plant analysis facilities at the fields of the farmers for which ICAR released ₹ 32.50 lakh in 2010-11. SVPUAT spent ₹ 29.50 lakh on purchase of mini-bus and other equipment but the Mobile unit remained non-functional (July 2014) due to non-establishment of equipment in mini-bus. The mini-bus was being irregularly utilised by *KVK,* Ghaziabad and SVPUAT as a pooled vehicle for conveyance of the farmers without any provision in the project. SVPUAT also spent ₹ 50,000 from the project fund irregularly on purchase of a motor-cycle for the unit.

Thus, the expenditures of ₹ 35 lakh incurred on Soil and Water Testing Laboratories and ₹ 29.50 lakh on Mobile Diagnostic cum Exhibition Unit was rendered unfruitful. Moreover, ₹ 50,000 spent on purchase of motor-cycle was also irregular. Besides, the objective of providing diagnosis for livestock and plant analysis facilities at the fields of the farmers remained unachieved.

GoUP assured that Soil and Water Testing Laboratory and Mobile Diagnostic-cum-Exhibition Unit shall be made functional at the earliest. However, GoUP did not offer any comment on irregular purchase of motor-cycle.

2.3.17.4 Bio-control Unit

With a view to promote use of bio-agents for controlling insects and restricting diseases in crops, a bio-control unit was to be established for production of bio-agents.

Test-check of the records revealed that GoUP released (March and April 2011) ₹ 1.66 crore to SVPUAT for establishing bio-control unit in all the 13 *KVK*s and spent ₹ 1.35 crore (2010-12) on purchase of required chemicals, glassware and equipment for 13 *KVKs* while ₹ 18.58 lakh was spent (2012-14) on operationalisation of the bio-control units. However, the bio-agents were not produced (July 2014) in three *KVKs*[27] due to lack of required infrastructure and non-availability of scientific staff. The remaining

[27] Budaun, Bulandshahar and Gautam Buddha Nagar.

10 *KVKs* did not produce bio-agents as the licence for manufacturing and distribution of bio-agents was not obtained, rendering the expenditure of ₹1.54 crore unfruitful.

GoUP stated that efforts were being made for sale of bio-agents. Reply was not acceptable as the required licences for production of bio-agents were yet to be obtained.

2.3.17.5 Model Nursery

GoUP sanctioned and released (2009-10) ₹ 36 lakh to SVPUAT for establishing small nurseries in 12 *KVKs* for fast multiplication of elite clones and new varieties[28] of *Aonla,* Guava*, Litchi and Mango* under State Horticulture Mission (Mission).

The setting up of the nursery entailed construction of shed net house, water tanks & mother block; planting material *etc*. including operations. However, works were carried out only partially in the nurseries as only shed nets were constructed in five *KVKs*, tanks in eight *KVKs* and mother block in one *KVK* by spending ₹ 11.74 lakh. The remaining ₹ 24.26 lakh was returned (March 2014) to the Mission after retaining the said amount for four years.

The GoUP stated that necessary action shall be taken.

GoUP should ensure that extension activities are effective and proper and sufficient documentation and evidencing is in place to make the intended benefits accrue to the farmers.

2.3.18 Civil works and Estate

2.3.18.1 Civil works

The College of Basic Science, the College of Technology and the Hi-tech Floriculture Research Training Centre were constructed during 2010-13 at a cost of ₹ 45.74 crore. The buildings were not utilised as the post of teaching and non-teaching staff was yet to be sanctioned (November 2014).

GoUP stated that the college buildings will be utilised after sanctioning of the posts of teaching and non-teaching staff.

GoUP should sanction the posts of teaching and non-teaching staff at the earliest.

2.3.18.2 Encroachment of the University land

Out of 136.44 hectares of land of *Chirori* farm, one pond (1.20 hectare) and one farm (3.708 hectare) were encroached by local people. Further, out of 13.03 hectare land of *Dantal Kankarkhera* farm, 4.38 hectare was unauthorisedly occupied by Meerut Development Authority and 1.76 hectare was encroached by local people.

GoUP stated that necessary action shall be taken against the encroachers.

[28] *Aonla: Emblicaorficinalis,*Guava: *Psidiumguajava (Myrtaceae), Litchi: Litchi Chinensis, Mango: MagniferaIndica.*

GoUP should protect its land against unauthorised occupants and encroachments.

2.3.19 Monitoring and Evaluation

(a) Board of Management

One regular meeting of BoM was to be held every two months to frame policies and approve programmes relating to academics, research, extension and financial & administrative activities. However, Audit observed that 12 BoM meetings were held in SVPUAT respectively against the prescribed 30 meetings during 2009-14.

Thus, in the absence of scheduled meetings of BoM, policies for smooth functioning of the University was not formulated and Annual accounts and Annual reports were not prepared regularly.

GoUP assured that the meetings of BoM shall be held as prescribed.

(b) Performance Evaluation

On completion of the schemes, the Principal Investigators (PIs) were to submit final reports in the prescribed proforma to Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research (UPCAR) for performance evaluation of research projects.

Audit observed that in SVPUAT the PIs of the projects were stated to have submitted the progress reports to UPCAR but the performance evaluation reports were not made available to audit, though called for.

GoUP assured that the performance evaluation of research projects shall be undertaken.

2.3.20 Conclusion

- There were cases of financial irregularities in utilisation of grants-in-aid and irregular disbursement of pay and allowances to the employees/ teachers;

- SVPUAT had substantial shortage of academic staff in the University. The actual enrolment of students was far less, ranging between 10 to 59 *per cent,* than the intake capacity of the colleges. The educational facilities like adequacy of class-rooms, library and placement cell were also lacking;

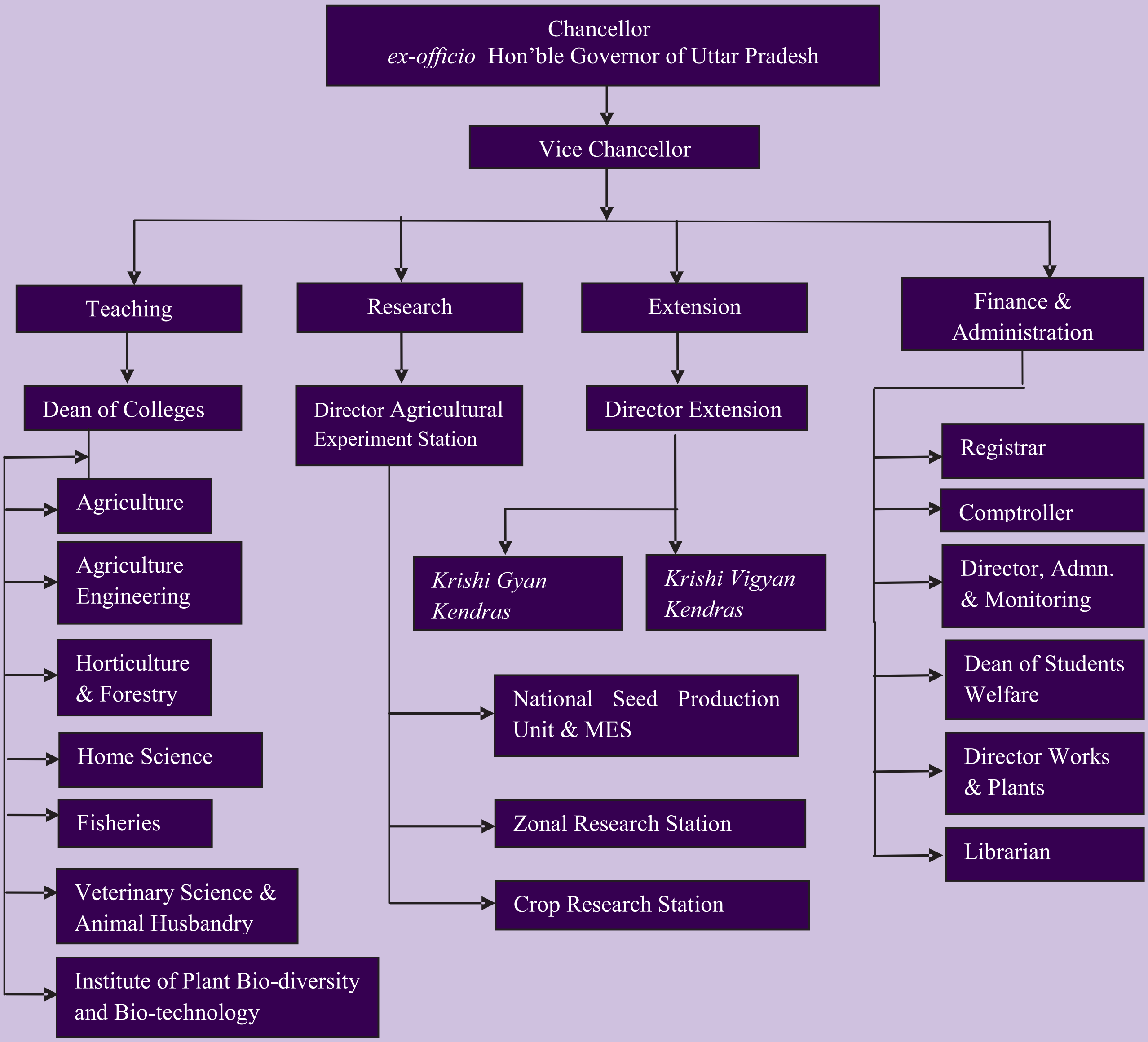
- There was no strategy for production/ notification/ patenting of seeds. The extension activities of transferring technology from laboratory to farms also did not materialise fully due to ineffectiveness of *KVKs*, non-functioning of specific laboratories, bio control units etc.; and

- Even after 11 years of its existence, SVPUAT largely failed to deliver the intended objectives of educating people, carrying out research works and development/transfer of agriculture technology to reduce the crop yield gaps through focused interventions.

Appendix 2.3.1

Organisational setup

(Reference: Paragraph no.2.3.2; Page 61)



Appendix 2.3.12

Receipts and Expenditure in SVPUAT

(Reference: Paragraph no.2.3.14.1; Page 78)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Receipts								
	Year	Opening balance	Grants-in aid		University income	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing Balance
			Plan	Non–Plan					
1	2009-10	6.60	59.52	7.91	21.33	7.92	103.28	99.76	3.52
2	2010-11	3.52	55.25	11.98	42.14	10.94	123.83	113.18	10.65
3	2011-12	10.65	59.33	15.54	26.64	1.31	113.47	101.25	12.22
4	2012-13	12.22	17.95	21.65	16.00	2.18	70.00	59.48	10.52
5	2013-14	10.52	35.28	20.54	2.13	5.23	73.70	67.51	6.19
		Total	**227.33**	**77.62**	**108.24**	**27.58**	**484.28**	**441.18**	

(Source: Records of the University)

Appendix 2.3.13

Position of academic staff in SVPUAT

(Reference: Paragraph no. 2.3.15.1; Page 79)

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned strength	Person-in-position					Shortfalls in *per cent* (range in percentage)
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	Professor-cum-Head of the Department	41	15	14	11	10	10	63 to 76
2	Associate Professor/Scientist	56	24	24	22	21	23	57 to 63
3	Assistant Professor/ Assistant Scientist	125	84	82	80	76	87	30 to 39
	Total	**222**	**123**	**120**	**113**	**107**	**120**	**-**

(Source: Records of University)

Appendix 2.3.14

Staff position (Teaching and Laboratory) in College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry of SVPUAT

(Reference: Paragraph no. 2.3.15.2; Page 80)

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned strength	Men-in-position	Vacant position
1	Professor	09	Nil	09
2	Associate Professor	12	02	10
3	Assistant Professor	22	13	09
	Total	**43**	**15**	**28**
4	Laboratory Assistant	17	Nil	17
5	Laboratory Technician	17	01	16
	Total	**34**	**01**	**33**

(Source: Records of University)

Appendix 2.3.15

Enrolment of students against intake capacity in SVPUAT during 2009-14

(Reference: Paragraph no.2.3.15.3; Page 80)

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of College	Name of courses	Intake capacity	Actual enrolments	Shortfall/ Excess *(per cent)*
1	College of Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.) M.Sc. (Agri.) Ph.D. (Agri.)	554 506 288	497 348 178	(-) 57(10) (-) 158 (31) (-) 110 (38)
2	College of Biotechnology	B.Tech. (Bio-tech.) M.Sc./M.Tech. (Bio-tech.)	554 116	434 87	(-) 120 (22) (-) 29 (25)
3	College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry	B.V.Sc. (2011-14)	205	85	(-) 120 (59)
		Total	**2,223**	**1,629**	**594 (27)**

(Source: Records of the University)

Appendix 2.3.16

Details of Performance of Placement cell in SVPUAT

(Reference: Paragraph no. 2.3.15.4; Page 81)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of successful students	No. of students placed	*Per cent*
1	2009-10	142	29	20.4
2	2010-11	172	22	12.8
3	2011-12	199	15	7.5
4	2012-13	215	02	0.9
5	2013-14	249	15	6.0
	Total	**977**	**83**	**8.0**

(Source: Records of University)

Appendix
2.3.17

Agency-wise number of research projects in SVPUAT

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.16.1; Page 82)

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the agencies	On-going projects as of April 2009	New projects 2009-14	Total	Completed/ closed projects	On-going projects as on March 2014
1	ICAR	16	11	27	16	11
2	UPCAR	9	5	14	13	1
3	International agencies/ Other agencies	01	13	14	5	09
4	GoUP	Nil	17	17	11	06
Total		**26**	**46**	**72**	**45**	**27**

(Source: Records of the University)

Appendix 2.3.18

Details of expenditure in SVPUAT on vocational training, front line demonstrations etc.

(Reference: Paragraph no. 2.3.17.2 (b); Page 85)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Grant received	Expenditure incurred	Disbursement of pay and allowances (*per cent*)
1	2009-10	47.46	23.40	24.06(51)
2	2010-11	43.80	26.93	16.87(39)
3	2011-12	54.78	16.51	38.27(70)
4	2012-13	42.94	25.91	17.03(40)
5	2013-14	60.35	33.55	26.80(44)
Total		**249.33**	**126.30**	**123.03 (49)**

(Source: Records of the University)